



NATIONAL REPORT

**on Implementation of Strategic Documents
of the Country in the context
of the Sustainable Development Goals**



The Report is prepared by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan in cooperation with a group of national and international experts. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, represented by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan expresses special gratitude to Development Partners, UN Agencies, State, Academic and Civil Society Institutions for the contribution to the preparation of this Report.

Dushanbe – 2018



Ladies and Gentlemen!

The National Report focuses on review of the implementation of the strategic documents of the country, the National Development Strategy for the period up to 2030 (NDS-2030) and the Mid-term Development Program for 2016-2020 in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a part of the preparation of the report, a huge piece of work has been done on data collection and data analysis, revealing existing tendencies within the socio-economic development area, identifying ongoing gaps and challenges, and finding solutions for ensuring sustainable development of the country. The peculiarity of the report was an integrated approach in the analysis of the implementation of both Global development goals and national strategic goals. The National Report submitted for your consideration has been prepared by a group of national experts and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan with the support of UN agencies. In the process of the National report preparation, thematic consultations were held on specific areas of development within the framework of the SDGs and NDS-2030. The consultations were attended by the representatives of the Ministries and agencies, UN agencies and development partners, civil society, and the private sector, academia and mass media.

Thus, a large number of organizations and experts were able to participate in the formation of the content of the National report, to give their suggestions and make their contribution to the preparation of the document. It is worth noting that this document concentrates not only on priority directions of the country's development, but also encompasses individual problems faced by vulnerable groups of the population, following the key principle of the SDGs and the Agenda 2030 for the sustainable development - "leaving no one behind". The national report gives us a vision of the future development path for the Republic of Tajikistan. It will help to draw conclusions and make the right decisions to achieve the SDGs in a close relationship with the objectives and priorities of the NDS-2030. A large amount of work remains to be accomplished within the framework of the SDGs and the NDS-2030 goals. The achievement in this area depends on the joint activities of all stakeholders. Only through the process of working together with all sectors of the society and in a close partnership with the international community we'll be able to achieve our ambitious goals, reach sustainable development and increase the level of welfare of the people of Tajikistan.

Minister of Economic Development
and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEDFI	Association of European Development Finance Institutions
ANC	Antenatal care
AS	Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CASA-1000	Central Asia South Asia power project
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	The Committee on economic, social and cultural rights
COSI	Childhood obesity
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course
DRS	Districts of republican subordination
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EPI	Environmental Performance Index
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEC	Fuel and Energy Complex
GDP	Gross domestic product
GGI	Gender Gap Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GW	Gigawatt
HCI	Human Capital Index
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HDI	Human Development Index
HPP	Hydro power plant
HRC	Human Rights Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JV	Joint Venture
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
IWMR	Integrated water resources management
kWh	kilowatt hour
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LMIC	Low middle-income country
LMIE	Lower middle-income economies
LSIS	Leaving standard improving strategy 2013-2015
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support to SDGs
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan
MtDP-2020	Mid-term Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan 2016-2020
MW	Megawatt
NDC	National Development Council under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
NDS-2030	National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030



NR	National Report
ODA	Official development assistance
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PHC	Public health care
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
R&D	Research and development work
RIA	Rapid Integrated Assessment
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SCISPM	State Committee for Investment and State Property Management
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TALCO	Tajik Aluminum Company
TB	Tuberculosis
TPP	Thermal power plant
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPR	Universal periodic review
VNR	Voluntary National Review





COUNTRY PROFILE

The Republic of Tajikistan is a landlocked country located in Central Asia. Over than 93% of its territory is occupied by mountains. Population of Tajikistan is 9 million (from them 49% are women, 40,6% - children under 18, and 66% young adults under 30). It makes the population of the country one of the youngest in Central Asia. The country ranks the 85th place in the world in terms of its territory and has large reserves of hydropower resources, fresh water and a variety of minerals. In addition, Tajikistan possesses favourable conditions for cultivating ecologically clean products as well as opportunities to develop ecological tourism vigorously that corresponds to the fundamental provisions of human development in the context of access to natural resources.

In 2017, Tajikistan ranks 57th in Human Capital Index (HCI) among 130 countries¹, 129th in Human Development Index (HDI) in 2015 among 187 countries², and 69th in Gender Inequality Index (GII) in 2017. According to Gender Gap Index (GGI), Tajikistan is on the 95th place out of 144 countries in 2017.

As for ranking on ensuring equality between female and male in economic life, the country is on the 52nd place, access to education for women ranks Tajikistan as 115th, and the opportunities in the areas of public health and politics is on 67th and 117th respectively.

The country ranks 94th among 127 countries in 2017 in Global Innovation Index (GII)³ and 79th in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) among 134 countries⁴. Tajikistan is ranked 123 among 190 economies⁵ in the ease of “Doing business-2018” and 129th according to Environmental Performance Index (EPI) among 180 countries (Tajikistan is at 129th among 180 countries (2018)⁶.

It worth mentioning that Tajikistan had been included into the list of the countries with a rapid poverty reduction level for the last 15 years⁷. The rate of poverty was decreased from 81% in 1999 to 29,7% in 2017. The percentage of extreme poverty rate had dropped down from 73% to 14%⁸.

For the period of 1997-2017, the economic growth of Tajikistan had been stable and estimated averagely 7,2% per annum. It was mainly driven by development of agriculture and service sector. Over the past decade, remittances of labour migrants along with the state investments in industry and the construction sector have also been important sources of economic growth and poverty reduction in Tajikistan.

¹ Human Capital Index, <https://nonews.co/directory/lists/countries/human-capital>

² Human development report 2016: Human development for everyone http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/HDR2016_RU_Overview_Web.pdf

³ <http://gtmarket.ru/ratings/global-innovation-index/info>

⁴ WEF, The Global Competitiveness Report 2017–2018 <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2017-2018/05FullReport/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018.pdf>

⁵ <http://russian.doingbusiness.org/~media/WBG/DoingBusiness/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB2018-Full-Report.pdf>

⁶ 2018 Environmental Performance Index <https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/downloads/epi2018policymakerssummaryv01.pdf>

⁷ The World Bank Group – Tajikistan Partnership Program Snapshot <http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Tajikistan-Snapshot-ru.pdf>

⁸ Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, <https://stat.tj/>





The goal of the further economic development is to achieve sustainable, high and regionally balanced and equitable growth. According to the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 (NDS-2030), it is expected to double the GDP in Tajikistan. For this purpose, it is required to maintain economic growth rate at 7% per year.

The landlocked geographic location of Tajikistan with the limited land resources contributes to the country's vulnerability to external factors that may potentially reduce the value of progress made in improving the welfare of population in the last eighteen years. Tajikistan is especially vulnerable to the environmental shocks. It is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world associated with climate change.

Therefore, in defining the principles of the future development of the country, NDS-2030 along with the principles of industrialism and innovation, highlights the principle of prevention or preemption (reduction) of vulnerability of future sustainable development as a first step.





SUMMARY

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit, officially came into force.

The new Agenda focuses on the transition of the participating countries to sustainable development based on the defined priority areas. The SDGs ensure that global and national policies are designed and implemented in an integrated manner, combining social, economic and environmental sectors to achieve them. The SDGs are based on the unified desire to “leave no one behind” and propose that countries target development and financial policies to address issues of the most vulnerable population groups.

Tajikistan approved and adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda for implementation. It is worth noting, that, while participating in discussion and formulation of the post-2015 agenda, Tajikistan promoted the water resource management issue as one of the central problems for the 2030 Agenda.

In 2016, Tajikistan developed and adopted for further implementation the National Development Strategy (NDS) that outlined several major directions for achieving the SDGs in Tajikistan by 2030.

This National Report highlights the complexity of the SDG nationalization, localization and implementation processes in Tajikistan. These processes involve an in-depth integration of the SDGs with the national goals and objectives of the NDS-2030. The Report attempts to demonstrate that achieving national strategic goals and objectives by 2030 would ensure acceleration of further sustainable development of the country.

The NDS-2030 sets out to improve the living standards and welfare of the population as its top goal for the long-term development of the country; it employs the “Concept 4+1” to define the structure of the strategic goals and priorities. The Concept includes the four national strategic goals for the development of the country until 2030: (1) ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity; (2) overcoming communication deadlock and transforming Tajikistan to a transit country; (3) ensuring food security and access of population to quality nutrition; and (4) expansion of productive employment.

CONCEPT 4+1



. Additionally, it emphasizes the need for enhanced human development capital that was set in the NDS-2030 as a complex, cross-sectoral priority that addresses the issues of education, public health, social protection and gender equality.

In 2017, Tajikistan initiated a preparation of the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the SDG progress across the country followed by a presentation at the ECOSOC High -Level Political Forum. The VNR aimed to analyze the process of the SDGs implementation at the country level

and the integration of the 2030-Agenda into the national development policy through broad participation of all counterparts.

The main VNR objective was to explore the country's experience through the success stories, gaps and lessons learned to expedite implementation of the Agenda 2030. The Review intended to strengthen the state policy and participating institutions for mobilization of support and partnership in implementing the SDGs through participation of various stakeholders.



The VNR focused on poverty eradication through increasing the level of population welfare in the country. It analyzed the process of nationalization of the SDGs through the lens of two strategic goals of the country development articulated in the NDS-2030: (1) ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity; (2) ensuring food security and access of population to quality nutrition. The VNR also considered other SDG objectives as cross-sectoral national issues: gender equality, industrialization, access to clean water, climate change issues, etc.

The VNR content was shaped by the thematic goals and objectives of the sustainable development, and included information on the SDGs implementation results, analysis of development priorities stipulated by the NDS-2030 and the MtDP 2020 for Tajikistan. Additionally, it included a review of country's international initiatives in the sphere of water resource management and highlighted the issues of youth in accordance with the national Year of the Youth announced in Tajikistan in 2017.

The VNR concluded that sustainable development will not be reached without ensuring a high standard of living and respect for rights of all residents of the country without exception, empowering them and ensuring their reproductive health and rights, suitable employment opportunities and promoting overall economic growth. The VNR pointed out that the increase in investment in public health and youth education as well as expansion of development opportunities for women will help to maximize the potential of the labor force which is currently underutilized. These changes will contribute positively to the development of the human capital in the country.

Over the course of the Review, the main achievements, existing gaps and challenges in the SDGs implementation, future visions and evidence-based approaches were discussed. The VNR concluded that the key national strategic documents, such as the NDS-2030 and the MtDP 2020, represent the vehicle for mainstreaming and integrating the SDGs into the national policy.

The VNR was prepared as a result of the broad consultations at the national level with the participation of authorized and responsible specialists of the Ministries and agencies, representatives of the Parliament, civil society and academia, as well as representatives of development partners in Tajikistan, private sector and the media.

The results of the VNR were presented at the 2017 United Nations High-Level Political Forum in New York and received positive feedback from other attendees.

The present National Report is a continuation of the analysis of the SDG progress initiated within the framework of the VNR, and reflects the main methodological issues raised in the Review report.

It is worth noting that, in addition to monitoring the progress of the Strategic Goals under the NDS-2030 and the MtDP 2020, for the effective implementation of the SDGs, Tajikistan should further align its institutional policies with the Goals, ensure localization of the SDGs through the regional strategies and plans, and form stable institutional mechanisms for the coordination and implementation of the SDGs. It also requires timely revealing and addressing the challenges and problems which may impede achievement of intended results.

The important fundamental feature of the groundwork laid by the National Report is the idea of existing interrelation and complementarity between strategic goals of the NDS-2030 and the majority of the SDGs' targets. Integrated approach in addressing the national priorities shaped by the NDS-2030 can leverage achievement of other development goals. The above-mentioned methodological vision has shaped the analysis and the content of the National Report.





INTRODUCTION

The goal and objectives of the National Report

After the adoption of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020 in Tajikistan, the Government started an extensive study of the interconnection between the strategic documents and the SDGs. A Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) of alignment between the SDGs and national strategic documents and institutional policies revealed that 64% of goals, objectives and priorities of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP 2020 have overlapped with the SDGs, in particular, in definitions of the strategic goals.

The data obtained through the RIA contributed to the identification of the main accelerators for the sustainable development in the context of the implementation of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020.

In 2017, Tajikistan came out with the initiative to prepare the VNR that aimed to reflect the progress of Tajikistan in the nationalization and localization of the SDGs, as well as to share the country's experience in implementing thematic directions. The VNR focused on the analysis of poverty reduction through improved access to energy and food security, and included a review of several other dimensions of poverty, such as gender equality, access to healthcare and education. Selection of topics in the VNR was not arbitrary, but based on the analysis of the strategic goals outlined in the NDS-2030 and the existing problems in the subject areas in the field.

The main conclusion of the VNR was that, with limited resources, Tajikistan has to be aware of the priority areas of development, fostering which could promote positive development in other branches of socio-economic life of the country.

The VNR outlined the existing problems with collection and quality of data, and stipulated the critical need to improve the system of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the NDS-2030, the MtDP-2020 and the SDGs. Additionally, the

analysis showed that there is a gap in coordination between different stakeholders involved in implementation of both the NDS-2030 and the SDGs.

The VNR report was presented at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum 2017 in New York and received positive feedback from the attendees. After the successful presentation of the VNR, the Government of Tajikistan decided to prepare a more comprehensive report providing an in-depth analysis of the existing situation, problems, obstacles and future action steps in regard to the strategic priorities of the country, as a mechanism of the SDG implementation. At the same time, the UN developed general methodological recommendations for the country reporting on the SDGs, which shaped the methodology of the National Report and complemented the country-specific analytical approach applied earlier in preparation of other similar documents.

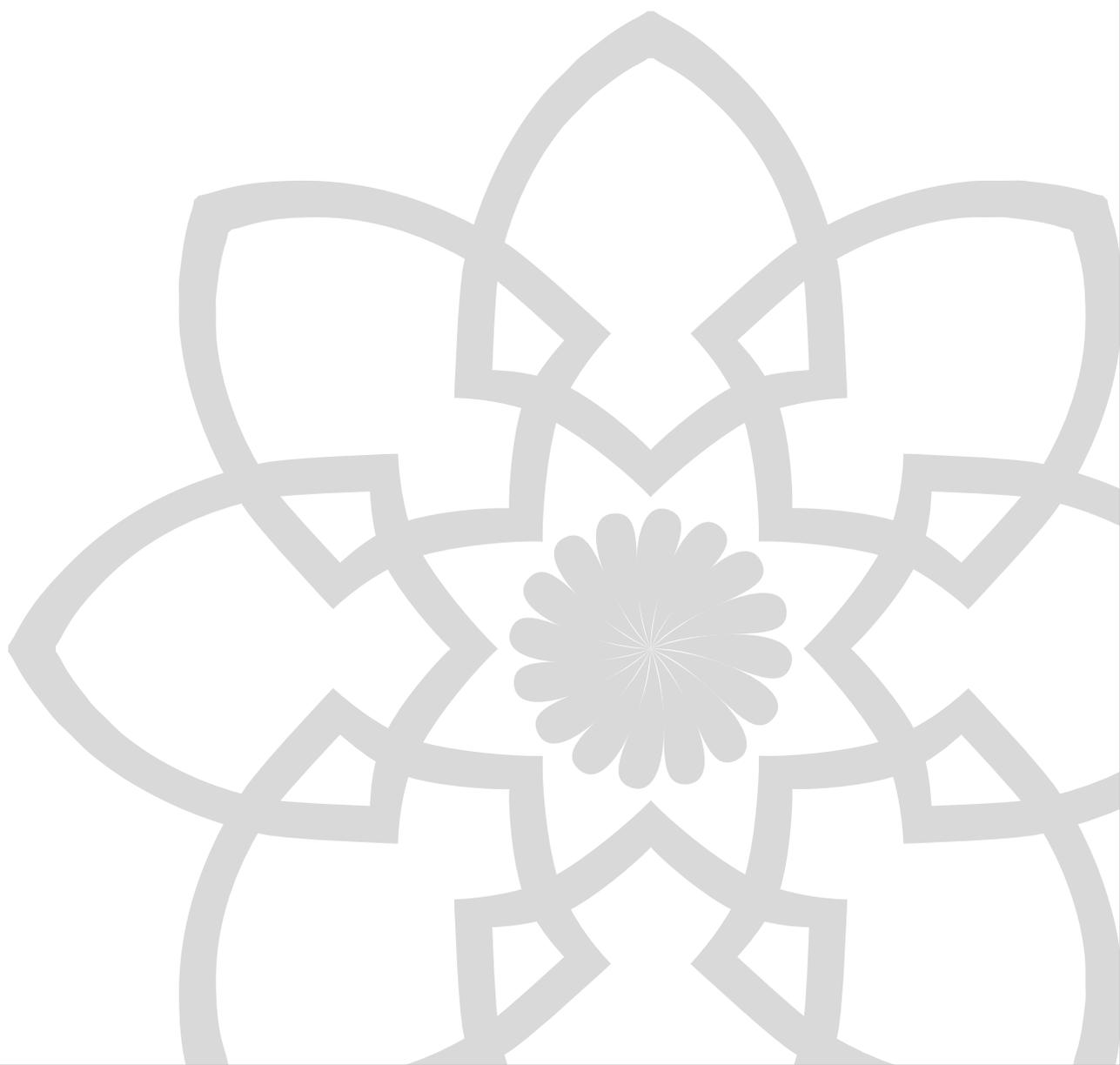
The National Report (NR) represents the key element in the process of reviewing the progress of national strategies in the context of the SDGs. The NR aims to apply the SDG lens to review implementation progress in the key spheres of the country's development outlined in the framework of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP 2020. In addition, the NR allows for identifying existing challenges in the implementation of strategic priorities, including the issues of data collection and data quality, coordination, financing, etc., that stand in the way of the timely detection of development trends and revision of strategic objectives in the framework of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs agenda.



The National Report pursued the following objectives:

- to analyze the progress in achievement of the strategic goals stipulated in the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020, institutional and regional policies and their relation to the SDGs;
- to reveal the key barriers in achieving the NDS-2030, the MtDP-2020 and the SDGs;
- to analyze the gaps and needs for a robust system of monitoring and evaluation of the NDS-2030/MtDP-2020 and the SDGs;
- to identify ways to improve coordination between stakeholders involved in the implementation of national strategic documents and the SDGs;
- to address issues of national reporting on the SDGs, and quality of data collection;
- to ensure broad participation of all stakeholders in discussion of the progress toward the NDS-2030/MtDP-2020 and the SDGs.

Based on the above-mentioned goals and objectives, the methodology of the National Report was developed.



Methodology

The NR methodology is based on recommendations proposed by the ministries, agencies, development partners and civil society representatives during the initial national consultations. In addition, the methodology is drawn upon recommendations for preparing the country-wide SDG reports provided by the UN. The NR encompasses analysis of implementation of the four strategic goals outlined in the NDS-2030 with the additional of the human capital development strategy (“Concept 4+1”), as well as other institutional and inter-institutional issues.

The preparation of the NR implied participation of various stakeholders in the discussion of specific issues related to interrelation between the NDS-2030 and the SDGs. Finally, it identified existing barriers to achieving strategic goals outlined in the NDS-2030 and the SDGs, as well as proposed an array of solutions, determining the degree of alignment between strategic goals and priorities of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs.

In order to analyze the achievements and reveal the problems, it was determined that the methodology of the National Report should focus on the analysis of the priorities outlined in the “Concept 4+1”. This can be achieved through monitoring the data on the MtDP-2020 indicators, benchmarking the achievement of the Tier I SDGs indicators, and other alternative reports and reviews.

Special reporting format was developed to collect data on the MtDP-2020 and Tier I SDG indicators for the period of 2016-2017. It was distributed among the Ministries and agencies responsible for the goal implementation within the relevant areas of socio-economic development of the country. Upon collection, the data were synthesized and analyzed to determine progress toward the implementation of the strategic objectives outlined in the NDS-2030 and the SDGs.

While preparing the National Report, the international experts proposed a methodology of analysis for determining the level of interrelation between the SDGs and the NDS-2030 with the MtDP-2020. The methodology allowed for defining the degree of impact of each separate Goal on the achievement of other SDGs. It was done through assessing the priorities, objectives and directions of the activities proposed by the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020.

Additional work was performed to identify a reverse linkage, i.e., the effect of other SDGs on the achievement of an individual Goal as a whole, and at the task level. On the basis of this, the priority SDGs for Tajikistan and their compliance with the strategic goals of the NDS-2030 were identified.

Thematic consultations

Thematic consultations on topics covering the main aspects of the socio-economic life of the country were actively used as the key tool for the preparation of the NR. The consultations were held to ensure a broad participation of various stakeholders in the reporting process on implementation of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs.

The consultations were attended by the representatives of various stakeholders:

- Ministries and agencies,
- UN agencies,
- Development partners,
- Representatives of the Parliament,
- Civil society,
- Academia,
- Private sector and
- Media.

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ДОКЛАД



To ensure a collaborative discussion of the nationalization, localization and implementation processes of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs, it was proposed to use the UNDAF Result Groups platform. The platform included six result groups, each consisting of the representatives of the UN and state agencies, and other stakeholders. The main reason for choosing the UNDAF platform was that the UNDAF results have matched the majority of priorities outlined in the NDS/MTDP and the SDGs, such as:

- Rule of law, access to justice, efficient governance;
- Sustainable and equitable economic development;
- Social development (access to public health, education and social protection);
- Food security and nutrition;
- Support of vulnerable population groups;
- Resilience and environmental sustainability.

The thematic consultations were conducted jointly with the UNDAF result groups and other partners. The following areas were discussed during the thematic consultation:

- expansion of productive employment;
- public health;
- social protection;
- education;
- energy;
- transport and infrastructure;
- access to justice and the rule of law;
- gender equality;
- food security;
- water resource management;
- M&E efforts and the development of financing for the NDS-2030 and the SDGs implementation.

In addition to the “Concept 4+1” and in the interest of sustainable development, the participating development partners and public organizations representatives proposed to conduct sessions on clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16), gender equality (SDG 5) and partnerships for the goals (SDG17).

To evaluate existing interrelation between the strategic goals and objectives outlined in the NDS-2030 and the SDGs during the thematic consultations, a set of tools and versatile evaluation criteria were developed. The evaluation tools and criteria were disseminated among all stakeholders prior to the consultations.





CHAPTER 1.

ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC GOALS OF NDS-2030/ MTDP-2020 IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1.1. NDS-2030 as a mechanism of achieving the SDGs

In 2016, Tajikistan developed and adopted the NDS-2030. The NDS-2030 sets out to improve the standards of living and welfare of the population through ensuring the sustainable economic development as the ultimate goal for the long-term development of the country. This goal should be achieved through reaching the four strategic development goals set for the country for the next 15 years: (1) ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity; (2) overcoming communication deadlock and transforming Tajikistan into a transit country; (3) ensuring food security and access of population to quality nutrition; and (4) expansion of productive employment.

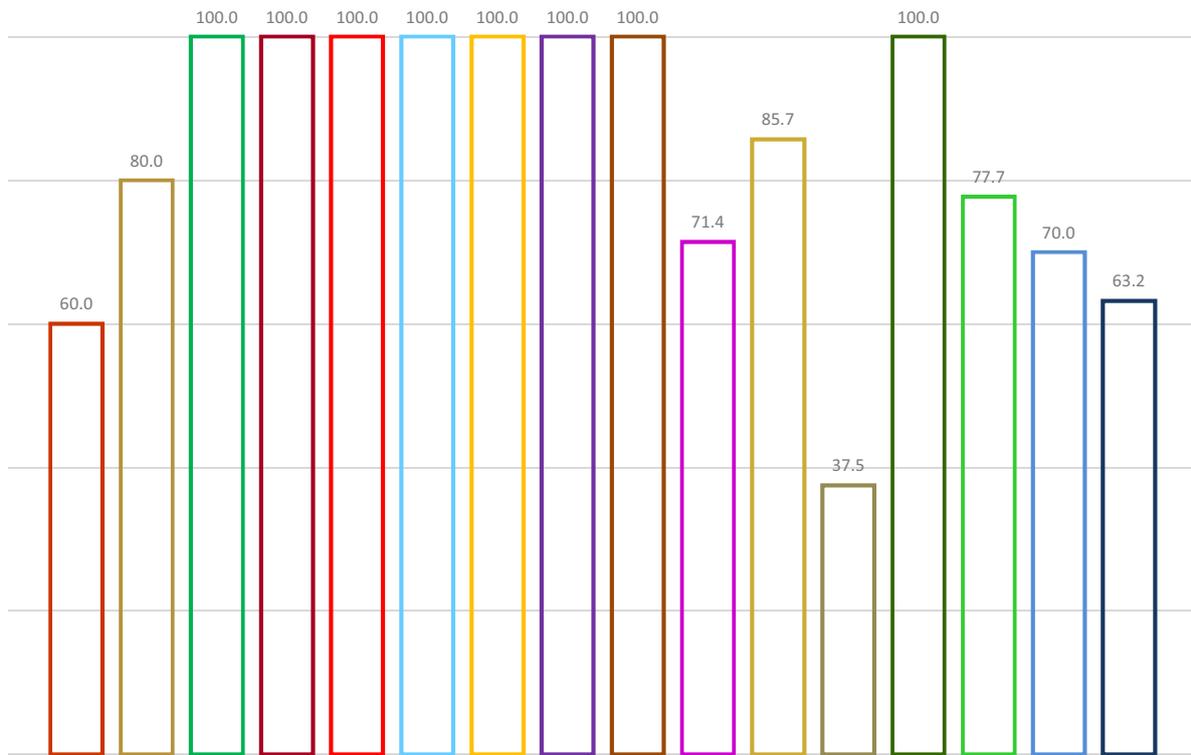
There is a direct and cross-sectoral relation between the NDS-2030 and the SDGs that is based on an inclusive approach towards a solution for the existing problems and challenges. The nationalization of the SDGs is a complex process that implies multiple intersections between the global goals and objectives of the NDS-2030. The mechanism of adapting the SDGs through the NDS-2030 is envisioned as a complex implementation of various measures and activities across all areas of development.

The NDS-2030 serves as a main mechanism under which nationalization and direct implementation of the SDGs is organized. The SDGs implementation will be processed through fulfilling three five-year programs of mid-term development; the MtDP-2020 being the first. The MtDP-2020 contains main measures related to reaching the first stage of the NDS-2030 and the SDG implementation.

In 2017, with the UN support in Tajikistan, a Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) of the national strategies and several key institutional programs and plans towards the relevance of the SDGs was conducted. Based on the RIA, it was determined that approximately 64% of objectives outlined in the two national strategic documents of the country – the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020 – are relevant to the targets outlined in the SDGs. More comprehensive review of key institutional strategies and programs showed that integration of the SDGs into the national strategic documents is at 78%.

The review of the cross-sectoral key objectives of the SDGs allowed creating a map/profile of Tajikistan in the context of the SDGs alignment with the strategies and programs of the country's development.

Pic 1. Integration of SDGs into strategic development documents in the Republic of Tajikistan



- SDG 1. No Poverty
- SDG 2. Zero Hunger
- SDG 3. Good Health and wellbeing
- SDG 4. Quality Education
- SDG 5. Gender equality
- SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation
- SDG 7. Affordable and clean energy
- SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure
- SDG 10. Reduced inequalities
- SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities
- SDG 12. Responsible consumption and production
- SDG 13. Climate action
- SDG 15. Life on land
- SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
- SDG 17. Partnership in the interest of sustainable development

A high level of consistency was revealed in the following goals: SDG 2 (zero hunger – 80%); SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing – 100%), SDG 4 (quality education – 100%); SDG 5 (gender equality – 100%); SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation – 100%); SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy – 100%); SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth – 100%); SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure – 100%); SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities – 100%); SDG 13 (climate action); and SDG 15 (life on land – 78%).⁹

A partial rate of consistency was revealed in the priority areas of the SDGs: SDG 1 (no poverty – 60%), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities – 71%), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions – 70%) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals - 63%).¹⁰ A weak (not otherwise specified) rate of consistency was identified in SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production – 38%).¹¹

⁹ A high level of consistency means that the national development strategic documents identify a target consistent with the SDG target in the text, objectives and scale. The indicators have been identified to measure the progress.

¹⁰ A partial level of consistency shows that there is a target in national development strategy documents that is consistent with the SDG target, but that it does not have a full scope or indicators to measure their progress.

¹¹ Weak (not labeled) level of consistency means that the targets of the national planning document are not relevant to the SDGs targets.



In the context of the consistency level between the SDGs and the strategies and development programs, the map/profile of Tajikistan, essentially, is a profile of expectations for the implementation of goals and objectives of these development strategies across the country, sectors, areas and territories of Tajikistan. However, some goals and objectives of the NDS-2030, the MtDP-2020 and the SDGs may not be fulfilled at the same time and in the same way, thus the country has to prioritize the measures that will help accelerate the cumulative effect of this effort on national development.

The accelerating measures may increase the speed of the achievement for one or a number of the SDGs in the country, as well as promote the implementation of the complex of the goals, priorities and objectives set within the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020. Therefore, prioritization of national measures on acceleration of implementation of the SDGs can significantly influence various goals and objectives.

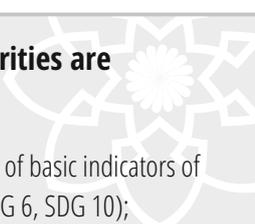
From the number of expediting measures on the SDGs implementation, there might be four main measures to highlight. They meet national specifics of sustainable development of Tajikistan. First measure is ensuring energy security and access to energy sources. This measure complies with the first strategic goal of the NDS-2030 and is actively pursued at the level of the state management. It is an important tool of documenting progress for a number of the SDGs. Acceleration of development in this area plays an important role for Tajikistan, as it has a direct influence on production, public health, education,

safe water, employment, stimulation of economic growth and trans-border cooperation as well as development of human capital. Numerous studies in Tajikistan point out that energy will become an expediting measure if national policy in this area stimulates synergy within the achievement of such SDGs as no poverty (SDG 1) and good health and wellbeing (SDG 3). Additionally, it is connected to the ideas that climate change (SDG 13) and deficit of water may have a consequent impact on achieving SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), and achieving other SDGs.

Second measure focuses on the balanced and integrated development of the regions (territories) of the country. This measure is viewed as the one of development priority of the NDS-2030 (point 3.2.) and the MtDP-2020 (Chapter V) as it serves as an important indicator of implementation of the reforms in the country. In the aforementioned strategic documents, the integrated development of the regions/territories is considered an endpoint of efforts of the government in implementation of such parts of the “Concept 4+1”, as ensuring acceptable levels of energy and food security, development of communication opportunities of the country, expansion of productive employment opportunities and development of human capital.

Evaluating achievements of the MDGs implementation in Tajikistan showed that localization of results is concentrated mainly in the capital, the city of Dushanbe. At the same time, there are many other problems in the regions, solving which may have an impact on the implementation of the SDGs in the country.

Therefore, in the context of the regional development, the following priorities are indicated in the NDS-2030:

1. Balanced development of regions with a special emphasis on the territorial alignment of basic indicators of living standards and improving the quality of human capital in the regions (SDG 3, SDG 6, SDG 10);
 2. Integrated development of rural areas (SDG 2, SDG 6);
 3. Urbanization and promotion of urban development processes, including in the small towns (SDG 11);
 4. Creation of territorial and industrial clusters (areas of new industrialization and integration, free economic zones, business incubators, technological parks, innovation centers) and development of economic corridors (SDG 9);
 5. Spatial expansion of the labor market (SDG 8).
- 



Third measure addresses the issues of gender equality, which is the target indicator in the NDS-2030 and is one of the cross-sectional development priorities in the MtDP-2020. Whereas the gender equality was defined as a



people in the development processes and with particular attention to youth issues in implementation of the SDGs, the risk of "leaving them behind" can be transformed into a possible catalyst for changes that utilizes the

The NDS-2030 envisions a significant improvement of the situation in the area of gender equality through:



- Improving the legislation on gender equality;
- Developing institutional mechanisms for integrating national and international commitments in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment for institutional policies;
- Improving the mechanisms for ensuring legal literacy and social participation of women, including rural women;
- Improving gender potential and gender sensitivity of civil servants; and
- Implementing gender-responsive budgeting practices.

separate SDG 5 goal, investing in empowerment of women and girls, and expansion of their economic, social, legal and political rights and opportunities on a global scale was defined as a measure of acceleration with a multiplier effect.¹²

Prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls is one of the sub-priorities of the NDS-2030. Despite the fact that the country introduced the principles of gender equality in assessment at the level of legislation and policy,¹³ the NDS-2030 still cited persisting inequality between women and men related to the access to economic resources, employment, education, entrepreneurship, public service and decision-making and control over them.

Fourth measure emphasizes the importance of youth who should be able to make a significant contribution to the achievement of the strategic goals outlined in the NDS-2030 and implementation of the SDGs in the country. The share of young population under 20 (that in 2015 reached 45% of the country) will form the basis of the able-bodied population by 2030. Young people should become an integral part of the development, implementation and evaluation of plans and strategies that affect their lives. Only with the constructive participation of young

"demographic window of opportunity" in the country. Significance of this issue is highlighted both in the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020.

The first step in this direction was made by the President of Tajikistan who officially announced the year of 2017 as the Year of the Youth in the country. This initiative demonstrated that the enthusiasm and ambition of the young generation are the greatest asset of Tajikistan. Therefore, new jobs should be created, in particular, outside of the agricultural sector, to ensure that young men and women can access these new jobs. The human capital of young people should become a foundation for implementation of the SDGs in the country.

¹² <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/ministers-call-on-undp-to-be-sdgs-accelerator/>

¹³ The sixth periodic report of Tajikistan on article 18 of the Convention, due in 2017 (2 October 2017) is available at http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fTJK%2f6&Lang=en



1.2. Analysis of the progress in implementing the strategic goals of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020

1.2.1. Ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity

For Tajikistan with its unique reserves of hydropower resources and a large coal reserves, the optimal development of the fuel and energy complex (FEC) can become a catalyst for the development of industry and agriculture of the country that will increase the standard of living of the population. According to the specific indicators of the hydropower potential per one square kilometer of the territory and per capita, Tajikistan ranks the first and the second place in the world respectively. In addition, it is in the 6th place in the world on the use of resources of production of "green energy"¹⁴. Following this, the production of environmentally-friendly energy is quite evidently fits into the concept of sustainable development. This capacity for the production of clean energy requires the acceleration of the Government's adopted course on exploration of hydropower resources to ensure socio-economic development, improvement of welfare of population and poverty reduction. The implementation of priority hydropower projects and the effective use of water and energy resources provides an opportunity to ensure the country's energy security and lay a groundwork for the quality of infrastructure, industrialization and innovation.

Hydropower is a key source of energy for the population and the national economy of Tajikistan. The development of high-power hydropower in the Republic of Tajikistan will provide a significant perspective in the future with more than 80 already selected and surveyed plots for the construction of large hydroelectric power stations. First, it is related to the completion of the construction of the Rogun hydroelectric power plant that will allow solving the problem of electricity shortage and a number of social problems, mainly related to ensuring the protection of human rights to access to energy, creating jobs, and production development. The development of Tajikistan's energy sector,

including the construction of large, medium and small hydropower facilities, is economically relevant, vital and playing a key role in maintaining independence and poverty reduction in the country. It also creates conditions for human development potential through accessing to adequately functioning sectors of the economics, housing and communal services, and sanitation and hygiene services, and a healthy lifestyle.

Hence, Tajikistan gives special importance to ensuring energy security through the development and expansion of large, medium and small hydroelectric power factories. In reality, the deficit of electricity provides limitation to the country's ability to develop economic growth and jeopardizes efforts to reduce poverty. In addition, it may serve as a main cause of environmental degradation. From this perspective, a hydropower is considered as a basis for achieving energy security and premise for ensuring environmental sustainability and achieving "green" growth.

The construction of large, medium and small hydropower plants in Tajikistan is the most important as a tool to meet obligations under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the Paris Agreement. To this extend, the country has a great sufficient capacity. The hydropower resources, which are technically possible and economically feasible for further work are 317 billion kW/hour per year in Tajikistan. About 5% of them are exploited. The development of hydropower as the main area of sustainable development in Tajikistan is connected with the need to increase energy efficiency and energy saving, which manifests itself as an effective, less capital-intensive and quickly feasible direction for solving energy problems.

¹⁴ <https://ru.sputnik-tj.com/main/20180601/1025747036/rahmon-sng-nado-usilit-sotrudnichestvo-oblasti-ekologii-migracii.html>



Energy losses in Tajikistan at the stages of its production and transportation are up to 15%, and in the consumption sector - up to 30%. The potential for energy saving in the country is about 2.5 billion kW hours.

The development of hydropower, as the main area of sustainable development in Tajikistan, is interfered with the need to increase energy efficiency and energy saving. It positions itself as an effective, less capital-intensive and quickly feasible direction for solving energy problems. The losses of energy in Tajikistan at the stages of its production and transportation are up to 15%, while it is up to 30% in the consumption sector. The capacity of energy saving in the country is about 2.5 billion kW hours.

Given the geo-economic and geopolitical tendencies in the modern development, the Government of Tajikistan considers the further development of hydropower not only as a tool possessing a key importance for sustainable development but also as a factor that significantly depends on the security and stability in Central

Asia. These issues of efficient use of energy and water resources in the region should be considered in the context of adaptation to climate change and has a sense of adequate transboundary water cooperation in the region that will contribute to maximum reduction of environmental impact and increasing a level of employment among population.

The global community and the national government face four major problems related to the energy sector: 1) energy security concerns; 2) combating climate change; 3) reducing pollution and reducing health threats; 4) eradication of energy poverty. The Government of Tajikistan will make a significant contribution to the resolving these problems by "greening" the energy sector, including significant increase of investments in renewable energy.

The implementation of these measures in Tajikistan is possible through the adopting sectoral programs and target programs for energy conservation that directly corresponds to SDG 7.

10
GWT

10 billion
kW hours

10 %

10 %



The NDS-2030 envisages the development of the country's electricity sector based on the 10/10/10/10 concept meaning:

- increase of the designed capacity of the electric power system to **10 GWT**;
- increase an annual export of electricity to neighboring countries to **10 billion kW hours**;
- ensuring the diversification of the country's electric power system capacity by at least **10%** (increase in capacity of other energy sources, including coal, oil, gas and other renewable energy sources);
- reduction of electricity losses in the country to **10%**.

10/10/10/10





Now the capacity of the electric power system is 5,718MW (57.2% of the strategic goal). The construction works are being carried out at the power generation facilities, such as the Rogun HPP with a capacity of 3,600MW and the Okso 1500 kWt. A number of small hydroelectric stations with a capacity of 1300 kWt are also under construction. Successful commissioning of the above projects will significantly improve the outcome of this goal.

In 2017 the generated electricity estimated 18.1 billion kWh that exceeds 2016 by 0.9 billion kWh and above planned volume by 0.2 billion kWh. The export of electricity in 2017 estimated at 1.4 billion kWh (14% out of target indicator). In 2018, it is planned to increase the export of electricity to 1.5 billion kWh and to reach the target set in the NDS-2030. In order to increase the export of electricity from Tajikistan to the countries of Central and South Asia, a regional power transmission project CASA-1000 is being implemented. This implementation will allow using environmental friendly hydropower resources in the Central Asian countries as efficiently as possible, enabling them to transfer and sell the summer surplus of electricity to the energy-deficient countries of South Asia.

In addition, the CASA-1000 project will support countries' efforts to improve the access to electricity, integration and expansion of the markets for the trade development, and helping to find sustainable solutions for water management. Within the framework of this project, it is expected to export electricity from Tajikistan in the amount of 3 billion kWh per year. The activities on restoring the alternate operations of the energy system of the Republic of Tajikistan with the United Energy System of Central Asia and the construction of low and medium voltage transmission lines in the border areas of neighboring Afghanistan are also completed to increase the export of electricity.

Diversification of the capacities of the electric power system to date is 5.4%. It was facilitated by the commissioning of a 400 MW Dushanbe TPP using a coal fuel. A total electricity production in 2017 was estimated as 18.1 billion kWh, while electricity generation at HPPs averaged to 17.1 billion kWh, and at TPPs was 1.0 billion kWh. It is less than the indicator set for the generation of electricity at the hydroelectric power station by

0.1 billion kWh and more for the generation of electric power at TPPs by 0.3 billion kWh.

Electricity losses in the energy system of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2017 estimated 16.1% that is less than in the past years. It is necessary to point that the similar projects as "Reduction of electric energy losses in Sughd region" are being implemented now. In addition, the project "Introduction of a wholesale electricity metering system and improvement of power transmission networks" is currently underway. Furthermore, with the technical and grant support of the Kuwait Fund, the preparation exercise is being implemented. The purpose of the exercise is to introduce a modern system of electricity metering and billing in the cities of Bokhtar, Kulyab, Tursunzade and in the Districts of Republican Subordination, as well as southern electric networks and Kulyab electric networks.

The implementation of the above activities will allow mitigating the threats to energy security, ensuring the satisfaction of the requirements for energy resources coming from the planned transition of the country's economy from agrarian-industrial to industrial-agricultural. Owing to established agreements and relationship between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan resumed natural gas supplies to the Republic of Tajikistan. At the beginning of 2018, coal production based on the system of opened and environmentally acceptable method of development of coal deposits, it was 11.9% more than for the same period of the previous year. The coal production increased because of the commissioning of the Dushanbe-2 thermal power plant. The commissioning of a number of new industrial enterprises and the transition of the country's industrial enterprises from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more cost-effective fuel-coal.

Analysis of indicators for energy security and efficient use of electricity revealed the following: the proportion of the population with access to electricity is 99.5% (the data are collected once in 4 years). The share of the population using mainly clean fuels and technologies was 98.2% in 2015, 2016 - 96.5% and 2017 94.4%, respectively. The share of the renewable energy in total final energy consumption for the same period was 98.4%, 96.7% and 94.6%, respectively.



Despite of the decrease in the share of renewable energy sources in the total final energy consumption, the level of renewable energy is one of the highest in the world and the decrease occurs systematically based on the task of diversifying the capacity of the electric power system.

In April 2018, the electricity consumption was 68.0 million kWh that is more than for the same period

in last year. This situation demonstrates the successful implementation of the first strategic goal of the MtDP-2020 - ensuring stable access to energy resources.

The main indicators of the development of the sector illustrates positive dynamics, but the loss of electricity is still significant. However, this area should require thorough investigation.

1.2.2. Ensuring food security and access of population to quality nutrition

Food security is crucial in providing the population with adequate and healthy nutrition that ensures a long and healthy life, physical activity and a decent level of life. These issues are indicated as priorities in the NDS-2030 and MtDP 2020, as well as in the process of nationalization of the SDGs and integration of the Agenda 2030 into the strategic documents of the country's development. The government considers the provision of food security as a key element in solving the economic and social problems of the country, regions and a family.

The data on food security monitoring showed that in 2017, 12% of rural population in Tajikistan does not possess any problems with accessing to food, 54% have meet obstacles, 28% of rural population are exposed to a moderate food security risks, while the remaining 5% do not have access to food in the quantity that meets their necessary needs.

The assessment of the level of food security in Tajikistan illustrates the national production of milk and dairy meets the domestic needs only. The level of self-sufficiency in wheat, eggs, meat and meat products reaches about 80%. For all other products, the contribution of national production is relatively low. The most important places in import of food products are grain and flour. At the beginning 2018, the country imported 13.3% more grain and 54% less flour in comparison with the same period in 2017.

Given the fact that the prices in the country for essential goods are lower than in the global market, and Tajikistan is considered as a low-income country, any probable increase in price may impede importing and hurdle the access of

imported products. Therefore, one of the most important point in the implementation of the goals and priorities of NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020 is to increase domestic supply and reduce imports. Thus, the conditions for trade are important for ensuring food security. At the beginning of 2018, prices for wheat flour in the local markets remained quite stable. In comparison with the same period of last year, the price for one bag (50 kg) of the first grade flour produced domestically was 11% lower than the price of flour of the same grade produced in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The lessons learned from the implementation of the MDGs in the context of food security demonstrates that intensive work is required for developing the mechanisms for intervention and coordination (action plan, including monitoring) into the process of ensuring food security and quality safe nutrition through taking necessary measures to improve access of households to nutrition. In addition, it stimulates a strengthening of social assistance and child nutrition programs, the formation of the state food reserve and a state food grain fund. Although the availability of essential food in the country has recently been improved, the situation remains rather unstable. Therefore, one of the necessary measures to ensure food security is to stabilize and further increase of the availability of food based on the growth of domestic food production. It can be reached through the use of all available agricultural land and yielding and more efficient management of dehqan farms (farms) that aimed at enhancing their diversification of food production structure, reduction of losses in harvesting, and broader use of quality seeds and planted.



There are following efforts undertaken by the Government of Tajikistan and the development partners for strengthening food security and reaching adequate nutrition on the ground: adoption of the NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020; the Strategy for the nutrition and physical activity in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2015-2024 years; obligations of Tajikistan to the International movement for scaling up nutrition (SUN); and the creation of a plenipotentiary body – the Council on Food Security.

Price volatility also has a strong impact on food security in two main areas: household income and purchasing power. The impact of the price instability has a stronger impact on households at risk. It occurs due to the market integration speed of the basic food is still quite weak. Moreover, it has not undertaken for some food products (e.g. milk). Regional variations in retail prices reflect regional variations in the food security situation and require a regional approach to the policies that support vulnerable populations.

A positive tendency in calories, protein and fat had been observed in both urban and rural areas. It illustrates some improvement in the nutritional status of the population, particularly among children under five years and women of reproductive age. Therefore, the measures which are aimed at improving the quality and safety of food and adequate healthy nutrition will also directly contribute to the improving the nutritional status of the population. There is a number of opportunities to improve food security in the country. A series of studies have shown that these opportunities are associated with the improved economic access to the healthy and safe food and the nutritional status for both middle-and-low-income groups. Hence, the Government's actions will be targeted to the implementation of the conceptual framework of food security and nutrition in the country.

A stable economic growth during the period of SDGs implementation along with the increase in productivity in agriculture has significantly reduced the poverty by the income level in Tajikistan. Alongside, the nutritional status of the population points that there is a double burden of malnutrition.

The demographic and health survey (DHS) conducted in 2017 showed that the proportion of “short stature” children is declined from 26% in 2012 to 17% in 2017, while the proportion of underweight children decreased from 12% in 2012 to 8% in 2017. 24.2% of women of fertile age and 28.8% of children aged 6 weeks to 5 years suffer from anemia, and 52.9% are subject to lack of iodine. Malnutrition is an indirect cause of 35% of deaths among children under five years. The issue of malnutrition in Tajikistan is a significant from an economic point. It is estimated at \$41 million per annum due to loss of efficiency and productivity. Taking into account the current situation, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan approved and launched the implementation of the National cross-sectoral strategy and action plan in the area of nutrition and physical activity for 2015-2024. Also, in September 2013, the country joined the SUN initiative – “Scaling Up Nutrition Movement”.¹⁵ The challenges in strengthening food security and ensuring adequate and safe nutrition in Tajikistan are mainly observed in four major areas: (1) health sector; (2) poverty reduction and economic development strategies; (3) agricultural sector; and (4) social protection.

The SDG 2 highlights the complicated interrelation between food security, nutrition, rural transformation and sustainable agriculture. This SDG is a link between the eradication of hunger and malnutrition to the transformation of agriculture and food systems and the empowerment of rural people (both women and men). They are the key drivers of the change. For reasons of the high rate of population growth in Tajikistan, the share of agricultural land per capita is steadily falling. Therefore, in 1970 each resident had 0.17 hectares of agricultural land, while in 2017 this figure was only 0.08 hectares. This situation requires a radical revision in terms of the effective use of land as a necessary condition for promoting sustainable agriculture (SDG 2).

The agriculture plays a key and critical role in achieving SDG 2. Alongside, it is meaningful for achieving SDG 1 (no poverty) and some other goals. For example, those SDGs which are related to health, water, biodiversity, sustainable cities, sustainable energy and climate change.

¹⁵ Learn more about the Global Strategy of the movement for the improvement of food quality, see: <http://scalingupnutrition.org/about-sun/>



The strategic goal of the NDS-2030 in achieving food security and access of population to quality nutrition along with the goal of MtDP-2020 [overcoming a low level of food self-sufficiency] are closely connected to SDG 2 and SDG 1. However, the achievement of "Zero Hunger" concept within the framework of Agenda 2030 also requires significant social protection systems and the availability of the food systems, which demonstrate economic efficiency, social openness and environmental sustainability. In order to achieve that each person is able to gain an access to food enriched by micronutrients, it is required as follows: (a) widespread sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation; (b) improving the livelihoods of small farmers, including fishermen, foresters and cattlemen; and (C) increase investment in agriculture, markets, agribusiness and related infrastructure.

In time of rapid urbanization, the acceleration of efforts around the objectives in the area of food indicated in the NDS-2030, MtDP-2020, SDG 1 and SDG 2 requires efforts in improving relationship between urban and rural areas. It can be reached through the investments in food systems that can supply urban markets nutritious, safe and affordable food and expanding economic opportunity for rural and suburban population through the creation of value chains.

In Tajikistan, 97% of agricultural land is affected to erosion to some extent. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), approximately 3 million hectares, or 85% of grassland can be degraded by the erosion due to run-off. According to a study conducted in 2011 as part of the UNDP-UNEP 'Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI)', it is estimated that the economic loss from land degradation associated with the unused benefits of degradation and unsuitability for agricultural work is \$ 442 million or 7.8% of GDP of Tajikistan (2010). However, the actual damage is higher. The infrastructure damage from land degradation is not considered and it can be one of the reasons creating barriers for the "greening" of agriculture.

The program of agriculture reforming of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2012-2020 is operating on the ground. It can contribute to reaching the goal of NDS-2030 in the area of food security and access to quality nutrition and the goal of MtDP-2020 associated with overcoming the low level of food self-sufficiency in the country. The program of agriculture reforming outlines 22 specific goals, which implementation will contribute to the achievement of SDG 1 and SDG 2 too.

In addition, Tajikistan adopted a program to ensure food security (2016-2030), that aims to stimulate domestic production and reduce the dependence of the national economy on imports from abroad. The main objective of this Program is to support domestic production for over the next 10 years. It intends to meet domestic production needs of the population as follows: bread and bakery products, potatoes, eggs, and rice 90%, vegetables – by 80-90%, fruits and berries – by 70-80%, vegetable oil – 80%, poultry meat by 40%, milk and dairy products (in recalculation on milk) – 50%.

Tajikistan had adopted the Concept of Innovative Development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030. It aims to create conditions for the successful development of innovative activities and ensure the acceleration of scientific and technological progress in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. In turn, the Program of organization and restoration of refrigerators and storage facilities for agricultural products for the period 2015-2019, is adopted in the country. The program is concentrated at reducing crop losses and ensuring a stable supply of food to domestic local markets during the year.





Agriculture plays a key role in achieving the SDG 2. It also plays a major role in achieving SDG 1 on eradication of extreme poverty and in some other SDGs, especially those related to good health, clean water and sanitation, life on land, sustainable cities and communities, affordable and clean energy and climate action





1.2.3. Overcoming communication deadlock and transforming Tajikistan to a transit country

The development of all types of transport is under a constant control of the Government of Tajikistan. Over the past two years, the allocation of public funds for the repair and maintenance of public roads and types of transport has significantly increased along with the increased investment for its construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The further development of transport corridors and transport infrastructure are the main priorities and actions identified in the NDS 2030. In order to achieve the strategic goal of overcoming communication dead-lock and transforming Tajikistan into a transit country, the MtDP-2020 sets the targets to integrate a cross-border and national transport corridors and further development of telecommunication networks. The planned activities are long-term and capital-intensive. However, over the past 2 years, some progress had been made in these specific areas.

For further development of transport corridors, the reconstruction of the road Vose–Khovaling, Sairon–Karamik has been almost completed in the framework of the CAREC project¹⁶ “Development corridors 3 and 5”. The construction of border terminals that meet modern international requirements (Kulma, Guliston, Nizhny Panj, Bobojon Gafurov) is underway. The reconstruction of the Dushanbe–Tursunzade–Uzbekistan border road along [with the sections from the Western gate of Dushanbe to the border of Uzbekistan (CAREC, corridor 3)] is in progress.

As for the development of transport infrastructure, the construction of the railway Vakhdat–Yavan has been completed. The renovation and development of the public Park of passenger transport in Dushanbe is going on. The reconstruction of the Khujand–Isfara road is under way and the reconstruction and technical equipment of the Khujand airport is being performed. The improving activities on upgrading

infrastructure of Dushanbe International Airport (i.e. construction of a cargo terminal) also is continuing.

Over the past decade, Tajikistan has built and opened six bridges across the Panj river with the support of development partners. These bridges are connected the country with the neighbouring Afghanistan. In July 2017, the EU had a commitment to fund the construction of the 7th bridge in this direction.¹⁷

The construction of these bridges is performed with the construction of appropriate infrastructure on the both sides of the border. It ensures the legal movement of people and goods across the bridges and five cross-border markets. These cross-border markets can be a promising solution for improving the living standards of people in the border areas, especially for women, who are mainly engaged in the agricultural sector and petty trading. However, the effectiveness of cross-border markets greatly depends on the quality of border crossing services.

The MtDP-2020 identifies two main indicators of the country's transport activity: freight turnover and passenger turnover. These indicators are related to the indicators of the SDGs by the breakdown of transport types. In 2017, the growth in volume of freight turnover compared with 2016 that estimated 0.6 mln. tones km (6.1 million tones against 5.5 km) and passenger turnover – 0.2 million arcade km (9.3 vs. 9.1 million passengers per km). However, these figures are less than set volumes in the MtDP-2020. Among the main reasons for the decrease in cargo turnover is the decrease in cargo transportation for SUE "TALCO". It happened due to the critical decline in the volume of alumina and the production of import-substituting raw materials for the production of aluminum (sulfuric acid, cryolite and aluminum fluoride) and the reduction of imports of cement, etc.

¹⁶ <https://www.carecprogram.org/ru/>

¹⁷ <https://sputniknews.com/asia/201707151055580006-eu-bridge-tajikistan-afghanistan/>



Following priority measures need to be undertaken to stimulate development of the transportation sector: the establishing and development of transit transport corridors for ensuring access to sea ports; bringing all transport facilities, including logistics centers in line with the requirements of international standards for increasing a volume of transportation of goods and passengers; modernization of all types of transport and reducing transport costs; ensuring year - round transport links between cities and regions of the country, and improving the efficiency of the use of transport infrastructure-priorities for the development of the sector.

Overcoming the communication impasse is also associated with the expansion of telecommunications networks. The NDS-2030 has determined that reliable access to the Internet and telecommunications services can play an important role in the provision of public services and effective management in the country. For this

reason, the NDS-2030 identified a target such as strengthening the competitiveness of the domestic telecommunications market and its further expansion at the level of Central Asian countries. It can be reached through the development of the country's transit telecommunications potential. In MtDP-2020, the further development of telecommunications networks is defined as a medium-term development goal, and the expansion of access to telecommunications services is indicated as one of the priorities for the medium-term development.

The data presented in Table 1. shows that Tajikistan occupies a low place in international ranking. Its indexes of e-government development are lower comparing with other Central Asian countries. In 2016 Tajikistan made its position worsened in comparison to 2012 by 17 points (index decline from 0.4049 to 0.3366) in the ranking of the E-government Index.

Table 1. International ratings and indexes of e-government development in Central Asia

	Kyrgyzstan	Kazakhstan	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
<i>Rating (place)</i>					
2012	99	38	122	126	91
2016	97	33	139	140	80
<i>Index</i>					
2012	0,4879	0,6844	0,4049	0,3813	0,5099
2016	0,4969	0,7250	0,3366	0,3337	0,5433
<i>Open services</i>					
2012	0,4248	0,7843	0,2418	0,1895	0,4967
2016	0,4275	0,7681	0,1232	0,0870	0,6884
<i>Telecommunication infrastructure</i>					
2012	0,1903	0,3555	0,1474	0,1139	0,2075
2016	0,3123	0,5668	0,1866	0,2559	0,2463

UN E-Government Survey 2016



1.2.4. Expansion of productive employment

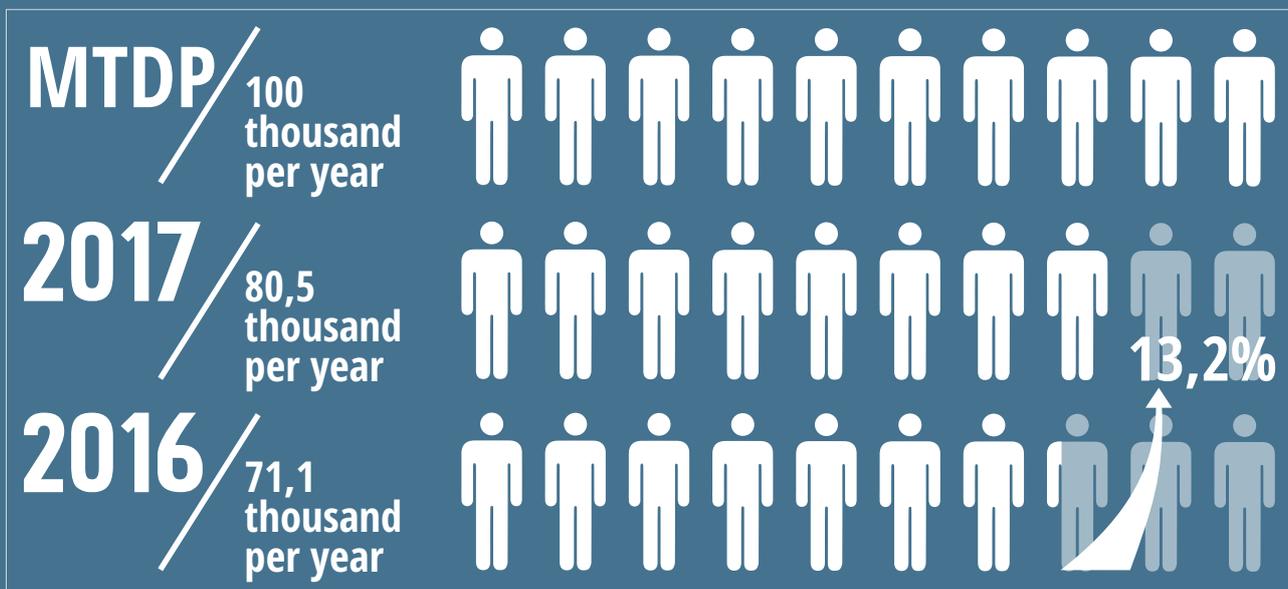
The expansion of productive employment is defined as one of the strategic goals for the country's development in NDS-2030. This formulation of the problem is based on calculation of the annual average growth of the labour force in Tajikistan. It was about 2.3% in 2016, and the average annual growth rate of the employed population is 1.01%. The population of working age will reach more than 6.8 million people in 2030. The growth rate of the working age population will remain relatively high (with an average of 1.7%). According to the priorities of the NDS-2030, the total number of employees should be increased from 46.7% of the working population in 2014 to 70% - in 2030. Therefore, the need to increase employment will remain crucial.¹⁸

Deviation from the dominance of employment in agriculture is becoming an important part of the reform in the area of employment and productivity growth. In addition, it is in accordance with the priorities of the NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020 (the restructuring of the real sector (industrial or industrial-innovation scenario)). The share of employment in agriculture will have to reduce by at least twice. Alternatively, the share of employment in services and industry will have to increase. From the

expanding of productive employment, it means that about 70% of the increase in the labour resources of rural areas of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2030 should be employed by industries and other institutes and bodies within the social sphere, and/or be involved in studying in professional educational institutions. The formal employment should increase from 40% to 60-65% of total employment in the country. In 2016, 71.1 thousand jobs were created in Tajikistan, while in 2017 there were 80.5 thousand permanent jobs. This increase was 9.4 thousand permanent jobs or 13.2%. However, as per MtDP-2020, the annual target indicator for the creation of new permanent jobs is 100 thousand. Thus, the situation on the labour market requires significant improvements.

In NDS-2030, the concept of productive employment is presented in accordance with the provision of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention. The expansion of productive employment will link economic growth and poverty reduction, protect the interests and rights of workers as an important and effective tool for improving the standard and quality of life of the population in Tajikistan, and promote decent work.

MTDP indicator to the actual data on job growth



¹⁸ Farida Muminova. Long-term development guidelines of the Republic of Tajikistan: focus on productive employment//Tajikistan and the modern world (Scientific journal). - Dushanbe, Strategic research center under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2016. - № 5 (55). - P. 47

In order to achieve SDG 8, Tajikistan sets the objectives in NDS-2030 that encompass expanding targeted territorial employment and promotion programs, effective short-term employment programs, especially for young people and women, assistance in the retraining of migrants, as well as the formation of employment centers with the development of social contract technologies, and enhanced development of the industrial sector.

A number of new large industrial enterprises have been put into the operation in the country. For instance, these are Joint Venture (JV) "Chuntai-Dangara-textile" that produces of yarn (first stage), cement plants JV "Huaxin Gaur Sugd cement" in B. Gafurov district, JV "Chungtsay Mohir cement" Yavan town, JV "Toch-China 2013" Vakhdat town, LLC "Pakrut" for the production of gold and silver, enterprises SUE "TALCO" for the production of sulfuric acid, cryolite and fluoride aluminum and other enterprises. In 2016 and 2017, more than 300 micro, small and medium enterprises were opened. In 2017, 558 million Tajik Somoni was invested in the industry sector. The growth was 16.0% and 21.3% in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The volume of industrial production for the first time exceeded 20 billion Tajik Somoni. At the same time, the number of workers in the industry increased by 14.3 thousand people in comparison with 2015. There was 2.2-increase in the production of cement (3.1 million tons in 2017 vs.1.4 million tons in 2015).

The share of cotton processing was increased by 16.1% (22.2% vs. 6.1%). The reason was in increasing of the production volumes of the JV "County-Dangara-textiles", LLC "Resandai Tojikiston", "Faizi Istiqlol" and "Chemical Textile".

The growth in production allowed to increase the GDP of Tajikistan. If in 2015, it stood at 12.8%, in 2016 it was 15.1%, and in 2017 - 17% (evident increase of 4.2 percentage points). It is higher than it is set in the strategic documents (for 13%). The reason for the indicated increase is due to the significant over-fulfillment of plans for the growth of industrial volumes (planned growth of 10%) and non-implementation of plans for the growth of other industries (in particular, the growth of agricultural production amounted to 2016 (5.2%) and 2017 (6.8%) at the plan of 8% and 10% respectively).

Considering the indicators of SDG 9: 9.2.1 - Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita, and Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, it should be pointed out, that the share of employment in the manufacturing industry and the share of manufacturing in the GDP of the country for the last three years remain at the same level (2.5% and 9.7% respectively). However, the last indicator showed a tendency to the growth, i.e. an increase of 1.0% (8.7%) compared to 2015.

Share of industry and agriculture in GDP

	2016	2017
Planned growth in %;	 13%  10%	13% 10%
Actual growth in %;	 12,8%  5,2%	15,1% 6,8%





1.2.5. Human capital development Education

In the NDS-2030, the human capital is defined as an important factor in the development of production and overall in economics, being also closely related to the development of all sectors. It ranks the first among other factors of economic development compared to natural resource, real and financial capital. Therefore, the development of human capital is indicated as a priority for the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. One of the key objectives of human capital development in the long-term is the promotion of social inclusion through the improved access to quality services, such as education, health, social protection, water and sanitation. The main priority for Tajikistan in education is to improve the quality of education at all levels and to ensure equal access to education services for all categories of the population regardless the social and legal status, gender, age, place of birth and residence.

In MtDP-2020, the education and science sector has 13 assessment indicators that characterize overall performance of the sector. The analysis of the indicators illustrates that even though a slight positive development has happened in this area, many of indicators have not been fully achieved. For instance, the enrolment rate for children aged three to six years in pre-school education facilities was 13.6% in 2017 vs. 19% of the program target for the same year that is 5.4% lower than planned. A similar trend was observed in 2016. The reached target was 8.9%, which is less for 8.1% than the target set by the program. The number of children from 3 to 6 years is increasing and it is expected that by 2030 it will be around 1137.4 thousand children, that is 255 thousands more than in 2015. The coverage of children in preschool institutions should be increased from 12% to 50%, including in urban area – to 70%, rural area - to 30%.

The action matrix in the MtDP-2020 envisages at least 30 thousand new school student seats being introduced each year. The analysis shows that in 2017 the actual result was only 18.9 thousand seats which is 6.9 thousand more than in 2016

and by 8 thousand more than in 2015 (baseline). Still, it is lagging behind as per the established indicators of the program. For example, in 2017 the required 11,100 and 18,000 student places in 2016 were not created. The ongoing demographic growth will contribute to the further increase in the number of children and youth in Tajikistan. The number of children in primary and secondary education will increase by an average of 2.3% annually, reaching 2.58 million by 2030.¹⁹

However, the dynamics of growth has emerged on "level of coverage in primary and secondary schools (including girls)" and "staffing of secondary schools by teaching staff with a higher professional education". For the first indicator, in 2017 the coverage was 97% -3% higher than for the same established indicator of the MtDP 2020 this year. As for girls, there is also a progress, so the figure in 2017 is 7% higher than in 2016 (5% higher than the rate set by the program for the same year).

The situation with the second indicator is slightly different. If the staffing of the secondary schools with teaching staff in 2017 was reached by 85.6%, that exceeds the established indicator of the program for the same year by 5.6%, but the same figure in rural areas was not reached by 7.6 percentage points. A similar tendency was in 2016, when the actual figure (52.6%) was 7.4 percentage points lower than the established indicator of the program for the same year.

The indicator of "retraining and advanced training of teachers" in 2017 was accomplished by 22%, that is 12 percentage points lower than indicators set by the program for 2016 and 2017. It should be noted that the development of the targets was done with intention to transfer to the system of organization of training courses for teachers once every three years. Currently, the refresher courses are conducted according to the previous practice. It was decreased to once every five years due to the limited state funding for this purpose. The main reason for a big difference in indicators is based on this factor.





At the first glance, the indicator of the school graduates of the 9th grade who entered the system of primary and secondary vocational education has a positive tendency. In 2017, this indicator was at 10%, which is 1.5 percentage points higher than in previous year. However, in comparison with the set of indicators of the program, this indicator shows a significant lag, and in 2016 and 2017 has been achieved by 5.5 and 10 percentage points respectively. Nevertheless, NDS-2030 mentions that at least 30% of school graduates (annually about 58 thousand people) should be involved in primary and secondary vocational education, which requires increasing the capacity of vocational education institutions by twice.²⁰ From above, the achievement of this goal seems quite impossible at this stage.

The percentage of the vocational education institutions which buildings are adapted for the persons with disabilities has a positive tendency. Thus, in 2017, this figure was 13% that is 3 percentage points higher than the indicator set by the program for the same year.

The share of the graduates of the secondary schools, primary and secondary vocational education entered to the universities

demonstrates significant lag towards the program indicators. In 2017, this figure was 33%, that is 1.7 percentage points lower than in the previous year, and 7 percentage points higher than in the baseline year. However, when the same figure compared with the indicator set by the program, it is lower to 17 percentage points. The reason is the ongoing disparity in accessing quality education services, which depend on the place of residence (city/village) and the economic situation of the family.

The number of the students at the University (including women) in 2017 amounted 215.2 people per 10 thousand population that is 2.8 people less compared to the previous year, and 34.8 people less than the planned figure of the same year. The proportion of female students in 2017 is more by 0.9 people (76.2-75.3) than in 2016, but still the lag from the program indicators remains significant (almost twice (76.2-150)).

The number of the engaged students in research and/or other science-related activities is 0.2%²¹ of a total number of employed population. It is increased by 0.05 percentage points compared to the baseline year and equal to the indicator of the program for the same year.

Health and longevity

The main factor ensuring the health and longevity within the framework of development of human capital is tight to the implementation of the following priorities: (a) systematic changes in public health; (b) improving the access, quality and efficiency of the health services; (c) the development of health resources and; (d) the introduction of healthy lifestyle models.

The main reforms in the area of public health are aimed to ensure the sustainability and access of all population groups to health, medical and rehabilitation services. In order to achieve

national development priorities related to health by 2030, the level of total expenditure to health needs to be increased by 2-2.5 percentage points of GDP. At the same time the objective is to significantly improve the quality of diagnostic and all types of medical care, along with reorientation of the health system from curative to preventive medicine.

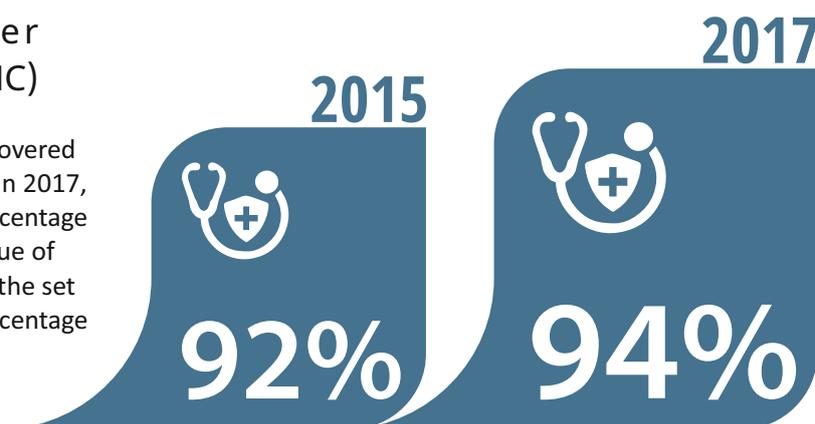
According to MtDP-2020, it is envisaged that the following indicators would be used to track and monitor the progress of the reforms implemented in this area.

²⁰ National development strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to the 2030. P. 43.

²¹ Presentation of the Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Tajikistan. March 15, 2018.

The average number of public health care (PHC)

The proportion of the population covered by primary health care is growing. In 2017, this indicator was 94% that is 2 percentage points higher than in 2015. The value of this indicator for this year exceeds the set target in the MtDP-2020 by 0.8 percentage points.



The average number of public health care (PHC) visits per person has increased from 4.0 (2016) to 4.2 (2017) per year. It demonstrates the need on focusing to expand PHC coverage.

The proportion of primary health care facilities (PHC) equipped in accordance with the approved list, is also increasing. In 2017, this indicator was achieved by 89%. It exceeds the indicator of 2016 by 3 percentage points and 2015 - by 4 percentage points. Same tendency of exceeding is observed for the indicators set in the MtDP-2020 (2017 and 2016 by 2 and 3 percentage points respectively).

The number of regions that transferred to the per capita financing in the public health system is increased. Therefore, in 2017, the coverage estimated at 66 regions of the country, equals to 76%. It has covered 11 regions more than in 2016, and is almost twice as high as the indicator set in the MtDP-2020.

Indicator that shows the provision of sanitary posts checkpoints on the customs territory tends to increase too. However, in comparison with the set indicator of the MtDP-2020 is still lagging behind. In 2017, this figure was 55% versus 70% of the program indicator. A similar situation was in 2016 (55% vs. 60%).

The number of bacteriological laboratories that operate in accordance with the approved standard equipment is also growing. Although, it has not reached the target set by MtDP-2020. In 2017, this figure was increased by 2 percentage points. A lag from the program indicator of the same year by 17 percentage points is shown, while in 2016 the lag was 9 percentage points.

SDGs indicators in public health

According to the Agency of Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the country demonstrates 17 out of 86 the first grade indicators which are related to the public health. The Indicator 2.2.1 "Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age", has a positive dynamic. If this figure in 2012 was 26%, then by 2017 it is decreased to 17%.²²

The Indicator 2.2.2 "Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)" is calculated once per 4 years on the basis of the research. The last study was conducted in 2016, while the previous one was held in 2012. The results showed that the changing of the indicator in a disaggregated form is heterogeneous. If in 2012 it was 4%, then in 2016 it is decreased by 1 percentage point. Therefore, it reached 3%. In terms of obesity and overweighting, the tendency is quite positive. As for malnourishment, the indicator illustrates opposite results. In 2016, it was increased twice in comparison with 2012 (6%).

The maternal mortality ratio (SDG indicator 3.1.1.) is significantly declining. It is considered a positive dynamics. It was 24.1 deaths in 2017, that decreased by 3.2 and 1.1 deaths in comparison with 2015-2016.



Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG Indicator 3.1.2) has a positive tendency too. In 2017, it is amounted 94.1%, while in 2016 and 2015 it had almost the same value 93.3% and 87.6% respectively. It is drawn up by the recent DHS in Tajikistan (2017). It illustrates the proportion of women receiving antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled health provider has increased from 79% in 2012 to 92% in 2017. The proportion of women whose children were born in a health facility, increased from 77% in 2012 to 88% in 2017. In parallel, the proportion of women delivered by a skilled health worker increased from 86% to 95% during the same period.²³

The under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (SDG indicator 3.2.1) is overall positive. However, there were some uniform changes. The coefficient in 2016 decreased in comparison with 2015 by 0.5 deaths and estimated 20.1 deaths. In 2017 it is increased by 0.9 cases, that is considered to be a disturbing phenomenon.

The neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (SDG indicator 3.2.2) also tends to decline. If in the previous two years, it reached 8.7 deaths, in 2017 it was equal to 7.9 cases and decreased by 0.8 cases.

The Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (SDG indicator 3.3.2) is negative. In 2016, it was 60.6, which is 0.2 percentage points more than in 2015.

Social protection

Progress in the field of sustainable development at the initial stage is linked to the measured progress made towards reaching MDGs. However, some MDGs were not achieved, thus they were moved to the 2030 Agenda.

Poverty eradication issues remain an urgent problem, so that the reaching these targets by 2030 serves a basis for changing approach to address the poverty through resolving problems in food security, energy security, water sector issues, sanitation and hygiene, climate change and other SDGs that affect the quality of living standards and well-being of the population.

The Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (SDG indicator 3.3.3) in 2016 compared to 2015 (0.0005‰) fell sharply by 0.0001‰. However, unfortunately, it has already started to increase by 2017 and estimated at 0.0003‰.

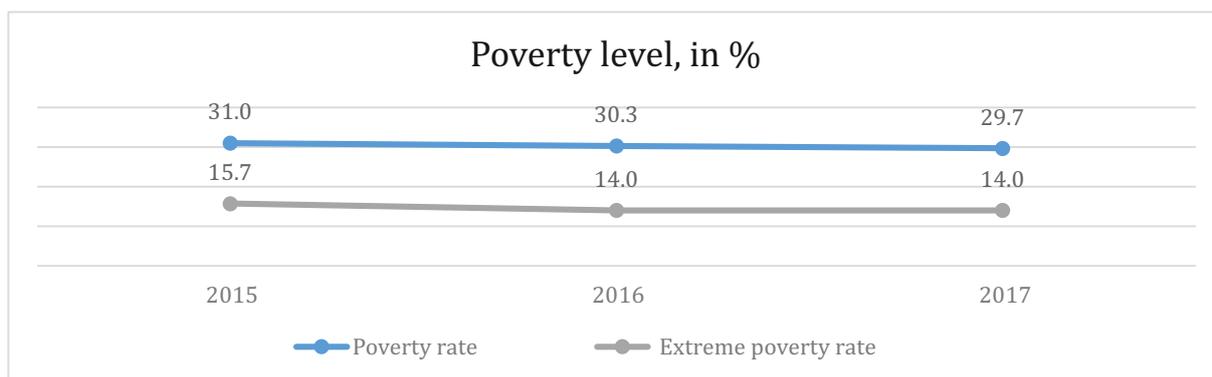
The country developed a national cross-sectoral policies and action plans to combat resistance to antimicrobial substances (drugs). It includes components for the consumption of antimicrobials, sanitary hygiene and water hygiene (2018-2022), prevention and control of parasitic worms transmitted by soil (2018-2022). The plans for the prevention and control of malaria, leishmaniosis and foodborne diseases are being developed.

The results of the WHO step-by-step approach study (STEPS) and data collection under the WHO initiative on epidemiological surveillance of childhood obesity (COSI) indicate a high prevalence of overweight, hypertension and a low physical activity among the population. As a result, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan has developed a draft of national cross-sectoral roadmap for promoting health nutrition and preventing obesity among women and children in Tajikistan. It recommends an evidence-based intervention to ensure community participation along with the engagement of the health and other sectors, and the government.

The poverty reduction has been a main achievement of Tajikistan for over the past 17 years. It is important to note that during the MDGs implementation, Tajikistan was included into the list of 10 countries with the fastest rate of poverty reduction. From 2000 to 2017, the poverty rate decreased from 83% to 29.7%. Thus, the level of extreme poverty drop down from 73% to 14%. The extreme poverty level decreased from 15,7% to 14% for the first two years of SDGs implementation (See Picture 2).

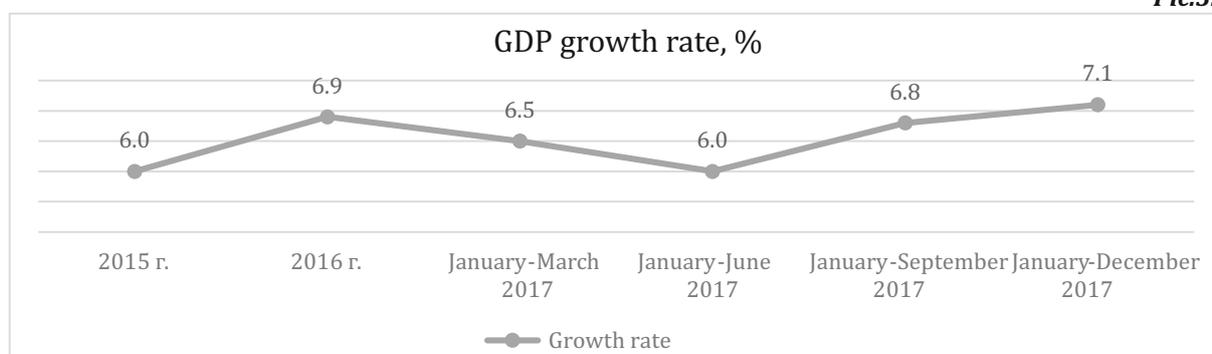
²³ Demographic and health survey: Report on key indicators, 2017. P. 27: <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR93/PR93R.pdf>

Pic.2.



Consistently persisting economic growth at an average of 7% per year (see Figure 3) had a significant impact on reducing overall poverty rate.

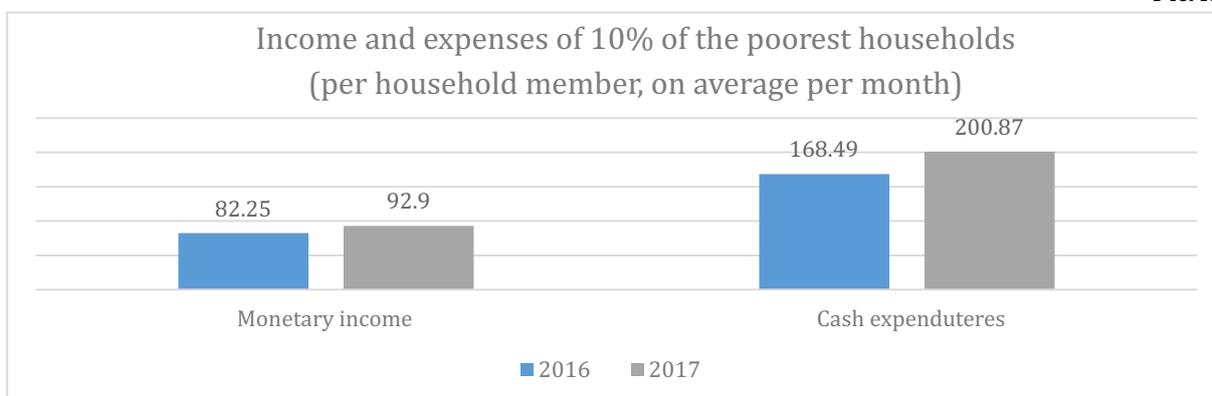
Pic.3.



It is impossible to make an unequivocal conclusion in respect to extreme poverty. According to the Household Budget Survey data that studied 10% of the poorest households (see Picture 4)²⁴, cash income of the poorest group was slightly increased, and their increment roughly matches

the GDP growth rate in nominal terms. However, it should be highlighted that an increase in income of the lower decile group is conditioned by increased budget social transfers and other receipts, including remittances from migrants, rather than economic indicators.

Pic.4.



²⁴ The national statistics do not provide such data for the group of households belonging to the extremely poor, but due to the proximity of the extreme poverty level (14%) to the lower decile group, that is, 10%, in General, it can be considered that the conclusions apply to the group of extreme poor



An analysis of the initial phase in the SDGs-related intervention implementation in Tajikistan shows that reallocation of budget revenues does not yet indicate its decisive role in reducing extreme poverty. It means that budgetary social support for vulnerable population groups should be paid more attention.

The social protection system creates the conditions for the development of human capital through the implementation of the following priorities: (a) institutional modernization of the social protection system, especially at the local level; (b) ensuring the long-term sustainability of the pension system; (c) strengthening the incentive orientation of social protection for the vulnerable groups of the people.

The measurement of priorities' implementation is conducted by the indicators set in the MtDP-2020

in the area of social protection. For example, a 12.4% growth in real pensions occurred only in 2016 and is 2.4 percentage points higher than the target figure for the same year, but in 2017 pensions were not indexed as the required budgetary finance of social protection of the population lacked. Proportion of people with disabilities, receiving supporting equipment for rehabilitation tends to increase. In 2017, 70 percent of disabled people took advantage of those earmarked funds, which is 8 percentage points higher than the MtDP-2020 target indicator.

In 2017, 40 regions of the country were covered by the Targeted Social Assistance Programme comparing with 25 regions in 2015. By 2018²⁵ it is planning to reach a full coverage of the country by the subject Program.

1.2.6. Clean water and sanitation

The International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development 2018-2028" enhance the implementation of the targets set for the water resources sector. It creates a broad platform to build up an accumulated experience and cooperation in this area. Moreover, a new Decade will contribute to a smooth transition to achieving the SDGs.

Tajikistan strongly supports and have intentions to cooperate with all stakeholders in promoting optimal solutions in water and energy sector. Having abundant reserves of water resources and hydropower potential, the Republic of Tajikistan constantly declares its readiness to cooperate with all interested parties, and, first of all, with neighboring countries, in the area of effective, mutually beneficial and rational use of water and energy resources in the interests of all countries of the region. A joint development of this enormous resource can contribute to the

comprehensive solution of a number of socio-economic and environmental problems in Central Asia.

First of all, it is to ensure water security and guaranteed water supply for irrigation of lands of all Central Asian countries in arid years by constructing reservoirs that allows regulating river runoff in the long-term and seasonal perspective, as well as by contributing to the prevention of such extreme hydro meteorological phenomena as high waters, mudflows and floods. Second, the development of rich hydropower potential of Tajikistan makes possible to provide the region with cost-effective and environmental-friendly electricity and thereby contribute to the achievement of the SDG 7 in the region. Third, the development of the country's hydropower resources also contributes to a significant reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.

The key actions for reaching the NDS-2030 strategic goals are following:

- integrated water resources management;
 - promotion of agrarian and water reform;
 - establishment of land and water resources management system based on equitable and sustainable distribution for the cultivation of valuable crops;
 - increasing availability of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.
- 

²⁵ MtDP 2020. P. 74.

²⁶ President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rakhmon. «In search of the interdependence between energy and water: synergies between SDG 6 and the SDG 7». President.tj



Some progress has been made to meet targets in these areas. Thus, the population's access to drinking water and sanitation was improved. The access of the population from cities and regions of the country to drinking water was increased from 48.6% in 2010 to 57.7% in 2016. By 2017, public access to a centralized water supply system has reached 59.2% at the national level: 94.1% for the urban population and 45.2% for the rural population. Whilst, this indicator at the national level has already reached 65.7%. The rest of the population are consuming water from other sources (springs, wells, irrigation ditches, canals, sediments, etc.). All of them do not meet sanitary requirements. In turn, it leads to the spread of infectious diseases transmitted through water. Out of 764 water pipelines in Tajikistan, 463 do not meet sanitary requirements.²⁷

Despite the fact that some indicators of the water sector such as the access to drinking water and sanitation were improved, a few issues pertain unresolved. In order to address these issues along with ensuring the safety of drinking water require additional financial investments.

Tajikistan, being a member of the Water sector panel at the global level, is also a supporter and participant of the integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation, originating from the MDGs. A full transition to IWRM is a part of the Johannesburg Plan, supported by the Republic of Tajikistan. The IWRM contributes to effective water management, stable water supply to the consumers, actual equality of all water users and sustainable development in the country. Overall, there is positive dynamics in the industry on the ground.

1.2.7. Access to justice

One of the cross-sectoral priority is ensuring human rights and the rule of law in MtDP-2020. The SDG16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" is one of the objectives declared by the UN in 2015 that integrates overcoming violence, providing universal access to justice and improve the efficiency of institutions.

The reform of the Institute of Advocacy. The Law on "Bar association" was adopted in a new version in accordance with implementation of the Judicial and Legal Reform Program for 2015-2017. In the framework of this law, a professional and self-governing organization - the Union of Lawyers – was established that currently has more than 600 members.

The reform of the state system of legal assistance. In the framework of the above-mentioned Program, the Government also approved the Concept for providing free legal aid in the country (2015). This Concept provides the creating a

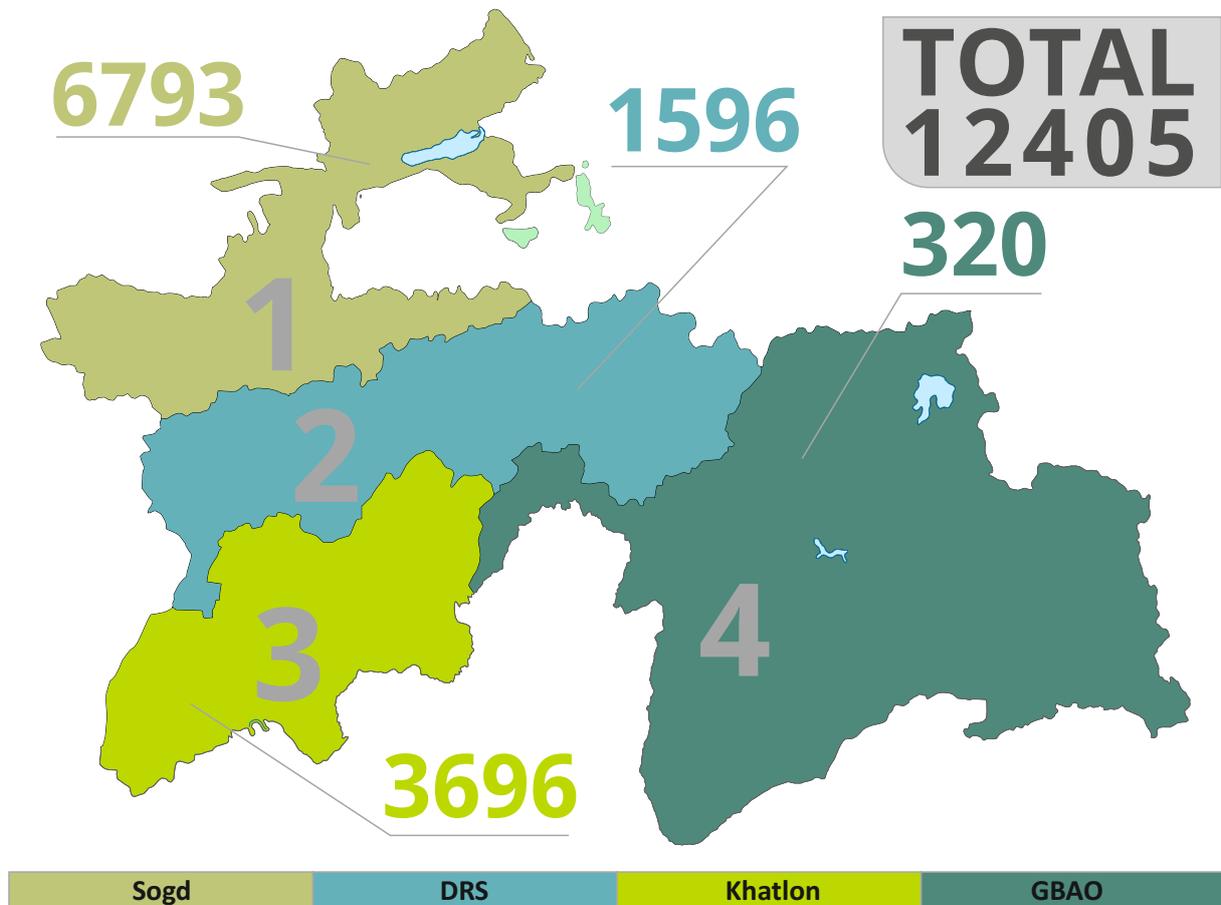
system of free primary and secondary legal aid, the piloting stage (for 3 years) and transition period (5 years). Since 2016, 24 state law bureaus have been established in 18 cities and districts of the country through piloting free primary legal aid. They provided more than 12,000 free legal consultations, including for 7,059 women (57%) and 504 people with disabilities. A spot check monitoring shows that a level of satisfaction with the services provided was more than 90%. Call Centers are set up to ensure timely availability of a lawyer (advocate) during detention, prosecution and trial of low-income and vulnerable people.

Reform of civil registry offices. In 2014, the Government approved "The program on development of civil registration bodies" in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2014-2019. The main objective of the program is to promote public access to the services provided by the registry office. One of the main target is to transfer all existing information in the archives of the registry office from paper to electronic format.





Number of legal advice provided by state legal bureau by regions



Reform of the juvenile justice system. The country successfully implemented the National Action Plan for the Juvenile Justice System Reform Program, 2010-2015, that resulted in making relevant changes and additions to the Tajikistan legislative acts. In order to continue juvenile justice reform, in 2017 the Government of the country adopted the Children Justice System Reform Program for 2017-2021.

The conditions for a joint dialogue have been created to bring together government ministries and agencies, courts, Human Rights Ombudsman, parliamentarians, dialogue partners and non-government organizations and look at the most pressing issues of rulemaking and law enforcement practice. The main objective of the joint dialogue is to enable stakeholders to discuss and come to the consensus on a set of interrelated legal policies, strategies, laws as well as to raise awareness of Government and civil

society organizations on the mechanism of joint dialogue. Another goal is to inform on the achievements in the field of legal reforms and the rule of law, discuss problems and find joint solutions. Since 2014, 6 dialogues have been held at the national level, 5 Dialogues at the regional level, and 3 annual national forums on the rule of law with the participation of more than 800 representatives of state bodies, NGOs, legal practitioners, judges, the media and academia.

International obligation. The Republic of Tajikistan is a party to 7 basic universal human rights instruments. Tajikistan regularly submits its reports on progress in implementation of these documents and recommendations of the UN treaty bodies. In order to monitor and implement these recommendations, the action plans with definition of targets, deadlines and responsible bodies are being approved at the level of the President and the Government of the country.





Despite the fact that all separate laws, including National Constitution, contain anti-discrimination norms, for the recent years, the country had received many recommendations from the UN Treaty and statutory bodies (UPR, CEDAW, HR Committee, CERD and CESCR) on the adoption of the separate anti-discrimination law. Considering this, an intervention on the development of this law is underway in Tajikistan.

At the same time, a state authority for coordinating the activities of all ministries and

1.2.8. Gender equality

In NDS-2030, the issue of equality of opportunities and reduction of social inequalities through reducing gender disparity and improving policies to ensure de facto gender equality and prevent all forms of violence against women and girls is given a special place. In the MtDP-2020, the reduction of gender inequality is noted as a standalone cross-sectoral priority. The interventions around these priorities, as outlined in the country's strategic documents, is becoming an important pathway of SDG 5 nationalization in Tajikistan.

According to the annual report of the World Economic Forum in 2017, Tajikistan ranked the 95th out of 144 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index with a score of 0.678 that indicates a limited progress starting from 2007, when the country's score was estimated as 0,658. Whilst, Tajikistan's ranking for the level of education (115th out of 144 countries), health and life expectancy are relatively high (67th out of 144 countries), and the country is at the 52nd place in the ranking of economic participation and opportunities (participation in the labour force, equality in wages and the number of leading, professional and technical workers). The indicators of political rights and opportunities (women in Parliament and in Ministerial positions) are low and offset for other positive equality rates.

In 2014, Tajikistan ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. In October, 2017,

agencies for implementation of the SDG 16 indicators has not yet been determined, nor has a working group established on the basis of a coordinating body to conduct relevant work on indicators. Analysis and monitoring of the status of implementation of SDG 16 indicators is a crucial area for further monitoring of the dynamics, determining criteria for assessing the effectiveness of existing practices, as well as the making proposals for improving law enforcement practices.

the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan submitted a report on progress in implementation of the Convention.

For the purpose of ensuring women's rights in Tajikistan, there were a number of laws and government regulations along with the existing law, which were adopted over the past three years such as the State program for education, selection and placement of managerial personnel of the Republic of Tajikistan from among talented women and girls for 2017-2022 years and the Plan of Action for the National strategy for promoting the role of women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2015-2020. The implementation of the National Strategy for Enhancing of the Role of women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020 is still ongoing.

Owing to the measures taken by the Government, a gender gap at various levels of education has been reduced. For the 2015-2016 academic year, the proportion of girls in primary school was 48.2%, in grades 5-9 - 47.9%; in grades 10-11 - 45.4%. Among the students of secondary vocational educational institutions, from the 2000/2001 to 2015/2016 academic year, a proportion of girls increased from 44.3% to 60%. A positive trend in improving girls' access to higher education continues. In the academic year 2000/2001, girls are accounted for 24% among University students, while in the 2015/2016 academic year this figure rose to 34%. Thus, the country reached the level of 1991.²⁸



According to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan, for 2015-2016 academic year 2,408 students (from them 1,178 women and 1,230 men) were admitted to the local Universities under the governmental quotas. The early implementation of the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to increase the age of marriage from 17 to 18 years had played an important role in improving girls' access to education.

Unfortunately, upon the completion of mandatory basic education, there is a high dropout rate for women and girls. Among the other reasons for girls to leave the education are early marriage, need to help with the housekeeping/chores, and taking care for younger family members. In rural areas, women tend to pull out of school, as the schools are located far from their home. For security reasons, parents may not allow girls to go to the schools. A need to pay for schooling can be another factor contributing to the dropout of girls from secondary education.

In Tajikistan, any distinction, exclusion or preference, refusal of employment based on sex resulting in inequality of labor opportunities is prohibited. In 2016, in Tajikistan, women accounted for 51.8% of total working-age population (15-75 years), only 46.2% of women were part of labor force compared to 55.4% in 2009. The reduced economic activity of women is due to high concentration of female labor in the agricultural sector. In 2016, women accounted for 40.5% of the total employed population, compared with 43.2% in 2009.²⁹

Women have fewer employment opportunities due to constant engagement with family responsibilities attributes with taking care of children or old/sick members of the family and other chores. In large families with many children mothers cannot afford themselves to go to work. Thus, the mothers in these families normally do not work. They are engaged in unskilled labour. Overall, women are less involved in the informal employment than men. Men constitute 79.5% of all informal workers. The unemployment rate among women is also lower than for men. The official registered unemployment rate towards a workforce was 2.2%.³⁰

In Tajikistan, women constitute 56% of all those engaged in the producing the goods and services for a personal use. Women are also more involved in unpaid work related to the household with the exception of household management (63.6% of all participants are men). 82.7% of all those engaged in housekeeping are women. The women are accounted for 75.8% of those who do unpaid work to care for children, and taking care for the disabled and the elderly.

The representation of women in Parliament is about 19%, while women civil servants are about 22%. The proportion of women among high-level managers, holders of senior-level government positions and legislators was 15%; the share of women among managers in the corporate sector amounted to 40.9%. 26% of women were among managers in industry and services and 22.5% are among managers in the hotel sector and trade.

The Government has approved an Action Plan on sexual and reproductive health of mothers, newborns, children and adolescents within the framework of the National Health Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2016-2020. All pregnant women have access to day-care services at the PHC level during a day and access to primary-level hospitals (Central District Hospital) at the nighttime. In addition, the procedure for referral of pregnant women to the second and third levels was developed.

In virtue of improved access to the services, the number of home deliveries was decreased from 12% to 4.9% in the recent years. Government Decree as of November 28, 2015 approved the procedure for providing medical services for counseling in the field of reproductive health of under-age youth, including those from at-risk groups. There are 21 Medical Advisory Departments which were established on the basis of Centers of Reproductive health. The medical and psychological support is provided to the group of people at risk. In total, 1,640 obstetrician-gynecologists and 5,008 midwives currently work in the public health system.³¹

²⁹ "The situation in the labor market in the Republic of Tajikistan - A report prepared on the basis of a labour force survey conducted from July 20 to August 20, 2016," the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

³⁰ Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Socio-economic situation in the Republic of Tajikistan, 2017. P. 227.

³¹ The sixth periodic report of Tajikistan on article 18 of the Convention, due in 2007 (2 October 2017), pp. 25-28, is available at http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fTJK%2f6&Lang=en

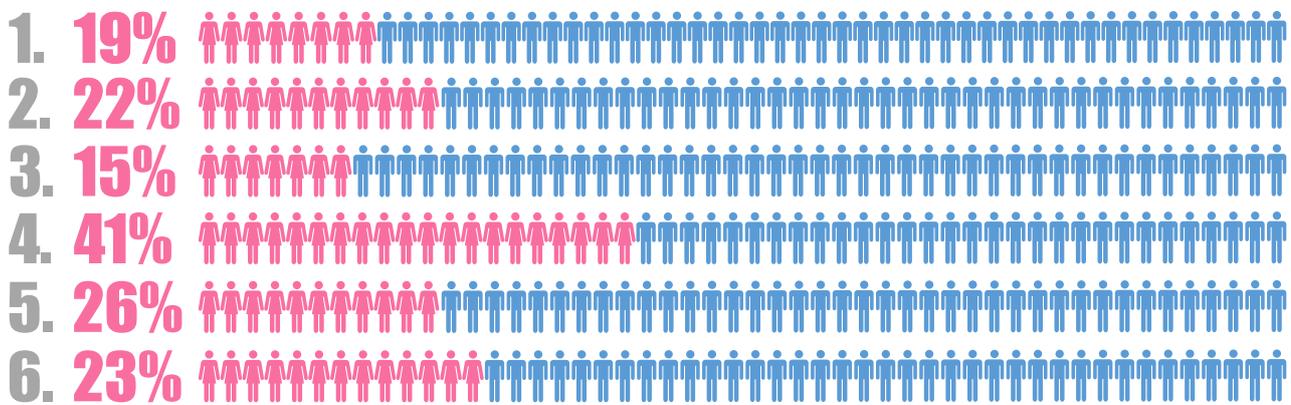


The analysis shows that vulnerability of women is much intervened with a low level of education, limited access to economic resources, misconception of the traditional family structure and gender stereotypes in the consciousness of people. It is required to develop a system of cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation at the national and local levels in the successful implementation of national programs to promote gender equality.

There are 33 Crisis Centers and its 3 branches, which are currently functioning in the country with a purpose to provide legislation on domestic violence as well as support to women-victims of violence, prevention and suppression of domestic violence in the family, protection of the rights, freedom and constitutional guarantees for women in the family and household. The rooms for counselling services and medical assistance are set up for the victims of domestic violence in maternity hospitals in some cities and regions of the country. Women and minor children can be served in these rooms.

In 2017, 1,296 applications were filled out, 1036 of which were responded by district police inspectors and 260 were dealt with by inspectors countering domestic violence; 996 and 296 applications were against men and against women, respectively. Based on the investigation results, 65 criminal cases were instituted on various articles of the Criminal Code; 1003 were refused criminal proceedings; 131 applications are under perusal; 76 were referred in sequence. As for offenders, 181 protocols were drawn up on articles 931 (non-compliance with requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on domestic violence prevention) and 932 (non-compliance with the requirements of a defensive order) of the Code of Administrative Offenses and 52 protocols on other articles of this Code.³²

Representation of women in the public institutions



1. Parliament;
2. Civil servants;
3. Governance at the highest level;
4. Corporate sector;
5. Industrial and service sector;
6. Hotel industry and trade sector;

³² The sixth periodic report of Tajikistan on article 18 of the Convention, due in 2007 (October 2, 2017), paragraphs 46-51, is available on http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fTJK%2f6&Lang=en



1.3. National priorities of the development and SDG: assessment of interconnectedness degree

The methodology of estimating interconnectedness

Achievement of the NDS-2030 strategic goals and SDGs requires concerted efforts aimed at their maximum interaction. Not all goals can be pursued equally and in tandem. While all the goals are important, reflecting a global consensus on many aspects of sustainable development, the sequence of their reaching should repulse national strategic goals and priorities, and also the dynamic relationship of SDGs achievement and environment/conditions of Tajikistan.

In order to assess the extent of SDGs interconnectedness, in the process of preparation of this Report, thematic consultations were held with a broad participation of all stakeholders: Parliament of the country, specialists of ministries and agencies, civil society, UN agencies and development partners, representatives of private sector, academia and the media. In total, 12 thematic consultations were conducted to assess progress in implementation of NDS-2030, MTDP 2020 and SDGs.

Holding thematic consultations was structured as follows: invitation letters attached with necessary documents and assessment tools were prepared and circulated to the persons concerned. The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan (MEDT) moderated a

thematic consultations process. The agency taking a leading role in this area presented the results of the implemented sector's activities in 2016-2017 within the framework of MtDP 2020. Separate thematic consultations were held at the level of deputy ministers and heads of UN agencies.

The highlights and objectives of NDS-2030, MtDP-2020 and SDGs were presented during thematic consultations. Alongside, the participants of the thematic consultation were getting aware of the NDS-2030 strategic goals and its interrelationship with the SDGs.

At the thematic consultations handouts on NDS-2030, MTDP 2020 and SDGs and their targets were distributed to make audience be aware of national strategic documents' goals and their linkages with SDGs. They helped the participants to identify the place and relevance of the SDG targets in the country's development strategic documents and clarified national priorities of reaching the sustainable development goals and targets.

Then following the thematic consultations results, assessment of the NDS-2030 strategic goals and priorities and SDGs matching was made (Table 2).

Table 2. Coherence of NDS-2030 strategic goals and SDGs

NDS-2030 strategic goals (Concept 4+1)	Alignment to SDGs
Ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity	SDG 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all)
Overcoming communication deadlock and transforming Tajikistan to a transit country	SDG 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation)
Ensuring food security and access of population to quality nutrition	SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture)
Expand productive employment	SDG 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all)
Development of the Human Capital (Health, Social protection and Education)	SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere – social security targets), SDG 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), SDG 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all)



Overall, direct compliance between the objectives and priorities of the "Concept of 4+1" at the level of targets and global sustainable development is observed towards SDG1, SDG2, SDG3 SDG4, SDG7, SDG8 and SDG9. However, additional consultations on the issues of gender equality (SDG 5), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16) and other SDGs demonstrated the achievement in Tajikistan is crucial for reaching the goals and priorities of the NDS-2030 under "Concept 4+1".

Working groups formed during thematic consultations assessed, through reaching

consensus, the extent of the SDGs linkages with Tajikistan conditions, which ensured a certain objectivity of approach (about 40 participants at each thematic meeting).³³

The methodology proposed by international experts to assess the extent of SDGs interrelation (i.e. how strongly the SDG under consideration affects achievement of other SDGs and, conversely, how other SDGs influence reaching the SDG in question and at the target level) is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Scale degree of alignment between SDGs in Tajikistan

Level of interaction	Description of interaction	Explanation of interaction
+3	Indivisible	Inextricably linked to the achievement of another goal
+2	Reinforcing	Aids the achievement of another goal
+1	Enabling	Creates conditions that further another goal
0	Consistent	No significant positive or negative interactions
-1	Constraining	Limits options on another goal
-2	Counteracting	Clashes with another goal
-3	Cancelling	Makes it impossible to reach another goal

Based on thematic consultations results, average indices of direct and inverse linkages of SDGs to achieve, as well as their coherence with the NDS-2030 strategic goals and priorities, were calculated. This made it possible to identify priority SDGs for Tajikistan, which have a significant positive multiplier effect and the

greatest impact on reaching other goals and targets.

Following the presented methodology, direct and inverse linkages in achieving SDGs in Tajikistan were assessed. The thematic consultations results are in Appendix 1.³⁴

Priority SDGs in the medium-to-long-term period

The applied methodology presented in the report allowed, based on the thematic consultations results, to show the extent of SDGs interrelations

in Tajikistan in form of indices, which are in Table 4 and Figure 5.

³³ Each participant of thematic consultation scored on his/her own. According to the table and on the basis of all scores, the average score- index was produced by all scores summation. (Example: 10 experts put their scores: 6 people with +1, total +6; 3 people with 0, total 0; and 1 people with -1, total -1. Grand total: +6 +0 + (-1) = +5. +5 / 10 people = +0.5. Average index = +0.5).

³⁴ Figures 1.3.1-1.3.11 in Annex 1 show the extent of influence of reaching a single SDG on the entire collection of SDGs. In turn, figures 1.3.12-1.3.22 show back coupling - impact of achievement of other SDGs on potential // possible effect of achieving a particular SDG.

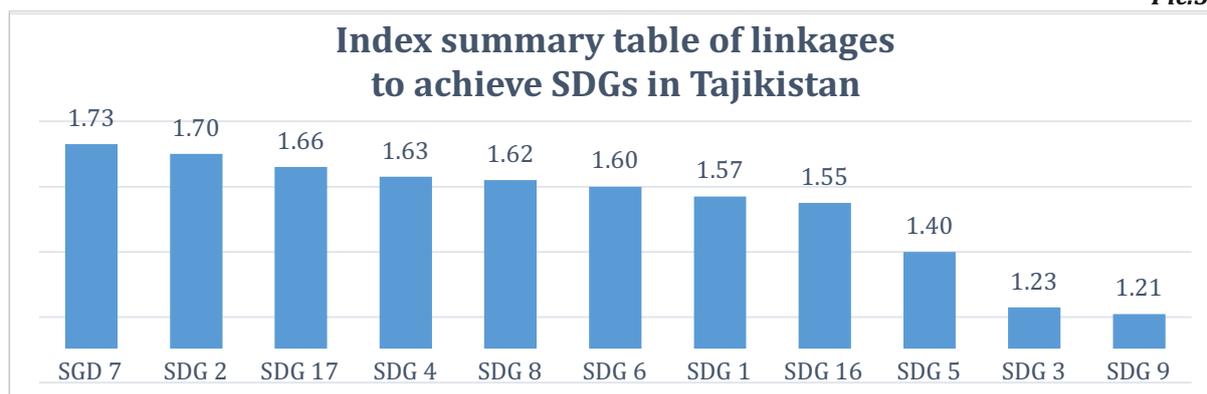


TABLE 4. THE LEVEL OF THE LINKAGE IN ACHIEVING SDGS IN TAJIKISTAN

SDG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	ИТОГО
1	x	1,90	2,62	1,69	1,65	1,38	0,50	2,06	1,27	2,53	1,61	1,38	0,93		0,93	1,60	1,47	1,57
2	2,74		2,63	1,37	1,21	1,21	1,21	2,11	1,26	1,32	1,47	1,58	1,53		0,93	2,27	2,60	1,70
3	2,62	2,62	x	2,00	1,30	0,79	0,00	1,50	1,11	1,11	0,85	0,90	0,69		1,00	1,00	0,90	1,23
4	1,88	1,25	1,75	x	1,20	1,00	0,80	3,00	1,70	1,90	1,00	1,00	1,00		1,00	2,00	3,00	1,63
5	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	x	1,50	1,16	1,00	1,95	2,75	1,45	1,60	1,22		1,05	1,00	2,30	1,40
6	2,00	2,00	3,00	1,00	1,00	x	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,00	2,00	1,00	1,00		1,00	1,00	2,00	1,60
7	3,00	3,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	x	3,00	3,00	1,00	2,00	1,00	-		-	1,00	3,00	1,73
8	2,40	2,40	2,10	2,00	2,20	1,00	2,10	x	2,40	2,20	1,10	1,00	-		-	1,70	2,40	1,62
9	1,85	1,85	1,58	2,00	0,40	2,18	2,09	2,09	x	1,27	1,46	1,25	0,30		0,30	1,00	2,00	1,21
10										x			1,42		1,42			
11											x							
12												x						
13													x					
14														x				
15															x			
16	1,85	1,85	1,50	1,88	1,87	1,21	1,55	1,74	1,36	2,09	1,43	1,09	1,00		1,00	x	1,91	1,55
17	1,65	1,65	1,43	1,69	1,83	1,43	2,09	1,83	1,57	1,48	1,65	1,52	1,70		1,70	1,61	x	1,66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SDG 7	SDG 2	SDG 17	SDG 4	SDG 8	SDG 6	SDG 5	SDG 16	SDG 3	SDG 9	SDG 9
1,73	1,70	1,66	1,63	1,62	1,60	1,57	1,55	1,40	1,23	1,21

Pic.5.



The ranking of the indexes by a decreasing value³⁵ shows that the most significant multiplier effect in achieving other SDGs in Tajikistan is with SDG-7 (affordable and clean energy) - with an index of 1.73. It is followed by SDG 2 (zero hunger) – the

index of 1.70; SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) – the index of 1.66; SDG 4 (quality education) – the index of 1.63; SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) - index 1.62, SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) – the index of 1.60, etc.

Ranking of indexes allows to identify the highest priority in achieving the set of SDGs in Tajikistan, which corresponds to the strategic objectives of the NDS-2030, namely:

- ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity;
- ensuring food security and access of population to quality nutrition;
- expansion of productive employment;
- human capital development.

SDG 9 (industrialization, innovation and infrastructure) has the lowest value (1.21 index). Such a low index of SDG 9 is due to the fact that reaching this goal along with positive multiplier effect on many SDGs also has a negative effect (- 1.42 index) on SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land) , which requires additional efforts of the Government and Partners to mitigate the impact of retroactive effect.

The proposed methodology also makes it possible to assess the extent of autonomy in achieving SDGs, i.e. to show to what extent reaching any of the goals is least dependent on meeting other SDGs, and thus, also to justify their priority. This situation is shown by the SDGs with the lowest index that means the achievement is more realistic and goal-oriented. The results of calculations of the indexes are given in Table 1.3.4. and Figure 1.3.2.

The lowest value followed by the method "autonomy" is characterized by the SDG 7

(affordable and clean energy) – the index of 1.33. It is followed by SDG 9 (industrialization, innovation, and infrastructure) – index 1.47; SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) – index 1.59. Their implementation is less dependent on the achievement of other SDGs, making them a priority as it is reflected in the NDS-2030.

According to this method, SDG 5 (gender equality) – index 2.05 and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) – index 2.0 received the highest indexes, making their achievement sufficiently dependent and linked to the achievement of other SDGs. The achievement of these SDGs is almost impossible through autonomous way.

Therefore, the ranking of indexes by two methods is allowed to identify the most obvious priority in reaching SDG in the medium term in Tajikistan, - SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) that reflects the first strategic goal in the NDS-2030.

³⁵ According to the "Scale degree of the relationship between the SDGs in Tajikistan", the closer is the index of the SDG to +2, the significantly it affects the achievement of other purpose.

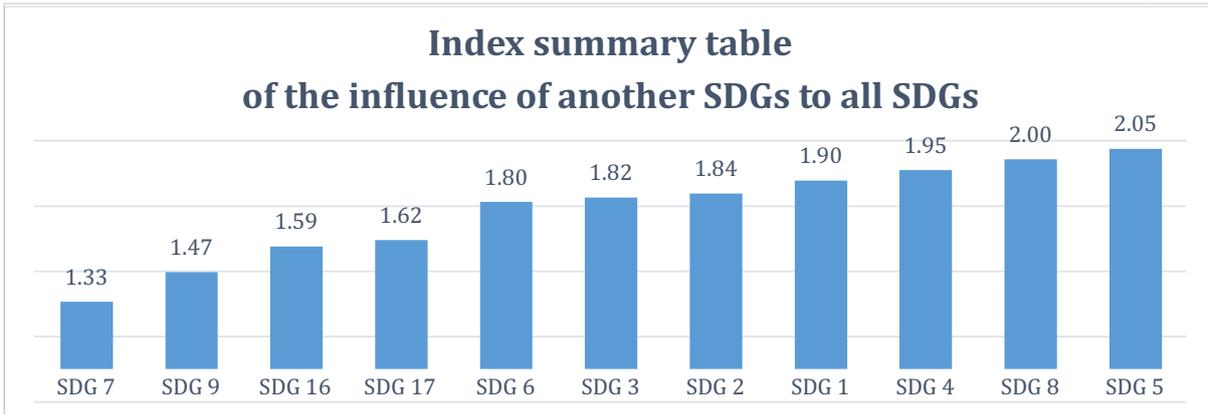
Table 5. THE DEGREE OF THE LINKAGE IN ACHIEVING SDGS IN TAJIKISTAN

SDG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Итого
1	x	2,56	3,00	1,55	0,76	1,37	1,41	3,00	1,33	3,00	2,00	1,36	0,94		0,94	2,26	3,00	1,90
2	2,72		2,50	1,78	1,17	1,83	1,50	2,22	2,06	1,39	1,78	1,78	1,44		1,44	2,06	1,94	1,84
3	2,61	2,61		2,09	0,95	3,00	1,47	1,62	1,52	1,08	1,23	1,67	2,40		1,74	1,61	1,78	1,82
4	2,70	2,70	2,10	x	3,00	1,20	1,60	2,00	2,00	1,20	1,00	1,70	1,00		1,00	3,00	3,00	1,95
5	2,04	2,12	2,44	2,81		1,52	1,36	2,71	1,89	2,85	1,55	1,45	1,39		1,61	2,68	2,37	2,05
6	1,00	1,00	1,00	2,00	1,00	x	3,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00		1,00	2,00	3,00	1,80
7	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	x	3,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00		1,00	2,00	3,00	1,33
8	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	3,00	x	3,00	2,00	2,00	1,00	1,00		1,00	2,00	3,00	2,00
9	1,00	1,00	1,17	2,71	0,08	1,23	2,31	2,15		0,58	2,00	1,85	1,00		1,00	1,92	2,00	1,47
10										x								
11											x							
12												x						
13													x					
14														x				
15															x			
16	1,75	1,75	1,47	2,40	1,80	1,23	1,21	2,00	1,25	1,76	1,50	1,25	1,21		1,21		2,09	1,59
17	1,74	1,74	1,70	1,74	1,70	1,35	1,61	1,78	1,74	1,61	1,91	1,39	1,26		1,26	1,83		1,62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SDG 7	SDG 9	SDG 16	SDG 17	SDG 6	SDG 3	SDG 2	SDG 1	SDG 4	SDG 8	SDG 5
1,33	1,47	1,59	1,62	1,80	1,82	1,84	1,90	1,95	2,00	2,05



Pic.6.



Priority SDGs for the medium - and long-term period³⁶

The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Tajikistan requires the introduction of an adequate M&E system. The system should allow to monitor the undertaken activities, allocated financial resources and the evaluation of the achieved results. In addition, it should include the assessment of the SDGs characteristics, such as unity and the involvement of the society in their implementation. Although the NDS-2030 with its

relevant sectoral strategies is the main mechanism for the implementation of the SDGs in Tajikistan. The SDGs per se are more extensive and include many objectives. The analysis of the interconnectedness of SDGs in Tajikistan at the level of objectives had identified the following priority SDGs (based on points scored), their solution will significantly contribute to the achievement of the NDS-2030 goals and the SDGs.

The following objectives get score of 40:

9.1. Develop a quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and well-being of the population with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. (47);

17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships (46);

1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance (44);

16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (43).

³⁶ Here the technique is relatively different. If the calculation of the indices was used to assess the degree of influence one separate SDG to other SDGs, and vice versa (other towards one), to determine the priorities of the SDGs, the calculation of the scores for these targets is required. In this case, there is a summation of the points obtained in calculating the impact of the targets of the SDG on the set of SDGs targets, and conversely, a set of SDG targets to one separate SDG target. (Example: In determining the degree of interrelationship of the influence one SDG target to the other SDGs at the target level, some of them got +2. If conditionally, this assessment is the same, and the Report considers eleven SDGs, the total score will be 22 points. Then, these points are added to the points earned during the assessment of the influence of the complex tasks of other SDGs on a separate target of the SDG. Let us suppose that they were 20 points. Then the total score of the impact of the target on other SDGs will be 42 points. The targets receive the highest scores are priority targets).





From 30 to 39 points scored the following tasks:

8.5. By 2030 ensure full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and people with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value (38);

6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (35);

4.4. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy (34);

2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor

and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round (33);

3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all (33);

8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors (30).

From 20 to 29 points:

8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products (29);

8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries (28);

8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead (28);

9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities (27);

5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere (26);

9.5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending (26).

Thematic consultations as a whole made it possible to identify 17 SDG targets that could underpin mapping interventions for reaching SDGs in Tajikistan and that need to be tracked throughout implementation of MTDP 2020 and each subsequent MTDP. These targets constitute 10% of the total number of SDGs targets.





All these targets by their priority can be conventionally divided into 3 groups.

The first group includes the following targets: provide universal access to energy supply; develop sustainable infrastructure; improve public-private partnership; ensure equal rights to resources and development of effective institutions (5 targets).

The second target group: ensure full employment and access to safe water; significantly increase the number of people with skills for employment; end hunger; ensure universal coverage of health services and increase productivity in the economy (6 targets).

The third targets group: to ensure the development of tourism; support economic growth per capita; increase global resource efficiency; modernize the infrastructure and re-equip industrial enterprises; universal elimination of gender discrimination and intensify scientific research in the field of technology (6 targets). Reaching all these SDG targets will have a significant positive multiplier effect and will have maximum impact on achievement of other SDGs targets in tote and the NDS-2030 and MTDP 2020 strategic goals and priorities specifically.



1.4. The localization of the SDGs: Tojikobod and Isfara pilot districts

In Tajikistan, the development of approaches (out of the SDGs nationalization) is at the beginning stage. In particular, it applies to the localization of the SDGs through embedding the SDGs in the district plans and projects. The localization of the SDGs is a tool of the “Road map” to ensure the principle of “leaving no one behind” at the level of the territories of the country.

If the Government sets goals and targets at the country level and develops mandates to support them, the local executive and legislative authorities are responsible for their implementation directly in the regions. Therefore, the role of local executive and legislative authorities in localizing and implementing the SDG in the country is high and decisive. Although, there is no single approach to localizing the SDGs, it is important to apply a multi-stakeholder approach to help ensuring full ownership of the strategic goals of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs in Tajikistan. In order to support this initiative, it is necessary to institutionalize the SDG localization, in particular, to modernize the methodology of district development planning.

The existing programs for the development of the national regions are mainly based on the methodology of planning without SDGs. Nowadays, there are only four pilot regions for the localization and evaluation of SDGs in Tajikistan. In addition, the national approach for the localization of SDGs has not been developed yet.

With the support of specialists from the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, the socio-economic development programs were developed for the period of 2018-2020 in four regions of the country. It was the first experience for the country, when all budget expenditures were grouped according to the SDGs. These are the following districts as: Isfara, Tojikobod, Lyakhsh and Dushanbe.

This Report analyzed the districts' spending by source and expenditure framework by the SDG, which are presented in the Development Programs of the two pilot districts - Isfara and Tojikobod. These two regions reflect linkages: city (Isfara) and village (Tojikobod), and donor (Isfara) and subsidized region (Tojikobod).

Table 6. Sources of district expenditures for implementation of Development Programs of Isfara and Tojikobod

	Isfara	Tojikobod
Total expenditures: -	100%	100%
Republican (oblast level) budget:	23,3	26,7
Local budget	1,9	8,0
Private sector	50,8	22,7
Foreign investments	21,0	27,9
Sources are not identified	3,0	14,7

Total budget of Isfara exceeds total budget of Tojikobod by over three-fold (360906 thousand somoni against 117626 thousand somoni). In absolute terms for all items of expenditure, Isfara's budget far overpasses Tojikobod budget.

The given data demonstrates that the share of funding from the Republican (regional) budget in the total expenditure of the districts is almost the same (23.3% and 26.7%).

However, as for the foreign investments, the share for Isfara development program is less than the Tojikobod Development Program (by 6.9%). Isfara's position is lower than the costs from the sources, which are not, identified (3.0%) than for the Tojikobod development program (11.7%). In general, about 15% of the planned expenditures do not have sources of funding, that evidently makes the implementation of the program extremely difficult in the subsidized rural area (Tojikobod).

At the same time, percentage of the private sector spending in Isfara Development Program far overpasses the private sector share in Tojikobod Development Program (50.8% vs. 22.7% or over 2 times higher , + 28.1%), that is, more than half expenses for socio-economic development of Isfara are private sector expenditures. These costs are confirmed by current projects. An even more interesting picture is the SDGs costs of the districts. They are in Table 7 below.

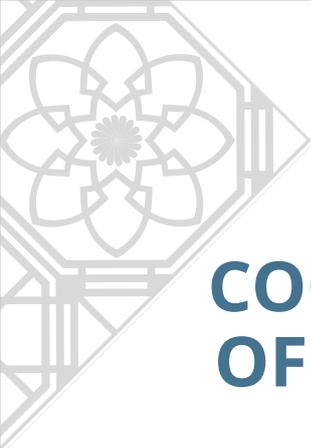
Table 7. Comparative table of expenditures for SDGs of Isfara and Tojikobod districts

	Isfara	Tojikobod
Total expenditures for SDGs:	100,0%	100,0%
SDG 1 (No poverty)	0,7	-
SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	6,2	2,0
SDG 3 (Good Health and well-being)	6.3	10,3
SDG 4 (Quality Education)	14,0	24,5
SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	27,8	6,9
SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy)	10,4	3,8
SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth)	11,8	16,9
SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)	12,2	16,6
SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities)	9,3	13,1
SDG 13 (Climate action)	-	0,7
SDG 15 (Life on land)	1,3	5,2
Among them SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) (foreign investments)	21,0	27,9

As per the table above, the proportion of the expenditure for some SDGs in Isfara is less than in Tojikobod. Although, in absolute terms these figures are higher (respectively: SDG 3 (Good health and well-being) – by 4.0%; SDG 4 (Quality education) – by 10.5%; SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) – by 5.1%; SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) – by 4.4% and SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) – by 3.8%. The largest spending in Tojikobod is education (24.5%), employment (16.9%),

infrastructure (16.6%) and health (10.3%). All the expenditures are related to the Republican and local budgets.

However, according to SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) in Isfara program is higher than Tojikobod program (4.2% and 6.6% respectively). As per SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), it is 20.9% higher and that is mostly due to the place and role of the private sector in achieving them.



CHAPTER 2. COORDINATION AND EVALUATION OF MECHANISMS OF THE NDS-2030 AND THE SDGs

2.1. Coordination

One of the main tools for the implementation of public policy is the development and implementation of programs and development strategies. The Republic of Tajikistan has a legislative framework for the development of strategic documents. It is implemented on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan. The constitutional state law on the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the state law on governmental forecasts, concepts, strategies and programs of socio-economic development of the Republic of Tajikistan determine the achievement of strategic goals and priorities of the state policy in the field of socio-economic development. Sustainable development goals (SDG) can support the implementation and development of strategies and programs of the Republic of Tajikistan. These strategic documents are designed to achieve the priorities and objectives of the social, economic and environmental development of the country.

Regulations have been adopted at the level of the respective Ministries and Agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan. The activities for development and implementation of the development programs are under the control of these regulatory laws. The Ministries and Agencies of the relevant sectors are directly involved in creating, design and implementing the strategies and development programs aimed at improving the welfare of the population. The strategic planning documents should be supplemented by the SDGs, which are interlinked at the sectoral and territorial levels. It will contribute to the implementation of the NDS-2030, MtDP 2020 and the urban and district development programs stated in the above-mentioned state laws.

Thus, in order to ensure full integration of national goals and priorities in the 2030 Agenda, while considering the SDG and ensuring a balance of economic, social, and environmental components of sustainable development, a national coordination mechanism has been established in Tajikistan.

For this purpose, the National Development Council under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (NDC) was established by the decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to ensure coordination and cooperation of all stakeholders in the issues of national development of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Council determines a general reform strategy and ensures the interaction between public authorities, the private sector and civil society in implementation of SDG-related strategic documents. It ensures the unity of the interrelated elements, measuring progress and implementation of the proposed actions on SDGs, and prepares interim and final reports. Coordination has been achieved among donors who provide technical and financial support and contribute to the development of strategies and reforms in the country.

The establishment of institutional linkages between the NDS/MtDP, the SDGs and other development programs at the national and regional levels promotes vertical coherence and integration of governmental actions. M&E processes are important mechanisms for organizing coherent policy for the implementation of the SDGs within the country, and the integration of vertical linkages at all levels of the Government. In the context of monitoring, there are huge opportunities for the localization of the SDGs through the integration of systems of indicators of local, regional and national levels.



The M&E of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs are under the authority of and in coordination with the Secretariat of the National Development Council (NDC) acting as the Ministry. The NDC Secretariat monitors the process of achieving the SDGs at the national level. It coordinates the efforts of all parties involved.

The NDC Secretariat reports to the President and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the progress of NDS/MtDP and SDG implementation, and makes process improvement recommendations. Parliamentary hearings and national consultations, as well as development forums with participation of a wide range of development partners, including civil society are all part of the process of implementing and monitoring NDS/MtDP and the SDG achievement. For example, at the regular NDC meeting held on June 21, 2016, the projects of NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020 were reviewed and approved for further compliance with the SDGs. The Chairman of the Council, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, had obliged all Ministries and Agencies along with the local Executive authorities of regions, cities and districts, to continue to develop new sectoral and regional development programs based on the structure, goals and priorities of the country's new strategic documents. In addition, attention was drawn to the necessity of bringing the existing development programs into alignment with the goals and objectives reflected in these documents (From the minutes of the meeting of the NDC dated June 21, 2016, #1C/22-2).

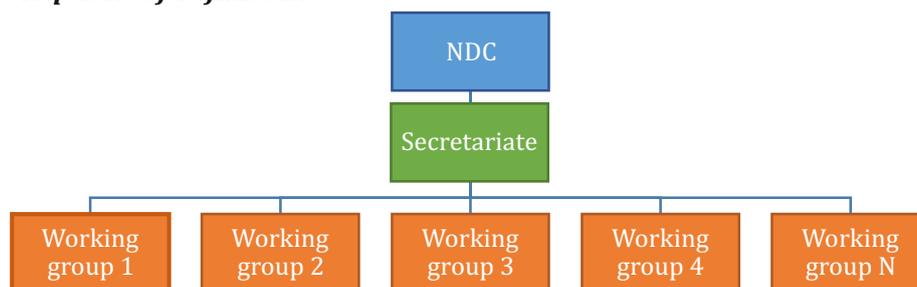
The Voluntary National Review (VNR) that was prepared in 2017 recommended focusing on coordination issues in the NDS-2030, MtDP-2020 and SDGs implementation. The analysis showed effective coordination based on the Statute of the NDC under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, a designed in 2007. The statute reflects

the objectives and the functions relevant to the implementation of the MDGs and NDS-2015. With SDGs integrated into the NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020, new requirements for coordination of their implementation have emerged. It is required to focus on Secretariat functions and the working group in order to improve reporting and identify emerging issues and difficulties.

In the proposed vision, the working body of NDC is the Secretariat assigned to the MEDT. The experience of previous years showed that the activity of the Secretariat should be maintained on a regular basis. Additionally, it is required to raise the status of the Secretariat in reporting on the implementation of the country's strategic documents and SDGs. In reference to this, jointly with its partners, MEDT anticipates developing a new statute of the NDC with the expansion of Secretariat functions. This objective was set before the MEDT during the July 3, 2018 NDC meeting. The Secretariat plans to establish permanent working groups responsible for the collection and provision of data on the implementation of the NDS-2030, MtDP-2020 and SDGs. The working groups will conduct regular meetings to identify existing gaps and obstacles in the implementation of the NDS-2030 and SDGs. In addition, it will work on situational improvements. The Secretariat will meet frequently throughout the year to identify and address emerging development challenges in a timely manner.

The ministries, agencies, development partners, UN agencies, representatives of civil society, academia and the private sector will all be part of the working groups in order to strengthen the existing mechanism for the implementation of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs. The working groups will tackle thematic issues and questions related to NDS-2030 and the SDGs.

Pic. 7. Proposed mechanism for the National development council under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan



It is proposed that within the updated statute of the NDC under the President of the Republic of

Tajikistan, the working groups will report to the Secretariat. In turn, it will be accountable to the NDC.





2.2. Monitoring and evaluation of the NDS-2030 and SDGs

Achieving the SDGs in Tajikistan requires the appropriate M&E system. The system should monitor activities, allocate financial resources, and evaluate results. Additionally, it should focus on characteristics of the SDGs, in particular working with all SDGs (not separately with each goal) to and the involvement of the whole society.

The implementation of the NDS-2015, PRS-2007-2009 and 2010-2012: LSIS 2013-2015 and sectoral strategies shows that each strategy included a section "M&E System", which provides appropriate mechanisms for M&E of each strategy with its functions, levels, stages, partners and indicators.

The Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan was adopted on May 2, 2008, No. 2016. The Rules for conducting implementation of the M&E of the medium-term poverty reduction strategies have also been approved. Despite this, the M&E framework was not implemented effectively. Currently it is a process for revising the Rules of M&E implementation of the country's strategic documents, accounting for SDG monitoring. NDS-2030 is an integrated development strategy implemented through the five-year MtDP, in addition to sectoral and regional strategies and programs. A series of NDS-2030 and other related development programs encompasses the SDGs. According to the Rapid Integrated Assessment³⁷, NDS-2030, MtDP-2020, and similar strategies and programs³⁸ at the activity level, 64% of SDG targets are relevant to the country. Performance assessment programs are vastly different from achievement evaluation, especially considering the complexity of the SDGs. Therefore, the M&E system provides several levels of monitoring: at

the project/program level (comparing planned results with actual results); at the sector level (to monitor specific sectoral indicators); at the regional level (to assess regional development indicators); and at the national level (to summarize the results of monitoring and evaluation at other levels).

Relevant local state authorities provide sectoral reports on implementation of the MtDP-2020 to the branch agencies, which are operating under the ministries. As such, all sectoral and territorial bodies will determine responsible structures/persons in charge of coordinating and implementing M&E in their agencies, as well as summarizing information and preparing reports on the implementation of the MtDP for submission (upon approval by the management) to the MEDT.

The framework for monitoring and evaluating progress has been developed in support of worldwide SDG implementation. Additionally, indicators for each objective have been set. The process of monitoring requires government and local authorities, as well as civil society in general to utilize all resources for collecting, processing and using data.

The main body of data, especially quantitative data (broken down by sex and other groups) should be provided by the Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan through specific reporting forms developed for respective government and non-government organizations. Additionally, all relevant Ministries and agencies must provide activity-related data as they are fully responsible for the accuracy of the data collected.

³⁷ A roadmap for SDG implementation in Tajikistan, Final Draft, 3 April 2017

³⁸ Eight programs were included into review:

- The program of reforms of the water sector 2016-2025
- National strategy for strengthening the role of women 2020
- The state ecological programme 2009 - 2019.
- Agricultural reform programme 2020
- Health strategy 2012 - 2022
- The program of development of judicial system
- Labour market development strategy 2020



The statute establishing NDS-2030 was approved by the Parliament and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in December 2016. However, a regulatory document confirming the authority of the Agency on statistics under the President of the RT (AS) to coordinate the collection and compilation of information on SDG indicators has not yet been adopted (as NDS-2030 is based on the SDGs).

The assessment of the statistical potential of the Republic of Tajikistan for monitoring indicators of global SDGs parameters is one of the priorities of the statistical bodies. The AS is considered a main source of data that collects information from its own and other administrative sources managed by the Ministries and agencies. Nevertheless, using of expert research results plays a crucial role.

Improvement of the M&E system

The assessment of capacity for defining global SDG indicators for Tajikistan was conducted for all 232 SDG indicators, as agreed at the 48th UN Statistical Commission Session with the exception of 30 indicators, which were not applicable for Tajikistan.

The Ministry summarizes and analyses all the information received with the involvement of all stakeholders (representatives of civil society, business structures and international development partners). If it is required, the MEDT may conduct a selective monitoring of the submitted reports on the implementation of the MtDPs in Tajikistan (with the participation of representatives of civil society, business structures and international development partners).³⁹

In the “M&E system” section of the approved NDS-2030 it is noted: “The system of M&E will include an appropriate reporting system on results of the NDS-2030 implementation and its stages. The reports on implementation of the Medium-term Development Programs in Tajikistan (2016-2020; 2021-2025 and 2026-2030) will be interim reports on the implementation of the NDS-2030 in both sectoral and territorial aspects”.

At the same time, the institutional framework of the mechanism is being developed and is under consideration for approval.

Development of national indicators on SDGs implementation

In December 2017, the road map for the implementation of the Action Plan to improve the National system of statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2018-2020 was developed and approved with the technical support of UNDP. The main purpose is to develop and improve the M&E system of the NDS-2030. Along with this, it targets implementation of the inventory of SDG indicators, identification of priorities, development of the Work Plan for monitoring SDG indicators and establishment of cooperation with representatives of various authorities to monitor SDG indicators.

Republic of Tajikistan has a statistical capacity to cover 87 SDG indicators.

Administrative data sources for monitoring SDGs, account for approximately 60% of the total number of indicators. The administrative sources are annual data produced by various Ministries such as: the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Internal affairs, and other agencies.

It has been revealed that out of 232 global SDG indicators, 201 are applicable at the national level. However, the metadata for all indicators have not been completed. The activity on SDGs nationalization is still underway. The completeness of the statistical indicators data was assessed in the context of its overall accessibility and at the disaggregated level. Currently, the

The analysis of data availability by regions and stakeholders highlights that 161 indicators of the SDGs are available to data owners or agencies responsible for M&E of the SDG. Therefore, it is necessary to split the objectives and stimulate effective use of resources in implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.

³⁹ NDS-2030, p.80.





In all existing SDG indicators important to the Republic of Tajikistan, the leading agency on creating indicators is the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. It remains responsible for creating 46 indicators (19 of them are economic, 19 are social, 5 for the field of energy, and 3 for the rights and management).

In June 2017, jointly with UNDP, the MEDT developed a draft Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as well as the statute on

M&E systems and the mechanism of its implementation. These documents remain under review by the Government.

Local public and international organizations conduct regular, specialized, analytical, and basic research on various goals and objectives of the sustainable development for all sectors and regions of the country. However, the results of these studies are not sufficiently used in the M&E system.

2.3. Funding of the NDS/MtDP for further SDGs implementation

In order to achieve the goals outlined in the NDS-2030, the Government of Tajikistan estimates it is necessary to attract \$118 billion USD in local and international funding. The projected amount of resources needed for the MtDP 2020, as a first stage of the NDS-2030, exceeds \$25 billion USD.. The major source of funds (54%) will be state budgetary resources, private sector resources (36%) and development partner funds (10%). So far the MtDP-2020 project has sourced 54% of its necessary funding.

The UN Financial Analysis of the implementation of the SDG in Tajikistan demonstrated that the Government of Tajikistan is lagging behind in attracting the financial resources needed for implementation of the NDS-2030 and SDGs by 6.7%. However, this gap, expected to be funded by development partners.

The main sources of financing for development are classified as follows:

Table 8. Classification of financial flows included in the financial flow analysis

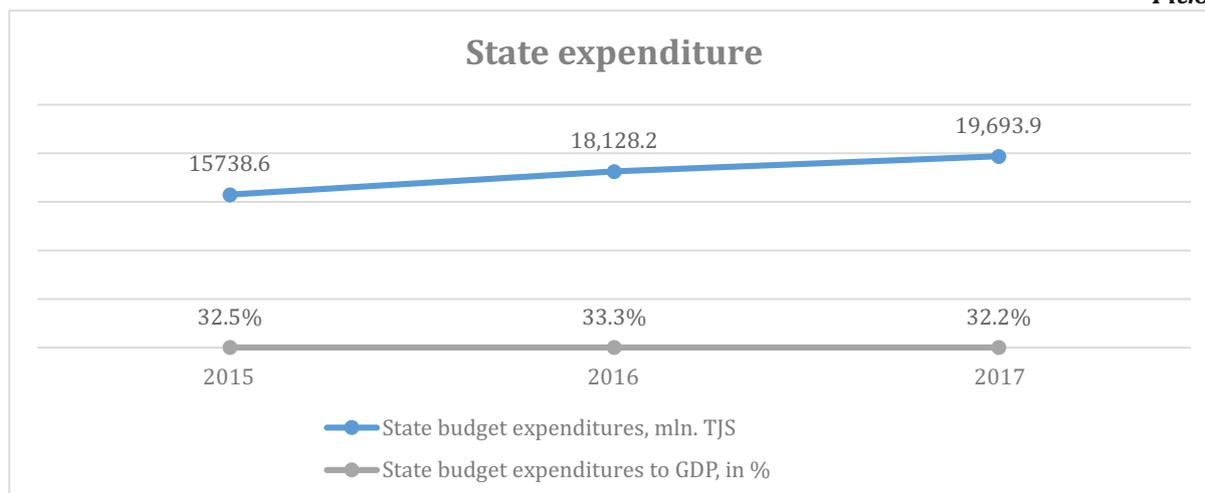
	Public	Private
Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tax revenues - Non-tax revenues - Government borrowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic equity - Domestic credit - National NGOs
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ODA grants and loans - Other Official Flows (OOF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International financial markets - International NGOs - Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Remittances

State funds. As a primary source of funding for NDS implementation, the state budget has allocated 53,560.7 million TJ Somoni for the development of socio-economic sectors for the period 2015-2017. On average, the government expenditure accounts for approximately 33% of GDP approximately over the course of several (if you have a specific number, put it in here) years.





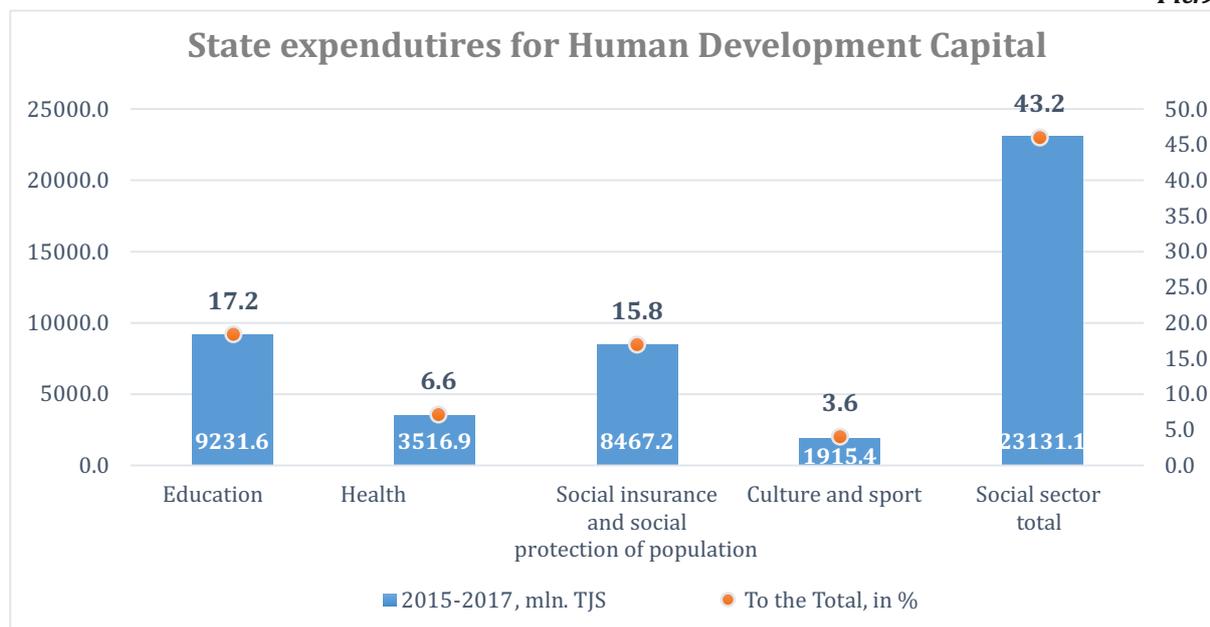
Pic.8.



Source: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan

The largest portion of government expenditures (43.2%) is allocated towards the sectors contributing to the development of human capital. Primarily education, the government allocated 9,231.6 million somoni 2015-2017, amounting to 17.2% of total government expenditures. In 2017, education expenditures reached 5.9% of GDP (an increase of 0.8 percentage points compared to 2015). 6.6% of the total state budget expenditure for three years was allocated for the development of the public health. Public health expenditures as a percentage of GDP reached to 2.3% in 2017, representing a 3 point increase from 2015.

Pic.9.



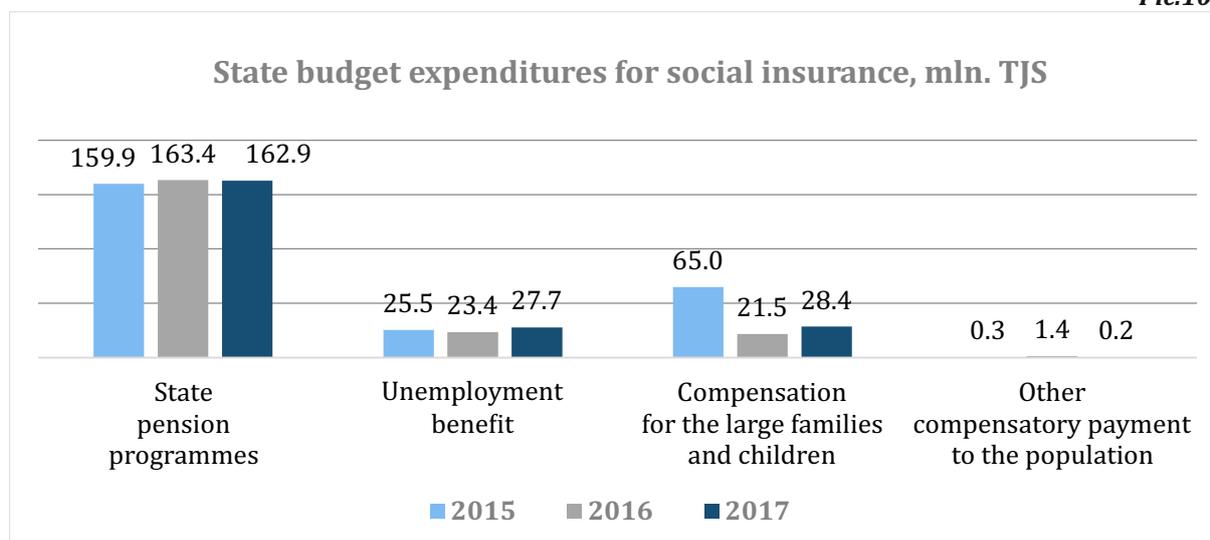
Source: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan

The Government emphasizes its support of vulnerable groups and directed 8467.2 million somoni (or 15.8% of total state expenditures) for social insurance and social protection for the period of 2015-2017. However, this represents 5.0% of the 2017 GDP, which is a decrease of 0.6 percentage points compared to 2015.



State pension programs represent the bulk (80%) of social insurance expenses in Tajikistan. Unemployment benefits have increased by 8.7% for the last 3 years, while 2017 compensation for large families and children decreased by 56.3% compared to 2015. This decrease was due to the transition to a new system of payments of social assistance.

Pic.10.



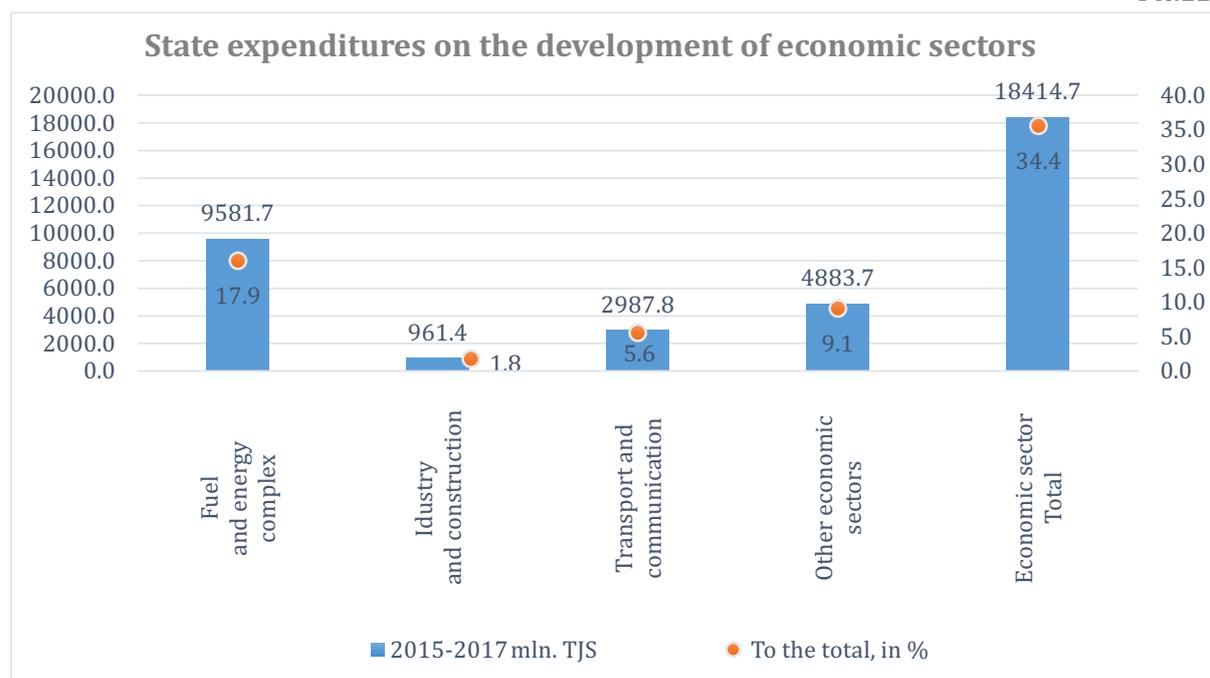
Source: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan

Considering the importance of poverty eradication, the Government of Tajikistan should take measures to reform social policy and revise its approach to the redistribution of income through the budget.

Government spending on economic development for the period 2015-2017 amounted to 18414.7 million somoni (or 34.4% of total expenditures).

During the same period, the Government allocated 9581.7 million somoni to ensure energy security. However, as a percentage of 2017 GDP, fuel and energy expenses amounted to 4.9%, representing a decrease of 1.5 percentage points from 2015. Of these expenses, 2987.8 million TJ Somoni, or 5.6%, was spent on the development of transportation infrastructure to transform Tajikistan into a transit country.

Pic.11.



Source: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan

It is also worth mentioning that in 2017, 1943.1 million somoni were allocated through the state

budget to fund investment projects (60.7% more than in 2015 (Table 2.3.2))

Table 9. Financing of investment projects by budget sectors.

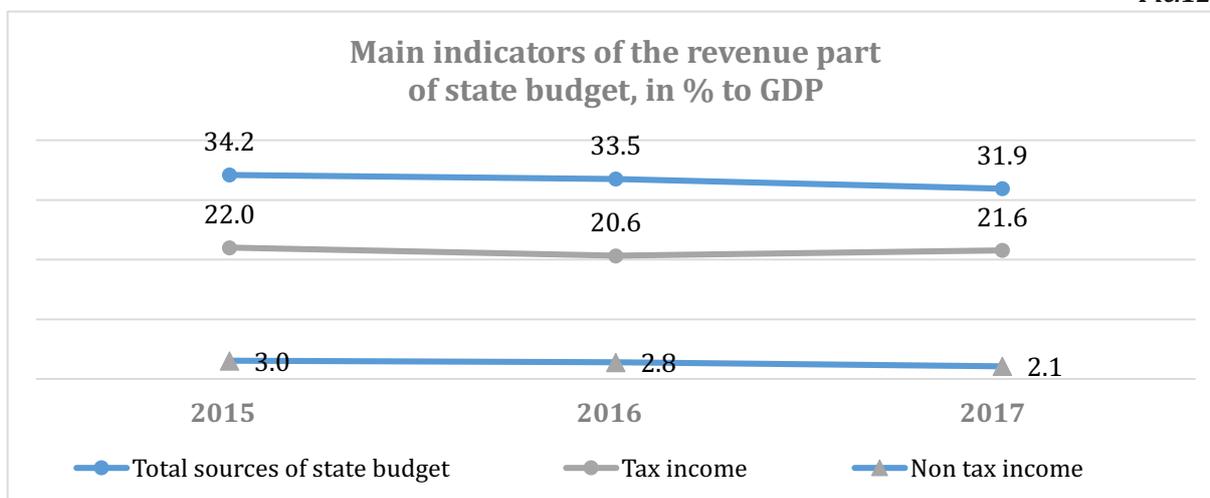
Sectors	2015-2017 years, mln somoni	To the total in %
Sector of state and executive authority	111.5	2.2
Education	522.5	10.4
Health	120.4	2.4
Social insurance and social protection of population	13.9	0.3
Housing and utilities, ecology, forestry	475.8	9.5
Fuel and energy complex	1280.1	25.6
Agriculture, fishing and hunting	810.1	16.2
Industry and construction	4.1	0.1
Transport and communication	1616.2	32.3
Total	5007.5	100

Source: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan

It is necessary to highlight that in 2018 the Law "On the state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2018" was adopted for the first time in accordance with the program classification. In total, 94 programs were adopted in 6 sectors: 3 social-oriented sectors - education sector (28 programs), health care (23 programs), social insurance and social protection (13 programs), and 3 economic sectors - fuel and energy complex (7 programs), agriculture, fishing and hunting (19 programs), transport and communications (11 programs) of a total programs cost of 1821.3 million somoni. The given step will enable to relocate budget resources more efficiently for further implementation of the targets set in the NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020 to achieve the SDGs.

The main sources of the state expenditures funding are budget revenues (tax, non-tax), grants and loans. However, the total resources of the state budget, including grants and loans declined towards GDP ranging from 34.2% in 2015 to 31.9% in 2017. The share of tax revenue dropped down from 22% in 2015 to 21.6% in 2017. At the same time, the share of non-tax revenue that includes fines, penalties, sanctions and other fees decreased in total operating revenues from 11.9% in 2016 to 8% in 2017, signaling the reduction of the administrative pressure towards taxpayers.

Pic.12.



Source: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan



The UN Financial Report data assess the level of state revenue(s) as part of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and it is significantly higher in Tajikistan than the average in countries with lower middle-income economies (LMIE). Tajikistan has shown a higher share of tax and non-tax revenues than most LMIE and countries in the region. However, in the recent years, the state budget had been under the pressure due to low private consumption and a 20% drop in import that affected tax revenues, thus having increased the budget deficit.

Government borrowing. State borrowing, as another source of state expenditure and development finance is operating under the state law "On State debt and Guaranteed State Borrowing and Debt" and "Strategy of Public Debt Management". As of January 1, 2017, the external debt of the Republic of Tajikistan had been increased to \$2.3 billion, or 32.7% of GDP that is 4.8% higher than in 2015. At the end of 2017, the total external debt reached \$2.9 billion that is equivalent to 40.3% of GDP.⁴⁰

Within the Framework of the Program of State External Borrowings of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2018, \$242.02 million of loan funds were attracted for the implementation of investment projects. In addition, in 2016, 11 loan agreements were signed for a total amount of \$164.8 million. The program includes 70 existing loan projects and 96 loan agreements at the design stage. A total value of disbursed loans under the proposed Program before January 1, 2017 was \$352.2 million.

In 2017, a new Program for State External borrowings of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2018-2020 was adopted (approved by the Government Decree on October 26, 2017, #485). This Program is developed in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan " On State debt and Guaranteed State Borrowing and Debt ". It corresponds to the economic policy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, reflecting the main priorities established in the NDS–2030 aimed at SDGs achievement. In 2018, the disbursement is expected to reach \$196.53 million, and in 2019 - \$295.93 million and in 2020 - \$354.67 million.

The main and the largest creditors for the Republic of Tajikistan are the Export-Import Bank of China, World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB). The credit finance is distributed in the following economic sectors:

- agricultural sector and land reclamation include 20 credit projects aimed at the restoration and sustainable development of agriculture, rehabilitation of irrigation systems, irrigation and development of cotton production. The total amount of funds in this sector is around \$30 million (8.5% of the total volume of funds);
- health sector includes 6 credit projects mainly aimed at the development of primary and basic health care;
- education sector includes 11 credit projects to support the development of education sector, construction and reconstruction of educational institutions. Total disbursements in this sector is to \$23.4 million or 6.7% of total disbursements;
- energy and industrial sector includes 29 credit projects for restoration of domestic infrastructure and support for the development of international trade in energy resources. The total disbursed funds in this sector is around \$156 million or 44.3% of the total volume of funds;
- transport and communications sector encompasses 45 credit projects to support the rehabilitation and development of the country's transport system. The disbursed funds in this sector amounts to \$115.2 million (32.7% of the total volume of funds);
- housing and utilities sector covers 32 credit projects to rehabilitate water supply systems and solid waste management. Total disbursements in this sector is \$7.2 million (2.1%);
- public administration sector includes 13 credit projects aimed at supporting public policy. Total disbursed amount in this sector is \$20 million or 5.7%;
- social protection sector includes 1 credit project. Total disbursements in this sector estimate around \$0.3 million or 0.1%.

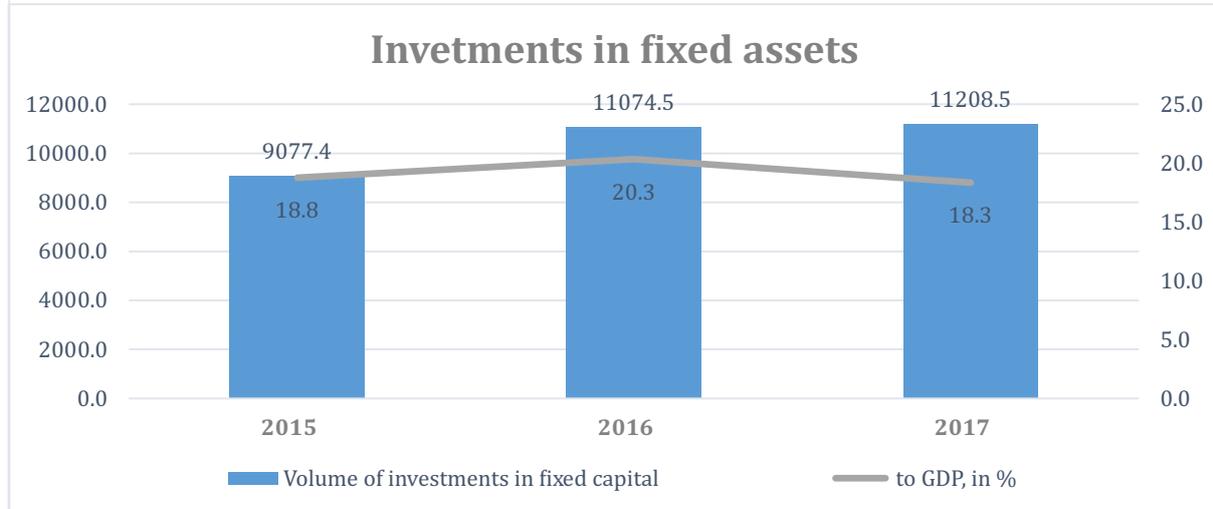
⁴⁰ Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan. Report on the public debt of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016. http://minfin.tj/downloads/otchet_2016.pdf



Private investment. For the period of 2015-2017, total investment in fixed assets from all sources of

funding amounted to 31360.4 million somoni or an average around 19% of GDP.

Pic.13.

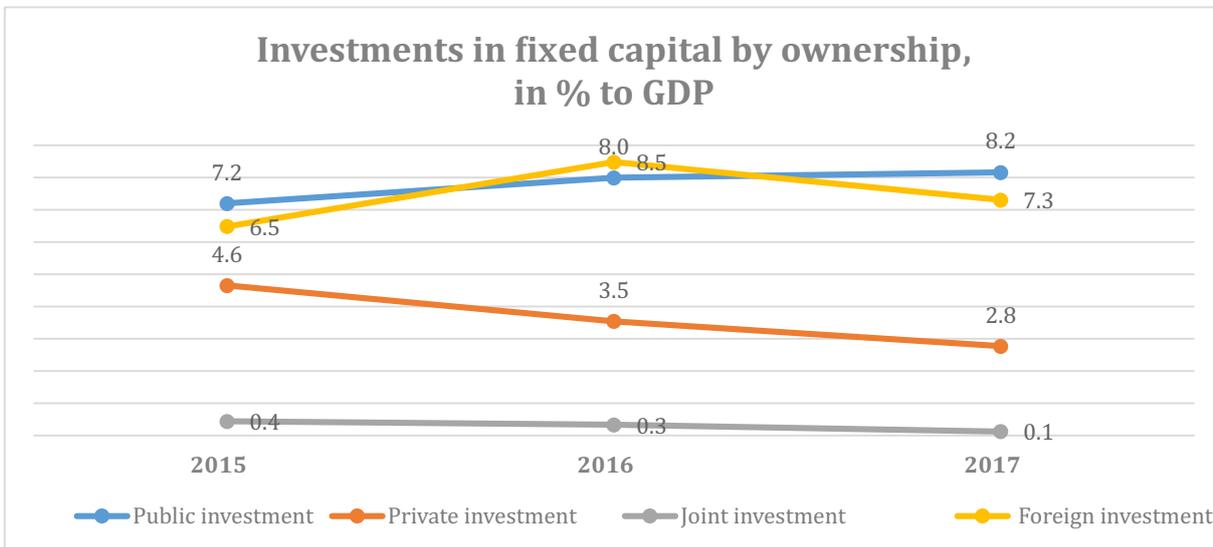


Source: Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

The main contribution to the investment is made by the state; in 2017, its share was 8.2% of GDP that is by 1 percentage point (pp) higher than in 2015. The total contribution in the national currency estimates as 12815.9 million somoni. The contribution by foreign investors should be highlighted, so that in 2015-2016, foreign investment accounted as 12213,7 million somoni,

while in 2017 it declined dramatically (in comparison with 2016). At the same time, one can observe a reduction of private investment in 2017 (twice less than in 2015). In 2017, they amounted to 1690.2 million somoni only (2.8% of GDP vs. 4.6% in 2015). Overall, for 2015-2017, the private companies were funded by 5866.1 million somoni.

Pic.14.



Source: Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

According to the UN Financial Report, despite all efforts in raising Tajikistan's ranking in doing business, the unfavourable business environment continues to limit the long-term private investment. The executive documents such as

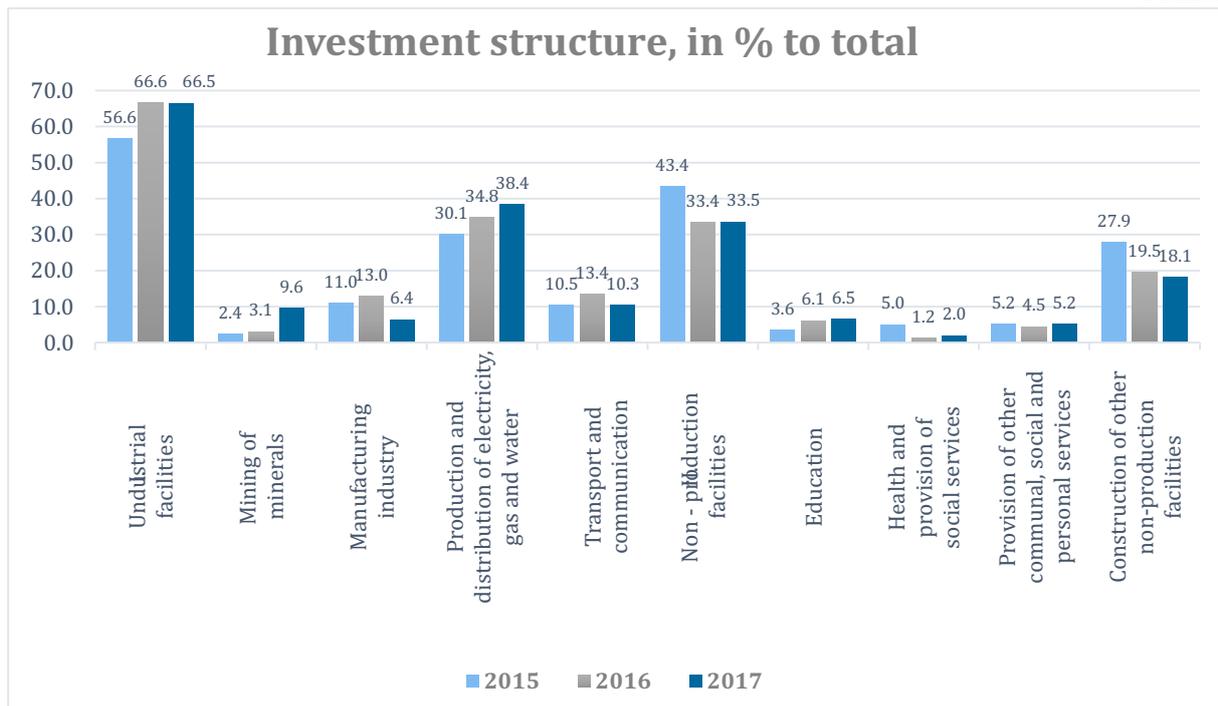
Presidential orders, laws, government decisions, instructions, Ministerial notices and regulations are often not sufficiently available, so that businesses and investors are not always fully aware of existing regulations.



The main investment flow is directed to the development of production facilities, which greater part falls on investment in production and redistribution of electricity, gas and water; in 2017 its share increased by 3.5 percentage points compared with the previous year and amounted to 38.4% of total capital investment. In 2015-2017, investment in mining companies grew 4-fold and amounted to 9.6% of total investment in 2017. In 2017 the development of social sectors was invested by 1,722.0 million somoni, which is

15.4% of total investment, including funding in development of educational facilities/objects/schools that increased 2-fold. At the same time, in 2017 investment in processing manufacturing, including textile and clothing production, decreased by 52.9%, in production facilities of wholesale and retail trade decreased; repair of vehicles, household products and personal items - by 29.9%, capital investment in hotels and restaurants also decreased by 42.8%.

Pic.15.

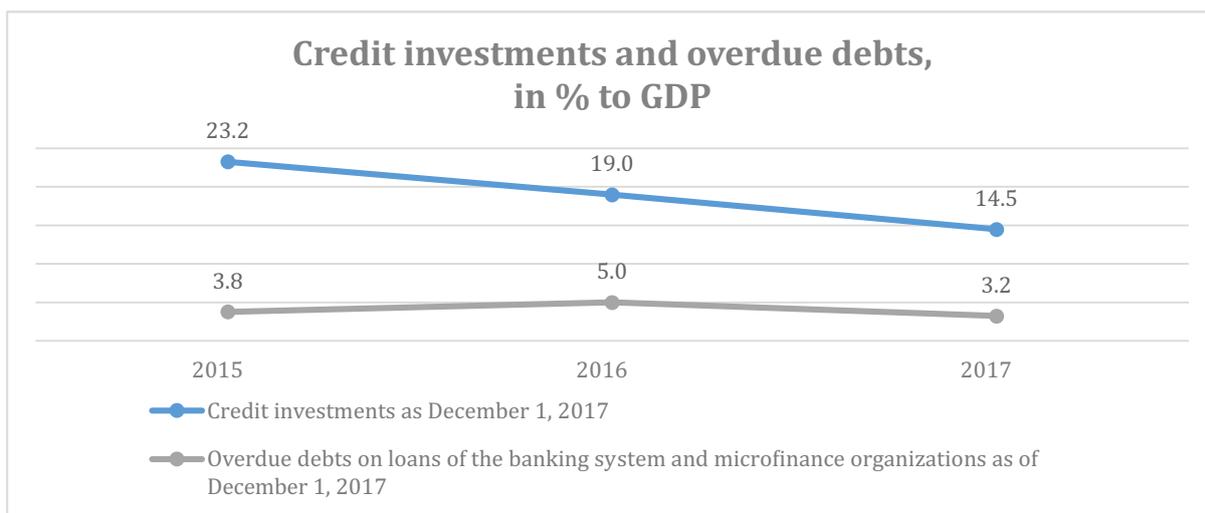


Source: Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

As a rule, private companies invest in investment through their own profit and attracted loans, but investment reduction indicates that the private sector is facing certain difficulties. The current situation is confirmed by data of the UN Financial Report, which states that domestic lending in Tajikistan is at a very low level, compared on average with lower middle-income economies (LMIE). Many factors are the reason: the overall business climate that causes low investment, high credit costs, low coverage and availability of financial products and services that do not meet the market requirements, institutional and regulatory environment, and the competitiveness/efficiency of the financial sector, manifested in high dispersion between levels of saving and lending.

According to the preliminary data of the National Bank of Tajikistan as of 1 December 2017, the total amount of credit investment of the banking system and microfinance organizations to the key economic sectors (in national and foreign currency) is estimated 8840.5 million somoni, and less by 1494.6 million somoni (14.5%) in comparison with the same period in 2016. The reduction of credit investments has been happening for two years. It is primarily due to the situation in the banking sector of the country. However, the decrease in the volume of overdue loans points to a certain slowdown in the crisis within the sector that in the final period should lead to an increase in total credit resources.

Pic.16.



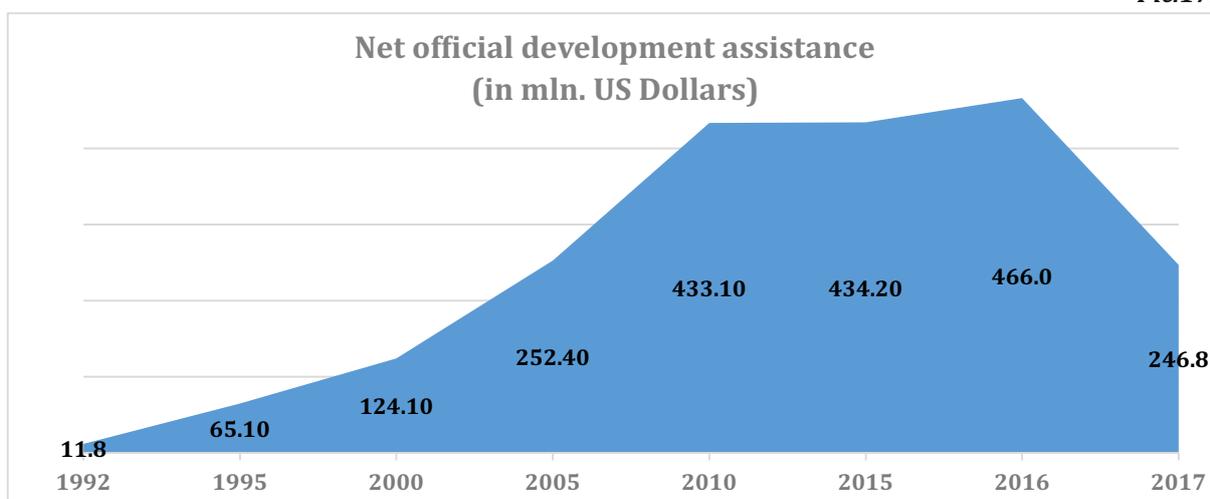
Source: Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

It should be noted that in early 2018, Tajikistan enacted a number of serious amendments to tax legislation and announced a moratorium on conducting business audits, which will have a positive impact on the investment climate for local investors.

Government of Tajikistan has successfully mobilized global funds for several thematic areas. The government has a portfolio of external finance of nearly \$10 million for 7-8 projects related to environmental challenges with the ADB, the World Bank, the EU, the EBRD, the OSCE, GIZ and the UNDP/UN Environment Program as key external partners. In addition, it has established institutional cooperation with other countries financed by regular budgets of these financial institutions. Despite this, there is a significant pool for mobilizing additional funding, particularly if the Government develops an integrated program for co-financing by external partners, rather than supporting several and often small project agreements with each development partner individually.

Official development assistance. As noted in the UN Financial Report, Tajikistan as a low middle income country also attracts other forms of finance from multilateral and bilateral donors, among them additional corporate capital forms, quasi corporate capitals and concessional (preferential) loans to public corporations and the private sector. An example is the 15 development finance institutions (DFI) that are part of the Association of European Development Finance Institutes (AEDFI).

Pic.17.

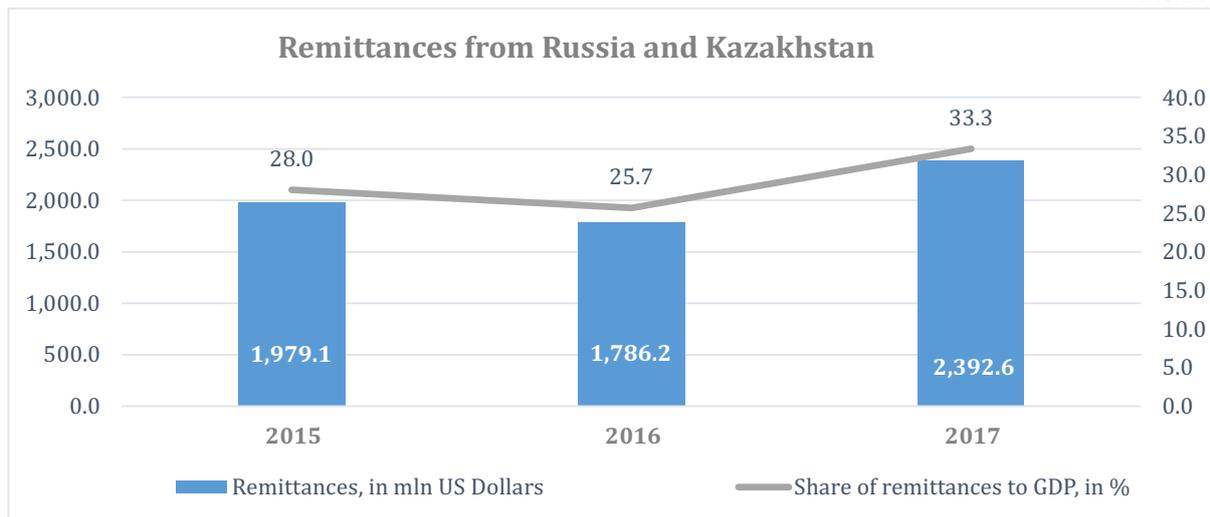


Source: State committee on investments and state property management

Remittance. Remittances are a source of funding at the exceptionally high level in Tajikistan compared to an average other lower-middle-income countries (LMIC). The remittances still play an important role in financing investment in households. However, it is less used for saving

and/or investing in productive assets. Improving the business climate and introducing new financial intermediaries and tools for the private sector could potentially direct some remittances to the service as an additional source of development investment finance.

Pic.18.



Source: Central Bank of Russia and National Bank of Kazakhstan

The national development financing processes are under constant control of the leadership of the country. The Government spares no efforts to improve the state of the financial sector in the country for business development and partnership to meet the strategic objectives to achieve the SDGs.

The purposeful work of the Government to improve fiscal policy, including enhancing tax administration and decreasing pressure on taxpayers will make positive changes in business environment and raise investor confidence that in

turn will allow increase both public and private development spending.

The stabilization in the financial market and improvement of the credit rating will allow increase investments to the development from the state and foreign partners, but mainly, from the private sector.

The optimization of the state expenditure and further implementation of program budgeting will enable spend budget funds effectively to achieve the key goals.



2.4. Partnership for the NDS-2030 and the SDGs

Tajikistan intends to increase its commitment to strengthening partnerships and developing cooperation to achieve the NDS-2030 and the SDGs. It will require policy coherence and the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and with the participation of all actors. Alongside, it will revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Thus, Tajikistan is seeking to promote effective partnerships between state organizations and the public and private sectors, as well as between civil society organizations. It will be reached through drawing on the experience and strategies of using the resources of all stakeholders.

The Government of Tajikistan has signed medium-term agreements with the key development partners, which identify priorities on food security and nutrition. They will also promote both pasture management and agricultural skills, and speed up the spread of low-cost, climate-resilient agricultural technologies. Within the framework of the UNDAF Program (2016-2020), the partnership aims to improve the nutritional status of population in Tajikistan through a stable access to adequate, appropriate and safe food, improving the feeding practices of children, improving water supply and sanitation, and improved access to quality health services. The UN World Food Program continues developing programs to provide hot meals to primary school pupils and tuberculosis patients-recipients of DOTS treatment. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) driven by aspiration to ensure guaranteed regular access to high quality food for population required for active and healthy life, had outlined three priority areas of support to the country for the period of 2018-2020: (i) institutional support in the field of food security and nutrition management; (ii) sustainable management of natural resources and increasing resilience to climate change; (iii) sustainable agricultural productivity and increased competitiveness of agricultural products.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) under its operation program for 2015-2018 focuses on supporting infrastructure and transport development that reduce the costs of transporting agricultural products to markets and provide access to food markets; rehabilitation of irrigation systems and improving farm management and water use efficiency. The World Bank as a part of the country assistance strategy for 2015-2018, concentrates on increasing agricultural sector productivity and commercialization of agriculture, land registration and cadastral system. The Euroasian Development Bank (EDB), through the Eurasian Fund for stabilization and development, provides budget support to the country.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) given that Khatlon oblast has a large population below poverty line, concentrates on providing assistance in the agrarian sector and other relevant areas, including promoting social stability in Khatlon oblast bordering to Afghanistan.

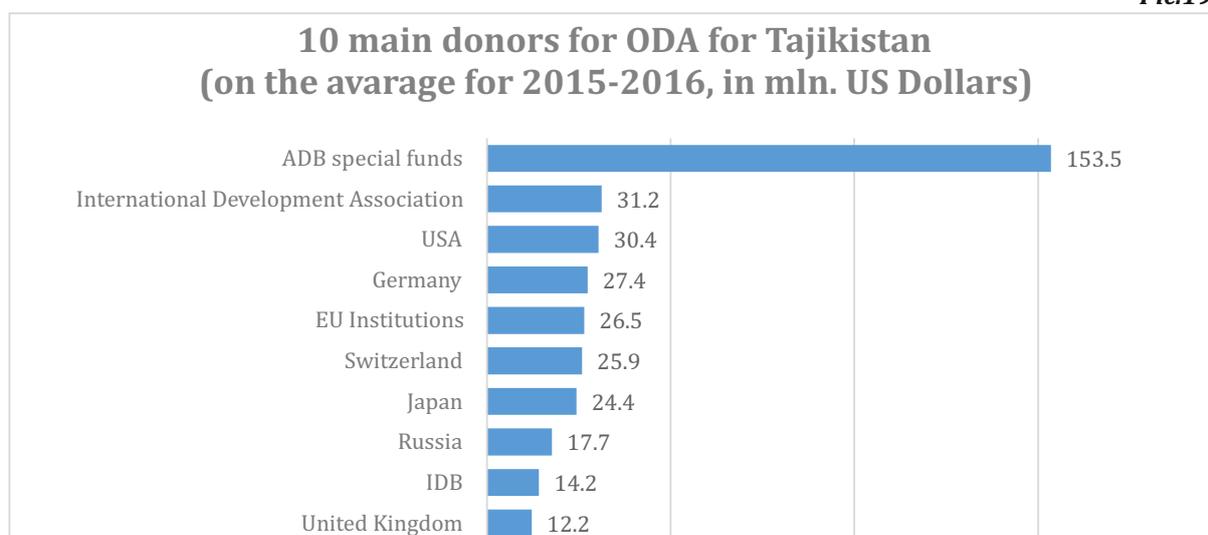
WHO continues to support the Government of Tajikistan in combating the double burden of infectious and non-communicable diseases by providing quality rehabilitation services aimed at preventing maternal and child mortality and implementing intersectoral interventions on adolescent health. WHO convened development partners to support Tajikistan in strengthening governance, improving financial protection and coverage as a key element for the development of universal healthcare.

As PPP plays a key role in improving access to the vital public services, as well as in promoting economic growth, Tajikistan is considering PPP as a factor to ensure sustainable and successful competition in the modern conditions of innovative economy. In Tajikistan, the PPP mechanism is actively exploited in following areas such as energy, transport, housing and communal services, social infrastructure, education, health, sports, tourism, culture.

Tajikistan has joined the international process and is an active participant in international forums on the effectiveness of external aid. The country has participated in various high-level forums. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, in cooperation with the development partners, is making efforts to use international experience to improve the coordination and effectiveness of aid provided to Tajikistan.⁴¹ Within the framework of international assistance, Tajikistan is cooperating with both donor countries and leading international organizations.

The need for sustainable development of the Republic of Tajikistan requires a more active involvement of international aid in the country, and, therefore, more focused work with donors. In the framework of bilateral cooperation with the Republic of Tajikistan, the international aid tends to be provided based on intergovernmental agreements and within the special funds supported by the governments of donor countries. It should be pointed that significant amount of funding from donor countries are channeled to beneficiary countries through international financial institutions.⁴²

Pic.19.



Source: OECD-DAC: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm>

Tajikistan has developed a legal framework for the public-private partnerships, but the pace of its practical application is relatively slow. The existing projects are mainly related to current public procurement and do not contain material investment components.

Technology transfer is one of the main issues on the sustainable development Agenda (SDG 17). The world community should promote the development, transfer, dissemination and adoption of environmentally sound technologies to make sure it is available to developing countries on mutually agreed favourable terms, including on concessional terms.

Tajikistan intends to use actively the global platform to ensure the full functioning of the technology bank and the mechanism for the

development of science, technology and innovation. Alongside, it requires to expand the use of high-performance technologies, in particular information and communication technologies. For this purpose, Tajikistan aims to strengthen the principles of partnership of civil society organizations and develop partnerships between the public and private sectors, enhance international cooperation and develop a network society.⁴³

In 2015, a technical group of local experts – scientists and specialists in the field of sustainable development was set to develop NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020. The technical team received Advisory support from the UNDP Istanbul Centre and UNDP Tajikistan.

⁴¹ SCISPM, http://www.gki.tj/ru/neshnyaya_pomosch/onitoring_globalnogo_partnerstva_v_adzhikistane/

⁴² http://www.tajik-gateway.org/wp/?page_id=22212

⁴³ Network society-a term proposed by M. Castels in the framework of his more General theory of Informatization of modern society. For more details see <http://ponjatija.ru/node/7932>



UNDP Tajikistan conducted a comprehensive assessment of two government and eight sectoral programs related to the SDGs targets. Following the analysis of the multidisciplinary SDGs targets, a map/profile of Tajikistan was drawn up in the context of the SDGs. In addition, a map of the SDGs targets was developed. It revealed that 16 out of 17 SDGs are relevant to Tajikistan. As a result, 93 targets with a direct relation to Tajikistan were identified.

Tajikistan, in cooperation with the Development Partners, hosted an international conference on Strengthening the Partnership for Sustainable Development in the Conditions of Current Challenges and Threats (Dushanbe, 12 June 2017), with the participation of the Founder of Peace

and Unity, the Leader of the Nation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres. The conference discussed the issues of Tajikistan's progress towards achieving the SDGs; impact of climate change on the development of Tajikistan and the SDGs; food security and nutrition; resources for reaching SDGs.

Tajikistan has demonstrated leadership in the initiative of the International Decades of Actions "Water for life" (2005-2015) and "Water for sustainable development" (2018-2028). The country played a crucial role in the high-level Symposium on SDG 6 and its targets: achieving universal access to water and sanitation.





CHAPTER 3. GAPS AND OBSTACLES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF NDS-2030 AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

A review of the existing institutional mechanisms on assessment of the goals' implementation outlined in the strategic documents of the country and the SDGs, as well as in sectoral and local development programs with a given basic principles of evaluation applied by public institutions showed that the strategic documents of the country are being approved by the respective authorized bodies both at the national and local levels, while the implementation of these documents are carried out by the Secretariat of the NDC - MEDT.

Despite the fact that approval of NDS/MtDP was given by the Government, some of output/outcome indicators of the MtDP-2020 Action Matrix are unable to track or measure. It impedes the design of a unified M&E system for the national strategic documents and SDGs.

In the meantime, the “Methodological Guide for the developing and implementing programs and plans for socio-economic progress of the regions in the Republic of Tajikistan” are being used. It provides recommendations related to improving content and structure of the programs and development plans. However, this Guide does not meet the current requirements of M&E, strategic planning and the design of new national, regional and sectoral development strategies and programs in the context of the SDGs achievement.

In June 2017, with the support of the UNDP project, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade developed a draft Decrees of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Regulations on M&E system and mechanism of its implementation. These documents were finalized but are remaining under the consideration of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Over the implementation of the Roadmap to fulfill the Action Plan on improving national statistical system of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2018-2020, it is required to ensure the development of regional statistics to maximize coverage of statistical indicators, which are formed both at the macro-level and at the regional level (oblast, district). It is also relevant for formation of disaggregated statistical indicators and the availability of a proper information base to monitor indicators for achieving SDGs for the period up to 2030.

The country does not have a unified system to maintain linkage between government strategic documents pertained to various levels that might form a single records management system for administrative documents with different timeframe and directions of achieving the SDGs. There are some obstacles in achieving the strategic development goals of NDS 2030 and the SDGs. In particular, for SDG 7, it includes: insufficient investment and direct funding of electricity and renewable energy projects; lack of a stable regional electricity market; low energy consumption culture; a high level of energy losses; and a low collection of payments for consumed energy.

Energy security is crucial for social development in terms of no poverty (SDG 1), good health and well-being (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5) and affordable and clean energy (SDG 7). However, the links between energy and social development are not spontaneous. The changes in hydrological regimes due to climate change (SDG 13) might have an impact on a long-term sustainability and raised a necessity for other renewable energy sources that can be important to ensure further energy balance (SDG 7).





During spring and summer months, the efficiency of the capacity of the existing hydroelectric power stations is reduced due to low utility of electricity in domestic market and a limited demand for export. In 2017, a total volume of idle water discharges within all Barki Tojik hydroelectric power stations is amounted to 53.5 billion m³ that is equivalent to 9.4 billion kWh of electricity. The power loss problem remains significant and requires special attention.

A majority of population consumes water from springs, wells, irrigation ditches, canals, etc., which do not meet any sanitary requirements and impedes reaching the MtDP-2020 and SDG 6 priorities. In turn, it leads to the spread of infectious diseases transmitted through water. The challenges associated with sanitation and access to safe drinking water have not been fully resolved and require significant financial investments.

The productive employment issue has not come to the forefront of the strategic planning yet as one of the main goals of NDS-2030 and SDG 8. In the process of implementation of the goals and targets of the NDS-2030, MtDP-2020 and following middle-term development programs and the SDGs, now it is becoming necessary to provide mechanisms, approaches and forms of alternative employment for “released” employees and young people, who are penetrating labour market. Therefore, an external labour migration is not a guarantee for a full, effective and productive employment.

The experience in ensuring food security points to a need in strengthening the interventions in the area of designing coordination mechanisms. Additionally, it worth concentrating on the following issues of this sector, such as: access to quality safe nutrition and improving access of households to food, strengthening social assistance, developing child nutrition programs and others.

The increasing growth of domestic food production, maximizing crop yields and effective management of dekhkan farms are essential for ensuring food security.

The limited progress in providing good nutrition highlights that the economic growth is not

sufficient to eliminate malnutrition. Additional efforts are required not only to strengthen and improve interventions against immediate causes of malnutrition (food consumption and health), which mainly are reached through public health sector, but embedding the issues of good nutrition into the programs of the sectors designed to reveal the hidden causes of malnutrition.

A stable economic growth in the initial period of implementation of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs along with the increased productivity in agriculture sector allowed to substantially reduce a level of income poverty in Tajikistan. Alongside, the nutritional status among people remains quite low.

The rural population of Tajikistan is vulnerable to a greater extent to an environmental degradation. In terms of regional development, there is still significant difference between the quality of water used by urban and rural population for practical (household) and drinking purposes; thus, a similar gap between the regions is clearly observed at the level of development of social infrastructure.

Moreover, a relatively high demographic burden in rural areas is signaling the severity of the employment and income problems in rural area. The area of supporting transit transport corridors is remaining a main focus of the Government's attention. This sector is resource-rich, albeit achieving the targets set in NDS-2030 requires not only financial investments, but also making all transport facilities, including logistics centers, aligned with international standards to increase the volume of shipments and transportation of passengers, as well as improving the quality of infrastructure. In parallel with resolving problems within this sector will stimulate progress in other sectors that will result in a multiplier effect of various SDGs implementation.

It is obvious that in order to strengthen the rivalry in domestic telecommunication market and contribute in its further expansion, some substantial endeavors are required to improve telecommunication infrastructure and creation of favorable conditions for developing the information and communication networks in the country.





The achievement of other strategic development goals along with the SDGs is extremely sophisticated without tackling the existing problems within market of telecommunications.

The issues of the supremacy of law, access to justice and effective institutions are crucial in Tajikistan. A set of these issues interfere with different spheres of life, so that a solution in this area will have a major impact towards achievement of NDS-2030 and the SDGs priorities. As mentioned above, a government body that assigns to coordinate the activities of all Ministries and agencies for further reaching goals set in SDG16 indicators is not currently defined. Additionally, the technical working group is not set up yet to be operated based on coordination body and to carry out required interventions on indicators. It is planned that a working group to address issues related to SDG16 will be established within the NDC Secretariat, which is supposed to be coordinated by the Ministry of Justice of Tajikistan. One of the objective of this working group will be a control of the implementation of SDG 16 indicator.

In the area of gender equality, the issue of girls dropping out of compulsory basic education remains unresolved. Other reasons for the dropout of girls include early marriage and the need to help with housekeeping and taking care of younger family members. In rural area, a long distance between home and a secondary school considers as an issue for girls. The women vulnerability persists mainly due to a low level of education, limited access to economic resources, a misconception of the traditional family structure and the existence of gender stereotypes in the public consciousness. There is a necessity to develop a system of cross-sectoral coordination and stimulate cooperation at the national and local levels for the successful implementation of national programs to promote gender equality.

The law on prevention of domestic violence provides quite weak mechanism for further implementation that does not contain a concept of direct and indirect discrimination in public and private life. The mechanisms on promoting women's involvement and equal opportunities at all levels of decision-making processes remain not sufficiently effective. The reproductive health and

family planning services are still not integrated into the primary health care system. Young women are limited in making decision related to reproductive health and family planning being under the pressure of husband or his relatives. In order to achieve the planned results of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs, it is crucial to avoid the traditional sectoral approach to address gender inequality. A holistic and integrated approach in designing measures of policies are required at the local and national levels. An integral condition for the promotion of gender equality is the correlation between goals and targets, adopted socio-economic and gender policies and programs.



CHAPTER 4. NEXT STEPS TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE NDS-2030 AND THE SDGs

Having developed and adopted NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020 with the statutes and objectives defined in the framework of the sustainable development goals, the Government of Tajikistan is considering the strategic documents as an important and effective mechanism for nationalization and localization of the SDGs in the country. Thereby, Tajikistan is intending to continue working constructively to promote and hasten the implementation of the 2030-Agenda by strengthening cooperation and partnership to achieve sustainable development in the context of current threats and challenges.

Tajikistan considers investments in internal human capital for getting advantages as a demographic dividend for a relatively short period. That, in turn, will help to overcome poverty, achieve the NDS-2030 goals and MtDP-2020 priorities, and make a significant contribution to the reaching the SDGs at the global level.

An important area for the future work of the Government will be the further development of nationalized targeted indicators, which are specially designed for the context of Tajikistan followed by the previous experience of using global goals and indicators as a starting point. The developed, unified list of proposed SDG indicators (Annex 3) should be a priority in the nearest future. It is necessary to comply SDG indicators with national monitoring programs and the monitoring of the goals and objectives of NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020.

An important aspect of future development is to undertake appropriate measures for speeding up the process of achieving the NDS-2030 goals and the MtDP-2020 priorities in the context of nationalization, localization and implementation of the SDGs. These measures are focused on energy, gender equality, regional development and youth as a factor that can result in a

multiplier effect and impact on achieving various goals and targets. Given the current situation of the "demographic dividend" in Tajikistan, the government will consider investing in young people in the future as the most important acceleration factor for achieving a set of strategic goals.

The effective implementation of SDG1- "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" is based on a clear understanding of the targets in the framework of this goal, as well as the mechanisms of the achievement with a close connection to other SDGs. In this context, priority directions remain food and energy security for Tajikistan and thereafter, ensuring access to quality food and safe drinking water (SDG2). At the same time, adequate water supply (including sanitation) (SDG6), productive employment (SDG8), quality education (SDG4), gender equality (SDG 5) and environmental sustainability (SDG 13) are important and mandatory conditions for poverty eradication, healthy living and well-being (SDG 3).

The integration of the SDGs into the national development policy will allow Tajikistan to implement following priorities of social and economic policy in more focused manner: the effective use of natural resources; ensuring the diversification and competitiveness of the national economics; industrial development of the country (SDG 9); reducing poverty and the rise the middle class; environmental protection and well-balanced development of regions (SDG 11).

The water initiatives of Tajikistan supported by the global community, in particular, the adoption of the Resolution declared the International Decade for Action: "Water for Sustainable Development 2018-2028" at the end of 2016.



These initiatives were aimed not only to improve and develop energy infrastructure, drinking and irrigated water supply systems, but also can serve as a significant milestone towards creation of conditions at the national, regional and global levels to implement sustainable development goals related to water and sanitation, poverty eradication in all its forms.

In turn, this integrated approach will increase the viability of poor and vulnerable groups of people; reduce their insecurity to climate-related, extreme phenomena and other economic, social, environmental shocks and disasters.

In this light, an increased cooperation and partnership at the regional and global levels (SDG17) allows to mobilize significant resources from various sources, including enhanced cooperation to provide developing (especially landlocked) countries with adequate and planned resources for further implementation programs and strategies to reach the SDGs.

In order to follow "leave no one behind" principle, Tajikistan requires focusing on monitoring and evaluation of the disaggregated data and localization of the SDGs for meeting the needs of following groups: women, children and the elderly, rural communities and persons with disabilities.

The SDG-related interventions reached through the priorities of NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020 will be funded through the state budget. Additionally, implementation of some SDGs targets will be supported through the budget of regions, in particular to nationalize SDG in the regions of the country.

However, funding all SDGs is not acceptable due limited budget. A more important role in financing the NDS-2030, the MtDP-2020 and SDGs commitment should be after private investments (both direct foreign and internal). For this purpose, a radical improvement of business environment for foreign and domestic investors is required, which will create new opportunities for the state budget in the social sphere.

The investment support of the development partners is essential source for the program development in Tajikistan. This support encompasses funds of multilateral organizations, technical assistance for the development and

implementation of reforms and activities specified in the NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020. It is expected that development partners will increase grant funding that corresponds to the new sustainable development goals. The role of coordination of the donors and UN agencies in support of UNDAF results and clear vision of achieving progress on SDGs can provide a reliable basis for the progress in socio-economic issues and potential promotion of the SDGs.

A crucial role in financing is played by specific funding assessment tools, such as cost review. It may assist to develop commitment to the institutional management, governance of state finance to support reform processes, which would speed up reaching progress on SDGs.

The Government of Tajikistan through innovative policy reforms will seek mechanisms for advanced use of remittances in terms of development goals, such as increasing household investment in energy, education, entrepreneurship and health, and thereafter reduction of poverty through indirect multiplier effects, including fiscal and monetary incentives.

A review of the VNR and NR showed that there are few obstacles and gaps in implementation of the NDS-2030 goals, MtDP-2020 priorities and the SDGs. Some of them are worth highlighting: coordination of actions and responsibility for the implementation of national strategic documents in the context of the SDGs; the development of sectoral policies considering the SDGs; the development of the SDGs system; design and implementation of the SDGs at the local level; the financing of the SDGs.

Being a leader in the world on exploiting resources to produce "green energy" (that energy potential is based on hydropower), Tajikistan intends to provide access to modern energy sources and developing "green energy" as key factors for achieving sustainable development. The existing legal and regulatory database should be applicable and clarified through a joint and consultative process, so targets and responsibilities for data management (collection, production, dissemination, sharing, analysis, and use) were agreed with all stakeholders involved into a unified data system to implement and monitor achieving the NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020 in the SDGs context.



It is necessary to conduct regular monitoring on pursuing undertaken gender-oriented measures of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020, and adopted strategies, governmental programs, assessment of the achievements of the planned results not only in general, but at the sector level too.

It is needed to modernize approaches towards implementation of state education policy to promote gender equality taking into account the SDGs. For this purpose, it is required to design a

concept on new approaches to the education system and mechanisms for their implementation to overcome gender inequality given the following: i) education is a key social resource in overcoming gender inequality; (ii) education opportunities for women allowing them to compete in the labor market, expand economics independence, to be a part of society progress, educate healthy children and address a range of other issues.

As the unified system that links government strategic documents of various levels and timeframes is not currently available, the following steps are needed to accomplish to overcome barriers and problems:

- to assign a designee within current economic department of the Ministries, agencies, local public authorities who will monitor strategic documents (including sectoral and regional development programs) under the coordination of respective department of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. Therefore, it is required to draw up a scheme/map of offices/departments, which are mainly involved in M&E in various Ministries/agencies/cities or district offices to assess these institutions.
- to make amendments and addendums to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About State Forecasts, Strategies and Programs for Socio-Economic Development in the Republic of Tajikistan" on functioning of a whole system of the national strategic documents. It helps to reach the consistency of the goals, mechanisms and implementation timeframe, indicators, the types and amount of funds allocated;
- to design and adopt a system of methodological documents for the preparing state strategic documents at the national, regional and sectoral levels that ensure the unity of the entire system of the state strategic documents and their monitoring.

As part of the improvement of the M&E system in Tajikistan, a focus on national, geographical and climatic characteristics of the country should be taken following the UN recommendations. To this end, it is necessary to ensure an appropriate level of coordination of decision-making process at the level of policy development and the execution performance to stimulate all structures and sectors of the society contributing in reaching the goals and targets of the NDS-2030, MtDP-2020 and next middle-term policies on the basis of the SDGs (taking into account possible adjustments, clarifications and changes in both medium-term targets and relevant to them indicators - within the NDC authority).

The general approach to the M&E system of the NDS-2030 based on the SDG will be grounded on the accelerated formation (design and adoption) of the M&E institutional framework through

adopting relevant resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the status and position of the M&E system, inclusion of Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, civil society and business structures into the M&E systems (including the regional level).⁴⁴

In addition, it enables accurate delegating functions and roles within M&E system of the NDS-2030 based on the SDGs. To that end, it is necessary to design and adopt a National Action Plan for the implementation of the M&E system. It is worth using evidence-based results and expertise of academic and sectoral research institutes, higher education institutions, business structures and civil society organizations to the maximum extent during the implementation of the M&E of the NDS-2030 and the five-year MtDP in the context of the SDGs.

⁴⁴ National, as in the process of its implementation should be involved not only the government, but also the structures of civil society organizations, private sector and international development partner organizations.



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ANNEX 1.

The degree of influence in the achievement of a particular SDG on the whole set of SDGs

Influence of SDG 1 on all SDGs

SDG 1 (No poverty) is almost inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 3 (good health and well-being) (2.63) and SDG 10 (reduced inequality) (2.53); for other SDGs, it either creates conditions or helps to achieve them. SDG 1 does not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of other SDGs.



Influence of SDG 2 on all SDGs

SDG 2 (zero hunger) is almost inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 1 (no poverty) (2.74) and SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) (2.63); for other SDGs, it either creates conditions or assists in achieving them. SDG 2 does not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of other goals.





Influence of SDG 3 on all SDGs

SDG 3 (good health and well-being) is almost inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 1 (no poverty) and SDG 2 (zero hunger) (both at 2.62); for other SDGs, it either creates conditions or assists in achieving them. SDG 3 does not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of other goals.



Influence of SDG 4 on all SDGs

SDG 4 (quality education) is inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) (both at 3.00); for other SDGs, it either creates conditions or assists in achieving them. SDG 4 does not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of other SDGs.





Influence of SDG 5 on all SDGs

SDG 5 (gender equality) is almost inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 10 (reduced inequality) (2.75) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) (2.30); for other SDGs, it either creates conditions or assists in achieving them. SDG 5 does not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of other goals.



Influence of SDG 6 on all SDGs

SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) is inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 3 (good health and well-being) (3.00); for other SDGs, it either creates conditions or assists in achieving them. SDG 6 does not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of other SDGs.





Influence of SDG 7 on all SDGs

SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) is inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 8, SDG 9 and SDG 17 (respectively: no poverty; zero hunger; industry, innovation and infrastructure, and partnerships for the goals) (all at 3.00); for other SDGs, it either creates conditions or assists in achieving them. However, SDG 7 creates constraints for the promotion of SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land) (both at -1.00). This requires paying the utmost attention to environmental protection in the process of SDG 7 implementation.



Influence of SDG 8 on all SDGs

SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) provides significant assistance in achieving SDGs 1, 2, 9 and 17 (respectively, no poverty; zero hunger; industry, innovation and infrastructure, and partnerships for the goals) (all at 2.40). However, SDG 8 creates constraints for the promotion of SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land) (both -0.30). This requires paying the utmost attention to environmental protection in the process of SDG 8 implementation.





Influence of SDG 9 on all SDGs

SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) provides significant assistance in achieving SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) (2.18), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) (both at 2.09). However, SDG 9 creates limitations and constraints on the achievement of SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land) (both -1.42). This requires paying the utmost attention to environmental protection during the process of SDG 9 implementation.

Influence of SDG 16 on all SDGs

SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), in relation to all other SDGs, either creates conditions or assists in achieving them. SDG 16 does not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of other SDGs.





Influence of SDG 17 on all SDGs

SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), in relation to all other SDGs, either creates conditions or assists in achieving them. SDG 17 does not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of other goals.



ANNEX 2.

The impact of the implementation of a set of SDGs for the achievement of specific SDGs

Influence of all SDGs on SDG 1

SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequality) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) (all at rate 3.00) are indivisible or inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 1 (no poverty). Other SDGs create conditions or assist to achieve SDG 1. SDGs do not have negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of SDG 1.



Influence of all SDGs on SDG 2

SDG 1 (no poverty) (2.72) and SDG 3 (good health and well-being) (2.50) have the greatest impact on the achievement of SDG 2. The rest of the SDGs either create conditions or assist in achieving SDG 2. SDGs do not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of SDG 2.





Influence of all SDGs on SDG 3

SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) (3.00) is indivisible or inextricably linked to SDG 3 (good health and well-being). The rest of the SDGs either create conditions or assist in achieving SDG 3. Other SDGs do not have any negative interactions or constraints on the advancement of SDG 3.



Influence of all SDGs on SDG 4

SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) (all at rate 3.00) are indivisible or inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 4 (quality education). The remaining SDGs either create the conditions or assist in achieving SDG 4





Influence of all SDGs on SDG 5

The greatest influence on the achievement of SDG 5 (gender equality) have SDG 4 (quality education) (2,81) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) (2,85). The other SDGs create or assist in the achievement of SDG 5.



Influence of all SDGs on SDG 6

SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) (both at 3.00) have indivisibility or inextricable link to SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation). The rest of SDGs either create conditions or assist in achieving SDG 6.





Influence of all SDGs on SDG 7

SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) (all at 3.00) are indivisible or inextricably linked to the achievement of SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy). The other SDGs create or assist in the achievement of SDG 7.



Influence of all SDGs on SDG 8

SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) (all at 3.00) are indivisible or inextricably linked to SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth). The remaining SDGs either create the conditions or assist in achieving SDG 8.





Influence of all SDGs on SDG 9

SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) is most influenced by SDG 4 (quality education) (2.71), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) (2.31) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) (2.15). The remaining SDGs either create the conditions or assist in achieving SDG 9.



Influence of all SDGs on SDG 16

SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) has the greatest impact on achieving SDG 4 (quality education) (2.40). The rest of SDGs either create conditions or assist in achieving SDG 16.





Influence of all SDGs on SDG 17

To achieve SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), all SDGs either create conditions or provide assistance.



ANNEX 3. SDG INDICATORS FOR THE PERMANENT MONITORING

SDG	SDG indicators	Level of indicators	Indicators for consultation	Ministry/ Agency	2015	2016	2017
1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics			
1	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	31	30,3	29,5
2	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics			
8	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	103,5	104,5	104,8
8	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	103,5	106,8	—
8	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	—	Total: 6,9% Men: 7,9% Women: 5,5%	—
9	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	8,7% / 498,2 mln. TJS	9,7% / 612,4 mln. TJS	9,1% / 686,4 mln. TJS
9	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%
10	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	—	—	—
10	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	17,20%	16,70%	—
17	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics			
17	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics			81%
17	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	88%	—	96%
5	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	22,40%	24,10%	—
9	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	0,00155 TJS	0,00155 TJS	—
11	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics	0,00172 kg	0,0033kg	—
12	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Tier I	Yes	Committee on environmental protection	—	—	—
15	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Tier I	Yes	Committee on environmental protection			

SDG	SDG indicators	Level of indicators	Indicators for consultation	Ministry/ Agency	2015	2016	2017
16	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of Internal affairs	1,43% 0,86(men) 0,56(women)	1,1% 0,61 (men), 0,49 (women)	1,2% 0,66(men), 0,54(women)
16	16.3.2 Unsensetenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of Internal affairs	95,60%	98,50%	98,90%
2	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	—	31%	—
2	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	—	21%	17%
2	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population		3% (weight loss) 4% (obesity) (2012)	6% (weight loss) 3% (obesity)
3	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	87,60%	93,30%	94,10%
3	3.2.1 The mortality rate of children under the age of five (per 1000 live-births)	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	20,6	20,1	21
3	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	8,7	8,7	7,9
3	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	60,4	60,6	—
3	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	0,0006	0,0001	0,0003
3	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	13854 (three types of diseases)	14038 (three types of diseases)	12540 (three types of diseases)
3	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol "Percentage of those who have had a large amount of alcohol consumption in the last 30 days (240 mg or more)"	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	—	5,00%	5,00%
3	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	—	37,9	37,4
3	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	0	0	0

SDG	SDG indicators	Level of indicators	Indicators for consultation	Ministry/ Agency	2015	2016	2017
3	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population			
3	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population			
6	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population	70	76	82
8	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of health and social protection of population			
11	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics			
4	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of education and science	83,80%	85%	86%
4	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary, (b) primary, (c) lower secondary, and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of education and science	23760	59837	57314
8	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Tier I	Yes	Agency on statistics			
9	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of education and science	0,07	0,1	0,08
9	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Tier I	Yes	Patent center			3603 603(permanent) 3000 (PhD)
14	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of agriculture			
15	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Tier I	Yes	Agency on forestry	3%	3,10%	3,70%
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of transport			
					74431,8	84066,6	84130,8
					-68304,1 (truck transport.);	-78610,5 (truck transport.);	-79482,5 (truck transport.);
					-6125,6 (railway);	-5454,2 (railway);	-4646,5 (railway);
					-2,1 (avia)	-1,9 (avia)	-1,8 (avia)
					Passenger transportation (million passengers)		
					564,5	572,9	594,7
					-553,1 (truck transport);	-560,7 (truck transport);	-582,2 (truck transport);

SDG	SDG indicators	Level of indicators	Indicators for consultation	Ministry/ Agency	2015	2016	2017
8	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of labour, migration and employment	- 10,2 (electric train);	- 10,9 (electric train.);	- 11,1 (electric train);
					- 0,4 (railway);	- 0,5 (railway);	- 0,5 (railway);
					- 0,8 (avia)	- 0,8 (avia)	- 0,9 (avia)
16	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of finance	23% (2012)	13,10%	—
					49,20%	48,60%	55%
					29%	29,30%	18,20%
					21,80%	22,10%	26,80%
17	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of finance	32,50%	33,60%	33,90%
					21,90%	20,50%	21,60%
17	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of finance			
17	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of finance			
2	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of economic development and trade			
17	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of finance	470,800,000. US Dollars	433,600,000 US Dollars	354,400,000 US Dollars
					51,40%	57,70%	65,70%
6	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of energy and water resources	60,20%	73,40%	81,90%
6	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of energy and water resources			
7	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of energy and water resources	98,20%	96,50%	94,40%
7	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of energy and water resources	0,16%	0,17%	0,16%
7	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of energy and water resources	0,4	0,3	0,3
7	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of energy and water resources			

SDG	SDG indicators	Level of indicators	Indicators for consultation	Ministry/ Agency	2015	2016	2017
16	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of justice	235314 (to 1 year) 59315 (from 1 to 7 years)	233253 (to 1 year) 59249 (from 1 to 7 year)	229566 (to 1 year) 68430 (from 1 to 7 year)
6	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Tier I	Yes	Ministry of justice			existing
8	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Tier I	Yes	National Bank	a)354 b)762	a)353 b)792	a)266 b)685
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Tier I	Yes	National Bank	2821,0 thousand per. (individuals)	3087,6 thousand per. (individuals)	3150,1 thousand per. (individuals)
17	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Tier I	Yes	National Bank	a)33,5 b)7,6	a)31,4 b)7,4	a)36,8 b)4,7
17	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Tier I	Yes	National Bank	90,5	71,5	47,5
5	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Tier I	Yes	Communication service under the GoT	3853346 (m) 1775043 (w)	3554888 (m) 1677009(w)	3232807(m) 1575338 (w)
9	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Tier I	Yes	Communication service under the GoT	—	—	—
17	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Tier I	Yes	Communication service under the GoT	1565186	1603723	1699836
17	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Tier I	Yes	Communication service under the GoT	57,13%	57,80%	36,77%
2	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Tier I	Yes	State Committee on investments and state property management	20,3 mln. US Dollars (technical assistance)	10,7 mln. US Dollars (technical assistance)	4,7 mln. US Dollars (technical assistance)
					19,7 mln. US Dollars (financial assistance)	8,7 mln. US Dollars (financial assistance)	20,1 mln. US Dollars (financial assistance)
					1,0 mln. US Dollars (humanitarian assistance)	391,0 thousand. US Dollars (humanitarian assistance)	3,5 thousand. US Dollars (humanitarian assistance)
3	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Tier I	Yes	State Committee on investments and state property management	58,397,423. US Dollars	40,238,276. US Dollars	33,994,421. US Dollars

SDG	SDG indicators	Level of indicators	Indicators for consultation	Ministry/ Agency	2015	2016	2017
4	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Tier I		State Committee on investments and state property management			
6	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Tier I		State Committee on investments and state property management	41,635,123. US Dollars	27,844,158 US Dollars	25,894,914. US Dollars
8	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Tier I		State Committee on investments and state property management	14,948,000. US Dollars	9,200,000 US Dollars	----
9	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Tier I	Yes	State Committee on investments and state property management	13.5 mln. US Dollars (technical assistance)	7.2 mln. US Dollars (technical assistance)	3.7 mln. US Dollars (technical assistance)
					732.9 thousand US Dollars (humanitarian assistance)	249.8 thousand US Dollars (humanitarian assistance)	288.7 thousand US Dollars (humanitarian assistance)
10	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Tier I		Ministry of economic development and trade			
10	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Tier I		Ministry of economic development and trade	5% 0%-EAEU	10% 0%-EAEU	15% 0%-EAEU
10	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Tier I (ODA)/ Tier II (FDI)	Yes	State Committee on investments and state property management	470.9 mln. US Dollars (direct investments)	434.2 mln. US Dollars (direct investments)	354.5 mln. US Dollars (direct investments)
17	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Tier I		State Committee on investments and state property management	434,227,596. US Dollars	465,951,801US Dollars	246,836,089US Dollars
17	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Tier I		State Committee on investments and state property management	311,765,236 US Dollars	378,461,181 US Dollars	178,526,197US Dollars
17	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Tier I		Ministry of economic development and trade	7,7	7,8	8,7
17	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Tier I		Ministry of economic development and trade	50%	50%	50%
15	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Tier I /III		State Committee on investments and state property management	22,249,814 US Dollars	19,408,195US Dollars	8,690,557 US Dollars



