

Moving Mountains

The United Nations Framework for Development Assistance to Tajikistan

2005 - 2009

Executive Summary

The “Moving Mountains” exercise in 2003 culminated in “A United Nations Assessment of Development Challenges in Tajikistan”, which is the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA), and the United Nations Framework for Development Assistance to Tajikistan 2005-2009, also known as the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). These are the UN's analysis and plan on the basis of which it will contribute to the Government's poverty reduction strategy. They complement the Millennium Development Goals report, also produced in 2003, which provides the point of departure for implementing and monitoring UN development interventions in the coming years.

Four unique features in Tajikistan emerged as critical for UN support between 2005 and 2009. The first two characteristics are a marked decline in the quality of and access to many basic services, and the arduous mountainous terrain. They led to the formulation of four desired outcomes. The second two characteristics – a tentative appearance of democratic values and structures, and greater household and community initiative in re-building their livelihoods – also resulted in four outcomes. Together, these eight outcomes describe what the UN system will accomplish over the next six years. Indeed, the agencies are not waiting for the arrival of 2005 to initiate this plan: already in 2003 and 2004, they are forging ahead with actions to bring synergy and coherence to the UN's development assistance.

Table 1. UN Development Assistance Priority Areas and Outcomes, Tajikistan

The UN will assist Tajikistan in the following main areas (Priority Areas)	The UN's work will all be aimed at helping to achieve one of these big results in Tajikistan (Outcomes)
Reversing Declines	1. Increased access to and completion of basic education , especially for girls
	2. Strengthened capacity to prevent and reduce infectious diseases , especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis
	3. Improved health and nutrition status of women and children
Overcoming Mountains	4. Natural resources sustainably managed, and fewer persons killed or affected by disasters
Transforming Livelihoods	5. Increased agricultural productivity , food security, and economic opportunities , especially for women and vulnerable groups
	6. Better access to clean drinking water
Redistributing Responsibilities	7. Increased responsiveness and accountability of decision-making structures strengthen the rule of law and human rights
	8. Strengthened regional stability and partnerships

Of the eight outcomes, four in particular demand joint implementation. These are primary education, HIV/AIDS, disaster risk management and increased economic opportunities.

Introduction

“*Moving Mountains*” is the UN’s analysis and plan on the basis of which it will contribute to the Government’s poverty reduction strategy, in pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.¹ This framework underlies a continuously evolving development partnership, carried by the 12 UN agencies resident in Tajikistan and 8 other agencies that maintain a regional presence. Building on each other’s strengths, these agencies leverage the UN system’s standing as a long-term, non-partisan partner with Government and civil society.

The year 2003 marked a turning point in Tajikistan’s tumultuous recent history. Much-improved security and political stability were reflected in the hosting of international meetings and a constant stream of high-level delegations.² Successive waves of representatives of businesses, international financial institutions, cultural and educational bodies, the UN and other organisations — and top leaders from many Governments — came to Tajikistan to discuss the future of the country and the region. Not least, the number of development actors and their projects also grew substantially.

The UN team in Tajikistan, correspondingly, has sharpened its focus and adapted its activities to Tajikistan’s fast-changing environment.

Step one was to support the Government’s first ‘progress report’ on Tajikistan’s progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.³ While the overall prognosis is sobering, the report is an indispensable tool for targeting and monitoring development interventions.

Next, the UN team analyzed the country’s development situation as it shifts from the humanitarian focus of the past 12 years to an emphasis on long-term development cooperation. Working groups consulted with Government and NGOs over several months. A major question was, “Why has it been so difficult to get beyond the humanitarian era?” One answer is that the levels of vulnerability and poverty are so high as to have forestalled progress in capacity-building and major institutional reform. The process also identified inequalities that could exacerbate tensions, with potentially very harmful consequences. *Moving Mountains: A United Nations Assessment of Development Challenges in Tajikistan*, which is the UN Common Country Assessment, presents the results of the analysis.⁴

Based on this analysis, the UN team held a three-day retreat with high-level Government participation to look ahead at the UN priorities in Tajikistan in the coming years. The planning stage that followed has included the humanitarian, in the form of the UN’s final Consolidated Appeal for Tajikistan for 2004, and the developmental, contained in the present document, *Moving Mountains: The United Nations Framework for Its Development Assistance to Tajikistan*. This is the UN development assistance framework or “UNDAF” for the period 2005 to 2009.

The *Moving Mountains* analysis and plan are already the guiding influence for the UN’s work in 2003 and 2004. To underline this, a supplement to the Humanitarian Appeal was produced, summarizing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Millennium Development Goals Report, UN analysis and the emerging UN development assistance plan. More important than documents is the process of analyzing, planning and working more closely together. The goal is swift convergence in planning — designing UN activities together and communicating these plans to the partners as an integrated whole.

¹ Also known as the MDGs.

² Notably, the Consultative Group meeting in May and the Dushanbe International Fresh Water Forum in August 2003, the latter with participants from 50 countries.

³ Government of Tajikistan, Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, Tajikistan 2003. See www.untj.org.

⁴ Also called the CCA. See http://www.untj.org/CCA_Eng.pdf

Getting Results – Moving Mountains for Development

In 2002, the Government produced the country's first *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*, with World Bank support.⁵ It identified four strategies for reducing poverty: efficient governance, targeted support to the poorest, efficient and fair provision of basic social services, and equitable, fast-track growth. Sound economic management and efficient public administration were highlighted and nine poverty reduction targets set for 2015.⁶ The strategy, however, does not explicitly define policies or frameworks that are within the Government's financial and institutional means.

The second Tajikistan Living Standards Survey was undertaken in 2003 with World Bank support. Together with a 2002 household survey supported by the ADB, this will allow the Government to monitor progress on the implementation of the PRSP.

The Government's Report on *Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals*, produced in 2003 with technical support from the UN, showed that if present trends continue, most basic targets will not be met by 2015. These include the goals for greater gender equality, lower child mortality, improved maternal health, better control of infectious diseases and wider access to clean drinking water. However, some targets were found to be potentially feasible, including a reduction in income poverty by half, halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and integrating the principles of sustainability into natural resource management. Only for one target did the report give a qualified thumbs-up signal: ensuring that all boys and girls are able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015.

The UN team believes that considerably more progress can be made. The report provides benchmarks for where the country is headed as of 2003 but does not stress very strongly where it *could* be in 2015 given a more concerted effort. If political and social stability are improved further and if the commitment to the Millennium Development Goals worldwide is reflected in greater resources and efforts to achieve them in Tajikistan, then 12 years is enough to achieve more of the targets.

These are major "ifs" linked to factors beyond the control of the Government or the UN system, but they are not beyond the UN's influence. UNDP's 2003 global report on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals listed 31 top-priority countries for intensified efforts.⁷ Of these, only one country is located in the Europe and CIS region — Tajikistan.

This *Moving Mountains* development plan focuses on Tajikistan's characteristics. Four priority areas are identified for joint UN action, two of which are challenges to overcome and two are opportunities to seize.

First, following independence in 1991 there has been a striking decline in quality and access to basic services, affecting the vast majority of people in their daily lives. Largely due to the abrupt evaporation of funding from Moscow and an exodus of qualified personnel, above all health, education, social welfare and transport services deteriorated. While some countries in the CIS have been able to return to positive trends in education and health indicators, recovery in Tajikistan has so far been slow. Indeed, Tajikistan is in the unenviable situation of being amongst the few countries globally that are experiencing such declines in the 21st century.

Second, there is the very mountainous, sparsely populated terrain. Ninety-three percent of the country is mountainous and much of it is non-irrigable despite tremendous water resources.⁸ The topography greatly complicates communication and transport, not least through frequent natural disasters.

Third and more positively, greater household and community initiative in re-building livelihoods is taking hold in some parts of the country, especially in urban areas, where small entrepreneurs — from individual bakers and shop owners to larger importers of clothing and foodstuffs — are growing in size and number. Rural areas, however, lag far behind. Local elites' control over land use is one of the factors inhibiting the birth of a truly entrepreneurial, gender-equitable economy. Many households rely on petty trade and remittances from the estimated 600,000 people — a quarter of the workforce — working abroad. The concepts of decentralized,

⁵ Also known as the PRSP, available at http://poverty.worldbank.org/files/Tajikistan_PRSP.pdf.

⁶ Reduce population living below the poverty line to 60%. Increase primary education coverage from 78% to 90%. Reduce infant mortality rate from 37% in 2000 to 25%. Reduce maternal mortality ratio from 43.1 in 2000 to 35. Increase share of adult population with access to reproductive health services from 22% to 30%. Increase share of private sector in GDP from 30% to 60%. Increase overall state budget allocations to education, health and social protection. Increase proportion of population with access to pure drinking water from 51% to 80%. Increase number of telephones per 100 residents from 3.6 to 5. Increase employment rate among able-bodied citizens from 56% to 65-70%.

⁷ Human Development Report 2003, Millennium Development Goals: A compact among nations to end human poverty, <http://www.undp.org/hdr2003>.

⁸ Tajikistan provides 55% of the water flow into the Aral Sea basin; it is home to some 950 rivers and hundreds of glaciers. Management of these water and glacial resources remains weak, however.

participatory planning and financial accountability feature strongly in the discussions on new legislation, though not yet in implementation on the ground.

Fourth, a positive trend toward democratic structures is gradually starting to emerge and voices from many quarters – including women and youth – are being heard when decisions are made. There are signs that Government is beginning to recognise the need for more participatory decision-making and greater accountability, responsiveness and transparency

These characteristics have been articulated as the four priority areas for UN programmes in the coming years, to assist the Government and people of Tajikistan with:

- Reversing Declines;
- Overcoming Mountains;
- Transforming Livelihoods; and
- Redistributing Responsibilities.

To be more precise, the UN team has narrowed its work to focus on eight desired outcomes to be attained together by the 12 resident UN agencies by 2009.

Priority Area 1 - Reversing Declines

Independence for Tajikistan, while welcome in many ways, has resulted in varying degrees of decline in basic indicators and social services as the flow of transfers from the Soviet Union dried up.⁹ The devastating civil war protracted an already complex transition; health, education and social protection levels have spiralled downwards so deeply that recovery will be long and difficult. Not least through the Millennium Development Goal process, the UN has worked with the Government to develop a more comprehensive and integrated approach. Through its bilateral contacts and 12 multilateral coordination groups, the UN will continue to advocate for policy change and institutional reform in the social sector and to help provide a safety net for the most vulnerable groups.

To help achieve national education and health targets, the UN team elaborated three UNDAF Outcomes.

OUTCOME 1 — Increased access to and completion of **basic education**, especially for girls, to 90% in three oblasts. Education, particularly of girls and women, is such a critical element in the country's well-being that the UN team will redouble its efforts to support Education For All by spotlighting access to a quality basic education. With a focus on girls, who drop out at double the rate of boys especially after 5th grade, the UN system will strengthen the capacity of duty bearers at state, community and family levels to meet their obligations.

The UN system will encourage more funding to education and continued policy and structural reforms. These will be aimed at better allocation of teachers and overhaul of curricula and textbooks, not least to encourage gender sensitivity and analytical thinking. The sanitary facilities and other parts in targeted schools will be improved as one way of encouraging girls to stay enrolled. Hygiene education will help curb infectious diseases. The school-feeding programme will be maintained and possibly expanded. Parent-Teacher Associations will be encouraged. Child participation and empowerment of communities will increase. Parental knowledge of the young child's developmental needs will be augmented. Support from UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNTOP and WFP is vital to these interventions.

Amongst the UN assistance plan's outcomes, achieving universal primary education by the year 2015 is one of the four priority targets. Further strategizing and implementation amongst the Agencies in 2004 will lay the groundwork for all-out joint effort in 2005.

OUTCOME 2 — Strengthened capacity to prevent and reduce infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. The incidence of a number of infectious diseases is rising, due in part to the decline in affordable health care. Increased budget allocations will help diminish the surge in these diseases but resources alone are not enough. The UN will support reform aimed at increasing the focus on quality primary health care with emphasis on family-level prevention. UNAIDS will help strengthen surveillance systems, increase laboratory capacities, expand voluntary confidential counselling and testing and strengthen service provision through, for example, condom distribution. With a focus on youth, intravenous drug users, commercial sex workers and other vulnerable groups, the UN system will continue the joint project on HIV/AIDS. Improving knowledge on HIV/AIDS and STIs, promoting healthy lifestyles amongst youth and supporting a national monitoring and evaluation system (to be established in 2004) are three key strategies that UNICEF will pursue. In fact, every UN Agency in Tajikistan is involved in one way or

⁹ Half Tajikistan's Government revenues in 1990 were direct transfers from the Soviet Union's central budget.

another with HIV/AIDS, but even more will be done to maintain the current, relatively low caseload of HIV-positive people. The next PRSP ought to include strategies to address HIV/AIDS.

Halting the spread of HIV/AIDS is the second of four areas in which the UN will focus its already concentrated energies through joint programme planning and implementation.

The UN will combat tuberculosis and malaria through improving public awareness and supporting environmental and clinical preventative measures. The challenge of improving access to quality clinical and diagnostic facilities will be addressed through training and material support, including the expansion of DOTS.¹⁰ WFP will provide food to hospitalised AIDS and TB patients, and will support malaria prevention through food for work.

OUTCOME 3 — Improved health and nutrition status of women and children. UNICEF and WHO will work to strengthen the primary health care system, to empower communities and to rationalize secondary and tertiary care. Reproductive health facilities will be expanded with support from UNFPA. Breast-feeding, growth monitoring, therapeutic and supplementary feeding, and food fortification at policy and service delivery levels will continue (and Ministry of Health will be encouraged to take over the feeding centres), above all with the support of WFP. Inland fisheries will be reactivated with support from FAO. UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO will promote the adoption of international standards such as the definition of live birth and development of clinical guidelines and treatment protocols. Using *Facts for Life* and other strategies, UN Agencies will pursue peer and family education and participation by communities in improving their own health and nutrition. UNICEF and WHO will address domestic violence, especially against women and children.

Strengthened data collection will be supported in all three Reversing Declines outcomes. Likewise, better-targeted and coordinated training for health managers and service providers must happen so that precious resources are not squandered on repetitive or unnecessary training.

Priority Area 2 — Overcoming Mountains

Tajikistan's majestic mountains complicate the movement of people and goods and the transmission of information throughout the country. The sheer slopes with few trees give rise annually to natural disasters, from mudflows to floods to earthquakes, which leave communities staggering from yet another shock. Desperate for wood fuel and for food crops, villagers denude the steep slopes in remote areas, leaving them even more vulnerable to soil erosion during the inevitable heavy rains and snows.

OUTCOME 4 Natural resources sustainably managed, & fewer persons killed or affected by disasters. To improve natural disaster risk management and natural resource management, the UN system will support Government and civil society to obtain *maximum* social and economic benefits while having *minimum* negative impact on the country's natural environment. In 2000, the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Co-ordination Team (REACT) was established to coordinate better the prevention, warning and response capacity of Government and communities to natural disasters. Members of REACT, including the Ministry of Emergency Situations, all UN Agencies, the IFRC, ECHO and FOCUS, developed effective mechanisms to share logistics and assessment data. The UN-initiated Disaster Risk Management Capacity Building Programme will improve the prevention and response capacity of high-risk communities and of national structures. Plans are underway to expand the recently introduced Geographic Information Systems and to raise public awareness of natural hazards.

Improving the country's capacity to prevent and respond to natural disasters is the third outcome that will be emphasized by the UN Country Team. The UN's considerable leveraging force must be mobilized to minimize the impact that Nature frequently inflicts on Tajikistan and its people.

Management of Tajikistan's natural resources must improve. The UN system is vital in helping Government and development partners consider the environmental impact of large projects. UN environmental specialists will support the Government's National Sustainable Development Commission and contribute to a Regional Environmental Action Plan, covering the five Central Asian countries. UNDP will help strengthen the National Environmental Action Plan. Decentralization and elimination of duplication in environmental management will continue. Reforms are needed to streamline the roles and responsibilities of almost two dozen government actors and to shift authority to regional and local levels. FAO will promote integrated and participatory watershed management in upland areas. The World Bank supports prevention of land degradation through community-based activities such as tree planting. The OSCE and the UN will continue to collaborate on implementing the Aarhus Convention.

¹⁰ Directly observed treatment, short-course.

Priority Area 3 — Transforming Livelihoods

Though a decade of hardship has almost exhausted many communities' coping mechanisms, Tajik families are remarkably resilient. The UN will focus on three outcomes to support family and community initiatives to re-build their livelihoods.

OUTCOME 5 — Increased agricultural productivity, food security, & economic opportunities, especially for women & vulnerable groups. Women, men and youth deserve greater employment opportunities and equal pay for equal work. FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIFEM and WFP promote fair employment in rural and urban areas, working closely with local governments, community organizations and NGOs. The UN system will help improve the macro and micro climate for Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) development. Targeted vocational training will be supported to build marketable skills. The UN, including World Bank, will promote decentralized decision-making and greater resource allocation to allow communities to develop appropriate and sustainable responses to local needs. Reformed SME and investment policies and structures will be linchpins for increasing equitable employment.

Increased employment is the fourth outcome for which the UNCT will develop a complete strategy for full-scale implementation beginning in 2005.

Tajikistan's rural population can produce more nutritional food crops even if it is unlikely to ever be self-sufficient in food production. Land use, which is focused on cotton and dominated by a small elite interested in maintaining the status quo, should be diversified; WFP will continue support to improved land tenure policies and practices. FAO and UNIFEM will encourage land reform so that access to land – especially by women – will be broadened. This will complement IMF and World Bank support to conversion to private ownership of land, expanding local governance on land use issues, freeing farms of debt and support to Government and communities to reach self-sustainability in land management. FAO, UNDP, UNHCR and WFP will expand their support to emerging farmers' organisations through capacity building on efficient use of resources, opening access to external markets, providing seeds and livestock and developing local credit schemes. They will provide extension support, improve the sustained reintegration of refugees, and work with communities to adopt best practices from other, similar countries and to apply appropriate technologies. Rehabilitation of the irrigation infrastructure is foreseen, jointly with ECHO.

Most likely, humanitarian food assistance will be required for some years for the most vulnerable communities. The UN Country Team will continually assess the food situation, adjusting its interventions for the changing situation. The UN system will work to increase family knowledge of sound nutritional practices.

OUTCOME 6 — Improved access to clean drinking water. Simply put, unless more people have access to safe drinking water, poverty will not be reduced. Water-borne diseases annually kill or sicken thousands of children and adults, who cannot go to school or participate in the labour force. Unclean water leads to diarrhoeal diseases and malnutrition especially among children, whose learning achievements in school diminish exponentially. Likewise, the quality of life is lessened for the people with no access to clean water. UNDP, UNICEF and WFP have joined forces to target more effectively their existing interventions in homes, schools, hospitals and communities. Rural water systems are being rehabilitated to improve access to safe water in the household. Improved sanitation initiatives such as training on safe water storage and appropriate placement of pour flush water seal latrines will continue, especially to make school environment friendly for girls. The number and capacity of local Water Users Associations will expand. UNICEF and WHO will work with the NGOs and Government to strengthen the monitoring of water quality by the Sanitary Epidemiological Service. The UN will continue to advocate for increased investment in this sector by IFIs and other development partners. Synergy between this outcome, outcome 1 and outcome 3 is a natural consequence of the cross-cutting nature of this development framework.

Priority Area 4 — Redistributing Responsibilities

Tajikistan still has highly centralized decision-making processes, compounded by often-inefficient structures and corruption at most levels and sectors. Modest steps have been taken, with anti-corruption legislation passed in 1999 and the Government's endorsement of the OECD Anti-Corruption Action Plan. However, much longer-term shifts in government processes and civil participation have yet to take place. The UN team has formulated three outcomes to support and encourage the redistribution of responsibilities across the public, private and civil sectors.

OUTCOME 7 — Increased responsiveness and accountability of decision-making structures including the Justice system: All political, economic, social and civic decision-making must become more responsive and accountable to the people, their Government and in some cases to the international community. Greater openness to broadening decision-making will be fostered at central, *oblast* and local levels.

UNDP initiated a working group on anti-corruption efforts, with participation by UNTOP, ADB, IMF, OSCE, World Bank, local and international NGOs, and Government. This dialogue and the sharing of best practices from other countries will continue. The Government has been offered direct support to expand anti-corruption efforts.

UNICEF will support institutional reform in social protection for a stronger and family based and child friendly social safety net. The largely Government-operated and fledgling private media will continue to be supported to provide more professional and independent coverage. Civic education and local planning capacity building will be further enhanced. The UN will support decision-making councils from central to village levels to show more initiative and to include women and youth.

Agencies will strengthen the capacity-building components of their projects for decision-makers at all levels – from the Presidential office and line ministries to parents and teachers, mullahs and priests, health workers and border officials. The *Aid Coordination Unit* will be strengthened to improve the exchange of information between Government and the international community. The 2003 Public Expenditure Review will pave the way for the clear definition of roles and specific needs for technical assistance in the Ministries of Finance and Economics and the PRSP monitoring unit and ACU.

Training in human rights, international norms and other issues will be provided for law enforcement officials, judges and lawyers, the police establishment, and parliamentarians, amongst others. UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC and UNTOP will address such issues as women's access to land, birth registration for all newborns, de-institutionalization, a juvenile justice system, a fair and just asylum system and drug control are among the diverse issues that will be addressed. Transparency in financing social services will be promoted.

Communities and NGOs will be supported to monitor the performance of the judicial, legislative and social services structures. In 2003, a Human Rights Coordination Group was established with UN Agencies, OSCE, international and local organisations which already support the preparation of reports on the fulfilment of international treaties and conventions.

OUTCOME 8 — Strengthened regional stability and partnerships. As it is landlocked and has a small open economy that relies heavily on trade, improved relationships with its immediate Central Asian neighbours are crucial to Tajikistan's future. IOM, UNDP, UNODC and UNHCR work with Government and civil society on diverse cross-border issues ranging from the movement of people and goods to drug trafficking and water resource management. These activities must be stepped up to diminish the potential for conflict within the country and across borders. De-mining along the sensitive Tajik-Uzbek border is necessary. Annual gatherings such as the Central Asian Maternal and Child Health Forum and the Education Forum will be strengthened and become role models for other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Assiduous attention will be given to conflict prevention, particularly by UNDP, UNHCR and UNTOP. This is critical in certain regions of the country, especially the Ferghana Valley and along the border with Afghanistan. In fact, the proximity and cultural ties with Afghanistan require special attention in such sectors as drug and human trafficking and malaria control, even as the century-old influences of the Russia and former Soviet Union draw the country into the Central Asian and East European sphere. The UN system in Tajikistan and all neighbouring countries is working together to address cross-border issues.

The framework for a functioning rule of law has been put into place and now it must take deeper root so as to inspire confidence in the systems for the alleviation of grievances. Just as human rights and gender issues are integral to all UN actions, so too must a culture of peaceful resolution of conflicts be woven into everything it does in Tajikistan. Messages and images promoting tolerance for differences in ethnicity, religion and region will be incorporated in awareness and education materials.

Getting Results: Reprise

The UN system in Tajikistan is a small blip on the world's radar screens but what happens in this mountainous heartland of Central Asia will have ripple effects across the region and even globally. Equally important, are the rights-based principles that oblige the UN to work for the good of every woman, man and child. By focusing its energies in the four priority areas and acting with one voice, the UN system will be a driving force in Tajikistan's achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The UN system, acting through its agencies and individuals pledge to achieving the eight outcomes is provided through the signatures in Annex I: Commitment to Moving Mountains. The UN system counts on its successors to carry forward the work begun in 2003 to attain the joint UNDAF objectives.

Costing the Transformation

Financial resources available to achieve the eight UNDAF Outcomes by 2009 are estimated at US\$ 380 million. This is an indicative figure as most Agencies are still developing their Country Programmes. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will have harmonized cycles beginning in 2005. WFP's bridging programme will end in mid-2005; a new PRRO will be developed in 2004 and integrated into this Development Assistance Framework.

The UN system supported a costing analysis of the Millennium Development Goals in 2003. Initial estimates put the cost of attaining the Goals on education, health, and water at about US\$ 300 million annually to 2015. With the total government budget currently at around US\$ 240 million per year, the UN's contribution of more than US\$ 60 million annually can make a big difference.

Detailed information is provided in Annex II: UNDAF Results Matrix.

Putting Words into Practice

Moving mountains, not molehills, is the objective of the UN Country Team in Tajikistan. Managers will be hired for common projects, in particular the four top priority projects.

The UN team will continue to introduce its own simplification and harmonization process through such mechanisms as shared travel, banking, Internet, courier and shipping services. Increased sharing of resources, as in the 2003 UN Week activities, will be undertaken. Participation by sister Agencies in field trips and in meetings with Government and NGO partners will increase. Agency offices and guesthouses in cities outside Dushanbe will be transformed into common UN offices, thereby increasing cooperation amongst Agencies and enhancing the overall image of the UN in local communities. The Country Team will ensure guidance to existing coordination mechanisms e.g. in HIV/AIDS, health, education and water and sanitation, in cooperation with Government and NGO partners.

Strategic selection of well-known and influential spokespersons by the UNCT will provide high impact visibility for the principles of gender sensitivity and human rights. Last but not least, the Agencies will ensure that the Minimum Operating and Security Standards are in place.

Taking the Pulse

Good intentions and rhetoric are no longer sufficient. The UN family's performance will be consistently monitored. The Country Team will introduce 360-degree monitoring, with Heads of Agencies expected to provide candid and constructive performance evaluation of their own, their Agency's and the Country Team's performance. Criticism without clear recommendations for improvement will be discouraged.

The regular UN Country Team meetings will include a serious look at implementation of this UNDAF. At mid-year, a review meeting will be held with Heads of Agency and project officers, who will be monitoring their own Agency's progress with Government and NGO counterparts. An annual review will be held with Government to assess progress towards each MDG and UNDAF Outcome. A mid-UNDAF review will be held in June or July 2007.

Annex I. Commitment to Moving Mountains

We the undersigned pledge our joint efforts to support the Government and civil society in maintaining national peace and security; fostering good relations amongst the diverse people of Tajikistan and its neighbours; in cooperating to solve the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems in Tajikistan; and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

We will work to overcome Tajikistan's dire household poverty and the declines in many basic services, so that all its citizens can flourish.

UN Resident Coordinator

Government

UNTOP

FAO

IOM

UNAIDS

UNDP

UNFPA

UNHCR

UNICEF

UNODC

WHO

WFP

World Bank

Annex II: UNDAF Results Matrix

National Priority or Goals:		90 per cent enrolment by 2015 (PRSP); increase coverage of pre-school education (PRSP)	
Priority Area:		Reversing declines	
UNDAF Outcome 1:		Increased access to and completion of basic education, especially for girls	
Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
1 Increased access, gender parity and completion of primary education in a quality child- and girl-friendly learning environment in selected schools and food-deficit rayons of three targeted oblasts	UNHCR CP Output 1 Improved access for refugee children to education at Afghan and local schools	Local NGOs: Assistance Ministry of Education (MoEd): Implementation	US\$ 50,000
	UNICEF CP Output 1.1 Improved national and regional awareness, political commitment and gender-sensitive technical skills for girls' education UNICEF CP Output 1.2 Enhanced national-level policies and coordination for Education for All implementation UNICEF CP Output 1.3 Improved sustainable access to sanitary facilities, especially for girls, at selected schools UNICEF CP Output 1.4 Appropriate hygiene behaviours practiced in selected school communities	MoEd, USAID/PEAKS: Overall and donor coordination Save the Children/UK: Community-based information collection	US\$ 7.5 million
	WFP PRRO Output 1.1 Nutritious food provided to schoolchildren in food-deficit areas WFP PRRO Output 1.2 Take-home rations provided to girls in addition to hot meals in schools, to encourage their attendance	Local Government: Coordination, capacity building	US\$ 42 million
	World Bank CP Output 1.1 Curriculum framework developed and untrained teachers in selected districts certified by MOE World Bank CP Output 1.2 Community-driven projects ensure that parents and community members are active in promoting education World Bank CP Output 1.1 Capacity built for teachers, teacher trainers and managers World Bank CP Output 1.2 Educational materials and facilities upgraded	Governments of Japan, Switzerland: Funding for project preparation	US\$ 17.5 million loan US\$ 8 million grant
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Education Donor Coordination Group; Food Coordination Group			

National Priority or Goals:		Stabilize HIV/AIDS by 2015 (Millennium Development Goal Report) Counter "growth of malaria incidence and TB amongst poorest groups" (PRSP)	
Priority Area:		Reversing declines	
UNDAF Outcome 2:		Strengthened capacity to prevent and reduce infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis	
Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p>2.1 Improved governmental awareness, coordination and data management, as well as care for infectious diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, especially for high risk groups such as youth and IDUs</p> <p>2.2 Improved public understanding of HIV/AIDS issues and reduced risky behaviour among vulnerable groups in selected areas</p>	UNAIDS CP Output 2.1.1 Legislation creating barriers to national HIV/AIDS response amended UNAIDS CP Output 2.1.2 National protocols adopted on HIV/AIDS, prevention of mother-to-child transmission UNAIDS CP Output 2.1.3 Surveillance system for HIV/AIDS operates effectively to track, monitor and evaluate national response UNAIDS CP Output 2.2.1 More sectors incorporate HIV strategies in their programmes, including strategies on HIV/AIDS in the workplace and more HIV-positive people involved in national response	Ministry of Justice (MoJ): Drug demand reduction in prisons; Ministry of Defence (MoD): risk reduction among military personnel; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP): workplace; vulnerable groups, migrants; Global Fund: vulnerable groups, improved testing; USAID: Support to drug demand reduction; IFRC: Advocacy and training of trainers for youth HIV/AIDS education; AKF: Improved health care system in GBAO; OSI: Drug demand reduction	US\$ 3 million
	UNDP CP Output 2.1 Government and assistance community increase their impact. UNDP CP Output 2.2 Advocacy enhances behavioural change.	Ministry of Health (MoH) and other sectoral Ministries, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Republican AIDS Centre, local NGOs and Government officials	US\$ 20.3 million
	UNFPA CP Output 2.2 Enhanced adolescents' awareness and understanding of their sexual and reproductive health needs and reproductive rights	NGOs and Government Youth Committee: behaviour change communication campaign, distribution of contraceptives, especially condoms	US\$ 250,000
	UNHCR CP Output 2.1 More refugees and returnees use health care system for HIV services	MoH: Provision of services; Local NGOs: Assistance; capacity building	US\$ 250,000
	UNICEF CP Output 2.1 Access by youth, especially the most vulnerable populations, to youth-friendly services in selected areas	MoH, Youth Committee: coordination on youth/HIV-AIDS; Local NGOs: Advocacy	US\$ 3.7 million
	UNODC CP Output 2.1 Integrated drug abuse information systems established; drug treatment, prevention and harm reduction programmes evaluated UNODC CP Output 2.2 Strategic programmes for demand reduction and diversified HIV/AIDS prevention and drug treatment/rehabilitation services in place	MoH: HIV/AIDS coordination; National Drug Control Agency, Ministry of Interior (MoI): Drug control; Mass media: improve reporting on drug related issues; NGOs: enhanced capacity to conduct community-based drug prevention	US\$ 2 million
	WFP PRRO Output 2.1 Food needs of hospitalized tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS patients and their families met	Project HOPE; MoH, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA): Information sharing	US\$ 4.1 million
	WHO CP Output 2.1.1 National protocols adopted or revised on antiretroviral therapy for HIV/AIDS patients, malaria treatment WHO CP Output 2.1.2 National guidelines and policies implemented at all levels on prevention of sexually transmitted infections and donor blood safety WHO CP Output 2.1.4 Laboratory capacities strengthened for more effective treatment WHO CP Output 2.1.5 DOTS programme expanded and monitored at countrywide level WHO CP Output 2.1.6 National Action Plan on surveillance control produced and revised information system on infectious diseases functions effectively	MoH: Implementation, political commitment and support Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), SDC, ADB, Islamic Development Bank, USAID: Assistance to primary health care Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: Collaboration on vulnerable groups ECHO: Coordination of NGOs OSI/USAID: Drug demand reduction, including HIV/AIDS prevention	US\$ 4 million
	World Bank CP Output 2.1.1 Strengthen laboratory diagnostic services and surveillance systems in selected regions to monitor and manage public health problems incl. TB, HIV/AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases. World Bank CP Output 2.1.2. Support the development of a National Health Promotion Strategy for priority health issues, including prevention and control of HIV/AIDS	MoH, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Pilot Rayons and Oblast administration, MoJ, USAID/CDC; WHO, SDC, AKF, local NGOs	US\$ 5 million
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:			
UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS; Health Donor Coordination Group			

National Priority or Goals:		Reduce IMR to 25 by 2015 (PRSP); Reduce MMR to 35 by 2010 (PRSP) 30 per cent of adult population with access to RH services (PRSP)	
Priority Area:		Reversing declines	
UNDAF Outcome 3:		Improved health and nutrition status of women and children	
Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
3.1 Increased awareness and use of quality and efficient primary and reproductive health services, especially for women and children, in selected regions	FAO CP Output 3.2.1 Agricultural assistance provided to rural households, especially those headed by women, that do not have enough food FAO CP Output 3.2.2 Major diseases, particularly brucellosis, controlled in high-risk regions FAO CP Output 3.2.3 Disease-free seed potato production established	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA): Capacity and institution building Local NGOs: Gender and development, provision of extension services, distribution of seeds	US\$ 5 million
	UNFPA CP Output 3.1 Improved availability of quality, gender-sensitive reproductive health (especially family planning) information, counselling and services, including HIV/AIDS, through enhanced institutional and technical capacity of both the Government and NGOs.	MoH: Capacity building, client satisfaction Local NGOs: Provision of information, distribution of condoms	US\$ 800,000
	UNICEF CP Output 3.1.1 Strengthened primary health care system management and planning for children and women UNICEF CP Output 3.1.2 Improved knowledge and practices of families and communities on early child care, development and protection	MoH: Overall coordination AAH: Nutrition project implementation Merlin: Community-based health work	US\$ 9.7 million
	3.2 Improved nutritional status of vulnerable mothers and children in selected regions	WFP PRRO Output 3.2.1 Targeted children provided with supplementary food rations WFP PRRO Output 3.2.2 Food needs of vulnerable expectant/nursing mothers met	US\$ 20 million
	WHO CP Output 3.1.1 New technology available and used effectively in peri-natal care WHO CP Output 3.1.2 Family and community practices on child health introduced and promoted WHO CP Output 3.1.3 Increased access to safe immunization WHO CP Output 3.1.4 Guidelines adopted on domestic violence that strengthen health sector capacities to assist victims of violence	MoH: Implementation, political commitment and support AKF, SDC, ADB, Islamic Development Bank, USAID: Assistance to primary health care Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: Collaboration on vulnerable groups ECHO: Coordination of NGOs	US\$ 5 million
	World Bank CP Output 3.1.1 Primary health care workers use guidelines for disease treatment and upgraded standards in family health centres World Bank CP Output 3.1.2 Pilot regional health authorities and MOH officials better able to design and implement more extensive health programs	Governments of Japan, Switzerland: Funding for project preparation	US\$ 5.5 million
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Health Coordination Group; Food Coordination Group			

National Priority or Goals: <p>“... Tajikistan will give adequate importance to its natural environment, thus obtaining maximum benefits with the least impacts on a sustainable basis and securing an enhanced quality of life for its present-day and future citizens” ... measures [should be taken to deal with] water pollution, soil erosion, desertification and the management of natural disasters” (PRSP)</p>			
Priority Area: Overcoming mountains			
UNDAF Outcome 4: Natural resources sustainably managed, and fewer persons killed or affected by disasters			
Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
4.1 Greater awareness in Government and communities of the complete disaster risk reduction approach 4.2 Better contingency planning for disasters leads to better preparation and earlier alerts 4.3 Improved natural resource management and strengthened biodiversity conservation in selected pilot areas	FAO CP Output 4.1 Crop losses due to outbreaks of agricultural pests, especially locusts, minimized. FAO CP Output 4.3 Farmers in targeted areas able to practice integrated watershed management.	MoA: Capacity building; monitoring Local NGOs: Gender and Development – awareness, watershed management	US\$ 4 million
	UNDP CP Output 4.1.1 Unified national coordination broadens to strategic and operational disaster risk management. UNDP CP Output 4.2.1 High-risk villages take physical measures and organize to mitigate disaster risks. UNDP CP Output 4.3.1 Efficiency and sustainability of natural resource use improved.	Ministry for Emergency Situations (MoES), UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), IFRC, ECHO and FOCUS; UNICEF Ministry of Natural Resources (MoNR), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), UNEP, OSCE	US\$ 12.5 million
	UNHCR CP Output 4.2 Local emergency stocks supplemented during disasters by existing contingency stocks	MoES: Implementation	US\$ 300,000
	WHO CP Output 4.2.1 Guidelines and appropriate practices in place to help health sector better respond to and manage disasters WHO CP Output 4.2.2 Network of national and sub-regional disaster medicine focal points works effectively	MoH: Implementation	US\$ 500,000
	World Bank CP Output 4.1.1 Local capacity to manage biodiversity and natural resources strengthened; sustainable livelihood activities established; community-based forestry management piloted; public awareness on conservation issues achieved; local communities and NGOs start participating in decision making and conservation activities. World Bank CP Output 4.1.2 Monitoring system and early warning system alerting vulnerable communities and authorities designed and installed; communities helped in preparing for smaller-scale natural disasters; long-term solutions to make Lake Sarez sustainable analysed; monitoring and early warning units in Ministry of Emergencies strengthened. poor and vulnerable communities of the valleys of Bartang and Panj supported in transition to sustainable development. World Bank CP Output 4.3.1 Improved supply of electricity in GBAO on financially, environmentally and socially sustainable basis. World Bank CP Output 4.3.2 Karakum Dam safety improved, dykes, irrigation and drainage systems rehabilitated leading to overall improvements in Syr Darya basin water storage and irrigation	Government of Tajikistan, local authorities, AKFED, Governments of Japan, Switzerland: Financing for project preparation	US\$ 30 million
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: REACT; Water and Sanitation Coordination Group; Agricultural Coordination Group			

National priority or goal:		Reduce to 75 per cent the population living below the poverty line by 2006 (PRSP) and to 41.5 per cent by 2015 (MDG Report) Provide targeted support to the poorest groups of the population; 65-70 per cent employment among able-bodied citizens by 2015 (PRSP) The Government is committed to privatization and increasing agricultural output and thereby exports, create jobs, provide inputs for the processing industry, and ensure national food security. (PRSP)	
Priority Area:		Transforming livelihoods	
UNDAF Outcome 5:		Increased agricultural productivity, food security, and economic opportunities, especially for women and vulnerable groups	
Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
5.1 More protection and economic opportunities provided to vulnerable groups, especially in rural areas 5.2 Increased economic rights and economic security of women	FAO CP Output 5.1 Land distribution reformed and perceived by national and international communities as more transparent and fair FAO CP Output 5.1.2 Access increased to agricultural seeds and tools and farmers' incomes raised through diversified crop production and improved agricultural systems	MoA, local NGOs: Land reform legislation and advocacy	US\$ 8 million
	IOM CP Output 5.1. Increased numbers of rural migrant households invest migrant remittances into sustainable businesses		US\$ 1 million
	UNDP CP Output 5.1.1 Capacity for self-organization of businesses and farmers built. UNDP CP Output 5.1.2 Access to rural finance for agricultural inputs improved, and rural economic infrastructure enhanced. UNDP CP Output 5.1.3 Experience at the grassroots level used to influence policy and law-making at the central level in a 'virtuous cycle'.	Jamoat and district officials and village representatives through Development Committees, central Government officials through Steering Committee European Commission, Japan, USAID, Switzerland, Sweden	US\$ 23.5 million
	UNHCR CP Output 6.1.1 Refugees and returnees earn higher average incomes	Local NGOs: Protection and assistance for refugees, returnees and asylum seekers; capacity building; ACTED: Micro-credit, agriculture	US\$ 750,000
	UNIFEM CP Output 5.2.1 Women's property rights are better reflected and enforced in legislation and practice UNIFEM CP Output 5.2.2 Women, especially in rural areas, given opportunities for action to increase access to land and other economic resources	State Land Committee, Parliamentary Committees, local and international NGOs: land and legislative reform.	US\$ 500,000
	WFP PRRO Output 5.1.1. Increased access to nutritious food WFP PRRO Output 5.2.1 High-quality seeds and food provided to subsistence farmers	Local Government and NGOs: Capacity building; GAA, CARE, AAH, Project HOPE: Direct implementation MoA, MoH, MoEd, MFA: Information sharing	US\$ 23 million
	World Bank CP Output 5.1.1 Agricultural output raised by improving irrigation and drainage from selected farms; institutions strengthened and sustainability of irrigation and utilities improved; rural employment opportunities improved by encouraging community-based construction work. World Bank CP Output 5.1.2 communities assisted in sustainably increasing production and incomes from on- and off-farm activities with other income-generating opportunities.	Government of Tajikistan, MoA, MoWR, Governments of Japan, Switzerland: Funding for project preparation	US\$ 30 million
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Agricultural Coordination Group; Food Coordination Group			

National Priority or Goals:		Achieve 80 per cent coverage with safe drinking water by 2015 (PRSP)	
Priority Area:		Transforming livelihoods	
UNDAF Outcome 6:		Better access to clean drinking water	
Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
6.1 Sustainable management and improved access to safe drinking water for vulnerable populations in selected rural and urban locations	UNDP CP Output 6.1 Access to rural water supply systems enhanced.	European Commission, SIDA, MoWR	US\$ 6 million
	WFP PRRO Output 6.1 Water supply systems in targeted areas rehabilitated	Local Government and NGOs: Coordination, capacity building German Agro Action, CARE, Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP)	US\$ 1.5 million
	WHO CP Output 6.1 Guidelines adopted and appropriate technology available to check quality of drinking water	MoH: Implementation, political commitment and support	US\$ 300,000
	World Bank CP Output 6.1 Safety, reliability and efficiency of water supply services improved through rehabilitation and efficiency improvements at existing facilities (incl. Dushanbe VodoKanal); institutional capacity related to irrigation and domestic water and electricity supply systems strengthened	Government of Tajikistan, Dushanbe Khukumat, MoWR, MoA, Governments of Japan, Switzerland	US\$ 19.6 million (loan and grants)
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:			
Water and Sanitation Coordination Group			

National Priority or Goals:		Efficient governance and improvement in security (PRSP)	
Priority Area:		Redistributing responsibilities	
UNDAF Outcome 7:		Increased responsiveness and accountability of decision-making structures strengthen the rule of law and human rights	
Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
<p>7.1 Government and international community work more effectively together in transition to long-term development leading to achievement of MDGs</p> <p>7.2 Public sector, legal and institutional environment at national and local level comply to international standards, better protection for vulnerable groups and strengthened respect for and observation of human rights and the rule of law</p> <p>7.3 Increased role of political parties, local assemblies, civil society private sector in decision-making processes and leading to a strengthened</p>	<p>UNDP CP Output 7.1.1 Jamoat Governance built alongside civil participation, on pilot scale and then scaled up fairly swiftly.</p> <p>UNDP CP Output 7.1.2 The minimum necessary cost of pro-poor policies becomes a standard tool in planning and budgeting the use of (lesser) available resources, and in appealing to the international community for assistance.</p> <p>UNDP CP Output 7.2.1 National action plan on anti-corruption measures drafted and national anti-corruption department established.</p>	<p>European Commission, Japan, USAID, Switzerland, Sweden: Governance</p> <p>ACU, PRSP Unit, UN Country Team, WB, ADB, IMF, NGO community: MDGs</p> <p>General Prosecutor's Office, OSCE, WB, ADB, IMF, ACU, PRSP Unit, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Economics (MoEc): Transparency</p>	US\$ 20.5 million
	<p>UNFPA CP Output 7.1.1 Increased availability of reliable, sex and age disaggregated reproductive health data through enhanced capacity of institutions in demography</p> <p>UNFPA CP Output 7.1.2 Established Monitoring and Evaluation System to ensure more effective reproductive health care, particularly for the poor</p>	<p>MoH, Province health departments: Capacity building</p> <p>Tajik State University: preparing specialists in demography</p>	US\$ 200,000
	<p>UNHCR CP Output 7.2.1 Resolutions discriminatory to refugees and asylum seekers abolished</p> <p>UNHCR CP Output 7.2.2 Border management enforces rights of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in more cases</p>	<p>MLSP (Migration Service): Legislation; MoJ: Training of judges; Pres. Admin.: Legislation; TBF, OSCE, EU/TACIS: Border management; NGOs: Refugees, returnees and asylum seekers; capacity buildg; SDC, OSCE, EU: Human rights</p>	US\$ 500,000
	<p>UNICEF CP Output 7.2.1 Government and civil society better understand children's and women's rights and safeguard children in need of special protection</p> <p>UNICEF CP Output 7.2.2 Improved child-responsive and pro-poor national and sub-national policies</p>	<p>NCCP: Overall coordination</p> <p>ORA: Social work and de-institutionalization</p> <p>Local NGOs: Awareness raising</p>	US\$ 3.7 million
	<p>UNTOP CP Output 7.2.1 Electoral processes monitored for fairness and transparency</p> <p>UNTOP CP Output 7.2.2 Public better understands human rights issues in Tajikistan, particularly through the education system</p> <p>UNTOP CP Output 7.2.3 Government adheres to more obligations and higher standard of application under international human rights treaties</p> <p>UNTOP CP Output 7.3.1 Useful political dialogue held among Government, civil society and private sector</p>	<p>MoJ, MoI, local NGOs, civil society, OSCE, NDI, IFES, NCCP: coordination</p>	US\$ 300,000
	WHO CP Output 7.1 Legislation amended to ensure good quality, regulation and rational use of essential drugs	<p>MoH, Parliament: Inputs to implementation and coordination</p> <p>PSF, ECHO: Coordination of NGOs</p>	US\$ 2.5 million
	<p>World Bank CP Output 7.1.1 Public service pay and incentive systems and management strengthened</p> <p>World Bank CP Output 7.1.2 Audit functions clarified, capacity built at both central and local level, methodology adapted to IAS, increasing public financial accountability</p> <p>World Bank CP Output 7.1.3 Budgeting and expenditure control and inter-Governmental finance systems enhanced</p> <p>World Bank CP Output 7.1.4 New Law on Public Procurement, public procurement decentralized and public procurement agency restructured</p> <p>WB CP Output 7.1.5 Managerial and policy making capacity in the MoEd, MoH and relevant local authorities strengthened</p> <p>WB CP Output 7.3 Influence of communities, private sector and NGOs in decision making increased</p>	<p>Governments of Japan, Switzerland: Funding for project preparation</p> <p>MoJ, MoI, local NGOs, civil society, OSCE, NDI, IFES: Inputs to coordination</p>	US\$ 10.5 million
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:			
Coordination Group on Community-linked Development, Human Rights Coordination Group			

National Priority or Goals:		Efficient governance and improvement in security (PRSP) Achieve a fair distribution of the benefits of growth (PRSP)	
UNDAF Priority Area:		Redistributing responsibilities	
UNDAF Outcome 8:		Strengthened regional stability and partnerships	
Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target
8.1 Government and civil society better able to respond to human movement in and out of the country, particularly Tajik labour migrants, refugees and asylum seekers 8.2 Positive policy toward regional economic and environmental integration institutionalised through cooperation among Governments	IOM CP Output 8.1.1 Government, NGOs and private sector work together better to raise knowledge and skills of migrants IOM CP Output 8.1.2 Border management personnel trained and equipped to operate effectively	Government, NGOs and private sector: implementation	US\$ 3 million
	UNDP CP Output 8.2.1 Environment for effective regional cooperation improved through joint initiatives on trade, customs and border management issues. UNDP CP Output 8.2.2 Regional initiatives on joint natural resources management strengthened.	Governments of CA, IFAS, European Commission, UNEP	US\$ 2 million
	UNHCR CP Output 8.1 Border management personnel better understand protection measures for refugees and asylum seekers, particularly within large migrations	MoLSP (State Migration Service), Presidential Administration: Legislation Tajik Border Forces (TBF), OSCE -- Border management	US\$ 750,000
	UNODC CP Output 8.1 Border management personnel better identify smugglers, ingredients used in production of illegal drugs, human traffickers and other organized crime elements	TBF, Ministry for State Revenue and Taxation: Border management National Drug Control Agency, Mol: Drug control	US\$ 10 million
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Coordination Group on Community-linked Development, Human Rights Coordination Group			

Annex III. UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. Increased access to and completion of basic education, especially for girls	<u>Gross enrolment ratio in primary education</u> Baseline: 88.4% (2003) <u>% of girls completing 9 years of education</u> Baseline: 76% (2003)	MoEd, UNICEF, SSC (MDG calculations) MoEd	Adjusted for under-registration of children as per MICS 2000 & population data age groups
2. Strengthened capacity to prevent and reduce infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis	Access to quality* diagnostic and treatment facilities <i>Baseline: 12 laboratories in 4 regions, 11 trustpoints</i> TB DOTS coverage, detection, recovery: <i>Baseline: 10%, 10%; 69% (2002);</i> <u>Malaria cases detected and cured</u> <i>Baseline: 6% detected</i> Prevention and awareness <u>% condom use among CSWs</u> <i>Baseline: 2% (2000); 19% (2003)</i> <u>% correct answers in risk survey</u> <i>Baseline: 34% (2002)</i> <u>% IDUs sharing needles</u> <i>Baseline: 85% (2003)</i>	National Centre for HIV/AIDS MoH; GFATM application UNFPA, UNICEF (RAR 2003) WHO, MoH, National Centre for HIV/AIDS	*Quality includes: confidential, voluntary, user-friendly
3. Improved health and nutrition status of women and children	Infant mortality rate Baseline: 91 / 1000 Malnutrition (children U5 & caregivers) Baseline: Acute 4.7%, chronic 36.2% <u>Maternal mortality ratio</u> Baseline: 120 / 100,000 <u>Anaemia & IDD among women</u> Baseline: 50%	WB in HDR 2003 AAH / NNS 2003 WB in HDR 2003 MDGR 2003	Adjusted for under-registration & home births Official figures are much lower Indicative figure only
4. Natural resources sustainably managed, and fewer persons killed or affected by disasters	<u>NEAP & REAP implemented</u> Baseline: REAP approved, NEAP drafted <u>Policy, legal & institutional framework on protected areas improved</u> <i>Baseline: 4% of territory are protected areas</i> Number of assessments reflected in improved MoES data management system Baseline: 0 (2003) <u>Casualties & homes damaged or destroyed annually</u> Baseline: 40 dead, 9,000 homes (2003)	MoEnv MoES MoES	
5. Increased agricultural productivity, food security, and economic opportunities, especially for women and vulnerable groups	Applications for land certificates <i>Baseline: 20,000 (2003)</i> Brucellosis incidence <i>Baseline: 7% (2003)</i> Country-wide Food Security Monitoring & Early Warning System established <i>Baseline: 10% coverage (2003)</i> Ratio of dekhani farms headed by women <i>Baseline: 2% (2002)</i> Micro-credit recipients <i>Baseline: 44,000 (2001)</i> Labour Force Participation <i>Baseline: 53.4% (2002)</i>	State Land Committee FAO UNIFEM PRSP Update 2004	Based on survey in Khatlon & DRD
6. Better access to clean drinking water	Proportion of population with access to improved water source <i>Baseline: 57% (2000)</i> <u>Proportion of water samples considered acceptable (bacteriological analysis)</u> <i>Baseline: 59% (2003)</i>	UNICEF MICS 2000 SES; AAH NNS 2003	
7. Increased responsiveness & accountability of decision-making structures strengthen the rule of law and human rights	NGOs involved in advocacy, research or political debate Baseline: 15 to 20 <u>International perception of governance</u> Baseline: 12 th percentile	Legal Consortium, IREX 2003 World Bank Governance Indicators	
8 Strengthened regional stability & partnerships	Volume of remittances Baseline: US\$ 200 mn (2002); 15% of GDP Volume of trade with neighbouring countries Baseline: CIS imports US\$ 545 mn, exports US\$ 187mn (2002) Drugs seized Baseline: 9 MT overall, 6 MT heroin (2003)	IOM (2003), IMF (2004) IMF UNODC	

Acronyms

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACU	Aid Coordination Unit
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
CADA	Central Asian Development Agency
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DCA	Drug Control Agency
DOTS	Directly Observed Therapy, Short-term
DRD	Direct Rule Districts
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	UN Food and Agricultural Organisation
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
IFAS	International Fund to Save the Aral Sea
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoEc	Ministry of Economics
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoES	Ministry for Emergency Situations
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MoNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MSDSP	Mountain Societies Development Support Programme
NCCP	National Commission on Child Protection
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NESDP	National Education Sector Development Plan
OECD	Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSI	Open Society Institute
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REACT	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Co-ordination Team
REAP	Regional Environmental Action Plan
SDC	Swiss Development Corporation
SPECA	UN Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection(s)
TBF	Tajik Border Forces
TLSS	Tajikistan Living Standard Survey
UNAIDS	Joint UN HIV/AIDS programme
UNCBD	UN Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification.
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNECE	UN Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNISDR	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOP	UN Tajikistan Office for Peacekeeping
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization