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TAJIKISTAN

MULTI-ANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME 2014 – 2020

1. EU RESPONSE

1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country

The EU's relationship with Tajikistan has matured and deepened since its independence following the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. The dissolution led to political and economic de-stabilisation as well as civil conflict until the brokering of a peace agreement in 1997. Since the peace agreement the macroeconomic situation has been relatively stabilized, economic activity picked up and GDP growth averaged 7-8 percent for the last decade. The poverty rate was still high at 39.6% in 2012, but well down from the 72.4% recorded in 2003, with the extreme poverty rate falling to 17.5% in 2009 from 41.5% in 2003.

Despite the impressive growth of GDP and budget revenue the state has not managed to restore effective social protection and improve business climate in order to attract investments and create jobs and thus continues to be subject to political, economic, and social uncertainties due to lack of equitable access to quality basic services, employment and income opportunities. A large proportion of the population are vulnerable to poor living conditions, exacerbated by regular exposure to natural disasters and to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation, inadequate health and education prospects, and a lack of sustainable economic livelihood. Meanwhile external migration has gathered momentum, with remittances in recent years reported as more than 40% of GDP, the highest in the world.

Decision making in Tajikistan is centred on the President. Elections for Parliament and the Presidency take place regularly, but do not meet internationally recognized criteria of free and fair elections. There are opposition parties and independent media, but their room for manoeuvre is limited. There are no major security problems in the country at the moment. However, Tajikistan shares a long border with Afghanistan. Therefore any adverse developments in Afghanistan, which might follow the withdrawal of international combat troops from Afghanistan in 2014, might also negatively affect Tajikistan.

The Government of Tajikistan reply to the above challenges is reflected in the ***National Development Strategy*** (NDS) 2007-2015 determining longer term priorities and the three year implementation plans. The latest implementation plan, the ***Strategy for Improving the Welfare of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan*** covers the period 2013-2015 and aims at addressing the multidimensional nature of poverty (income and human poverty), supporting both the poor and the middle class and leading to sustainable improvement of people's welfare and economic stability in the country roots the social strategy in the context of the MDG goals. The strategy is comprehensive in its coverage of the sectors of the economy, whilst giving priority to six themes: (i) public administration; (ii) private sector development and attracting investments; (iii) developing human potential; (iv) ensuring energy security; (v) ensuring food security; and (vi) improving connectivity.

Dialogue between Government and donor community has been constant over the past years. The 2012 Development Forum agreed to replace the previous ***Joint Country Partnership Strategy*** with ***Shared Principles for Cooperation*** between the Government of Tajikistan and International Development Partners, in order to reflect the outcomes of the ***Bussan 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness***. The adoption of the new document re-confirms the will of the donor community to improve alignment with Government's reform agenda and support the three year strategy for improvement of welfare and poverty reduction.

The EU's strategic objectives are defined in the framework for EU co-operation with Central Asia partners namely, the ***EU Strategy for a new Partnership*** with the countries of Central Asia (EU-CA Strategy) and its ***Implementation Review and outline for Future Orientations***, as adopted by the European Council in June 2012 and in the ***Partnership and Cooperation Agreement*** (PCA) signed between the EU and the Government of Tajikistan in 2004 and effective as of 2010.

The documents provide the policy framework and set out the co-operation objectives of the European Union towards the countries in the region and Tajikistan, more specifically.

As stated by the Implementation Review all priority areas of the strategy remain important: human rights, rule of law, good governance and democratization; youth and education; economic development, trade and investment; energy and transport; environmental sustainability and water; combating common threats and challenges. However, while the Strategy remains valid, there is scope for a more targeted EU effort in the framework of the priorities set out in the Strategy. The present Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) takes this fully into account by focusing on health, education and rural development, while ensuring complementarities with regional and global programmes supporting cross-cutting issues like improving governance and public finance management, promoting democracy and human rights, working on common security challenges, and giving new impetus to political, trade and economic relations and reforms.

The ***Agenda for Change*** of EU development policy sets out a more strategic EU approach to reducing poverty, including through a more targeted allocation of funding and concentration on fewer sectors which are key for long-term sustainable and inclusive growth, while the ***EU Strategic Framework and Action plan on Human Rights and Democracy***, calls for human rights based approach to development cooperation to be reflected throughout the whole programming.

The logic of future EU support complements broader co-ordination with the donor community towards principles of aid-effectiveness and the EU remains committed to continue to promote EU policy objectives in Tajikistan in co-operation with international and regional organisations active in the region. Consultations with civil society (CSOs) have also been organised, although CSOs still face common constraints, they have slowly acquired an increasing role in the country for delivering results and reflecting the wishes, desires and needs of the population.

Consequently, the three focal sectors chosen for future EU interventions have been selected on the basis of their value-added and complementarity, building on the results of previous EU assistance and in line with the aforementioned programmatic documents. Against this background, the 2014 - 2020 EU bilateral assistance will focus on sectors setting the foundations for inclusive and sustainable growth, mainly health, education and rural development, while gender, human rights, environment and climate change will be integrated as cross-cutting issues into the design of the multi-annual indicative programme.

These three sectors are aligned with the *developing human potential*, *food security* and *private sector development* themes of the Government's ***Welfare improvement strategy***.

The 2014 -2020 Regional Indicative Programme will ensure complementarities with the above sectors by *i)* focusing on significant regional challenges which require cross–border cooperation, as combating drug trafficking, modernising border management, dealing with environmental problems, including in particular water management, and fostering energy and transport links and *ii)* by providing specific support to crosscutting issue like governance, public finance management and trade/private sector development.

1.2. Choice of sectors

Health

Tajikistan had a good quality of health care under the Soviet system but it suffered following the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the resultant halt of transfers from Moscow in 1992. The financial lifeline led to economic dislocation and in turn outbreak of internal conflict that together resulted in a sharp deterioration in human development and health care provision particularly.

Stabilization of the economy since the mid-1990s has had some effects in ensuring that health care provisions are funded. However the situation has remained acute with a combination of an unreformed legacy health-care system from the Soviet days – although with a wide network of clinics at local levels - coupled with the continued practice of unfunded mandates and a prevailing EUR 11.5 [1] per-capita budget for healthcare in 2012-13, itself ineffectively managed.

Notwithstanding, there have been notable developments in the sector and for health outcomes. Malaria levels are down and approaching elimination thanks to strong involvement by the Global Fund. The decrease in poverty largely explains the rise in nutrition indicators as well as the common practice of cash-contribution by patients for of up to 62.5%[2] for healthcare outside the formal state system. Although health data has improved in recent years there remain significant concerns about the reliability of at least some of the data.

In the WHO European Region, Tajikistan is among the countries with the lowest share of public health spending as percentage of the total health spending in the country. The contribution from the health budget represents 27.7% of the health spending in the country while donors contribute with 10%. Tajikistan ranks among the country with lowest total health expenditure as percentage of GDP – 6.2% of the GDP spent in health (only 1.7% of GDP for the Public Expenses) [3].

The ***National Health Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2020*** is based on four pillars: Governance, Service Delivery, Resources and Financing.
3 priorities have been set for this strategy:

- Health system reform: strengthening and modernizing of the system of governance in order to create a results oriented, socially accepted, sustainable, transparent, accountable, equitable and accessible health care sector
- Improvement of the accessibility, quality and efficiency of health services,
- Development of the health system resources.

External aid has therefore focused on addressing these wide-ranging challenges through efforts to improve strategic planning and prioritization of financial resources to actual needs and focused interventions in specific areas of Health Care – both at the centre and in regions. The EU has been the key donor in the Health Sector for past years and provided significant financial resources through sector-based budget support assistance during the last MIP.

The sector review confirmed that EU support remains relevant over the medium term and in line with the Tajik priorities as set out in the donor-supported National Health Strategy 2010-20. EU support will be value-adding in two key areas: firstly, as regards the identified need for capacity development at the level of the Ministry of Health for upstream aspects of strategic thinking and resource management, and secondly, as regards delivery mechanisms for primary health care, especially for vulnerable populations.

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[1] Joint Annual Review 2012-2013, Ministry of Health, Tajikistan
[2] Joint Annual Review 2012-2013, Ministry of Health, Tajikistan
[3] Joint Annual Review 2012-2013, Ministry of Health, Tajikistan and UNICEF statistics 2007-2011 (same figure of 1.7%)

Promoting and protecting health and respecting and fulfilling human rights are inextricably linked. EU programme will thus ensure that health services are provided without discrimination (access of vulnerable populations, including women, children, prisoners, minorities, migrants), and that health care services respect a range of other rights, including the right to physical integrity, autonomy and confidentiality.

In view of the present sector interventions under the current multi-annual indicative planning 2011-2013 and their time span a new annual action programme is foreseen for adoption in 2016.

Education

Notwithstanding the sustained economic growth over the past years Tajikistan's education system is witnessing a continuous depletion and a lack of nexus with the needs of the labour market. Despite progress in addressing education quality issues, several significant obstacles remain. The curriculum is obsolete and overloaded, textbooks and learning materials are frequently outdated and often available in insufficient numbers, quality and quantity of teaching personnel are a main issue due to low salary and incentives, making it difficult to attract and retain teachers for all levels of schooling, particularly in rural areas. While enrolment in both primary and secondary programmes has risen over the past decade, regional differences in access still persist and retention and completion rates show a negative trend.

The number of jobs available in the economy grew by 0.9% on average in recent years, far short of the number needed to create full employment and provide opportunities for graduates entering the economy. Up to 40% of the working population seeks work abroad, mostly in Russia, and remittances account for roughly half of GDP. The skills profile of the country's workers remains relatively poor. Many skilled workers left Tajikistan after Independence and vocational and tertiary participation rates have declined; whereas 35% of the generation aged 55-64 completed vocational or higher education, this is true for only 26% of the generation aged 24-44 years.

As highlighted by 2012 Torino Process report since 1990 enrolment in VET in Tajikistan has halved, with fewer than 4% of secondary education students now entering VET. The VET system has a low status, which is partly due to the low quality of learning. The government has recognised that VET should play a stronger role in promoting socioeconomic developments in Tajikistan. The government in Tajikistan faces serious barriers to the development of the VET system linked to a substantial lack of both financial resources and institutional capacities at the national and regional levels.

The Strategy for Improving the Welfare of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan notes that "*the weak institutional reform process and the inadequate use of available intellectual and financial resources makes it difficult to […] achieve equal access to education, improve the quality of education and training in all stages of education, and provide economic sectors with qualified specialists who meet the labour market requirements*".

In order to address the above issues the Government has adopted a renewed National Education Strategy up to 2020 focusing on universal access and education quality. The three main priorities are to: (i) modernize the curricula; (ii) re-organize the education system; and (iii) ensure equal access to quality education. Moreover, in 2011 Ministry of Education introduced per capita financing system for basic primary and secondary education aiming at increasing transparency in the use of public resources; establishing a close connection between the funding and the performance of educational institutions; and distributing resources on the basis of the numbers of students and specific regional or local conditions.

Education creates the conditions for combating poverty by enabling people to improve their social, cultural and economic situation. Access to competence based and quality education, improved school-to-work transition and the provision of decent work opportunities are further necessary conditions for sustainable poverty reduction and economic growth.

The Government of Tajikistan and the donor community have identified several major obstacles to be tackled jointly, with well-designed and effective policies and programmes.

While the education sector has not been a previous area of EU bilateral intervention, programmes like Erasmus Mundus and Tempus have supported 22 higher education institutions, including non-academic institutions, in the implementation of higher education reform processes aiming at enhancing international co-operation and academic skills and over 200 students and academic staff have benefitted from study in European Universities.

Developing the region's human capital is a requirement. The EU will ensure that the right to education encompasses equal access to schools and to an education that is directed towards the full development of the human personality. The principles linked to individual rights, dignity, equity, non-discrimination and participation is fundamental to guaranteeing the right to education.

The intervention logic for future EU engagement in this sector is assessed to be relevant in terms of supporting the development of a more integrated and competence based education system that is inclusive and quality oriented. In view of on-going interventions in the sector, EU support will focus on improving quality of secondary education and vocational education and strengthen institutional and human resources capacity within the Ministry of Education with the long term goal of re-establishing the nexus with the labour market needs and development of skills for green jobs, thus creating synergies with the rural development sector. Special attention will be given to gender mainstreaming and girls' enrolment as well as to including disaster risk reduction (DRR) in education policies, strategies and plans[4].

Furthermore, building on previous EU assistance results, strengthening governance and public finance management will be an integral component of the EU assistance provided to education sector.

ETF capacity building activities and the Erasmus + programme, aimed at enhancing the capacity of higher level educational institutions through the transfer of know-how and good practices from EU countries and facilitating their participation in the EU Research Framework programme will complement the EU bilateral intervention.

Rural Development

In Tajikistan, 73% of the 7.6 million people live in rural areas. The country ranges 125 in the International Human Development Index and poverty is still largely extended, especially in rural areas. Despite certain improvements in the last years, still 39.6% of the overall population remains poor. Extreme poverty is nearly unchanged and affects 17.5% of the population. In addition, due to its location in a mountainous and seismic zone, the country is prone to natural disasters that aggravates the vulnerability of the population and increases its poverty level, overall in remote areas.

Tajikistan is considered as chronically food insecure. Malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies remain significant, despite progress in recent years[5].

Agriculture and agri-related production however remains a major source of value-added, incomes and potential food-security for the country and the key driver for future growth — and the situation is likely to remain broadly unchanged over the time horizon of this Indicative Programme. Tajikistan's farm sector is

[4] This would build upon EU funded initiatives through the DIPECHO (Disaster Preparedness ECHO) programme of the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection Directorate General which has supported school based disaster preparedness.

5 Studies have shown that almost every third child is chronically malnourished, more than half of children are iodine deficient, and almost a third of women of reproductive age are anaemic.

an agriculture of smallholders[6] and the sector still officially employs 60% of the population, while household farms are the principal source of foodstuffs and income for almost 80% of the rural population. Agriculture accounts also for about a quarter of officially recorded GDP, a quarter of export revenue and approximately 40% of tax revenue.

As a land-locked and mainly mountainous country, crop production is confined to only 7% of the total land area, arable land is in short supply[7] and reliant on irrigation for crop production. However, the Tajik irrigation infrastructure is largely deficient. Around 50% of the water pumping / distribution system and 65% of the drainage system is estimated as being dysfunctional.

Due to their over-exploitation, natural resources have been largely depleted. The use of flood irrigation, even on elevated lands, causes water logging and salinization, a major cause of land lost to arable agriculture. Forest cover stands at just 2.9% of the land area and the amount of biomass (wood, woody biomass, or dried manure) to service the national demand for heating and cooking, especially in rural area is largely insufficient.

Most of small farmers have difficult access to finance, inputs and machinery and many rural communities have very limited electrical power availability, especially in the 6-month winter period, which impacts income-generating activities needed to raise living standards and causes significant human hardship.

Subnational governments and local communities have little authority, capacity and incentives for local development coordination, planning and management, or creating alternative sources of revenue and engaging into innovative public-private partnerships. Public participation in determining the needs for public services or local development priorities and ensuring accountability in public spending is hampered by the lack of appropriate mechanisms between local officials and citizens or communities. The Government of Tajikistan is currently in the process of implementing a complex, multi-sector reform action plan, which places a great burden on sub-national governments; they have been assigned additional functions without the corresponding authority or adequate capacity.

Rural Development is not treated as a single sector in the strategic programming documents of the Government of Tajikistan. Rural development is addressed through a series of sectorial national strategies and reform programmes. The government's policy of reducing poverty and improving food security, especially in rural areas, is however a key component of the "***National Development Strategy 2007-2015***" and the mid-term "***Strategy for the improvement of the welfare of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan (2013-2015)***". Furthermore, the National Agrarian Reform Programme adopted in 2012 and the Water Sector Reform Strategy are both aimed at improving living standards in rural areas, and are based on the principles of private sector-led agriculture growth and development as well as public-private partnership. Despite the importance attributed to household farms, the implementation of policies to promote smallholders' agricultural development has however lagged. These policies have mostly focused on promotion of availability of food and, partly, stability, e.g. through price controls and sales from state reserves, thereby neglecting accessibility and quality aspects.

Through its past interventions in rural areas, the European Union has particularly focused on water and watershed management, rural energy efficiency, agricultural productivity and market efficiency, crop diversification and value chains' strengthening, development of agricultural services and environments as well as horizontal activities such as capacity building and institutional development at various levels, information-based decision-making and support to policy dialogue. This approach is shared by most of

[6] It consists of some 750 000 rural households, each with a household plot of 0.3 hectares on average, and of 85 000 dehkan (peasant) farms with 7 hectares of arable land or 30 hectares of agricultural land on average.

[7] Only a fifth of the 4.1 million hectares of agricultural land is arable.

the donors and international organisations active in the sector[8], which interventions are being streamlined through the recently approved DCC-GoT Food Security Initiative, the National Development Strategy as well as governmental related sectorial strategies. Donors have agreed upon a geographical distribution of their interventions in water and watershed management based on the selection of individual (sub) basins. In agriculture development, there is a consensus for the embedment of the development of smallholder agriculture into a wider value chain approach. Rural energy efficiency tends to be neglected compared to on-grid electricity connectivity development while local development and governance is requiring incremental support. Furthermore, discussions are still on-going about the distribution of tasks for institutional development in agriculture and water, while USAID and the WB are complementary in their support to land management.

Building on its past experiences and taking into account other donors' complementary activities, the European Union's intervention in rural development will continue aiming at poverty reduction and wealth creation in rural communities, the improvement of the quality of life, living standards and food security of people residing in isolated or sparsely populated areas, and the protection of natural resources. Its scope extends beyond the traditional focus on agriculture and forestry as it will support income and employment generating investments in village infrastructure, in local cooperatives, family farms, micro and small-sized enterprises. EU interventions would also pay attention to the cumulative impact of repeated natural hazards on small subsistence farmers, incorporating disaster risk reduction (DRR) where/when relevant. Rural development interventions may also include sustainable energy, improvement in rural areas of water/sanitation and irrigation systems, as well as climate change resilience actions.

The European Union will also contribute at improving the diets and nutritional intake of rural families, particularly focusing on pregnant women and children. This will ensure the link with education and health sectors, as well as the promotion of socio-economic rights, decent work, social inclusion, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for all, including the accessibility to employment of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups.

The European Union will also assist Tajikistan meet the challenge of mitigating the causes of natural resources degradation and the effects of climate change. It will support the establishment of an integrated water and natural resource management framework for a selected river basin, thereby also fostering irrigation systems' improvement and efficient and equitable water management as well as community investments in agriculture diversification and natural resources and watershed management. It will aim at developing sustainable practices in agriculture and land use, improved energy systems' efficiencies and loss reduction efforts, reduce the negative impacts of erosion and natural disasters and protect the remaining natural forests and biodiversity.

Through its programme, the European Union will ensure the interrelationship between environment and human rights, especially when it comes to the effects of climate change on the enjoyment of socio-economic rights as well as on vulnerabilities of specific groups such as women and children.

This strategy will require a concurrent improvement in governance at national, district, sub-district (Jamoat) and community levels. The European Union's initiative will ensure capacity building of stakeholders of rural development strategies (e.g. farmers, civil society, water users) and institutional development of central, basin and sub-national administrations. It will thereby also continue promoting cross-sector sub-national government reforms by fostering a legal-enabling environment at national level and building the critically needed capacity of sub-national governments and communities at local level.

[8] ADB, AKDN, DfID, FAO, GIZ, UNDP, USAID and WB

2. Financial overview

During the 2014-2020 period covered by this Indicative Programme, a total EU grant of EUR 251 million is planned for Tajikistan under DCI, equivalent to an average annual budget of EUR 35 million per year.

The DCI indicative budget 2014-2020 for Tajikistan bilateral assistance programmes has been allocated as follows:

Health	EUR 62.2 million	24.8% of total
Education	EUR 75 million	29.9% of total
Rural Development	EUR 110 million	43.8% of total
Support measures	EUR 3.8 million	1.5% of total

It should be noted that financial allocations are indicative over the seven year period: in case of serious sector-specific absorption issues, re-allocations could possibly be considered within the limits allowed by the relevant legal basis.

Capacity development activities at central and subnational levels seem to be the most suitable implementation modalities, through technical cooperation, combined with grants. The possible use of blending mechanisms with IFIs (e.g. provided under IFCA) – can also be envisaged, especially for rural economic development. Ratio of different modalities levels, of community/civil society participation, the possible use of community or area-based development models with pooled funding and the extent of the chosen target river (sub) basin / area in the case of rural development will depend on the context valid at programme formulation stage.

3. EU support per sector

3.1. Health (EUR 62.2 million, indicative amount)

3.1.1. The following overall and specific **objective** will be pursued:

Overall objective:
To contribute to poverty reduction through improved and equitable primary health care in Tajikistan.

Specific Objectives

1. To strengthen governance and leadership in the health system.
2. To improve coverage with appropriate, available, equitable, affordable and quality health services, especially for vulnerable populations and at primary health care level.

Furthermore, building on previous EU assistance results, strengthening governance and public finance management will be an integral component of the EU assistance provided to health sector.

3.1.2. For each specific objective, main expected results are:

Result 1:

1.1 Institutionalized evidence-based policy cycle and strengthened policy formulation, planning and mid-term budget formulation

1.2 Improved managerial capacity and provider autonomy in the health system, especially at primary health care level.

Result 2:

2.1 Improved financing, performance and effectiveness of the system for the delivery of quality primary health care services.

2.2 Improved access by and coverage for the poor and most vulnerable, including children under 5 years of age, pregnant women and people with disabilities.

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Annex 3.

3.1.3. **Donor coordination and policy dialogue** are:

The DCC under the President is a high-level donor coordination mechanism functioning within the framework of the Joint Country Partnership Strategy that oversees the implementation of the NDS 2007-2015, Poverty Reduction Strategies and their respective sections targeting the health sector. A number of coordinating structures function at two other levels for information sharing and joint decision-making in the health sector. The Inter-sectorial National Coordination Committee, including MoF, MoH, other government agencies and donors ensures policy dialogue and inter-sectorial harmonisation of efforts for the achievement of the PRS and National Health Strategy 2010-2020 (NHS) goals, while the Health Sector Coordination Committees (HSCC) coordinates policy dialogue and activities outlined in the biannual NHS action plans. The Joint Annual Review process of the National Health Strategy is also a very important tool for coordination and policy dialogue. It takes place yearly and the process is improving one year after the other. The Health Summit took place in December 2013 and the report delivered is much more comprehensive and of better quality than in 2012. An informal group of donors involved in the Health sector also gathers regularly throughout the year, this is a good tool for coordination and exchange of information.

3.1.4. The Government's **financial and policy commitments** are:

The ***National Health Strategy 2010-2020*** serves as an overarching policy framework for the health sector development in Tajikistan, while its biannual action plans guide concrete efforts for comprehensive health care system reforms planned by the NHS. Overall the EU will remain the lead donor in the sector.
The government commitment to the health sector is reflected in its national budget. Over the period 2011-13 the allocation to the health sector in each of these years increased in absolute terms and as a percentage of the overall budget. The increase is well above the inflation rate in both years. For 2013 the health budget shows a 27.19% increase up about EUR 130 million [9]. The 2014 draft budget, approved by the GoT and submitted to Parliament, continues the positive trend of the previous years. The increase in absolute terms is 20.9% over the previous budget and the share of health sector in the overall budget increases slightly.

3.1.5. When needed, the appropriate type of **environmental assessment** (SEA or EIA) will be carried out: N.A.

3.1.6. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:
There are risks to the overall political stability of the country related primarily to developments in Afghanistan and the lack of properly functioning democratic structures for problem solving inside the country. However, at the time of writing it seems unlikely that these risks will lead to destabilization of

[9] Joint Annual Report 2012-2013, Ministry of Health, Tajikistan

the country in the near- to medium-term and adversely affect the Government's overall commitment to reform and its policy priorities. The MIP will be implemented under the assumptions *I)* of sustained support of the Government of Tajikistan to the strategic goals of the Country Development Strategy as they relate to the health sector and *II)* stable macro-economic situation in the country.

The principal risks at the level to the overall and specific objectives is institutional weaknesses to underpin the goals, possible lack of sufficient financial budget allocation to the sector and for NHS specific objectives and potential lack of satisfactory coordination among key governmental actors.
There is a medium to high risk of insufficient investment in health-related infrastructure and equipment, both from domestic sources and external assistance.

Mitigation measures – including continued and strengthened donor coordination and policy dialogue with government as a whole and key ministries involved, sustained and enhanced capacity building, and periodic reassessment of capital investment needs by the Government – are likely to lower these risks.
Increase of temperature and severe droughts recently became key factors contributing to increased death rates among population. One of the causes is increase in diseases (in particular malaria).

3.2. Education/VET (EUR 75 million, indicative amount)

3.2.1. The following overall and specific **objectives** will be pursued:

Overall Objective:
To assist Tajikistan in its efforts to improve the quality of secondary education and vocational education and training and re-establish the nexus with the labour market.

Specific Objectives
1. To strengthen planning and budgeting processes and financial management capacities within Ministries responsible for secondary education and VET.
2. To improve quality and relevance of secondary education and VET, leading to a more effective school to work transition for school and VET graduates.

3.2.2. For each specific objective the main **results** are expected to be:

1. Strengthened capacity of the specific Ministries in strategic decision-making, planning and financial management.
2. A modernized competency-based curriculum, a strengthened teacher education and improved training system for basic secondary education and VET; that are gender-sensitive, integrated with life skills education and promote inclusive education.

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Annex 3.

3.2.3. **Donor coordination and policy dialogue**

Donor co-ordination in Tajikistan works under the aegis of the Donor Co-operation Council (DCC) that was set up in 2007. The DCC meets on a regular basis and there are several working groups under this which meet on an ad-hoc basis depending on need. The DCC's co-operation with the GoT is on a sound footing and there is a donor matrix of interventions that is anchored to the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), which is itself linked to the National Development Strategy (NDS). The Joint Country Partnership Strategy is the agreed approach for donor support to Tajikistan. Until 2012, JCPS partners' assistance was based on the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS-3) but this is now replaced by the Living Standards Improvement Strategy.

Donors are collectively of the opinion that the NSED 2006-20 – the National Strategy for Education Development– a de facto Strategic Plan, is a mature strategic framework for support and work collaboratively to support the MOE in implementing the NSED through various operations in the education sector.

At pre-primary level, Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Open Society Institute (OSI, Soros Foundation) and UNICEF support the revision of standards and programmes, opening of lower-cost ELCs, and the capacity building of teachers. In general education, IsDB, KfW, FTI, WB, JICA and other DPs support infrastructure and furniture/equipment, while UNICEF supports water and sanitation and hygiene education. AKF, OSI, UNICEF, USAID, and the WB support improvements to quality mainly focused on basic primary (including curriculum development, improving teaching-learning materials and practices, teacher training). Girls' completion of basic education is supported by UNICEF. OSI supports the development of inclusive education. The Russian Federation, WB and OSI support building institutional capacity to monitor learning. WFP supports school meals for primary students. VET is supported by the ETF and GIZ, with indications of forthcoming support from the ADB, the IsDB, and the WB.

The Fast Track Initiative has also to some extent improved the situation of school infrastructure. In 2013, Tajikistan has applied successfully for a third grant from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), of USD 16.2 million in line with the indicative allocation provided by the GPE Needs and Performance Framework. This new grant will focus on improving school infrastructure and increase access to quality early childhood education; enhance the quality of education; improve child-friendly learning environments; and strengthening the capacity of the education system.

In view of the above EU support to education sector will focus on improving quality of basic secondary education and VET.

3.2.4. The Government's **financial** and **policy commitments**

The Government's emphasis on the education sector is reflected in the "***National Strategy for Education Development***" together with an Action Plan. Formally this document is consistent with best practice as regards principles of equality, opportunity and access.

Tajikistan joined the Global Partnership for Education in 2005. The current National Strategy for Education Development (2012-2020) focuses on universal access and quality education. The three main priorities are to: (i) modernize the curricula; (ii) re-organize the education system; and (iii) ensure equal access to quality education.

The Government's commitment to education is reflected in its budget. The analysis of the allocations for Education for the period from 2011 to 2013 shows that in absolute terms the allocations increased in each of the past two years and percentagewise the year on year increase in both the individual budgets and the sector of Education, Health and Social Protection as a whole has increased well above the inflation levels in both years. For 2013 the education budget shows a 32.53% year on year increase up to about EUR 350 million[10]. The 2014 draft budget, approved by the GoT and submitted to the Parliament continues the positive trend of the previous years. The share in the total State Budget of education slightly increases and the year on year comparison shows positive difference of 18.12%.

Despite this commitment, the funding gap to implement the government's medium-term Action Plan 2012-14 was estimated at USD 131 million (out of a total USD 512 million). This gap is mainly due to enormous needs in infrastructure upgrade and equipment provision in the sector.

[10] Budget Memorandum 2013-2014, Tajikistan

In 2013, Tajikistan has applied successfully for a third grant from the Global Fund of USD16.2 million in line with the indicative allocation provided by the GPE Needs and Performance Framework. This new grant will focus on increasing access to quality early childhood education; enhance the quality of education; improve child-friendly learning environments; and strengthening the capacity of the education system.

3.2.5. When needed, the appropriate type of **environmental assessment** (SEA or EIA) will be carried out: N/A

3.2.6. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

There are risks to the overall political stability of the country related primarily to developments in Afghanistan and the lack of properly functioning democratic structures for problem solving inside the country However, at the time of writing it seems unlikely that these risks will lead to destabilization of the country in the near- to medium-term and adversely affect the Government's overall commitment to reform and its policy priorities.

The MIP will be implemented under the assumptions *(i)* of sustained support of the Government of Tajikistan to the strategic goals of the Country Development Strategy as they relate to the education sector and *(ii)* stable macro-economic situation in the country.

The need to improve governance and capacity and fight against corruption emphasized also by the limited national financial resources available, which may limit the government's commitment and ability to implement its reforms in the education sector. Adequate and tailor-made capacity building programmes at central and sub-national government levels, as well as coordinated policy support will consolidate the sustainability of expected results.

3.3. Rural development (EUR 110 million, indicative amount)

3.3.1. The following overall and specific **objectives** will be pursued:

Overall objective:
To contribute to the reduction of poverty in rural communities by improving people's livelihoods and food security (through improved food availability and accessibility, including access to nutritionally adequate diet), respecting the natural resource base.

Specific Objective:
To ensure the development of rural communities resulting from inclusive rural growth, sustainable on- and off-farm wealth creation and income and employment-generating opportunities, the sustainable use and management of natural resources and ecosystems, and resilience to extreme climatic conditions.

3.3.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected **results** are:

Result 1: Improved governance at sub-national and community-based levels and strengthened capacity for decentralized inclusive rural development:

1.1. Increased capacity of sub-national governments and communities to plan, budget and manage (public) finances;

1.2. Improved policies and legal framework for local planning, budgeting, and programme implementation within the frame of increased services and administrative functions devolved to the subnational level;

Result 2: Improved farm smallholders' resilience to extreme natural hazards and livelihoods, resulting from:

2.1. A strengthened capacity of the Government in strategic decision-making, policy development and planning in the food and agriculture sector;
2.2. A modernised and developed smallholder agriculture, utilising good practices within strengthened and diversified value chains, in selected products and geographic areas;
2.3. An improved services, business and market environment in rural areas further supporting income and employment generating investments;
2.4. A reduction of agricultural losses from adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters (flooding, landslides, droughts etc.)

Result 3: Climate change mitigation through the establishment of integrated water and other natural resource management and governance system within selected river (sub) basin, resulting from:

3.1. Institutional capacities are developed to regulate, control and support at central and (sub) basin level the implementation of river basin planning and management systems, including trans-boundary;
3.2. Water management efficiency is improved in selected river (sub) basin and schemes;
3.3. Increased access to and availability of improved water and sanitation services for targeted communities;
3.4. Improved upper watershed catchment management and reduced land erosion, fostering biomass energy efficiency, notably through energy conservation and loss reduction efforts, and intensifying the use of renewable energy sources;
3.5. Improved energy efficiency and access to renewable energy sources, including small hydropower governance, regulation and incentives, the commercial, financial, operational performance of existing utilities, providing for increased access and availability of electrical power to rural communities in non-connected areas.

Furthermore, building on previous EU assistance results, strengthening governance and public finance management will be an integral component of the EU assistance provided to the rural development sector.

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Annex 3.

3.3.3. **Donor coordination and policy dialogue** are:

Rural development is not covered by a single working group or coordination arrangements that exist within the Government Structure or within the Development Coordination Council (DCC). Coordination amongst donors is ensured through the Cluster dedicated to Natural Resources Management – that gathers three separate Working Groups, namely on Agriculture, Water and Environment, and to Energy under the Cluster dedicated to Infrastructures. The rural development focus may therefore require a consideration of this gap via the establishment of an additional Working Group or more likely an expanded scope of the Natural Resources Cluster, particularly as regards rural electrification, energy efficiency and transport.

The European Union has taken the lead of the policy dialogue in the water sector and has been particularly supportive to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources for the development of its Water Sector Reform Strategy, notably through the National Policy Dialogue funded under the EU-Water Initiative. The implementation of these reforms will be founded on actions within four defined river basins. Support is being targeted by various organisations and agencies in a coordinated manner in the different river (sub) basins (e.g. SDC and GIZ in the Syr Darya Basin or World Bank and USAID in the Kofernikhan Basin) and the European Union will be able to adjust its support to one of the defined valley systems accordingly. Through the adoption of an Integrated Water and Natural Resources Management approach, the European Union will also be in a position to join the GIZ and SDC in leading

the policy dialogue in the environmental sector, and thereby re-launch a process, which has recorded very limited progress in the past three years.

USAID and the EU are jointly co-leading the overall agrarian reform policy dialogue within the frame of a Joint Donor-Government Policy Working Group, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister responsible for agriculture and which gathers all concerned ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and the Land Committee. This Joint Policy platform and its Technical Working Groups and sub-groups consisting of representatives of the Government and donors active in agriculture will oversee the implementation of the reform process and foster donors' coordination. It will also monitor progress under a recently agreed joint Government-DCC Food Security Initiative, thereby ensuring that a comprehensive food security component is included in the next national mid-term development strategy, based on the four pillars – physical availability of food, economic and physical access to food, food utilization, and stability over time.

3.3.4. The Government's **financial and policy commitments** are*:*

EU objectives and intervention in the Rural Development sector are closely aligned with national strategies and reform programmes, including the agrarian and water sector reforms, and particularly support the GoT's policy of reducing poverty and improving food security as set out in the "***National Development Strategy 2007-2015***" and in the recently adopted mid-term "***Strategy for the improvement of the welfare of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan (2013-2015)***".

Tajikistan officially joined the SUN Movement in September 2013, did formally appoint a SUN governmental focal point, while a multi-sectorial platform to support the SUN movement is in the process of being established. Next steps will consist in the development of an action plan ready for implementation.

Agricultural development is among the Government's key priority areas. Furthermore, in September 2012, the GoT adopted a range of socio-economic reforms known as the National Agrarian Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan, designed to improve living standards in rural areas and based on the principles of private sector-led agriculture growth and agriculture sector development. It notably sets out the key areas for reform including diversification of agriculture, finding niche markets for Tajik products, agricultural financing, land reforms and the provision of training, capacity building and agricultural extension in rural areas. Following the adoption of the new Land Code, the Government of Tajikistan is currently developing related by-laws. The Law on cooperatives is in the process of being adopted, whereas the Dekhan Farm Law should be adopted in the course of 2014, thereby providing a solid legal framework for the implementation of the reforms. While regulations are expected to be further developed to ensure the application of these revised laws, the policy dialogue will also focus in the coming years on the development of agricultural extension and financing, as well as the re-structuration of agricultural intuitions at central and sub-national levels.

After more than three years of development, the latest version of the Water Sector Reform Strategy is now ready for circulation and approval by the Government. The Presidential Order to launch the reform was signed at the end of 2013. A complete set of resolutions and regulations governing the creation of the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and an Irrigation and Land Reclamation Agency in charge of the operation and maintenance of large irrigation schemes were drafted and are in the process of being adopted. The WUA Law is being amended thanks to an USAID initiative, whereas a first structure of the new Water Code was recently released with the support of the European Union. Eventually, an Implementation, Investment and Financing Plan for the implementation of the reforms in the Irrigation and Drainage Sub-sector is currently being reviewed and should also entail government's financial commitments, including levels of subsidies, indications on the improvement of the irrigation and drainage fee collection system and a water debt resolution roadmap. An Irrigation and Drainage Policy should then be finalized for adoption in the course of 2015.

These important moves towards structural agricultural and water reforms have allowed donors to continue committing support for these sectors, which will continue to be an engine of economic development and growth, and contribute to food security and the alleviation of poverty.

Energy efficiency, fuel cycles and integrated watershed management follow government policies as set out in the "***National Development Strategy 2007-2015***" and the "***National Disaster Risk Management Strategy for 2010-2015***".

3.3.5. When needed, the appropriate type of **environmental assessment** will be carried out:

There is no perceived need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment. An Environmental Impact Assessment may be needed at a later identification / formulation stage. All interventions under this focal sector will nevertheless be subject to environmental and climate screenings based on the applicable EC guidelines[11]. The screening will identify opportunities to better address environmental and climate change concerns in the project/programme identification / formulation and will determine need for and scope and detail of any required assessments.

3.3.6. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

There are risks to the overall political stability of the country related primarily to developments in Afghanistan and the lack of properly functioning democratic structures for problem solving inside the country However, at the time of writing it seems unlikely that these risks will lead to destabilization of the country in the near- to medium-term and adversely affect the Government's overall commitment to reform and its policy priorities.

The MIP will be implemented under the assumptions (i) of sustained support of the Government of Tajikistan to the strategic goals of the Country Development Strategy as they relate to the education sector and (ii) stable macro-economic situation in the country.

The risk of an incomplete agrarian reform implementation from the government's low base is unlikely given the strong role of agriculture in the economy and employment in Tajikistan. The application of some of the key principles of the reform – e.g. freedom of farming vs. reversion to command-and-control of the Soviet era, irrigation operation and management by farmers, water users' and polluters' pay principle — is and will continue to be challengeable. This may be handled through the provision of credible policy advice based on evidence and global best practice to guide policy-making. The adoption of a top-down coupled to a bottom-up approach will also contribute to increase ownership for reforms at all levels.

There is also a risk of capacity limitation and budget constraints, which may limit the government's commitment and ability to implement its reforms in the agrarian, water and energy sectors. Adequate and tailor-made capacity building programmes at central and sub-national government levels, as well as extended to the private sector will contribute to the strengthening of public-private partnerships, whereas a sound investment strategic component complementing policy support will consolidate the acceptance and sustainability of expected results. Furthermore, an improved mobilisation of district and community budgets and household savings in the financing of rural development will also unquestionably contribute to increase the sustainability of local investments.

Heavy rains, high waters caused by mud flow, high air temperatures accompanied by droughts, frosts and extreme cold temperatures are causing significant damage to agriculture. The proposed interventions

[11] http://capacity-4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-environment-climate/documents

should be subject to climate screening to identify adaptation opportunities and maximise adaptation benefits.

4. Support Measures

An indicative amount of maximum EUR 3,8 million may be set aside for support measures for identification and formulation of actions. Technical Assistance will be sought for the preparation of actions, while concerned Commission services will be actively consulted for quality, advice and guidance. In particular, main indicators to be used for project monitoring should undergo a revision during projects' identification and formulation, where necessary. Furthermore, identification and formulation phases will further detail projects' strategy and activities to ensure coherence, consistency and complementarities, and will finalise the choice as regards the methods of implementation. Consultations during this process will ensure an active involvement of partner country's institutions as well as other stakeholders such as members of the DCC and the International Community, representatives of the civil society etc. The first identification phase is foreseen to take place during the first semester of 2014.

Any additional or complementary investigation — e.g. Commission analysis, EIA when required — will be financed through this support facility as well.

Attachments

1. Country at a glance (i.e. macroeconomic indicators and indicators derived from the MDGs, as well as possible other indicators relevant for the country, including risk indicators for disaster prone countries);

2. Donor matrix showing the indicative allocations per sector;

3. Sector intervention framework and performance indicators;

4. Indicative timetable for commitment of funds.

Attachment 1

Table 1: Country at a Glance

	2010 Act.	2011 Est.	2012 Proj.	2013 Proj.	2014 Proj.	2015 Proj.	2016 Proj.	2017 Proj.
	(Annual percent change; unless otherwise indicated)							
National accounts								
Real GDP	6.5	7.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
GDP deflator (cumulative)	12.5	13.3	12.0	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Headline CPI inflation (end-of-period)	9.8	9.3	9.0	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Headline CPI inflation (period average)	6.4	12.4	7.8	8.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
Core CPI inflation (period average)	6.0	5.6	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.2
	(In percent of GDP; unless otherwise indicated)							
Investment and saving 1/								
Investment	17.9	20.5	19.9	17.1	17.0	19.4	19.0	19.2
Fixed capital investment	12.9	15.5	15.4	14.1	14.0	16.4	17.5	17.7
Government	10.9	12.5	11.4	8.6	7.7	8.9	9.0	9.2
Private	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.5	8.5	8.5
Gross national savings	20.0	18.1	16.3	12.1	12.1	14.3	13.4	14.8
Public	7.2	10.0	8.1	7.3	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.2
Private	12.9	8.1	8.1	4.9	5.1	6.7	6.0	7.6
General government finances								
Revenue and grants	23.2	24.9	25.7	24.7	24.4	25.2	25.2	25.2
Tax revenue	18.0	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.9	20.1	20.3
Expenditure and net lending 6/	26.9	27.3	29.0	26.0	25.2	26.6	26.8	27.2
Current 6/	15.0	15.1	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.0
Capital	10.9	12.5	11.4	8.6	7.7	8.9	9.0	9.2
Overall balance (excl. PIP and stat. discrepancy)	-0.4	0.5	-0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Overall balance (incl. PIP and stat. discrepancy)	-3.7	-2.5	-3.3	-1.3	-0.7	-1.4	-1.6	-2.0
Domestic financing	-0.4	-0.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
External financing	4.1	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.5
Overall balance (incl. PIP, stat. discrepancy, Roghun OJSC) 2/	-1.1	-3.6	-6.0	-3.4	-2.1	-3.0	-1.6	-2.0
Total public and publicly-guaranteed debt	36.1	34.3	33.5	34.9	35.5	35.8	36.1	34.8
Monetary sector								
Broad money (12-month percent change)	26.2	44.2	23.2	18.2	18.0	18.2	17.4	17.2
Reserve money (12-month percent change)	15.8	27.9	19.4	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.2	15.0
Credit to private sector (12-month percent change) 4/	-25.7	23.9	18.2	15.5	17.4	22.5	15.4	16.8
Velocity of broad money (eop)	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3
Refinancing rate (in percent, eop, latest value for current year)	8.25	9.80	9.0	...	...	...	...	...
	(In percent of GDP; unless otherwise indicated)							
External sector 3/								
Exports of goods and services (U.S. dollar, percent change)	32.3	7.0	0.0	8.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	9.5
Imports of goods and services (U.S. dollar, percent change)	9.4	36.6	7.0	9.0	6.7	8.4	8.8	6.3
Current account balance	2.1	-2.3	-3.6	-5.0	-4.9	-5.2	-5.6	-4.4
Total public and publicly guaranteed external debt	33.9	32.1	31.2	32.5	32.8	32.7	32.6	31.0
Gross official reserves (in U.S. dollars)	476	572	662	762	862	992	1,142	1,292
In months of next year's imports 5/	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
In percent of broad money	21.4	16.9	15.0	13.6	12.4	11.6	11.0	10.2
Memorandum items:								
Nominal GDP (in millions of somoni)	24,705	30,069	35,686	40,602	46,031	52,186	59,163	67,073
Nominal GDP (in millions of U.S. dollars)	5,642	6,523	7,242	7,697	8,258	9,001	9,858	10,817
Nominal effective exchange rate (Index 2000=100)	69.5	62.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real effective exchange rate (Index 2000=100)	92.1	90.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average exchange rate (somoni per U.S. dollar)	4.38	4.61	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: IMF (May 2012).

Table 2: MDG country report

Millennium Development Goals - Tajikistan

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger							
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	..	59.5	58.7	58.4	59.4	59.7	59.9
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	..	39.8	37.4	36.9	37.8	37.9	37.8
GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP $)	8,192.0	3,311.0	3,278.0	4,299.0	5,568.0	6,352.0	6,638.0
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	..	14.9	..	..	..
Poverty gap at $1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education							
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	99.8	..	..	99.9	..
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	99.8	..	..	99.9	..
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	..	..	95.5	99.4	98.9	98.0	..
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	..	98.9	91.3	101.0	101.0	102.6	97.6
School enrollment, primary (% net)	..	..	93.7	97.4	97.7	97.3	98.4
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women							
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	..	..	15.0	17.5	19.0	19.0	19.0
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	..	96.9	92.8	96.6	97.3	97.0	97.7
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	..	..	85.7	83.1	87.2	87.9	..
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	..	..	44.8	47.9	52.8	52.4	52.4
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	..	23.3	23.2	22.9	..	..	..
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality							
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	..	70.0	88.0	85.0	94.0	98.0	94.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	82.4	89.3	72.9	60.7	52.1	50.6	49.0
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	104.7	114.5	91.0	74.1	62.5	60.4	58.3
Goal 5: Improve maternal health							
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	57.0	53.1	44.6	43.2	43.6	43.2	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	80.9	71.1	83.4	87.7	..	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	33.9	37.9	..	..	..

Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	94.0	160.0	120.0	79.0	65.0	..	..
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	..	71.3	77.1	..	..	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases							
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	68.9	1.9	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	70.0	148.0	220.0	200.0	191.0	193.0	..
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Tuberculosis case detection rate (%, all forms)	67.0	24.0	20.0	40.0	48.0	47.0	..
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability							
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP $ of GDP)	..	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	..	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	..	..
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent) per $1,000 GDP (constant 2005 PPP)	333.0	367.3	354.0	241.9	177.9	167.4	..
Forest area (% of land area)	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	..
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	88.6	90.0	92.6	94.7	94.7	..
Marine protected areas (% of total surface area)	3.8	..	4.2	..	5.1	..	5.1
Population living in slums (% of urban population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Terrestrial protected areas (% of total surface area)	1.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	..	4.8
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development							
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports, excluding workers' remittances)	..	..	..	5.1	3.9	..	..
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	..	0.0	0.3	11.6	13.0	14.5
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	86.4	90.6	92.2
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.3	5.3	5.4	5.6
Other							
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	..
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)	..	200.0	170.0	320.0	720.0	780.0	860.0
GNI, Atlas method (current US$) (billion)	..	1.2	1.1	2.2	5.5	6.1	6.9
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	24.8	28.7	9.4	14.3	17.9	20.5	19.6
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	62.9	62.4	63.8	65.7	67.0	67.1	..
Population, total (million)	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.6	7.8	8.0
Trade (% of GDP)	63.0	137.5	199.7	78.8	68.0	85.0	82.7
Source: World Development Indicators, extracted on 24/03/2014 (http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/)							

Donor matrix showing the indicative allocations per sector

Information on Assistance provided by International Financial Institutions and Donor Countries for 2010-2012 (million USD)

International Institutions	Pledged for 2010		Actually received as of 31.12.2010*		Pledged for 2011		Actually received as of 31.11.11**		Pledged for 2012		Total pledged		Note
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	
Asian Development Bank (ADB)													The total country allocation for 2012 is USD 57 million (indicatively). The current Country Partnership Strategy 2010-2014 covers energy, transport, and private sector and public services as sectors; and regional cooperation, governance, environment and climate change, and gender as themes.
Public sector management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	
Power Sector	0.0	122.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.0	
Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.0	
Economy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Subtotal	**0.0**	**122.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**165.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**57.0**	**0.0**	**344.0**	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)													
Energy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	
Infrastructure (water &	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	8.6	0.0	

waste)													
Industry/Private sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	
Financial Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	8.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	11.6	0.0	
Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**27.4**	0.0	**15.7**	0.0	**5.1**	0.0	**32.5**	0.0	
International Institutions	**Committed for 2010**		**Actually received as of 31.12.2010***		**Committed for 2011**		**Actually received as of 31.11.11****		**Committed for 2012**		**Total pledged**		**Note**
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	
European Union (EU)													
Budget Support	0.0	12.4	0.0	8.5	0.0	11.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	15.973	0.0	39.7	
Public Finance Management	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.0	
Social protection	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	10.8	
Health	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.6	
Private sector / Agriculture	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	8.5	
Energy sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Multi-Sector	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.2	
Emergency Assistance	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	
Subtotal	**0.0**	**24.4**	**0.0**	**19.6**	**0.0**	**22.4**		**12.7**	**0.0**	**27.1**	**0.0**	**73.9**	**The amounts pledged/committed are commitments, not payments and estimated in dollars at the 2010 rate of 1.3 dollars to the euro.**
World Bank (WB)													
Budget Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Multi-Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Social Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Power Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Subtotal	**0.0**	**0.0**	**15.7**	**13.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**			**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	
International Institutions	**Pledged for 2010**		**Actually received as of 31.12.10***		**Pledged for 2011**				**Pledged for 2012**		**Total pledged**		**Note**
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	
International Monetary Fund (IMF)													
Budget Support	62.1	0.0	62.1	0.0	20.9	0.0	20.9	0.0	40.3	0.0	123.3	0.0	Loans under the IMF programs are considered as Balance of Payments Support.
Subtotal	**62.1**	**0.0**	**62.1**	**0.0**	**20.9**	**0.0**	**20.9**	**0.0**	**40.3**	**0.0**	**123.3**	**0.0**	
United Nations Agencies (UN)													
Emergency Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	
Multi-Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**		
Subtotal	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**49.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	
Subtotal Pledged by International Institutions													
	62.1	**146.4**	**77.8**	**81.8**	**48.3**	**187.4**	**36.6**	**16.7**	**45.4**	**84.1**	**155.8**	**417.9**	
Donor Countries	**Pledged for 2010**		**Actually received as of 31.12.2010***		**Pledged for 2011**		**Actually received as of 01.06.2011****		**Pledged for 2012**		**Totsl pledged**		**Note**
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loa	Grant			Loa	Grant	Lo	Grant	

					n				n		an		
Government of Turkey													
Budget Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Emergency Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Multi-Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Russian Federation													
Budget Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Multi-Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Humanitarian Aid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Japan													Grass-root projects (all grants)
Health	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	**0.0**	0.6	**0.0**	0.6	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	1.2	
Education	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	**0.0**	0.7	**0.0**	0.7	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	1.1	
Social Sector	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	**0.0**	0.2	**0.0**	0.2	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.4	
Agriculture	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	**0.0**	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.3	
Inflastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.1	**0.0**	0.1	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.1	
Demining	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	**0.0**	0.2	**0.0**	0.2	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.9	
Water	**0.0**	0.1	0.0	0.1	**0.0**	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.1	
Subtotal	**0.0**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.1**	
UK													
SECTORS	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	
Subtotal	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	
GERMANY													Commitments are made every other year. Commitments for 2012 are to be made in October.
Healthcare	**0.0**	22	**0.0**	22	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**14**	**0.0**	36	
Private sector	**0.0**	0	**0.0**	0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.7**	**0.0**	6.7	
Financial Sector	**0.0**	16	**0.0**	16	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**8**	**0.0**	24.9	
Vocational Training	**0.0**	6	**0.0**	6	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**3.2**	**0.0**	9.5	

Education										**6**		**6**	
Subtotal	**0.0**	**44**	**0.0**	**44**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**37.9**	**0.0**	**83.1**	
Swiss Confederation													
Budget Support (health)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Healthcare	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Public sector reform	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Infrastructure (Water supply)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Energy sector (Naryn/At Bashy)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Emergency Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Multi-Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Subtotal		**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**	
Donor Countries	**Pledged for 2010**		**Actually received as of 31.12.2010***		**Pledged for 2011**		**Actually received as of 01.06.2011****		**Pledged for 2012**		**Total**		**Note**
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	
United States of America (USAID)													
Food Security		12.6		12.6		13.3		13.3		12.5		38.3	
Democracy		5.8		5.8		4.3		4.3		4.3		14.3	
Social Sector		9.7		9.7		9.6		9.6		9.9		29.1	
Financial Sector		0.9		0.9		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.9	
Multi-Sector		2.3		2.3		1.0		1.0		0.3		3.5	
Emergency Assistance		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Subtotal		**31.3**		**31.3**		**28.1**		**28.1**		**26.9**		**86.2**	
Subtotal Pledged by Countries	**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**		
	0.0	**87.3**	**0.0**	**87.2**	**0.0**	**29.8**	**0.0**	**29.8**	**0.0**	**26.9**	**0.0**	**144.0**	

Total pledged by International Institutions and Donor Countries:	**295.8**	**246.8**	**265.5**	**83.1**	**156.3**	**717.6**	
Total Pledged for 2010 - 2012:			**717.6**				

* Actual Receipt as of 31 December 2010 was: **0.0**
* Actual Receipt as of 31 October 2011 was:

Attachment 3: Sector intervention framework

Sector 1: Health

Specific objective 1: **To strengthen governance and leadership in the health system**

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
	Under-Five Mortality (MDG Goal 4.1) Baseline 21.8/1000 live births in 2012 (Population Health and Activity of Health Care Institution in 2012, Republican Centre for Medical Statistics and Information, Tajikistan) and 58/1000 in 2012 according to WHO/UNICEF statistics. Infant Mortality (MDG Goal 4.2) Baseline 17.2/1000 lives births in 2012 (cf above) and 49/1000 in 2012 according to UNICEF statistics. Maternal Mortality (MDG Goal 5.1) Baseline 33.3/100 000 live born in 2012 (cf. above) and an adjusted figure of 65/100 000 in 2010 according to UNICEF statistics. Out of Pocket Expenditures as share of total health expenditures (Possible Future MDG Goal on Universal Access) Baseline 62.5% in 2012 (Joint Annual Review 2012-2013, Ministry of Health, Tajikistan).	Reports from Centre for Medical Statistics and Information in Tajikistan WHO/UNICEF statistics MoH reports JAR

1.1 Institutionalized evidence-informed policy cycle and strengthened policy formulation, planning and Public Financial Management (PFM) capacity at the national and regional levels	1.1.1 Extend to which the health information system is fit for purpose for evidence-informed decision making at the national, regional and local levels. 1.1.2 Ratio of public spending on health to total public spending and GDP, with special focus on PHC	JAR MoH/GoT decree/orders HMIS MoH M&E reports DCC minutes, other donors reports MoH and oblast budgets and expenditure reports Project and evaluation reports
1.2 Improved managerial capacity and provider autonomy in the health system, especially at primary health care level	1.2.1 Implementation status of revised State Guaranteed Basic Benefit Package (SGBP) that provides supplemental coverage for priority groups, including children less than 5 years of age, pregnant women, people with disabilities and the poor (Indicator related to MDG Goals 4, 5 and possible future MDG Goal on Universal Coverage).	MoH reports MoH M&E reports JAR MoH/GoT decree/orders HMIS State programme/strategy adopted Project and evaluation reports Facility reports

Specific objective 2: **To improve coverage with appropriate, available, equitable, affordable and quality health services, especially for vulnerable populations and at primary health care level**

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
2.1 Improved financing, performance and effectiveness of the system for the delivery of quality primary health care services	2.1.1 Proportion of rural primary health care facilities that meet minimum official standards of equipping, hygiene, and sustainability of premises. 2.1.2 Proportion of episodes of direct access into secondary care (self-referrals). 2.1.3 Number of centres/community based rehabilitation units offering services to disabled (including mentally handicapped).	National budget Guidelines enforced MoH reports HMIS MoH M&E JAR Project and evaluation reports Facility reports

2.2 Improved access by and coverage for the poor and most vulnerable, including children under 5 years of age, pregnant women and people with disabilities.	2.2.1 Overall number of visits to PHC facilities per year. 2.2.2 Rates (%) of catastrophic health expenditures and impoverishment due to the health outlays (Indicator for Universal Coverage – possible MDG goal beyond 2015) 2.2.3 Proportion of pregnant women who received at least four antenatal care consultations (Indicator related to MDG Goal 5). 2.2.4 Proportion of children less than 5 years of age that had at least one outpatient visit per year at the PHC level (Indicator related to MDG Goal 4). 2.2.5 Immunization coverage (Indicator related to MDG Goal 4).	HMIS Expenditure reports from Oblast and MoH Surveys MoH reports MoH M&E reports Project and evaluation reports Facility reports JAR MoH reports MoH M&E reports Project and evaluation reports

Missing baselines will be included in the Action documents at the latest
The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

Sector 2: Education

Specific objective: **To contribute to the improvement of management capacity, development of competency-based curricula and upgrade teachers' qualification, and focus educational results in basic education and VET on competencies, thus providing better job opportunities for school graduates**

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
1. Strengthened capacity of the specific Ministries in strategic decision-making and planning	1.1 Existence of sector strategies for education and VET and implementation status of linked Action Plans' 1.2 Status of mid-term expenditure frameworks and budget performance monitoring (MTEF in place however quality needs improvement, quarterly budget implementation reports published by MoF) 1.3 Spending on education as a % of GDP and government expenditure (baseline estimate: 5.1 of GDP and 17.4 government expenditure in 2013, MoF Budget memorandum) 1.4 Spending on VET as a % of education budget (baseline: 3.8%, ETF TVET report 2012) 1.5 Ratio of actual disbursements in education sector to planned disbursements (baseline: 85.6% for 2012, MoF and Statistical agency data)	UN Millennium Development Goal Database UIS EFA monitoring report (including the World Inequality Database on Education (WIDE)) MoE/GoT decree/orders reports and Education Management Information System (EMIS) National statistical offices Published budget memorandums, quarterly and annual budget execution reports Donor/project reports Programme evaluations
2. A modernized competency-based curriculum and up-dated teacher training materials for basic secondary education and VET; that is gender-sensitive, integrated with life skills education and; promotes inclusive education.	1.1 Level of Learning contents orientation towards employability. 1.2 Status of quality assurance/evaluation system 1.3 Number of teachers and school managers trained with EU	UN Millennium Development Goal Database UIS EFA monitoring report (including the World Inequality Database on Education (WIDE)) MoE/GoT decree/orders reports and Education Management Information System (EMIS)

	support 1.4 Dropout rates , disaggregated by gender and geographic location 1.5 Participation in VET (%), gender disaggregated (Baseline: 3.5% of all students in 2012, ETF report) 1.6 Enrolment Rate in secondary and VET Baseline in secondary education in 2012: 90.9% for male and 81.1% for female according to UNICEF statistics 1.7 Secondary and VET completion rates. 1.8 Enrolment Ratio of children with disabilities to total enrolment for primary, secondary education and VET	National statistical offices Published budget memorandums, quarterly and annual budget execution reports Donor/project reports Programme evaluations

Missing baselines will be included in the Action documents at the latest
The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

Sector 3: Rural Development

Specific objective: **To ensure the development of rural communities resulting from inclusive rural growth, sustainable on- and off-farm wealth creation and income and employment-generating opportunities, the sustainable use and management of natural resources and ecosystems, and resilience to extreme climatic conditions**

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
1. Improved governance at sub-national and community-based levels and strengthened capacity for decentralized inclusive rural development.	1.1 Number of districts with District Development Plans/Programmes linked to the National or Mid-Term Development Strategies, and level of integration in district and sub-district plans and budget structures; 1.2 Improved business environment measured through the number and productive capacity of rural MSMEs in both the formal and informal sectors for on- and off-farm rural development activities;	Reports, Surveys, National and regional statistics, Central and regional budgets Provisions in district and sub-district Development Plans and budget frameworks Project and evaluation reports Policy environment that encourages business incentives; Reports and statistics on rural SME development and investments. Enterprise-level surveys
2. Improved farm smallholders' resilience to extreme natural hazards and livelihoods.	2.1 Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) of children under-five years of age (baseline 2008-2012: 26.2%) and proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption; 2.2 Household food consumption score (baseline 2013: 15% of households with poor food consumption score, i.e. less than 2,250 Kcal daily consumption rate); 2.3 Proportion of Jamoats employing improved crop-forecasting techniques, equipped with an advanced system for the collection of food security-related information and with an access to market price information (baseline 2013: 0 to 5%); 2.4 Production and productivity of selected crop products (baseline 2013: 124 200 MT and 21.6 MT/Ha	National Statistics, FAO – GIEWS, WFP and UNICEF statistics Reports, publications, produced regularly External monitoring efficiency and reliability of state owned food and agriculture data sourcing, integrity, processing, analysis and publication methodologies Analysis of the use and impact of FSIS on decision making Analysis of the extent of market and price information availability to smallholders Government agricultural statistics Reports and surveys of the number and value of agriculture and rural MSMEs related investments from the private sector, relating to: - agricultural research and development; - agricultural productivity growth

	in vegetables; 871 000 MT and 23 MT/Ha in potatoes) – disaggregated by land ownership if possible; 2.5 Percentage of drought resistant agricultural crops of overall crops used in Tajikistan. 2.6 Volume, diversity, value and availability period of selected fresh and processed agricultural products, including high value agricultural products; 2.7 Existence and status of producer organisations (formal and informal), leadership and membership disaggregated by sex and land ownership; 2.8 Number of service organisations (public and private) and level of use of their services by farmers / MSMEs measured through the number of farmers / MSMEs receiving and paying for these services in target areas;	- non-agricultural investment Availability and access to improved services in rural areas provided by public / private institutions, including SPS monitoring and control measures e.g. zoonoses / brucellosis and pest control / locusts;
3. Climate change mitigation through the establishment of integrated water and other natural resource management and governance system within selected river (sub) basin.	3.1 Number of water (sub) basins (and watersheds) with integrated water resources management (baseline 2013: 0); 3.2 Area of irrigated agricultural land serviced by water user associations (WUAs) in defined hydraulic or hydrologic boundaries (baseline 2013: 120 000 Ha), their respective number (baseline 2013: 120 WUAs) and share of female WUAs' members (% of total membership); 3.3 Proportion of the rural population using an improved drinking water supply source (baseline 2011: 56.5%) in targeted rural areas; 3.4 Total national land area of hillside covered by forest, pastures and range-/woodlands and protected	Annual report, statistics, monitoring and evaluation assessments; Computerised river basin water balance and hydrological scenarios. Evidence of trans-boundary cooperation and exchange of water flow data and information with riparian neighbours. Project reports and government water management statistics WUA water distribution and O&M management plans and I&D contract agreement. Health and nutrition surveys and data; Status of the national regulation and procedures for public sanitation works approval; National statistics and reports on works on forest rehabilitation and

	by anti-erosion measures or re- / afforested in target watersheds (target: 2000+ hectares per year); 3.5 Increased access to and availability of electricity in rural communities, in particular from renewable sources, as measured by average duration (hours) of electricity supply per day, especially during winter time (baseline 2013: from 0 to 8 hours - official), by type of energy source.	planting over riversides and mountain slopes Climate change awareness analyses; Evaluation of the regulatory framework including tariff structures and investment incentives

Missing baselines will be included in the Action documents at the latest
The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

Attachment 4: Indicative timetable for commitments

	Indicative allocation	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SECTOR – HEALTH	EUR 62.2 million			35.2		27		
SECTOR – EDUCATION	EUR 75 million		15		35			25
SECTOR – Rural Development	EUR 110 million	35		45			30	
Support measures	EUR 3.8 million	1.9			1.9			

The amounts mentioned in this table are indicative

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AKDN	Aga Khan Foundation
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DCC	Donor Coordinating Council
DFID	Department for international Development
EC	European Commission
ELC	European Language Council
EU	European Union
ETF	European Training Foundation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
IFCA	Investment Facility Central Asia
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIP	Multi-annual Indicative Programme
MS	Member State/s
LIC	Low Income Country

MOF	Ministry of Finance
NDS	National Development Strategy
NHS	National Health Service
OSI	Open Society Institute, Soros Foundation
PFM	Public Finance Management
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
SCI	State Committee on Investment and State Property Management
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
SUN movement	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
TAFF	Tajik Agricultural Finance Framework
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
VET	Vocational Education and Training
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation