



**REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**LIVING STANDARDS  
IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY  
OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2013-2015**

**Dushanbe-2013**





*National economic development and ensuring decent living standards of the people directly depend on effective and timely implementation of national priorities of the country, to ensure sustainable development process of the country in accordance with national development strategies, medium-term strategies, sectoral, and local programs.*

*Under the modern conditions the main goal of our state, first of all, is to ensure sustainable economic development and gradually increase standard and quality of people's life by reforming public administration, ensure transparency of its structures, creating a favorable environment for business development, investment and import of advanced technologies and on this basis to create new jobs.*

*Emomali Rahmon*



**Approved by regulation  
of Majlisi namoyandagon  
Majlisi Oli of the  
Republic of Tajikistan  
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**Living Standards  
Improvement Strategy  
of Tajikistan for 2013-2015**

## CONTENTS

Acronyms and abbreviations .....	7
Introduction .....	10
Country context .....	12
<b>CHAPTER I.ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED .....</b>	<b>13</b>
1.1. Results from the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2010-2012:poverty reduction trend.....	13
Public administration reform .....	14
1.2. Lessons learned during the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2010–2012 .....	15
1.3. Objectives and main priorities of the Living Standards Improvement Strategy: ensuring social and economic development and increasing the middle-class population .....	15
<b>CHAPTER 2.FUNCTIONAL SECTION:STRENGTHENING THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1 Improving public administration .....	18
2.2. Ensuring macro-economic development .....	21
2.3. Ensure an improved investment climate, and private sector and entrepreneurship development .....	26
2.4. Development of special economic zones: free economic zones and technology parks.....	30
2.5 Enhancing integration with the global economy: the WTO, the development of tourism and cross-border trade .....	33
<b>CHAPTER III. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTION: STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>37</b>
3.1. The development of the energy, industry and other sectors .....	37
3.2. Infrastructure development:transportation and communications .....	41
3.3. Ensure food security:agriculture development, water supply and land use.....	43
<b>CHAPTER 4. THE SOCIAL SECTOR:ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENTOF HUMAN POTENTIAL.....</b>	<b>46</b>
4.1. Strengthening social protection and creating employment.....	46
4.2 Development of science and education sectors .....	50
<i>Capacity building</i> .....	53
4.3 Health care development and ensured improvement in health care .....	54
4.4. Provide the population with clean water and utilities services.....	56
4.6. Ensure gender equality .....	61
4.7. Improve demographic projection and planning.....	63
<b>CHAPTER V. MANAGING THE PROCESS OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>	<b>66</b>
5.1 Funding sources and procedures to implement the Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015.....	66
5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015.....	70
<b>ANNEXES</b>	
<i>Annex 1.</i> Action Matrix .....	72
<i>Annex 2.</i> Main monitoring and evaluation indicators for Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015 .....	117

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AASRT	Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan
AC	Accounts Chamber
ACM	Agency on Construction and Architecture under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Aga-Khan Foundation
AKDN	Aga-Khan Development Network
ALRGC	Agency for Land Recreation, Geodesy and Cartography under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
AMS	Anti-Monopoly Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
AMST	Academy of Medical Science of Tajikistan
ASFCFC	Agency on State Financial Control and Fight against Corruption
ASMCTI	Agency on Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
ASP	Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
ASRT	Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan
CA	Communication Agency
CCBPAT	Coordination Council of Business and Public Associations of Tajikistan
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
CEP	Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CESCD	Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CFP	Central Funding Programme
CHC	City Health Centre
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CS	Communication Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CS GRT	Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CWFA	Committee for Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CYST	Committee for Youth, Sport and Tourism under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
DCSA	Department for Civil Service Affairs under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DHC	District Health Centre
DIA	Dushanbe International Airport
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course
DP	Development Partners
DRS	Districts of Republican Subordination
EAP RT	Executive Apparatus of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EurAsEC	Euro-Asian Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEZ	Free Economic Zone
FMSA	First Medical Sanitary Aid
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action

GBAO	Autonomous Mountainous Badakhshan Province
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GF	Global Fund
GoT	Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
GTC	German Technical Centre
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPP	Hydro Power Plant
IATPS	Institute for Advanced Training of Public Servants
ICT	Information and communication technologies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRI	Islamic Republic of Iran
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KFW	German Development Bank
KMK	SUE “Khojagii Manziliyu Kommunalii” (housing and utilities service)
LSEA	Local State Executive Authority
MNMO RoT	Majlisi Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan
MA	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDGG	Main Directorate for Geology under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
MA	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan
ME RT	Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan
MEDT RT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan
MEI RT	Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFA RT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan
MF RT	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan
MH RT	Ministry of Health
MIA RT	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan
MJRT	Ministry of Justice
MLRWR RT	Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan
MLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan
MBP	Medium-term Budget Programme
MT	Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan
NACC	National Anti-Corruption Council
NBT	National Bank of Tajikistan
NDS	National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015
PRC	People’s Republic of China
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RCST	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
PRSD	Poverty Reduction Strategy Document
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SCISPM	State Committee on Investment and State Property Management
SCLMG	State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SECO	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency



SME	Small- and medium-sized enterprise
SNPT	Special Natural Protected Territories
SRW	Scientific Research Work
SSCAC	State Service for Construction and Architecture Control
SUAE	State Unitary Air Enterprise
SUT	Sapper Union of Tajikistan
TC GRT	Tax Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
TMAC	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
TPI	Treatment and Prevention Institution
TR	Tajikistan Railways
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization
WUA	Water Users Association

## INTRODUCTION

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan has made the following statement in his address to Majlisi Oli (the Parliament): “Along with implementing the national strategic goals of the country on ensuring energy independence, food security and country’s way out of the communication deadlock, assistance to development of real sector is considered to be one of the main directions of activity of every state agency.

Our actual aim is achieving an adequate living standard and favourable social condition for every individual of the society. Ensuring appropriate development and up-to-date level of functioning of political, economic and social structures is considered to be an extremely important and necessary condition in this direction”.

The social and economic goals of the global community’s activities reflected in the Millennium Declaration are harmonized with the national development priorities and strategic objectives.

As a member of the world community, Tajikistan continues to establish political and economic relations in the international arena in line with mutual partnership principles and bilaterally beneficial cooperation. Since Tajikistan’s independence, the President of Tajikistan, His Excellency Emomali Rahmon, has been making continued efforts towards broadening development partnerships in the global community, thus further increasing the country’s recognition at the global level .

The *National Development Strategy up to 2015* and the series of *mid-term Poverty Reduction Strategies* were designed, approved and adopted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Parliament. It lays the foundations for national sustainable economic development with the support of the President. With its second 2007–2009 phase completed and its third phase for 2010–2012 nearing its completion, the country is now preparing the next phase, the implementation of the Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013–2015 (“the Living Standards Improvement Strategy”).

Transition from poverty reduction strategies to the Living Standards Improvement Strategy fully corresponds to concept of sustainable development of human resources.

Even though the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015” years is a concluding phase of a decade of implementation of the “National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015”, considers many issues related to achievement of many strategic objectives, such as reform of public administration, maintaining rule of law, demographic projection and planning, regulation of labour migration, development of private sector, supporting middle class.

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has specified its national priorities in these strategic papers and its actions are directed to achieve these strategic objectives as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In order to quickly stimulate economic development growth and by this mean to improve the living standards of population within the framework of the “National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015”, the Government of Tajikistan strives to: address the issues of sustainable macroeconomic development; improve public administration; promote real economic sectors; diversify production; strengthen its export potential; improve the investment climate; support entrepreneurship; ensure social protection; development of the labour market; and strengthen human resources.

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is planning on further development options and gradually improving the population’s standard of living through ensuring energy independence, food security, and infrastructure and communications development.

To this end, according to provisions of the National Development Strategy, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan regularly takes concrete measures aimed at: creating conditions for development; taking into account the public administration reform; strengthening national economic development trends; ensuring sustainable economic development and development of provinces of the country based on developing the private sector and attracting investments; and developing human potential by increasing the middle-class, the driving force of society, and by improving the standards of living of the population.

Along with institutions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan all strata of civil society participated in development of this Strategy. In the course of development of the strategy two rounds of meetings have been organised all over the country with local authorities, institutions, public organizations, representatives of private sector and civil society.

The issues of quality of medical services and education, reform of public administration, support of vulnerable groups of population, energy supply and security, labour migration and population welfare have been discussed with all representatives of the society during these meetings.

The National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015 being the main strategic document identifies priorities and general directions of the state policy that focus on sustainable economic development, improving access of population to ordinary social services and improving living standards of population of the country.

## COUNTRY CONTEXT

<i>Republic of Tajikistan</i>	<i>Tajikistan is a sovereign, democratic, law-governed, and secular and unitary state.</i>  <i>It consists of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province, provinces, cities, districts, townships and villages.</i>
<i>Tajikistan capital</i>	<i>Dushanbe</i>
<i>Official state language of Tajikistan</i>	<i>Tajiki is the official language. Russian is used as an international language of communication.</i>
<i>Symbols of state sovereignty</i>	<i>Flag, national emblem and national anthem</i>
<i>Day of State Independence</i>	<i>9 September 1991</i>
<i>Adoption of the Constitution</i>	<i>6 November 1994</i>
<i>Location</i>	<i>Tajikistan is located in the south-west of Central Asia</i>
<i>Area</i>	<i>142600 km<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>State borders</i>	<i>The length from west to east is 700 km, from north to south is 350 km. To the west and to the north, it borders with Uzbekistan (1,161 km), to the east and to the north, with Kyrgyzstan (870 km), to the south, with Afghanistan (1,206 km) and to the east, with China (414 km).</i>
<i>Rivers</i>	<i>There are 947 rivers in Tajikistan with a total length of 28500km<sup>2</sup>, and each of them is longer than 10 km, , which account for over 60 percent of water resources of the Central Asian region.</i>
<i>Mountains</i>	<i>93 per cent of Tajikistan is mountainous. The country is home to some of the highest mountain peaks on earth, such as Ismoil Somoni, at 7495 m.</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>State power is exercised on the basis on the separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers.</i>
<i>Currency</i>	<i>”Somoni”</i>
<i>Population</i>	<i>7.8 million people (as of 1 January 2012)</i>

## CHAPTER I. ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

### 1.1. Results from the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2010-2012: poverty reduction trend

The priority goal of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is to improve the standards of living of the population and to reduce poverty.

Economic development and poverty reduction have improved annually due to the expansion of economic reforms, the development of new economic sectors, the implementation of strategic and programmatic goals, and actions taken to ensure macro-economic stability.

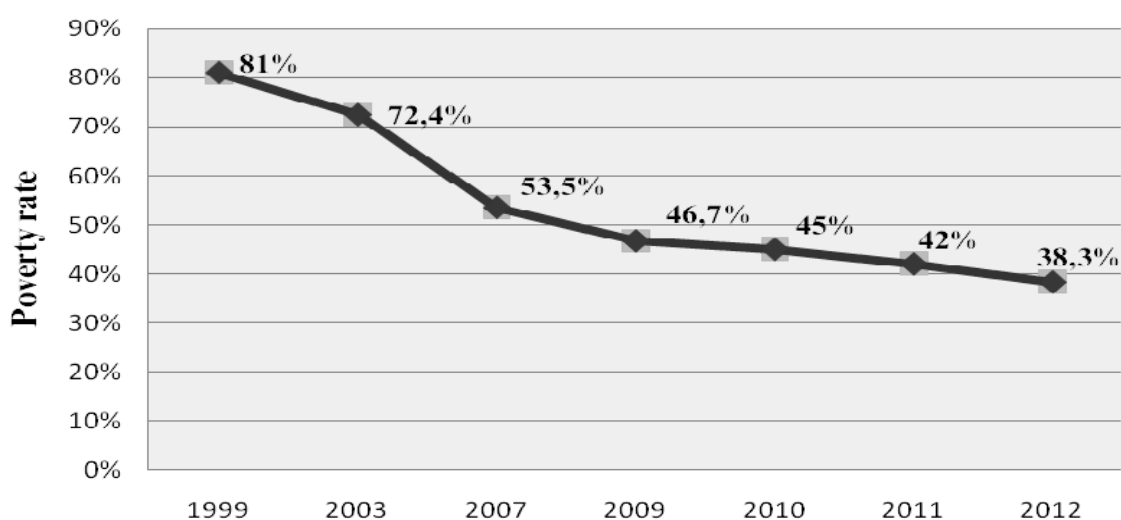
In the framework of this strategy measures are undertaken with the aim of achieving national priorities, which are in line with the National Development Strategy. The work has continued on the following direction:

- public administration reform for establishing an effective system of national economy development, ensuring transparency and accountability, combatting corruption, and creating favourable macro-economic conditions;
- development of the private sector and attraction of investments to contribute to sustainable economic development and economic diversification;
- diversify the economy through private sector development and stimulation of investments in priority directions;
- development of human potential by making social services accessible to the population, improving their quality, encouraging the population's participation in development, and strengthening social partnerships.

The main development directions are specified in the National Development Strategy and include ensuring the general condition for the development of a sustainable economy and human potential, which are gradually being implemented.

National economic development has resulted from the implementation and achievement of strategic goals and national priorities, and actions have been taken to ensure macro-economic stability. In this context, according to the latest research (1999 to 2009), the poverty rate was reduced from 81 to 46.7 per cent. In 2010, this indicator dropped to 45 per cent, and according to calculations based on the per capita GDP, the poverty rate indicator dropped to 42 percent in 2011.

*Table 1. The poverty reduction trend, 1999-2011*



The reduction in the poverty rate from 1999 to 2011 was mostly affected by economic development resulting from ensured macro-economic, social and political stability in the country (Table 1).

Effective implementation of measures specified in the Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2010-2012 contributes to the national sustainable social and economic development. According to the re-

sults of the most recent progress report on the PRS 2010-2012, the calculations based on the development of per capita GDP show a poverty rate of approximately 38 percent for 2012.

The following actions have been implemented during the reporting period.

*Table 2. Implementation of PRS actions and indicators for 2010-2012 according to the sections*

<i>PRS sections</i>	<i>Total no. of actions</i>	<i>Total no. of indicators</i>	<i>No. of actions being implemented</i>	<i>No. of indicators being met</i>	<i>Percentage of implementation of actions</i>
<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL CONDITION FOR DEVELOPMENT (THE FUNCTIONAL SECTION)</b>					
Public administration reform	103	-	48	n/a	47
Macro-economic development	46	9	34	9	74
Improvement of investment climate, development of private sector and entrepreneurship	37	7	34	4	92
Development of regional cooperation and integration into the global economy	43	10	37	7	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH (THE PRODUCTION SECTION)</b>					
Food security and development of the agriculture sector	45	13	34	12	76
Development of infrastructure, energy and industry	88	26	44	23	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL (THE SOCIAL SECTION)</b>					
development of the educational system and science	64	16	57	15	89
Development of the healthcare system	43	13	37	13	86
Improvement of social welfare	54	14	52	10	96
Increase of access to water supply, sanitation, and housing and mu-	13	2	13	2	100

unicipalservices					
Promotion of environmental sustainability	19	11	19	9	100
Promotion of gender equality	14	8	14	3	100
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Total in PRS</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>74</b>

## **1.2. Lessons learned during the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010–2012**

Some challenges were noted during the implementation of this strategy and the following lessons learned can be drawn:

- Actions of the monitoring and evaluation bodies to implement mid-term strategies within the National Development Strategy as well as sectoral and regional programmes in ministries and agencies, including at the local level, proved to be effective; actions should be continued in this direction with a view to capacity building.
- Some planned actions were not closely harmonized with sectoral strategies and programmes, by-laws, and effective agreements with international organizations.

Drawing on lessons learned from the implementation of the PRS-3 for 2010–2012, a number of necessary actions and amendments were introduced to the Living Standards Improvement Strategy for 2013-2015. For example, for enhancing the coordination among ministries and agencies, local governments and international organizations, the needed changes for the monitoring system of the new strategy were introduced. The actions of this strategy became more focused with concrete, measurable and realistic indicators and the number of actions and indicators was reduced compared to previous strategies (Table 2).

## **1.3. Objectives and main priorities of the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan population for 2013-2015”: ensuring social and economic development and increasing the middle-class population**

The “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015” is developed within the framework of the “National Development Strategy up to 2015”; it is a three-year, mid-term programme. It includes the implementation of strategic and priority areas of national economic and social development. In order to regularly achieve the goals set in the National Development Strategy, government policy actions are determined with respect to current condition and trends. At the same time the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015” harmonizes sectoral and regional strategies and programmes, and sets the country’s development trend.

In the functional section, the actions will be continued towards the strengthening of the general development foundations for improving the public administration, ensuring sustainable economic development based on the development of the private sector, and stimulating investments for the strategic and priority aims. In this context, strengthening the bases for development will be implemented by:

- strengthening the public administration, improving transparency and accountability, setting up the necessary legal regulatory framework for development and for combating corruption;
- ensuring sustainable GDP growth; developing fiscal and monetary policy;
- improving foreign trade policy and procedures; strengthening Tajikistan’s contribution to global trade; facilitating regional cooperation; developing tourism and regulating labour migration processes;
- improving the business climate, in particular by strengthening its legal basis; supporting entrepreneurship development and attracting investment, applying necessary reforms in the financial sphere and improving institutional foundations.

The strengthening of sustainable economic development aims at achieving national priorities, thus ensuring the development of the energy and industry sectors and infrastructures, as well as

food security. Taking into consideration the strengthening of sustainable economic development the human development is ensured and the social sectors of the country will be developed. Accordingly, sustainable economic development will be implemented by:

- developing the energy and infrastructure sectors as well as industry and its diversification through private and public sector cooperation; completing projects aimed at improving regional accessibility and transit roads for ensuring trade development; ensuring the effectiveness of the energy sector through the introduction of institutional, administrative, management and technical reforms;
- determining a general strategy for the energy sector with short-, medium- and long-term priorities by relying on principles of effective management aimed at attracting foreign direct investments and exploring alternative energy sources;
- ensuring food security through the development of the agriculture sector, ensuring water supply and land tenure; increasing the effectiveness of producing agricultural goods, including cotton;
- developing agricultural infrastructure, particularly the water supply sector, and water resources management;
- implementing guarantees and rights related to land use;
- make normative legal documents compliant with the view to ensure a climate favourable for agriculture development;
- expanding population access to loans and high-quality and nutritious food.

In the *social sector*, the following actions will be taken: creating new jobs in the country, developing human potential, improving the quality of education, expanding equal access to high-quality health care services, increasing access to drinking water, ensuring environmental protection and sustainable development, and ensuring gender equality. In this context, the development of human potential will be ensured by the following actions:

- strengthening social protection and ensuring employment: providing goal-oriented management for the entire social protection system;
- reforming the social insurance and pension systems;
- expanding access to and improving the quality of social assistance by providing social allowances and social services;
- developing the education and science sector, developing the institutional and human potential of the education and science sector; improving the quality of education and centralizing the science potential on priority science directions taking into account the economic needs of the country;
- expanding equal access for all, particularly for girls, to high-quality education and learning;
- effective implementation of the operating programmes and strategies in education and science sectors;
- ensuring the development of the health care sector: extending equal access to high-quality medical service based on improved primary medical services provided by highly qualified health care workers; setting up the material and technical framework for providing medical services for all;
- developing the institutional potential at all levels of the sector;
- ensuring population's access to clean water, sanitation and communal service, and conducting institutional reforms in these areas;
- improving population's access to communal service, clean water and sanitation;
- ensuring environmental and sustainable development and institutional capacity building on sustainable environment management:
- building capacities for preparedness against natural disasters and the effective management of natural resources;
- maintaining and managing biodiversity and environmental systems;
- ensuring gender equality: improving the institutional bases of gender policy;



- establishing effective mechanisms for providing equal access to resources;
- reducing the level of violence in the family and society.

In order to ensure an effective implementation of the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015” poverty reduction shall include lifting the poor into the middle class.

Other aims include improving the well-being of the population and their standards of living, reducing the poverty rate, increasing the middle-class and developing the social and economic sectors.

The concept of the middle class has been widely discussed in international social, economic and political debates during recent years. The sustainable development of the middle-class in the country would guarantee economic and social development, ensure effective management practices in all sectors, promote modern reforms and implement the country’s national and strategic priorities.

In aspiring to the middle class, individuals will attempt to save money, and will pursue secondary and higher education. They will be capable of supporting the state government, the rule of law, rights to property, infrastructure, and quality education as well as a sustainable economy.

Therefore, rapid and sustainable growth of the middle-class depends on economic development and poverty reduction.

The common indicator of the middle class is based on an average consumption level in Eastern European and Central Asian countries. The livelihood indicators, based on per capita consumption, are consolidated and identified through surveys of household budgets in Eastern European and Central Asian countries, thus showing the expenditure ratio in these countries.

Gross consumption indicators in all these countries are reflected in a single system of welfare measures using calculation coefficients in proportion to international purchasing power. Based on consumption distribution of households to relevant equal groups in all countries of Eastern Europe, a household is set as indicator limit identifying the middle class.

Consequently, the international middle class is defined as representing a household whose per capita daily expenditure is valued at US\$5.6 to US\$11.6 in terms of purchase power parity (PPP).

With regard to the globally accepted common indicator of middle-class status and based on the consumption gap in Eastern European and Central Asian countries, the middle-class population in Tajikistan is calculated by using relevant calculation coefficients in relation to PPP, and the marginal indicator of the middle class is calculated in national currency.

## **CHAPTER 2. FUNCTIONAL SECTION: STRENGTHENING THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT**

### **2.1. Improving public administration**

This objective to improve the public administration includes the enhancement of transparency, accountability and effectiveness of state authorities' performance while creating favourable macro-economic conditions for development of both the institutional and the normative-legal environment. Pursuing this objective, the national development is improved; the role, duties and competences of central and local public administration authorities are strengthened; the decision-making process is determined; activities are coordinated by executive government bodies; and civil society institutes are involved in making and implementing decisions.

The public administration reform includes tasks with clear implementation and monitoring plans. The Government has proven its preparedness in the context of democratic changes and economic reform, and has taken concrete measures toward the public administration reform.

#### ***2.1.1. Basic strategic and priority actions***

- Establish national development management.
- Improve the public administration system in line with democratic principles rule of law and market economy requirements.
- Enhance the efficiency of administering state funds by using the principles of accountability and transparency.
- Improve the civil services according to modern requirements.
- Develop administrative-territorial management.
- Build the capacities of the local authorities and the local self-governing system of town settlements and rural areas.
- Strengthen the role of civil society actors in making and implementing state decisions.

#### ***2.1.2. Current challenges of “Public administration reforms”***

In order to achieve priorities, as well as the strategic objectives and tasks, the following challenges should be addressed in the field of public administration reforms:

- a lack of clear policy and procedures for managing the development process, a lack of consistency and coordination in designing and implementing strategic programmes and plans, and a lack of harmonization of the goals, priorities and results of activities;
- a lack of a clear distribution of competences, functions, duties and responsibilities among government branches, as well as between the local authorities and the local self-governing hierarchy of town settlements and rural areas;
- weak mechanisms of indirect state regulation, lack of compliance between regulatory functions and developing market relations;
- low professional capacity and low progress of advanced training institutions, court bodies and law enforcement staff;
- insufficient implementation of normative legal acts and non-compliance with the legislation;
- an insufficient level of professionalism and effectiveness of the civil services due to a low level of motivation among civil servants;
- the inadequacy of the treasury policy, both in tax management and public finance administration;
- the non-transparency of budget planning and the weak compliance of the budget with national priorities;
- the limited capacity of local self-governing authorities of town settlements and rural areas in providing quality services to the population;
- administrative barriers;

- an unclear distribution of the competences and responsibilities at all stages of public administration and the ineffective cooperation of development partners (government-business-civil society);
- the insufficient involvement of civil society and the private sector in the process of national development and budget planning, and in monitoring of the implementation of Government decrees.

### ***2.1.3. Recommendations and basic actions to address challenges in the field of public administration reform***

- Set up an independent body to regulate the public administration and the reform processes and to implement development strategies and programmes at the national level (preferably under the Executive Office of President of RT).
- Apply necessary results-oriented mechanisms that direct activities of public bodies.
- Develop and adopt regional and sectoral development strategy papers taking into account national interests.
- Clearly distribute tasks and authorities among central apparatus, local government executive bodies as well as the local self-governance authorities of town settlements and rural areas taking into account the balance of regional and sectoral interests.
- Development of legal education system and increasing legal awareness of population, provision of free legal aid to socially vulnerable groups of population;
- Enforcement of court decisions;
- Apply regular reforms of the civil service indicators, thus allowing to build their human potential and increase their sense of responsibility towards society.
- Coordinate the public administration by supporting reform in other structures.
- Involve all participants in the public administration reform process and develop an effective social cooperation mechanism.
- Extend the allocation of responsibilities for implementing public services to civil society facilities and public organizations.
- Develop procedures for the transparency and accountability of the management bodies to the population.
- Regulate normative legal backgrounds, develop and implement future policies and laws aimed at rendering free-of-charge legal assistance to socially vulnerable population segment.
- Provide access to information on the activities of the state and local self-governing authorities of town settlements and rural areas.
- Develop the financial independence of the self-governing authorities of town settlements and rural areas in line with their duties.

### ***2.1.4. The main strategic tasks and measures***

It is necessary to implement the following main measures and tasks for achieving the specific goals:

- Apply a single method for streamlining development objectives and priorities, as well as programmes and plans.
- Determine the competences of local administrations in setting development objectives and priorities, and implementing and monitoring plans and programmes.
- Ensure that public administration reform is in line with sectoral reforms, particularly in the agriculture sector.
- Strengthen the role of ministries and agencies in development and adopt strategic decisions in a collaborative manner; draw on lessons learned from targeted and budget planning.
- Accelerate the implementation of e-government technologies.
- Improve the public regulation system, including indirect regulation and monitoring.
- Set up an evaluation agency (mechanisms) for assessing the regulatory impact of state decisions, taking into account alternative options for achieving objectives of public interest.
- Eliminate state interventions in the activities of the economic entities (manufacturing firms).

- Revitalize the administrative and management processes, increasing the focus of the state authorities on the population’s needs, reducing administrative costs, adjusting the legal and regulatory frameworks, developing and adopting the laws and policies on providing free services for vulnerable groups of the population.
- Provide broader access to legal information for the population.
- Strengthen the linkage between the budget, development priorities and the state’s economic policy.
- Improve the level of design, implementation and monitoring of national and local budgets.
- Increase accountability and transparency in public finance management.
- Better prepare civil servants for all stages of public administration as well their system of salary payment.
- Improve the system for training qualified management personnel and develop an effective anti-corruption strategy for civil servants.
- Revitalize the system of human resource management to be based on motivation and eliminating corruption.
- Clearly allocate tasks in the management hierarchy with a division of duties, assets and financial resources.
- Determine the criteria for the administrative and regional distribution of competences, and collaborate in state administrations and self-governing bodies of town settlements and rural areas.
- Develop methodology and implement an evaluation of the local management authorities based on the Human Development Index.
- Build the capacities of the local government authorities to resolve issues of local importance.
- Develop the financial independence of the self-governing authorities of town settlements and rural areas according to their tasks.
- Decentralize and deconcentrate the administration and bring it closer to the citizens and their interests.
- Advocate for legislation on developing a mechanism for electing *jamoat*<sup>1</sup> leaders through direct popular vote.
- Develop coordination of public and private sector activities for implementing priority national tasks that are generally closely related with economic development.
- Strengthen the mechanisms of cooperation between the public and private sectors.
- Ensure open dialogue between the executive government authorities, civil society and the business sector.
- Develop public expertise and collaborative discussions on decisions of social importance made by the executive government authorities.
- Ensure transparency of the executive government for effective monitoring and participation of society.
- Ensure rule of law with the view to meet national development goals.

#### **2.1.5. Expected outcomes**

- regulation of programmatic goals and tasks at the national, sectoral and regional levels;
- organized effective electronic government and fewer corruption opportunities for civil servants;
- reduced administrative barriers and increased access to government services;
- a high level of professionalism and competence achieved in the public services;
- improve regulation system of legal normative acts, including in the court system;
- effective enforcement of legal normative acts;
- increase the knowledge and skills of lawyers and legal awareness of population;
- ensured participation of civil society and business in setting national and local development priorities;

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<sup>1</sup> The *Jamoat* is the smallest administrative unit in Tajikistan, or the alternative for municipality.

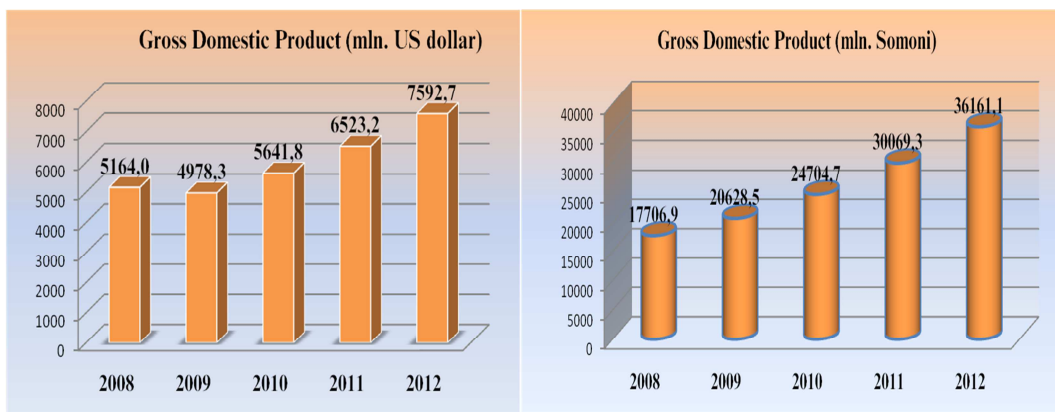
- increased effectiveness in resolving locally important issues;
- increased institutional capacity of the self-governing authorities of town settlements and rural areas in resolving important local issues;
- provision of access and improved quality of public services to the population;
- ensured transparency of the executive government and effective monitoring of their activities by civil society.

## 2.2. Ensuring macro-economic development

The process of economic recovery and significant transformational changes continued in 2010-2012. During this period, the economic sectors recovered from the crisis state and showed positive development. Furthermore, Tajikistan's economic recovery was facilitated by: favourable conditions for external competitiveness; the improvement of internal factors as a result of anti-crisis and post-crisis mitigation measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The taken measures ensured sustainable macro-economic development; the improvement of the public administration system; the promotion of the real sectors of the economy; the diversification of production; the strengthening of national export potential; improvement in the investment climate; support to entrepreneurship; the provision social protection; and expansion of the labour market.

During this period, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has planned on further national development, on food security, as well as on the development of national infrastructures and communications, all of which are gradually being achieved.

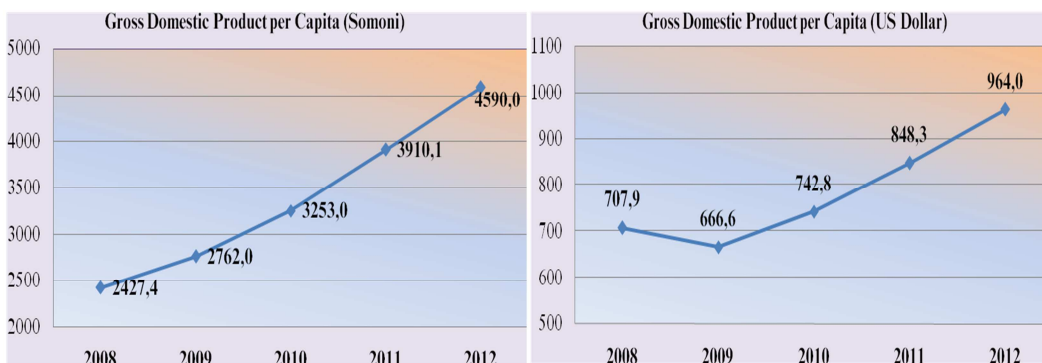
During these years the national economic development has shown a growth trend and the positive growth of the GDP has continued.



The GDP growth in 2012 will be two times more as compared to 2008.

According to indicator of the strategy the GDP growth in 2012 and 2015 will be more for 2 and 3 times respectively as compared to 2008.

Increased production in the industry and agriculture sectors, and stimulation of foreign trade and investment were observed during this 2008-2012 period and maintained as consumption demand increased. All of these factors led to a positive impact in the national economic development. As a result, the per capita GDP gradually increased, and on average it accounts for TJS3376.3 or USD777.1.



In the last three years, on average, an increase for 8.4 percent in industrial production; 8.5 percent in agriculture, including 8.4 percent in crop production, 8.1 percent in livestock; 11.2 percent in retail, and 15.7 percent in paid services have been ensured.

### ***2.2.1. Main directions and priorities***

- Implement a system of prospective macro-economic planning and align statistical systems and indicators to current international systems.
- Increase the effectiveness of administering public funds and improve tax management.
- Improve the fiscal policy through its compliance with the state-of-the-art international system by developing monetary, credit and financial activities
- Implement regional development programmes taking into consideration the priorities of the “National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015” and the «Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015”.

### ***2.2.2. To achieve these priorities, the following challenges should be addressed as strategic goals and tasks of the sector and ensuring macroeconomic development:***

- There is an insufficient level of integrating national priorities in the macro-economic policy as well as an inadequate coordination of activities performed by economic sectors in developing macro-economic, monetary and crediting fiscal policies and programmes. As a result, it is not possible to fully improve state policy on the macro-economic sector.
- The distribution of resources in the country, including the budget, the state investment programme and other national, sectoral and regional assistance programmes, are still not fully coordinated and integrated into a single process. The necessary procedures and mechanisms for this process are not established and must be in full compliance with national development priorities and main strategies.
- The relationship between the tax (customs) policy and the monetary and credit policy are not aligned with social and economic development priorities. Credits with high interest rates are considered a strong constraint to the development of SMEs. A securities market that could provide free entry of capital is underdeveloped.

### ***2.2.3. Suggestions and main goals***

- Improve the fiscal and budget policy using the state-of-the-art international system.
- Further improve monetary and credit policy by applying contemporary development-oriented international directions.
- Pursue institutional tax and budget reform as well as in monetary and credit policies;
- Adapt the regional development programmes of the country to strategic goals and actions of the Livelihood Improvement Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2015.

### ***2.2.4. Tasks and main strategic measures to be implemented, 2013-2015***

#### ***2.2.4.1. In order to increase the effectiveness of public funds management and improve tax administration (fiscal policy), the following measures will be taken:***

- Implement regulations of the Tax Code of the Republic of Tajikistan in new revision aimed at ensuring private sector and entrepreneurship development.
- Actions are planned to adapt customs tariffs, laws and regulations, simplify the legal customs framework, introduce new information technologies for customs registration and surveillance, and construct additional customs infrastructure facilities.
- Special measures are planned to increase the effectiveness of the budget expenditures, including the improvement of the budget process and the clear distribution of roles among all bodies involved in this process, as well as issues on aligning the budget with national priorities.
- The necessary measures are planned for capacity building related to the development and implementation of national and local budgets, introducing an effective state procurement

mechanism, improving the public financial inspection system and reforming the civil servants' salary system.

#### *2.2.4.2. Measures to improve macro-economic forecasting and statistics*

- Necessary measures are planned for improving forecast of macro-economic indicators by building the capacities of the executive authorities, using forecasting in designing the national budget, improving the level of sectoral and regional forecast based on state-of-the-art forecasting models and statistical analysis.
- Macro-economic planning will be enhanced by taking into account the national objectives and priorities, sectoral tasks and measures, budget opportunities and external aid.
- The collection and processing information will be improved in statistics sector, and modern international methods will be applied.

#### *2.2.4.3. Measures for improving monetary and credit policy and the finance sector*

- Monetary and credit policy will be aimed at achieving a relatively reduced level of inflation that would allow favourable conditions for economic development.
- Necessary measures will be taken for increasing confidence in the banking system, including attracting foreign financial institutes to the domestic market and motivating commercial banks to develop financial products.
- Microfinance initiatives will be expanded and long-term credits will be supported to reduce interest rates.
- To develop non-cash transactions (debit card and credit cards), the currency exchange market will be supported by technical facilities, an automated electronic trading system of foreign currencies, and electronic trade of products and services;
- To introduce accounting and registration of all purchase and sale operations for ensuring proper taxation of subjects under all forms of ownership.

#### *2.2.5. Expected outcomes in macro-economic development*

- An effective national development system is established.
- A single, up-to-date macro-economic policy is applied that is aimed at achieving the national objectives and priorities.
- Capacity building of the statistics authorities allows to support decision-making.
- The state monetary and credit, budget and fiscal policies as well as other state policies are implemented in order to achieve the national objectives and priorities.
- Regional development programmes and other current programmes and plans facilitate national policy, and will be provided with necessary resources.

#### *2.2.6. Probable scenarios on national social and economic development, and outlook of the main macro-economic indicators for 2013-2015*

“Forecast of the main macro-economic indicators for 2013 and basic parameters for 2014–2015” is designed by taking into account: an analysis and evaluation of development throughout global economies and countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); external factors associated with global trade; price fluctuations in global goods and services markets (based on International Monetary Fund studies); and policy directions and priorities of national economic development. It is also based on sectoral economic development trends for the recent years.

Under unstable global economic development conditions and due to significant changes in the global markets, Tajikistan's economic development will mostly be ensured by taking into account internal factors, as well as by gradually shifting from an economy based on raw materials to one based on manufacturing and processing products. Implementing adopted programmes on light industry development, increasing the volume of aluminum and cotton processing in the country, providing food security, promoting diversification, and developing export potential will help address the above issues.

Three likely scenarios of the country's social and economic development are currently foreseen: the main scenario, option "A", option "B" and option "C".

The *main scenario* is designed based on evaluating positive external and internal conditions for national economic development. According to this scenario, there will be: a gradual recovery from the global economy crisis; a continuation of the current, positive trend for developing the national economic sectors and as well as development of provinces of the country, implementation of planned actions on production diversification; a renewed attraction of foreign investment to the national economy; ensured stability of the national currency exchange rate; an increase in the population's real income, including from increased remittances; and a moderate increase in the inflation level.

It is expected that one of the factors in national economic development will be the increased power production by running the Sangtuda-2 Hydroelectric Power Station to its full capacity, constructing small- and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations, and power transmission lines, and using alternative energy sources. Annual power generation will increase 6–7 per cent and by 2015 will reach approximately 20.5 billion kW/hour. This also allows to increase its export potential.

This will allow to increase the annual GDP growth between 7.4 and 7.5 per cent.

The annual inflation rate is forecasted to drop to 7 per cent in 2015. Unemployment will remain at 2.3–2.4 per cent.

*Option "A"* foresees a more positive global economic development, a more active trend of recovery from the recession in 2013, and a recovery of global prices of raw markets at the 2010–2011 level.

According to this scenario, the development of entire economic sectors will be revitalized. There will also be increased incentives to produce goods and provide services, particularly in export-oriented sectors through implementation of the planned actions on production diversification, which will lead to rapid economic development.

This development scenario foresees favourable conditions for the construction of the Roghun Hydro-electric Power Station, which, in 2014 as planned, would enable the launching of the first two assemblies for the power plant and an increase in power to 25 kW/hour.

It is expected that the GDP will increase 7.9 percent in 2013 to 8.7 per cent in 2015. This scenario is mostly dependent on development of partner countries, connected to increased global prices for oil that will provide opportunities for an increase in salary payments. At the same time, compared to the main scenario, this factor will facilitate an increase of approximately 20 per cent of migrant remittances to the country, which will have a relatively strong impact on increasing the purchase power.

*Option "B"* reflects a conservative assessment of the global economic development, a reduction in the recovery rate and an economic downfall in some countries. A strong reduction in global economic development will cause reduced demands and a further decline of prices of oil and other items, particularly in 2013. In 2014 and 2015, the global economy will overcome the economic crisis but with difficulty.

This scenario forecasts a decline in national economic development. The GDP compared to the main scenario will continue to increase by 0.5–0.9, reaching 6.5 per cent in 2013 and 7 per cent in 2015. Foreign trade will drop due to a reduced volume of export transactions.

A decline in global economic development will cause reduction in the attracting foreign investments, which will have a negative impact on the implementation of many investment projects, including in the energy sector. This will create problems in providing sufficient power to meet the country's needs.

Demand for employing a foreign labour force will decline due to a slow-down in economic development of economic partner countries of Tajikistan, which will make it difficult to provide migrants with employment. This will lead to the reduction of the number of outbound labour migrants and will create difficulties in the domestic labour market. Therefore, the unemployment rate according to the conservative scenario will increase to 4.2 percent in 2013, and in light of some improvements in the global economy forecast in 2015, it will drop to 3.6 percent.

Migrant remittances in 2013 will drop to 11 per cent, and increase to 20 percent in 2015.

*Option "C" (crisis)* predicts that crisis factors will intensify in 2013 and will cause recession in the world economy. Such trend can bring a repetition of crisis situation of 2008-2009 years and



its consequences will cause reduction of the world economic growth and even its recession. The world demand will decrease significantly that will affect world trade and will bring about fluctuating prices in commodity markets.

The national economic growth rate may decrease up to 4% in 2013 in such condition. Positive income trend of population will decrease due to reduction in remittances from economic partner countries of Tajikistan. Economic regression of these countries will cause reduction in remittances for about 20% in 2013 and will gradually reach the 2012 level by 2015.

The world economy will gradually recover during 2014-2015, but high uncertainty rates and break-up of crisis factors will persist.

Direction of internal resources, state support of real sectors of economy, as well as further support for development of SME will be factors of economic development during crisis period. Due to revival of world trade and improvement of economic situation in partner countries during 2014-2015 period the economic growth rate of the country will increase and will reach 7% by 2015

***2.2.7. The following variants are forecasted according to likely scenarios of social and economic development of the country and main macroeconomic indicators for 2013-2015 and based on living standard survey and calculations conducted on the basis of the World Bank methodology.***

*The main scenario*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Poverty level	41.0	38.3	36.0	33.6	31.5
Vulnerability level	26.6	26.2	25.6	25.3	23.9
Middle-class level (local)	15.2	16.0	15.7	15.3	15.3
Middle-class level (international)	17.2	19.5	22.8	25.9	29.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Scenario option "A"*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Poverty level	40.9	38.7	36.1	34.0	31.9
Vulnerability level	26.6	26.5	24.9	24.0	22.9
Middle-class level (local)	14.8	14.7	15.3	16.0	14.9
Middle-class level (international)	17.7	20.1	23.7	26.0	30.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Scenario option "B"*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Poverty level	40.9	39.4	37.0	34.4	32.5
Vulnerability level	26.6	24.8	25.1	25.0	23.3
Middle class level (local)	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.7	15.9
Middle class level (international)	17.7	20.9	22.8	24.9	28.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Scenario option "C" (crisis):*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Poverty level	40,69	39,63	37,56	36,18	33,85
Vulnerability level	26,45	24,0	24,46	24,76	24,0
Middle class level (local)	16,07	16,87	16,02	15,45	15,31
Middle class level (international)	16,79	19,49	21,96	23,61	26,83
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Ensuring the well-being of the population, improving standards of living, reducing poverty, increasing the middle-class population, and provided that the above-mentioned goals are implemented will lead to national social and economic development.

### **2.3. Ensure an improved investment climate, and private sector and entrepreneurship development**

The national political and investment climate as well as its adopted normative legal framework make it possible to address priority issues on national economic development and recovery, attract more investments in the national economy and develop the private sector.

During the past period, the Government performed necessary actions for supporting the banking and production sectors, accelerating the process of regulatory policy reform through procedural simplification and cost-effectiveness in carrying out business activities.

Improving effective legislation in Tajikistan reflects the state policy on supporting all types of entrepreneurial activities including private entrepreneurship. Therefore, regularly introducing amendments to the tax and customs codes are considered the main factors for ensuring that legislation complies with international standards and the Government guarantees the protection of taxpayers' rights. The Government's efforts in improving the investment climate is shown through the establishment of an Advisory Council, which will answer to the Presidential Office.

Measures are being implemented to provide favourable conditions for attracting foreign capital, supporting marketing structures and developing the commercial finance and banking system. The procedure for registering joint ventures and enterprises with different forms of ownership has been simplified.

The development of Tajikistan's economy is linked to the global economy in many ways, and just as in other countries, it has suffered from the financial and economic crisis.

As a member of international community with equal rights, Tajikistan aims to implement economic reform in order to be more closely aligned with the global economy. Economic reforms implemented in recent years, including improvement in the enabling environment for business and the investment climate, and the institutional reform process is gradually continuing. This reform process laid solid foundations for the development of the infrastructure for the market economy.

During this period, from 2010 to 2012, the recognition of Tajikistan as one of top ten reformist countries in the annual World Bank report *Doing Business* is an important sign that, notwithstanding all challenges and the impact of the financial and economic crisis, the country is steadfast on its own way towards sustainable development. This development is due to commissioning reforms, setting up a reliable infrastructure and gradually achieving national priorities and national strategic development aims.

Necessary activities are being carried out to improve the investment climate, develop the private sector and entrepreneurship, and improve access to markets. This will create the conditions for further sustainable economic development and improve the volume and quality of social services provision. At the same time the mentioned issues will be also under the focus while developing and implementing development programmes of cities and districts of the country through the development of a competitive environment, providing the conditions for creating employment, including self-employment, and a stable tax flow.

#### **2.3.1. Main goals and priorities**

- Improve the legal framework for ensuring an improved investment climate and entrepreneurship development.
- Support entrepreneurship and attract investments by strengthening and improving development-oriented directions compliant with state-of-the-art international requirements.
- Increase investment and entrepreneurship activities to achieve national priorities and the national development strategy.

#### **2.3.2. The following challenges need to be overcome in order to achieve priority and strategic goals:**

- The legislative framework on investment and entrepreneurship requires improvement.

- Property rights have been insufficiently ensured.
- There are excessive administrative barriers for entrepreneurship and investment.
- The inspection procedure is not transparent and overburdens entrepreneurship activity through excessive verifications.
- Import and export procedures are very complex and costly, which leads to corruption.
- Due to limited electricity and gas supply, entrepreneurial activities become limited during the winter time in rural areas.
- There is an entrepreneurship and investment risk.
- Support to the country’s specialized sectors is needed, particularly for the light and food industry.
- Statistics on entrepreneurship and investment are incomplete, and studies are not regularly commissioned in this area.
- The ungrounded inspection of the private sector sets an obstacle in ensuring further development of entrepreneurship.

### ***2.3.3. Recommendations and guidelines to address challenges:***

- Implement structural reform within state authorities that work in the direction of entrepreneurship and investment.
- Establish a common legal framework for attracting investments and provide guarantees and privileges to foreign and domestic investors.
- Coordinate activities of state bodies for effectively attracting and utilizing foreign aids.
- Consolidate a single database for investors and entrepreneurs.
- Reduce barriers and expenditures while carrying out entrepreneurship and investment activities.
- Better support entrepreneurs and improve the investment climate.
- Eliminate the number of ungrounded inspections through creating control and responsibility mechanisms for ungrounded inspections.

### ***2.3.4. Tasks, main strategic measures and priorities to be implemented, 2013-2015***

#### ***2.3.4.1. Measures for consolidating legislation for improving the investment climate and entrepreneurship***

- Consolidate normative legal frameworks, including tax and customs legislation, improve the effectiveness of laws and legislation in terms of investors’ and entrepreneurs’ rights for the development of the private sector, and attract investment, including foreign direct investment.
- Implement measures to improve legislation on investment, property rights, concessions, and the granting of equal rights to domestic and foreign investors.
- Implement a long-term programme for the development and application of beneficial policy in entrepreneurship development.

#### ***2.3.4.2. In order to consolidate formal procedures for regulating the activities of economic entities under all forms of ownership:***

- Take the necessary measures to gradually and systematically reduce administrative barriers for entering the market and performing entrepreneurial activities.
- Simplify as much as possible the procedures for certifying products; the list of required certification should be shortened and measures taken to adopt basic standards and certificates of developed countries and regional partners.
- The privatization process will be focused on attracting investors, ensuring the transparency of tender procedures, and improvement of the requirements for privatization.
- Take measures to simplify formal procedures for exporters and importers.

*2.3.4.3. In order to facilitate entrepreneurship, the following measures should be taken:*

- Implement and monitor transparent and efficient measures of state support to SMEs, including provision of information and training, and the development of the microfinance services market with the participation of civil society.
- Create favourable conditions for enterprises to develop entrepreneurial networks.
- Continue effective operations within the Consultative Council under the President on Improving Investment Climate, with the participation of the private sector, civil society, entrepreneurs and investors.
- Take positive measures for establishing relevant dialogue between the private and public sector.

***2.3.5. Expected outcomes in the field of improvement of investment climate, and private sector and entrepreneurship development***

- The improved legislation and regulation on investment and entrepreneurship reduces entrepreneurial and investment risks, and generates effective domestic employment. It also facilitates access for foreign investors to Tajikistan's market and enhances its attractiveness for domestic and foreign investors.
- Effective state support to entrepreneurship and an improved investment climate guarantee and improve economic and social stability, and effective management. It also promotes the current reform and implements national and strategic priorities.
- The development of the private sector is linked to economic development, poverty reduction, and growth of the middle-class population.
- The number of inspections will be reduced significantly and ungrounded inspections will be totally eradicated.

***2.3.6. Effective goals of entrepreneurial and investment activities, and guarantees and privileges in this sector***

Investment in the national economy guarantees successful development, the widening of the scope of entrepreneurship and access to new Asian markets.

*2.3.6.1. Attractive sectors for entrepreneurial activities:*

- the mining industry;
- the chemical industry;
- construction and manufacturing of construction materials;
- light and food industry;
- agriculture, processing agricultural products;
- transportation and communications;
- tourism.

*2.3.6.2. Tajikistan's mining resources – identification, prospecting and development of more than 400 mineral and non-mineral mines – and the right to exploit them will be granted on the basis of tenders.*

Some of these resources includes:

- gold and silver mines;
- iron ores – bismuth and tungsten;
- stibium reserves;
- marble, granite, decorative precious stones;
- oil and gas reserves.

*2.3.6.3. Tajikistan – a country rich in water resources – is ideal for the development of hydropower production.*

Tajikistan's hydropower capacity is estimated at 527 billion kW/hour of annual power generation; however, only 6 per cent of the resources are exploited. The Government determined the list of priority investment projects for the construction of hydroelectric power stations and thermal power plants.

*2.3.6.4. Agriculture*

The climatic conditions, abundant solar power and water, and highly fertile valleys make it possible to cultivate fruits and vegetables. Priorities for developing the agricultural sector are as follows:

- processing of agricultural products;
- processing of wool and leather;
- cotton processing;
- horticulture and vegetable growing (ecologically clean products);
- cattle-breeding;
- beekeeping;
- land development or land reclamation for farming.

*2.3.6.5. Tourism*

Having developed tourism infrastructures and services, Tajikistan has the following positive tourism opportunities for further development:

- Ecotourism
- Health care improvement
- Mountaineering and hunting.

*2.3.6.6. Legislative guarantees for capital and investment*

- Ensure full equality of rights among foreign and domestic investors.
- Prevent the limitation of investors' rights.
- Provide investors with the favourable conditions for operations for a period of five years.
- Guarantee the signed agreements.
- Guarantee the free capital flow for investors.
- Guarantee the non-intervention of the state authorities in investment activity.
- Guarantee investors' protection against nationalization and seizure.
- Guarantee investors rights for property and information export.
- Guarantee the right to use natural resources.

*2.3.6.7. Tax and customs privileges and exemptions:*

*1) Exemption from customs duty and value-added tax:*

- imported equipment and full technological equipment;
- imported products for the implementation of purposeful projects recognized by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- imported products for the construction of hydro-electric power stations considered economically important for the country;
- imported products for the use of newly established private companies that fully process cotton fibre and manufacture the final products.

*2) Exemption from value-added tax:*

- Financial lease interest rate;
- exported products, except for processed raw cotton, cotton fibre, cotton thread, primary aluminum, metals and precious stones, and jewelry made from precious metals and precious stones.

### *3) Exemption from income tax:*

When transferring funds to the statutory capital in an amount shown below, enterprises in the production sector are exempt from income tax for the following duration:

- two years, if the capital amounts to US\$500,000;
- three years, if the capital is between US\$500,000 and US\$2.0 million;
- four years, if the capital is between US\$2.0 million and US\$5.0 million;
- five years, if the capital amounts to over US\$5.0 million.

4) Privileges and discounts are specified in the new draft of the Tax Code for improving the investment climate, and private sector and entrepreneurship development, and a number of taxes were reduced by half.

The Government's priority goals in entrepreneurship and investment development are to promote a comprehensive export-oriented economic development as a result of developing the real sectors of the economy and to increase the private sector's share in the national economy.

## **2.4. Development of special economic zones: free economic zones and technology parks**

"Sughd", "Panj", "Danghara" and "Ishkoshim" free economic zones are established in the country for achieving national priorities through regional development, increasing the national manufacturing and export potential, and at the same time, attracting even more foreign capital.

In order to regulate the procedures for implementing a special legal framework for entrepreneurial and investment activities in the free economic zones and strengthen the legal and organizational frameworks of the technology parks, the relevant laws "On Free Economic Zones" and "On Technology Parks" were developed and adopted.

Free economic zones are divided according to the type of activity, such as:

- Industrial activity (manufacturing industrial products);
- Commercial and trade activity;
- Services;
- Innovative, scientific and research-oriented activity.

Moreover, they can have functional (complex) specifics of the Free Economic Zones.

A number of companies with US\$72 million were registered in the free economic zones.

The Free Economic Zones are exempt from all taxes (except income tax and social tax).

### ***2.4.1. The main reasons for setting up and developing free economic zones and technology parks are to:***

- develop the economic and social potential of the country, its separate regions and localities;
- develop scientific, technical, technological and innovative opportunities in the country;
- create favourable conditions for attracting investments to real economic sectors.
- organize and implement state and non-state innovative programmes;
- improve the management quality, ensure production effectiveness and manufacture products having a competitive advantage in the global market;
- increase export capacity and develop import-substituting production.
- establish foreign and regional economic relations.
- develop new locations and support urban development.

### ***2.4.2. Current challenges in the medium term:***

- the lack of a strategy concerning the development of free economic zones;
- lack of clear and complete objectives for the establishment and development of zones;
- the fact that not all issues concerning funding administrations and building infrastructure have been resolved;
- the shortage of highly qualified personnel and the low level of incentives in the social sphere;
- the lack of state guarantees for attracting capital;
- the lack of prioritization of investment projects;

- inadequate definition of effective legislation regulations for this sector;
- lack of coherence between the free economic zones and the free economic zone model in terms of goals and objectives.

#### ***2.4.3. Recommendations for addressing challenges, 2013-2015***

- Design and adopt a “Strategy for the Development of Free Economic Zones in the Republic of Tajikistan”.
- Design and adopt a “Strategy for the Development of Free Economic Zones up to 2030”.
- Commission research to study the real state of the free economic zones.
- Evaluate global models concerning the organization and activities of analogous zones.
- Fully determine the administration procedures of the free economic zones.
- Specify sources and procedures for attracting funds for the start-up construction of priority infrastructure for ensuring customs inspection.
- Create the infrastructural and communal conditions for starting activities of the free economic zone bodies.
- Resolve issues of the administrations, clearly specifying the staff positions, compensation issues, improve professional capacity, and conduct re-training based in free economic zones of other developed countries.

#### ***2.4.4. Tasks, main strategic and priority measures for 2013-2015***

The main tasks of state authorities and administrations of the free economic zones during the implementation phase of this Strategy include:

- organizing technology parks;
- ensuring the effective operations of the free economic zones;
- completing the transition phase and developing plots of lands within the zone territories;
- creating favourable conditions for entrepreneurship (manufacturing and investment activities);
- achieving high level of development, importing modern equipment and technologies, and attracting more domestic and foreign capital.

The sector’s basic measures and priorities during implementation period of this Strategy include the following:

- Design projects, attract capital, and construct and use infrastructural facilities in the free economic zones.
- Design projects, attract capital, construct and exploit communal infrastructure facilities, including the drinking and industrial water supply, the sewage system, the electricity and natural gas supply, different means of communication, regional roads, water pumping stations, and administrative and public buildings;
- Design projects, attract capital, construct and exploit vitally important facilities in the zones such as railway stations, logistics and transportation centres with warehouses for conserving national goods and products.
- Design projects, attract capital and construct and exploit service infrastructures for ensuring efficient entrepreneurial and investment activities, including: consolidating activities into single centres for service providers according to a “single window” scheme for entrepreneurship; setting up investment and innovation support centres; setting up centres of alternative energy and its effective use; setting up investment funds for the free economic zones; organizing international exhibitions; and setting up websites and information support systems.
- Take measures to ensure human potential development, apply strategic planning and management, develop a concept on development of free economic zones and techno parks, and a “Strategy for the Development of Free Economic Zones up to 2030”.
- Ensure the active participation of the competent state authorities in managing the free economic zones, financial policy, investment and support to entrepreneurship, customs, tax and

statistics; ensure the active participation of administrative personnel concerning international and domestic issues related to the sector's development; conduct meetings, seminars, training and refresher training, and improve the level of professionalism of this staff.

- Take measures to organize re-training and enhance the professionalism of personnel from concerned ministries and agencies and of administrative staff of the free economic zones' entities; organize specialized institutions for building the operational and technical capacities of personnel.
- Take regular measures to harmonize the sector's legislation with effective normative legal documents; draw from global experience and development countries in this regard.
- Take measures to fully distribute up to 80 percent of lands among the entrepreneurs of the free economic zones.

#### ***2.4.5. Expected outcomes by 2015***

The main strategic and priority measures are planned that as a result of their implementation the following outcomes will be achieved by 2015:

- Communal infrastructure facilities are constructed, including drinking and industrial water supply facility, the sewage system, electricity and natural gas supply, several communications systems, regional roads, water pumping stations; administrative, social and public buildings are completed and fully operational.
- Issues relating to the project design and attracting capital for constructing railway areas and stations are fully resolved, and construction work has commenced.
- The first phase of construction of logistics and transportation centres are completed with warehouses to conserve goods and products.
- Single service centres for entities based on "Single window" model, business, investment and innovation support centres, investment funds of zones, a part of international exhibitions, websites of the free economic zones will start their activity.
- A concept on development of free economic zones and techno parks, and the "Strategy for the Development of Free Economic Zones up to 2030" is developed and being implemented.
- Representatives of concerned ministries and agencies, administrations and entities of free economic zones actively participate in international and domestic activities related to the sector's development, meetings, seminars, training, re-training and professional capacity building.
- The level of professional knowledge of workers from relevant ministries and agencies, administration staff, and specialists of entities from the free economic zones' meets global requirements and competitiveness.
- Specialized institutions are beginning to operate in the free economic zones to strengthen the capacities of technical personnel.
- Sectoral legislation is harmonized and facilitated by effective normative and legal documents, taking into consideration global experiences from developed countries to improve the competitiveness of the free economic zones.
- Targeted training of specialists for implementing Strategy on innovative projects is conducted;
- Construction of all infrastructure facilities to organize the free economic zones is completed and used; and the relevant activities of all authorities to ensure the effective operations of the free economic zones are carried out.
- Favourable conditions are created to develop higher professional education institutions and increase their budgets.
- Favourable conditions are created to develop SMEs and for manufacturing competitive products.
- Specialists are trained in the country and abroad in developing innovative activities and implementing innovative technology.



## **2.5. Enhancing integration with the global economy: the WTO, the development of tourism and cross-border trade**

The main goals of the country's foreign economic policy and the basis for global partnership development to achieve development goals are to: strengthen the integration of the national economy into the global economy; ensure the country's commitment to the international distribution of labour; create the conditions for streamlining domestic enterprises to international production trends; stimulate exports and investments; ensure the country's participation in drafting international trade rules; and achieve sustainable development.

The particular feature of Tajikistan's foreign economic policy is its regional character. Such attitude provides for Tajikistan's participation in regional and bilateral trade agreements for stimulating trade and rationally using available resources and factors of production based on compliance with the rules and regulations of the multilateral trade system.

### ***2.5.1. The World Trade Organization***

Tajikistan's membership in the WTO is considered one of the priority objectives for its development. Since this would contribute to establishing a transparent, reliable trade system, and most importantly, one that meets the global trade requirements, issues on finding markets for Tajikistan's products and the competitiveness of goods and services produced domestically are discussed and resolved.

Several measures have been taken for an effective legislation that is compliant with WTO rules and regulations, as well as for strengthening of the legal framework. A strong national standards and legal framework in line with international legal requirements is established in the country, and many activities have been carried out to eliminate the violation of national trade principles, and to ensure more favourable legislation system in the country.

#### *2.5.1.1. The main reasons for joining the WTO are to:*

- develop institutional bases for regulating foreign economic activities, including policy design, and aligning the country's effective legislation with international legal norms;
- improve the investment and business climate;
- ensure access to normative legal documents related to foreign economic activities;
- establish information and marketing centres;
- improve measures for regulating non-tariff foreign trade activities;
- improve the management system of foreign economic activities;
- strengthen Tajikistan's participation in global trade.

#### *2.5.1.2. Benefits of membership in the World Trade Organization*

Membership in the WTO will allow to:

- develop entrepreneurship and the investment climate in the country, and strengthen the economic reform process;
- obtain better non-discriminatory conditions for placing domestic goods and services on the global market;
- create favourable conditions for attracting foreign investment following the amendments to Tajikistan's legislation to align with WTO rules;
- create the proper conditions for increasing the quality and competitiveness of domestic products;
- explore trade-related dispute resolution procedures at the international level;
- participate in drafting international trading rules by taking national interests into consideration;
- use a system of operating trade information that creates favourable conditions for implementing trade and economic policy.

### **2.5.2. Tourism development**

Based on requirements of strategic documents the “*Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2009-2019*” and the “*State Tourism Development Programme for 2010-2014*” are adopted for sustainable tourism development in the country. These documents specify the outlook, development, strategy, priorities, tasks and implementation mechanism of state policy in the tourism sector for a medium-term period. This entails: establishing an effective mechanism of state regulation and support to tourism; developing the marketing strategy to design and further promote national tourism products in domestic and foreign markets; developing the national tourism attractions; and strengthening international cooperation and statistics.

The tourism sector has been gradually developing. Promotional and information materials, including tourist maps, postcards of the national landscape, television films and booklets have been produced and disseminated among diplomatic representations of foreign countries, tourist companies and international tourism exhibitions.

Taking useful measures to advocate and promote Tajikistan’s tourism resources in international exhibitions result in increase of the flow of foreign tourists to the country that can contribute to creating new job places and ensuring national economic development.

#### *2.5.2.1. The main reasons for organizing and developing the tourism sector are to:*

- create new jobs and opportunities to generate additional income by attracting tourists;
- effectively use the country’s unique natural resources;
- facilitate the development of other national, traditional economic sectors through development of tourism sector.

#### *2.5.2.2. The challenges in tourism development for the medium term are:*

- the lack of mutual cooperation in developing bilateral tourist routes with neighbouring countries;
- the shortage of local personnel to develop attractive programmes for tourism development;
- the shortage of promotion materials for developing national tourism sector and shortage of tourism companies in the country;
- little attention from the European tourists;
- lack of effective system of presentation of promotional material on national tourism in Tajikistan’s diplomatic representations in foreign countries;
- the non-compliance of the tourism statistics with international requirements;
- the lack of investment resources for developing tourism infrastructure;
- the dilapidated conditions of spectacular locations and other tourism infrastructure;
- indeterminate border lines between ordinary lands and specially protected natural areas;
- an excessive number of obligatory and additional administrative taxes for entry into specially protected natural areas;
- unclear setting of admission fees for specially protected areas for domestic and foreign tourists;
- the lack of a clear administrative delineation of specially protected natural areas.

#### *2.5.2.3. Recommendations for addressing these challenges*

- Promote mutual cooperation and develop bilateral tourist routes with neighbouring countries.
- Train local personnel in order to develop tourism promotion programmes in cooperation with the WTO.
- Re-training in recognized international exhibitions in the global tourism markets to strengthen Tajikistan’s position.
- Organize, develop and disseminate various directories, such as booklets, pictures on sights of the country and tourist companies.

- Attract European tourists to the country.
- Develop tourism counters in the Tajik embassies abroad for promoting tourism sector.
- Provide the country’s diplomatic representations abroad with maps, promotional materials, CDs, and postcards of the main tourist attractions.
- Cooperate with the WTO in order to develop resources for collecting and recording tourism statistics that meet the international requirements.
- Promote investment projects to develop the tourism infrastructure and restore and maintain tourist attractions.
- Determine the border line between ordinary lands and specially protected natural areas.
- Additional income generation through tourism development, providing quality services, including guided tours; manufacturing souvenirs; selling domestic souvenir products; renting tents; and creating museums within specially protected natural areas.
- Attract an even greater number of tourists to the country’s spectacular locations.
- Set standard and fair entry fees to specially protected natural areas for domestic and foreign tourists.

#### *2.5.2.4. Tasks and main strategic and priority measures for 2013-2015*

- Create an effective mechanism of state regulation and tourism support.
- Improve the marketing strategy to further design and promote national tourism products in domestic and foreign markets.
- Develop a plan of concrete actions for eco-tourism advancement.
- Train highly qualified and internationally recognized specialists in service-oriented tourists’ guide sectors.
- Develop the country’s image as a tourist destination.
- Develop international cooperation.
- Improve tourism statistics.
- Improve legislation to simplify visa and registration procedures.
- Facilitate the development of private initiatives in the tourism sector.
- Open tourism counters at Tajik embassies in foreign countries.

#### *2.5.2.5. Expected outcomes*

- With these services and more attractive national tourism products, a sustainable context will facilitate Tajikistan’s access to the global tourism and marketing system.
- The tourism industry will become one of the most profitable economic sectors in the country.

### **2.5.3. Cross-border trade development**

In recent years, with the Government’s efforts in setting up and opening cross-border trading points, the necessary steps have been taken and works implemented for broadening the scope of economic and trade cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis between Tajikistan and neighbouring countries

In the framework of this strategy it is planned to establish the following border trade points: “Qumsangir” in Qumsangir District of Khatlon Province; “Langar” in Ishkoshim District; “Qulma-Qarasu” and “Ghunchiboy” in Murghob District of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province; and “Sarghoy” in Jirgatal District.

#### *2.5.3.1. The main reasons for organizing and developing cross-border trade are to:*

- develop transportation and transit cooperation across separate regions in order to resolve regional transit problems and overcome communications deadlock issues;
- develop cooperation in effectively using water and energy resources as well as hydrocarbon resources;
- develop regional trade and take measures for simplifying trade legalization in the region;

- develop transportation corridors;
- establish an international energy consortium and increase electricity transmission to neighbouring countries by installing power transmission lines.

*2.5.3.2. The challenges in establishing and operating border trading points are:*

- the lack of funds for planning and constructing border trading points;
- the lack of a simplified procedure for border and customs inspections in crossing border checkpoints;
- the lack of adequate land at border crossing point and customs areas;
- the lack of opportunities for producing electricity and communications lines and to install water supply pipes in selected locations;
- the lack of a simplified procedure for the entry and exit of foreign citizens to and from Tajik territory;
- the lack of a simplified procedure for the import/export of goods and the lack of transportation vehicles, supplies and equipment for the populations of border districts for cross-border trade;
- border trading points concluded unilaterally by neighbouring countries without mutual coordination;
- limitations in the list and volume of goods assigned for border trade.

*2.5.3.3. Recommendations for addressing the current challenges*

- Explore funding sources for constructing the cross-border trading points.
- Allocate land at cross-border checkpoints and customs territory.
- Set up primary infrastructure, including power and communications lines and install water supply pipes in selected locations.
- Introduce the simplified entry and exit of foreign citizens to and from Tajik territories.
- Apply a simplified procedure of border and customs inspection at border checkpoints.
- Apply a simplified procedure for importing/exporting goods and transportation vehicles for the residents of border districts for cross-border trade.
- Based on a mutual agreement, take measures on further operation of cross-border trading points.

*2.5.3.4. Final outcomes from overcoming the current challenges*

- Economic and trade links based on mutually beneficial interests with neighbouring countries are comprehensively expanded.
- Trade, economic, and friendly relations of Tajikistan with neighbouring countries are developed and strengthened.
- The volume of foreign trade and products turnover in markets, retail sales and paid services are increased.
- Entrepreneurs are provided with additional employment opportunities.
- Populations living on both sides of the borders are provided with essential commodities.

## **CHAPTER III. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR: STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **3.1. The development of the energy, industry and other sectors**

The current situation of the national energy and industry sectors are being continually discussed by the Government as well as analysed and assessed by concerned international organizations, and numerous works were completed in this regard. The volume and quality of services provision to other production sectors that operate with incomplete capacity due to a lack of electricity have improved due to the implementation of energy projects, and at the same time access of the population to energy supply services will be improved.

At the same time creation of new production capacities under different forms of ownership on full processing of local raw materials with high added value will be continued.

#### ***3.1.1. Energy***

A number of energy projects were implemented by attracting domestic and foreign investments based on strategic plans and measures, and effective efforts continue to be pursued towards reconstructing and restoring power stations. During implementation period of the strategy US\$723.8 million was invested in the electric power industry, with several priority projects completed. Including hydro-electric power station Sangtuda-1, the first hydroelectric power plant, Sangtuda-2, a power transfer line “South-North” with a capacity of 500 kW and a power transfer line “Lolazor-Khatlon” with a capacity of 220 kW, 265 small hydro power plants with a capacity of over 23,287.6kW, and a power transfer line Tajikistan – Afghanistan with a capacity of 220 kW were constructed and launched. At the same time with the aim of reducing energy losses a total of 170,434 analogue metering systems were replaced with electronic ones in Dushanbe, and the use of energy-efficient lamps (99.8 percent) was introduced.

Priority hydroelectric projects were implemented, which effectively use water and energy resources. This provides the country with energy security up to 2016 and lays sustainable foundations for the social and economic development of Tajikistan.

Since 2007 to 2012, relevant plans and measures were developed, and efforts are being made to implement them in order to prepare enterprises to use coal and meet national needs for energy resources. These plans and measures are: the construction, restoration, and conversion of equipment, and the adaptation of business facilities for coal use; the implementation of short- and long-term projects for coal use; an increase in the production volumes and continuous provision of coal for industrial enterprises; the construction of power transmission lines for ensuring an uninterrupted electricity supply to enterprises; expansion of prospecting and exploratory studies in coal mines for determining the composition of coal and capitalizing on the national oil and gas resources; and the effective use of natural raw material reserves while extracting and processing mineral resources.

As the prices of oil products in the global markets tend to increase and as formal import procedures are becoming more complex and difficult every year, practical measures are being taken annually to increase the extraction and processing of oil and the output of oil products. Cooperation agreements were signed with Russian and Chinese companies aimed at reaching the target of annual 200,000 tonnes of processing oil products in the near future.

However, despite these measures, an increased domestic demand for electricity is observed due to development of national economy and high demographic growth rate. The volume of generated and consumed power per capita is dropping, as well as the installation of new power lines.

#### ***3.1.2. Industry***

In recent years, national economic development has enjoyed a sustainable trend, and a positive industrial development rate has been maintained.

Creating new enterprises with up-to-date equipment is going on, and the enterprises that were not working are resuming their operation, and over 8,500 jobs have been created or recovered.

The industrial enterprises manufacture over 80 types of products. Out of total manufactured products in 2011 the share of the mining industry is equal to TJS7,868.8 million (or US\$1,645.0 billion), 12.8%, and the share of the processing industry is equal to 67.2%. The share of power, gas and water supply equals to 20.0 per cent of production volume.

The food industry, light industry, electrical power engineering and non-ferrous metallurgy have a relatively higher share of total industrial production volume.

Increase in production volumes during 2013-2015 at the rate of 4.4 percent, 6.1 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively is observed and are being maintained as consumption demand increases.

### ***3.1.3. Construction and geology sectors***

Construction and geology are considered priority industries of real national economic development, and relevant works were completed to develop them.

In 2011, TJS4,988.3 million was invested into fixed, a 105 percent increase over 2010. Also, capital assets amounting to TJ 2,371.5 million from all investment sources were used. In 2011, private housing totalling 799,400m<sup>2</sup> was distributed.

In 2010, TJS6,556,000 were spent on implementing exploratory and geological surveying in the country, i.e. 21.6 percent of the public budget and bilateral agreements to provide assistance to the country, and 78.4 percent from private resources. Furthermore, 5,777m were drilled mechanically and 1,531 m by rotary percussion.

### ***3.1.4. Main strategic aims and priorities of the sector's development at the national level***

#### ***3.1.4.1. The energy sector***

- Commission institutional reform in the energy sector.
- Improve the effectiveness of using the available resources.
- Promote investment projects in the energy sector.
- Reduce the negative impact of energy facilities in the environment.

#### ***3.1.4.2. The industry sector***

- Ensure the expansion of manufacturing of essential commodities.
- Increase and ensure the effective use of local raw materials in manufacturing products, i.e. gradually move to processing raw materials in priority sectors
- Draft and implement a strategy for the development of hydropower engineering, mining, and light and food industries.
- Draft and implement a strategy for manufacturing import-substituting and export-oriented products.
- Improving energy efficiency in the industry sector.
- Establish monitoring and evaluation system of production capacities in all enterprises, irrespective of form of ownership.

#### ***3.1.4.3. The construction and geology sectors***

- Improve the standards for constructing buildings and facilities.
- Construct industrial, public and private facilities.
- Increase the exploitation of mineral resources to supply the existing and newly established enterprises with raw materials.

### ***3.1.5. Challenges***

The following challenges must be addressed:

#### ***3.1.5.1. The energy sector***

- the physical and timely depreciation of equipment and infrastructure;
- the high volume of electricity loss;

- the inadequate collection of payments for electricity consumption;
- the shortage of capital funds for the development of the energy sector;
- the lack of development cooperation with neighbouring countries.

#### *3.1.5.2. The industry sector*

- physical and economic depreciation of main funds in industry, obsolete technology and lack of specialists;
- high interest rates;
- lack of regular utilities supply (gas, water, electricity) and their increasing prices;

#### *3.1.5.3. The challenges in construction and geology sectors*

- inadequate infrastructure;
- the complex geographical relief;
- the limited financial capacities of the state and mine processing enterprises;
- the high interest rates for long-term bank loans.

### **3.1.6. Recommendations for addressing challenges for 2013-2015**

#### *3.1.6.1. The energy sector*

- Effectively use water and energy resources, implement effective policy on energy efficiency, and ensure national energy security.
- Reduce the level of energy loss.
- Convert to modern energy-efficient technologies.
- Create a favourable investment climate for attracting domestic and foreign investments for energy-efficiency technologies.
- Set up a reliable investment framework for the development of the hydropower engineering sector.
- Set up a new system of electricity inspection and regulation.
- Regularly increase tariffs for all groups of electricity users based on actual electricity generation and supply.
- Repair and restore boiler installations and the network of heat transmission.
- Construct and use autonomous electric boiler installations.
- Train high-qualified specialists of the energy sector.
- Ensure full payments for consumed electricity;
- Use alternative sources (solar power).

#### *3.1.6.2. The industry*

- Increase the volume of domestic raw materials being processed by applying scientific and technical innovations in production.
- Increase real manufacturing volume, and provide the market with quality and cheap domestic goods.
- Establish monitoring and evaluation system of production capacities both in state-owned companies and local private sector and foreign companies.

#### *3.1.6.3. The construction and geology*

- Carry out project appraisals and implement projects.
- Improve the quality of construction and the use of construction materials manufactured by the national industrial enterprises.
- Research, exploration and conduct of geological works based on projects.

### ***3.1.7. Tasks, main strategic and priority measures of the sectors to be implemented during 2013-2015***

#### *3.1.7.1. The energy sector*

- Implement the reforms in the energy sector.
- Implement plans to restructure “Barki Tojik” and Tojiktransgaz.
- Implement the sectoral programmes.
- Construct small hydro-electric power stations.
- Restructure and develop new manufacturing capacities and electric infrastructure.
- Taking measure to improve energy efficiency in industry
- Ensure environmental sustainability and ecological security.

#### *3.1.7.2. The industry sector*

- Design and implement investment projects for processing local raw materials and improving energy efficiency in industry
- Develop the industrial production system to meet domestic needs (reduce import and increase export of ready-made products).

#### *3.1.7.3. The construction and geology sectors*

- Design a master plan of cities and districts, as well as projects for industrial, public and private buildings by taking into account the social infrastructure.
- Commission quality control of all construction works; rehabilitate buildings and facilities; build residences; agriculture, transportation roads, hydraulic facilities and other forms of construction regardless of their management hierarchy and form of property.
- Implement the 2012-2020 State Programme for the Development of the Geology Sector.
- Carry out research and geological exploration in line with approved projects.

### ***3.1.8. Expected outcomes by 2015***

#### *3.1.8.1. The energy sector*

- the provision of electricity increased – to 24 hours a day;
- volume of electricity loss reduced – to 13.2 percent;
- electricity-generating capacities increased – to 6,694 MW;
- construction of up to 70 small hydroelectric power stations;
- average electricity tariff increased – to US\$2.30;
- coal extraction – to 267,000 tonnes;
- oil extraction – to 294.30 tonnes;
- gas extraction – to 21,600,000 m<sup>3</sup>;
- energy independence of the Republic of Tajikistan.

#### *3.1.8.2. The industry sector*

- increase the volume of processed cotton fibre up to 16,000 tonnes;
- ensure production of processed leather up to 1,202,300 units;
- volume of processed wool – 508 tonnes;
- volume of processed silk – US\$264,700;
- increase the number of workers employed in the light industry up to 20 per cent;
- increase the volume of manufacturing industrial products up to 25 per cent.

#### *3.1.8.3. The construction and geology*

- master plan of Tajikistan cities and townships is designed as well as a draft project of civic buildings in the Republic of Tajikistan – 100 projects with a total funding of TJS3,900,000;
- quality control and inspection of construction works in construction sites are commissioned;



- use of mineral resources increased
- improving efficiency of electricity generation .

### **3.2. Infrastructure development: transportation and communications**

#### **3.2.1. Development of the transportation**

During 2008–2011 period transportation services have increased for all types of transportation facilities, and on average the freight transportation increased for 8.7 per cent and passenger transportation increased for 6.1 per cent. Over 2,300 km of roads, 21.4 km of tunnels and over 200 small- and medium-sized bridges were restored or reconstructed.

The freight traffic volume has increased for 58.0 percent in last three years.

#### **3.2.2. Development of communications**

According to official data the subordinate enterprises of the Communications Service have provided services valued at TJS303.5 million during 2009-2011 period.

In 2011 communications services, including private operators has generated the amount of TJS1,990.9 million, and as compared to 2009-2010 it is increased for 46.4 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively.

#### **3.2.3. Main strategic goals and priorities at the national level**

##### *3.2.3.1. The transportation*

- Improve normative legal grounds and technical standards in transportation sector.
- Develop and strengthen infrastructure and material and technical equipment for road, railway and air transportation.
- Improve passenger transportation services in Dushanbe.
- Develop international corridors.
- Develop all types of transportation.
- Ensure free competition.
- Recommend a strategy and project for road maintenance, outsourcing to the private sector.

##### *3.2.3.2. The communications*

- Design and implement the investment project on developing “E-government” in the Republic of Tajikistan.
- Implement an investment project for establishing “E-government” in the Republic of Tajikistan.
- Expand regional coverage of the landline telephone communications network.
- Create favourable conditions for the population’s access to landlines.

#### **3.2.4. Challenges**

##### *3.2.4.1. The transportation sector*

Challenges in this sector are:

- the lack of opportunities in budget for financing service and technical maintenance of roads;
- the incomplete state of automobile transportation system;
- poor condition of local automobile roads
- geographical factors in specific regions;
- dependence on Uzbekistan’s and Turkmenistan’s railway systems;
- high-degree of air pollution due to the transport

##### *3.2.4.2. The communications sector*

The main challenges in setting up communications networks and installing fibre-optic lines and other telecommunications equipment is the country’s barely passable geographic relief, which requires enormous funding for project implementation.

### **3.2.5. Recommendations for addressing challenges for 2013-2015**

#### **3.2.5.1. The transportation**

- Facilitate the development of SMEs, cross-border trade, and access by the population to the markets of neighbouring countries.
- Extend the road network and create parking lots.
- Improve the level and quality of the provision of automobile, railway and airway services.
- Increase the share of automobile roads with satisfactory quality.
- Attract investments aimed at implementing transportation projects.
- Increase the security level of transport use.
- Strictly observe the rules of road use.
- Technical service for structures of transportation complex.

#### **3.2.5.2. The communications**

- Strengthen the connection of government offices and access points to the e-government network.
- Increase the number of computers connected to the e-government network.
- Increase coverage of the population with landlines.
- Increase the capacity of connected landlines.
- Increase the number of clients subscribed to landlines.
- Increase the number of Internet users.
- Increase the volume of provision of communications services by involving the private operators.
- Develop strategy on emergency communication in Tajikistan;
- Identify alternative (reserve) means of communication in case of emergencies.

### **3.2.6. Tasks, main strategic and priority measures for 2013-2015**

#### **3.2.6.1. The transportation sector**

- Construct national border terminals.
- Establish logistics centres of national importance.
- Facilitate the construction of transportation facilities in line with international requirements.
- Implement the Dushanbe public transportation development project.
- Construct the Vahdat-Yovon railway area as part of the Dushanbe-Qurghonteppa railway.
- Purchase trains and airplanes.
- Continue the construction of the international terminal in Dushanbe International Airport.
- Promote the “Reconstruction of Qurghonteppa Airport” project.
- Implement projects for the construction of motor roads.

#### **3.2.6.2. The communications sector**

- Establish a working group to design an investment project for development of “E-government”.
- Widen the electronic government network (install communications lines, install equipment).
- Provide access to electronic services (connecting to telecommunications departments, libraries, public places).
- Increase the capacity of connected landlines (improve software, install supplementary equipment and apply state-of-the-art technologies).
- Suggest relatively cheap services.
- Provide the population with quality, free-of-charge or cheap telephone handsets.

### **3.2.7. Expected outcomes by 2015**

#### **3.2.7.1. The transportation**

- international cargo transportation developed by 15 per cent;

- domestic and foreign investments attracted to implement transportation projects – US\$977.2 million;
- the share of quality roads according to international standards increased by 14 per cent;
- construction and reconstruction of 1,953 km of motor roads. .

#### *3.2.7.2. The communications*

- increase the number of state agencies connected to the e-government network – 106 access points;
- increase the number of computers connected to the “Electronic government” network;
- coverage with landline communications extended (density of landline telephones per 100 people) – 17.44 units;
- the capacity of connected landlines increased – to 1,600,000;
- cover 1,500,000 clients with landlines;
- a revenue from communications services involving private operators – TJS2.9 billion;
- increase the number of Internet and mobile Internet users up to 3 million clients.

### **3.3. Ensure food security: agriculture development, water supply and land use**

Food security is considered an essential element of national economic security, and improving the supply of population with nutrition is one of the most vital economic and social needs. Together with the provision of energy security and overcoming the communications deadlock, ensuring food security, which depends on a number of economic, social, demographic and environmental factors, is one of the declared priorities of the Government.

Food security can be ensured by guaranteeing sustainable agriculture development through the effective use of water and land resources.

The level of national food security depends on the basic capacity of its agricultural production and agrarian policy. In order to ensure food security, support should be provided to domestic producers of agricultural goods by implementing the agrarian protectionism strategy.

Taking these factors into consideration, the Government is making efforts to ensure national food security within the framework of the main goals of the National Development Strategy and the Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan. A number of institutional measures have been taken to provide food security to date, including:

- The “Law on Food Security” of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 29 December 2010.
- The “Food Security Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015” as of 2 February 2009.

Additionally, many sectoral programmes were developed and adopted, which will assist in ensuring food security, its further development and improved standards of living.

#### ***3.3.1. Main strategic aims and priorities***

- Improve the normative legal framework for providing food security: improve sustainable economic development, water supply and effective land use.
- Implement sectoral and regional programmes aimed at increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production and the efficient use of water and land resources, and thus ensure food security and improved living standards.
- Design and implement the Agricultural Technology Modernization Programme to provide access to the modern agricultural equipment aimed at increasing labour productivity and resource efficiency in the agricultural sector.
- Set up production cooperatives and provide services and sales aimed at the effective use of resources (land, water, agricultural equipment, human potential); carry out agro-technical measures in a timely manner; and provide veterinarian and agricultural services, water supplies, etc.
- Promote the development of links between agricultural producers and processing enterprises, aimed at the full processing of agricultural products and at mitigating losses.

- Improve the conditions of irrigated agricultural land reclamation aimed at increasing land fertility and providing food security.

### ***3.3.2. Current challenges in the field of food security: development of agriculture, water supply and land use:***

- Agriculture is negatively affected by the poor state of equipment and technical resources, and the high costs of agricultural equipment, spare parts, fuel, quality seeds, mineral fertilizers, pesticides and cattle pedigrees.
- There are too many intermediaries between agricultural producers and consumers.
- There is a lack of information on product markets and prices.
- There is a lack of small enterprises for processing agricultural products locally.
- The reclamation condition of lands of agricultural importance is poor. (salinization , wind erosion, increased level of underground waters).
- Water-pumping stations are dilapidated and there is lack of access to water for irrigating lands for all producers because of ineffective use of water for irrigation.

### ***3.3.3. Recommendations for addressing challenges in the field of food security: development of agriculture, water supply and land use for 2013-2015***

- Provide comprehensive support to processing companies in order to manufacture more agricultural products.
- Attract higher investments in order to improve agricultural equipment and technical conditions, as well as agricultural land reclamation and improve management of water resources.
- Attract more investments for repairing pumping stations, bringing arable land and non-used land into agricultural cultivation, and purchase of technics and equipment for land reclamation and water resources sector;
- Establish cooperatives on processing and trading products in local areas to reduce loss of products and to create new job place on this basis;
- Reduce level of land erosion.

### ***3.3.4. Tasks, main strategic measures and priorities in the field of food security: development of agriculture, water supply and land use to be implemented in 2013-2015***

- Continue agricultural reform, including institutional reform of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Improve the livestock farming system for livestock maintenance and breeding, processing and selling livestock products.
- Provide favourable conditions for farmers to freely grow any crop and to freely choose any market and any partner.
- Implement an Action Plan to accelerate Tajikistan's joining the WTO.
- Taking measures to bring arable land and non-used land into agricultural cultivation, to open new irrigation land using centralized funds in order to create new job places in rural areas and consequently improve population welfare, implementing effective measures on protection of facilities of national economy from natural disasters, including flood, and measures to improve material and technical resources of organizations of land reclamation and water recourses;
- Improve the state of irrigated agricultural land reclamation, implementation of bank fortification works, and the rehabilitation of high-pressure pipes in water-pumping stations.
- Take the necessary measures to explore new irrigated lands.
- Implement investment projects *Ferghana Valley's water resources management, Management of flood risks in Khatlon Province and Irrigation of Danghara Valley's land areas covering 1,750 ha (Phase2).*

### ***3.3.5. Expected outcomes in the field of food security: development of agriculture, water supply and land use by 2015:***

- Based on implementing adopted sectoral programmes, there is improved soil fertility and increased manufacturing of agricultural products and thus ensured food security.
- With the aim of providing the country's consumer market with domestic products, concrete actions are implemented to improve the effectiveness of livestock and poultry farming sectors, and during the next three years, population is provided with meat and milk produced domestically.
- The necessary actions are taken for effective use of lands and practise double cropping on irrigated lands by using quality seeds, thus assist in ensuring food security in the country.
- 1500 hectares of newly irrigated land opened at the expense of centralised funds with the aim of increasing productivity of agricultural products and creating new job places in rural areas and thus reduce poverty.
- In cooperation with other relevant ministries and agencies as well as the local authorities, immediate actions are taken to restore poultry-farming enterprises and increase feed production for domestic cattle-breeding, poultry-farming and fish farming.
- Useful actions are taken to set up direct cooperation with investors for the implementation of priority projects in a timely and qualitative manner by allocating public funds and financial resources of international organizations.
- The reclamation state of irrigated agricultural lands of the Tajikistan covering at least 30,0000 ha is improved.
- Jointly with the executive government authorities of the provinces, cities and districts as well as concerned ministries and agencies, the national economic facilities are protected from natural disasters and floods, and riverbank reinforcement works are completed in an area of 84.3 km along Tajik rivers.
- Actions are implemented for restoring high-pressure pipes in water-pumping stations of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, including the restoration of 9,957.3m of high-pressure pipes, thus improving the provision of irrigation water to 22,898 ha of land.
- Water-pumping stations are repaired and restored, resulting in the conversion of non-agricultural to agricultural lands.

## **CHAPTER 4. THE SOCIAL SECTOR: ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL**

### **4.1. Strengthening social protection and creating employment**

The strengthening of social protection and social insurance, the creation of employment as well as the implementation of a set of actions are specified in the National Development Strategy. This will facilitate the implementation of constitutional guarantees of Tajik citizens. By implementing these actions, it would be possible to address issues such as social protection from unemployment, price increases in the consumer market, devaluation of incomes, and other crises that can have a negative impact on the populations' standards of living. In strategies adopted by the Government, there are social protection measures that directly influence the standard of living: employment, social insurance, pensions and home assistance.

Through the implementation of state employment programmes and state policy on labour migration, efforts are being made to reduce tension in the labour market. Over 451,000 new jobs were created in national economic sectors during 2009-2011. Labour migration is one of the common ways to find employment, and remittances serve as an additional source of improving standards of living. In 2011, remittances grew to US\$3,015,200, which was 1.7 times higher than the national budget expenditure.

Bearing in mind the annual population growth of over 2 to 2.5 percent, the size of the workforce increases rapidly, and today's domestic labour market is unable to provide employment for all. Therefore, there is a need to take additional actions to create the favourable conditions for achieving full employment and providing social support to unemployed citizens.

In order to ensure transparency in the labour market and thus create new jobs, the private sector and entrepreneurship should be supported, national crafts industry and self-employment opportunities developed, and seasonal employment and manpower skills that respond to labour market requirements should be expanded. In addition, the employment of the active workforce abroad requires the identification of the remaining labour resources in the country.

Legal frameworks are also developed for social insurance, which specify pension payments, allowances and the provision of services related to pension and unemployment services. However, workers' social insurance against accidents is not applied in effective legislation.

According to the indicators of the official statistical reports, as of 1 January 2012, there were a total of 591,956 pensioners in Tajikistan, which increased by 37,971 over this same period of 2009. The average pension was TJS152.30 [in 2012?], which increased by 61.59 somonis over 2009.

In order to improve social protection through the application of Tajikistan's Law on the Minimum Subsistence Level, it is necessary that the minimum salary, pension, allowances and other social payments gradually meet the living wage indicator drafted in by-laws and legislation.

The following issues can be resolved by applying the provisions of Tajikistan's Law on the Minimum Subsistence Level and the Law on State Social Standards:

- the minimum salary in line with the minimum cost of living;
- payment of the salaries of budget sector employees.
- annual increase in the average salary and annual increase in the minimum wages should be no less than 20 percent.

#### ***4.1.1. Main strategic measures and priorities of the Strengthening social protection and creating employment sector***

The goals and objectives of the "National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015" and the "Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015" address priority social and economic issues. Once resolved, a decent standard of living should be provided for citizens as well as quality social assistance. In order to achieve these goals, ***the country's priorities and challenges, including employment, social insurance, pension and home assistance, are specified*** in the Action Strategy for 2013-2015. Since employment creation is currently one of the

national strategic priorities and one of the most important ones for improving standards of living, this Strategy focus in particular on this issue. The high demographic growth rate and the annual flow of enormous remittances make it difficult to provide jobs to the active population. At the same time, resolving it is essential to increase the level of professionalism and quality of labour resources.

***4.1.2. Some issues in this Strategy still need to be resolved due to their long-term nature, including:***

- the incomplete management and financial mechanism of the social sector;
- the lack of contemporary methodology and mechanisms for collection, processing and submission of sectoral statistical information;
- the limited funding sources and incomplete normative legal framework for social protection;
- the insufficient amount of social allowances and services, and the lack of social service standards;
- the unfavourable conditions for the organization and development of alternative infrastructure for providing social services with state-of-the-art implementation mechanisms ;
- lack of effective policy to prevent social risks;
- the violation of social justice due to the incompleteness of the social insurance system;
- the limited human resources within the state bodies responsible for addressing employment issues;
- the low quality and non-competitiveness of the labour resources in the labour market;
- the lack of mechanisms for providing pension and for protecting labour migrants' health and civil rights.

***4.1.3. In order to improve standards of living, provide quality targeted home assistance and address the current issues of social protection, the following tasks are specified, pursuant to the goals and priorities of the National Development Strategy and the Living Standards Improvement Strategy:***

***4.1.3.1. Improving the procedures for managing social protection and social services through the following measures:***

- Restore and strengthen the material and technical resources of institutions that provide social services to the population.
- Improve the mechanism for providing social services for groups of vulnerable populations.
- Improve and revise the structure and authority of the Ministry of Labour and Population's Social Protection by developing and implementing fundamental medium-term actions (2013-2015).
- Develop a package for providing alternative services, in cooperation with donors and NGOs.
- Continue efforts towards establishing a single, multi-level management system for protecting children's rights aimed at eliminating and the causes of and obstacles to child poverty reduction.

Improving the system for managing social protection is based on the development and implementation of reform as well as the Strategy for the Development of the State Social Protection System. The Strategy specifies strategic goal and directions of the state social policy and facilitates the creation of the real conditions for safeguarding citizens' rights to social protection.

***4.1.3.2. In order to provide conditions for vulnerable people's access to resources and to provide them with opportunities to escape poverty by developing financial self-sufficiency, the following activities must be carried out:***

***4.1.3.2. (1) Labour and wages***

- An association of employers will be established in view of improving the role of social partners in addressing problems associated with labour and social protection, Here, authorized

partners of the executive government and trade unions shall act under a tripartism system. The development of partnerships in this system will allow to protect the social interests of partners as well as resolve issues on labour and social protection.

- Take measures to use approaches and methods of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for introducing progressive international experience on issues of labour protection and conditions.
- Reform salary payments to civil servants as well as of education and health sector workers in addition to related actions within the framework of the foreseen Salary Concept; the second phase of this reform shall be effective up to 2015.
- Accelerate the regulation of social and labour relations by using of norms and provisions as well as social partnership approaches and methods.
- Develop and implement an effective salary indexation mechanism, which will allow the budget to be consistent with salary increases.
- Increase annual salaries and living wages.
- Take actions to implement policy aimed at the gradual elimination of the worst forms of use of child labour.
- Strengthen the normative legal, organizational as well as material and technical framework of the State Inspection Service on Labour, Employment and Population's Social Protection, in particular, change the behaviour of employers who do not comply with requirements of labour legislation and labour protection.
- Develop a system of increasing the minimum salary by linking it to the national economic indicators as well as considering the inflation rate.
- Resolve the problem of debt concerning salary payments.

#### *4.1.3.2. (2) Regulation of the labour market, facilitating job creation, and the provision of unemployment benefits*

- Introduce an effective mechanism for implementing state policy to provide employment, and regulate the labour market and labour migration.
- Institutionally develop authorized bodies, improve the normative legal frameworks, improve vocational training and regulate the system of export of labour resources abroad.
- Involve the private sector in developing programmes to provide employment and organize new labour markets.
- Improve the quality of vocational training and implement educational programmes to provide the unemployed with new skills and refresh existing skills.
- Equip state bodies responsible for employment using modern information facilities; provide regular training; conduct research and monitoring on the labour market; and improve the databases of labour market indicators.
- Assist in addressing vulnerable employment in the labour market by creating special jobs (quotas) and providing vocational and advanced training and re-training.
- Expand activities to develop a technology module for training of adults.

#### *4.1.3.2.(3). Provision of favourable conditions for permanent employment of young generation:*

- train and prepare young people for developing competitiveness in relation to contrasts of the current society through establishing centers for youth development in cities and districts;
- develop opportunities for healthy life-style of young generation of the country through expanding the network of sport and physical training service.

#### *4.1.3.3. Development of reforming system Strengthening the reform of the social insurance and pension*

- Improve the effectiveness of the social insurance management through the computerized registration of insured people and beneficiaries of social insurance payments.



- Automate the process of assigning pensions and improve insurance.
- Explore new ways of covering labour migrants with social insurance.
- Prevent and eliminate the causes and conditions for debt to the state while reimbursing social tax and payments to insured people.
- Improve the registration system of individualized payments for providing pension of entrepreneurs registered as natural persons.
- Re-distribute social insurance payments among employees and employers.
- Improve voluntary access to the pension system of all persons concerned, including labour migrants.

Implementing actions to improve the social insurance system and pension reform will assist in gradual establishing of multi-level pension system based on pension insurance principles.

*4.1.3.4. Pursuing efforts to reform the provision of social assistance, facilitating the creation of employment, providing incentives for the active population, improving the business climate, and establishing an accessible labour market through the implementation of the goals of the State Strategy for Labour Market Development in Tajikistan up to 2020*

- Improve and develop the relevant regulatory legal and legislative framework for establishing a viable mechanism for all entities of the state social insurance system.
- Review the system of privileges and priorities, and their classification, specify the sources of funding, and reduce the volume of improperly used limited financial resources.
- In cooperation with NGOs and civil society representatives, expand and further implement new forms and methods of social services provision by developing a network of institutions at the local and *jamoat* levels of self-governance.
- Introduce new and state-of-the-art forms and methods for providing social services, further improving the principles of targeted provision of social services to children who depend on priority community and family services.
- Design the *Concept of Social Services Development* taking into consideration coverage issues related to the purpose, content, size and minimum standards of provision of social services as well as to the competences and responsibilities regarding child care, including budgetary support to protect children’s rights.
- Develop and implement a national monitoring system of the population’s well-being.
- Strengthen the normative legal framework for establishing the social standards system and commission a needs assessment for providing services according to targeted method.
- Update the programmes for providing social services within the cities and districts, taking into account the need to change the direction of the financial flow and implement a regular, quality control system of social services provision.
- Strengthen information campaigns and awareness-raising advocacy aimed at enhancing the legal culture of citizens and their awareness on modes and methods of accessing targeted social aid.

***4.1.4. The implementation of social protection activities specified in this Strategy in the medium term (2013–2015) would result in:***

- improving the effectiveness of administering the monetary resources of the state social insurance and the pension system in general;
- increasing the number of insured people following the state social insurance system as well as the number of institutions concerned;
- improving social infrastructures responsible for providing privileges, and providing services and social assistance based on a targeted method and the principle of operation of “single window” system;
- reducing unemployment, improving the competitiveness of labour resources and increasing the population’s monetary income;

- strengthening the management of labour protection and improving working conditions, preventing accidents at work and occupational illness, and laying the foundations for labour productivity;
- reducing poverty to 10 percent.

Implementation of these actions depends on efforts to maintain a sustainable macro-economic environment as an important precondition for job provision. The demographic outlook for 2020 shows that the active population will increase over 28.4 percent from 2009. This requires expanding the labour-intensive sectors and establishing new sectors in the economy.

## **4.2. Development of science and education sectors**

Ensuring sustainable economic development, rationally using material and intellectual resources, developing effective forms of public administration, implementing the country's strategic goals for improving the standards of living of population and introducing national values all depend on developing human potential. In order to achieve these goals, the Government considers science and education as a vitally important national economic sector. In addition, normative legal frameworks are being developed and implemented to accelerate the reform process.

However, the weak institutional reform process and the inadequate use of available intellectual financial resources make it difficult to rehabilitate the science and education sectors, capitalize on science and technology achievements, achieve equal access to education, improve the quality of education and training in all stages of education, and provide economic sectors with qualified specialists who meet the labour market requirements.

Although public expenditure for the development of science and education enjoys an annual growth trend, it is not sufficient when compared to their realistic requirements.

In 2011, 0.1 and 4.5 percent of the GDP was dedicated to the development of science and education, respectively.

Analyses show that, in order to minimally satisfy the needs to maintain and develop the science and education sector, and taking into consideration the demographic factor, the annual share of GDP should be 3 percent for science and 5-5.5 percent for education by 2015.

### **4.2.1. Science**

Within the context of integrated cooperation with the global community, which develops and applies scientific and technical as well as state-of-the-art technological innovations in all activity areas, developing a healthy and creative society is the main prerequisite for sustainable economic development and improving standards of living.

The “Law on Innovative Activities” of the Republic of Tajikistan and the “Innovative Development Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020” are adopted and being implemented, which aim at stimulating scientific, technological and innovative activities, and developing the normative legal and infrastructural framework for innovative activities.

In order to apply more scientific achievements to production and to align priority scientific research with the national economic development goals, taking into consideration the indicators in the “Strategy on Science and Education of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2007-2015” and the “Innovative Development Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020”, studies are being carried out in national research institutions of vital importance. Research topics include: electric power engineering; the use of water resources; the processing of aluminium; the monitoring of seismic activity; technologies for processing cotton and other agricultural raw materials;

The national scientific potential is consolidated in 87 scientific institutions, including the Academy of Science, the Tajikistan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Tajikistan Education Academy, the Tajikistan Academy of Medical Sciences, and national institutes of higher education.

#### *4.2.1.1. Main strategic directions and priorities of science sector*

In the framework of this Strategy, the country's scientific potential is focused on the following main priorities: ***improving the efficiency of scientific and research projects, developing scientific innovation, and increasing the role of science in addressing the social and economic issues.***

***4.2.1.2. An analysis of the science sector shows that it faces the following basic challenges:***

- There is limited involvement of science sector in the development of national science and technology programmes aimed at resolving important social and economic development problems.
- There is relatively little research on the applied sciences (engineering, natural sciences, nanotechnology, biotechnology, genetic engineering, molecular biology) and the nature of other research subjects is not competitive with modern science and technology achievements.
- The financial resources earmarked for science development are inadequate; there is a lack of administering funds for innovation; and non-significance of the activities of the scientific institutions in attracting non-budget funds.
- There are insufficient material and technical supplies and equipment for the science sector, particularly, a low level of ICT and innovative infrastructure.
- There is a shortage of skilled professionals to meet today's requirements.
- There is an insufficient level of international cooperation in science and technology.

***4.2.1.3. Taking into consideration the goals of the Living Standards Improvement Strategy, the priorities of the National Development Strategy, as well as the current challenges in the science sector, this Strategy's objectives include the following:***

***4.2.1.3.1. Improving the normative legal framework to facilitate a shift towards scientific innovation***

To achieve this, it is necessary to improve the normative legal framework aimed at the further development of science and the implementation of technologies. First, actions related to scientific reform in line with the "Strategy on Science and Technology of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2015" should be carried out, and normative by-laws prepared to advance innovative activities within the framework of the "Innovative Development Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020". These actions would facilitate the integration of academic and applied sciences as well as institutes of higher education, introduce more scientific achievements into production, facilitate a shift towards scientific innovation and provide incentives to scientists to achieve results.

***4.2.1.3.2. Centralizing scientific competence and reallocating financial resources to priority research areas that contribute to national economic development***

- Practical concerns should be considered as well as bids and tenders for funding scientific and innovative projects and programmes. In order to effectively use financial resources, the number of scientific-research topics should be reduced in the future, and more funds should be allocated to the projects with an economic impact. Presently, over 350 topics are being investigated throughout the national scientific-research institutes that are not in line with the modern science and technology achievements. Furthermore, feasible scientific recommendations are needed to prevent the negative impacts of changes in the global economy.
- The effectiveness of scientific investigations in natural and engineering sciences should be improved, and effective ways of applying science and technology findings into production should be explored.
- In the agricultural sciences, new productive agricultural breeds should be selected, and biotechnology methods, innovative technologies in immunology, biochemistry and genetics, and biological methods for pest control should be applied; water resources should be used rationally for a more practical application to contribute to ensuring food security in the country.
- Creating favourable conditions for the science sector and attracting non-budget funds. As occurs in developed countries, up to 50 percent of financial resources should be allocated to carrying out scientific research and experimental activities for the effective use of funds. In cooperation with production entities, scientific-research institutions should implement more ad hoc projects.

#### *4.2.1.3.3. Improving the material and technical resources of the science sector*

The need has arisen to re-equip institutions, develop the information base in the science sector, and use the Internet through the deployment of state-of-the-art ICT. ICT centres should be established to strengthen the material and technical resources of scientific institutions and a modern scientific infrastructure should be set up. These issues should then be resolved through the implementation of this Strategy. The scope of activities performed in technology parks should be expanded, starting from the national institutes of professional higher education to the production process. This is necessary for strengthening the material and technical, as well as scientific and innovative foundations.

#### *4.2.1.3.4. Training highly qualified staff on the basis of international science and technology-*

Necessary actions are being taken to implement “Tajikistan’s Programme of Preparing Qualified Staff for 2009-2015”, approved by Government Decision No. 296 of 2 July 2008. This aims to improve and modernize the system for preparing highly specialized individuals and creating scientific capacity to resolve the country’s most important scientific and technological issues.

Also, the necessary actions will be taken to integrate academic and applied sciences with the scientific capacity of institutes of higher education and to improve the system for preparing highly qualified science students in post-graduate courses and doctoral programmes in foreign scientific institutions.

#### *4.2.1.4. The expected outcomes*

It is expected that the implementation of the above actions in the science sector within the framework of the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015” will create the normative legal framework for the further development of science and technology. In addition, scientific and innovative achievements will be applied to a greater extent in the national economy. Moreover, more funds will be earmarked for scientific and innovative projects and programmes, and scientific-research institutions will be connected to the Internet through the latest ICT and provided with highly qualified scientists.

### **4.2.2. Education**

In order to achieve the goals of the National Development Strategy, the Living Standards Improvement Strategy, and the “National Strategy for Education Development in the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2020”, the Government has declared education a valuable and vital sector. It is one of the priorities of the national social policy, which contributes to the enhancement and rational use of material and intellectual resources, the development of society’s creative potential, and ensures sustainable economic development and safe and decent living conditions of citizens. The transition to new economic relations has contributed to the development and reform of the education sector. In this context, a number of changes were implemented in the education system: the material and technical resources of educational institutions have been strengthened and favourable conditions created to improve the education sector. A number of normative legal documents were adopted during the effective strategy implementation period, which specified the state policy on the education sector. The state policy was primarily directed at renewing the education sector, ensuring equal access to education, resolving gender issues, improving the quality of education, and eliminating poverty through improved literacy.

The education management system in Tajikistan includes pre-school education institutions, secondary comprehensive education, supplementary education institutions (out-of-school learning), primary and secondary vocational education institutions (gymnasium, lyceum, colleges and technical school), and institutes of higher professional and post-graduate education.

Since non-state actors are not greatly involved in the education sector, the state plays a vital role.

#### *4.2.2.1. Main strategic direction and priorities set at the national level*

*4.2.2.1.1.* Revise the content of the educational curricula, especially in pre-school, secondary, primary and secondary vocational levels, teachers’ advanced training (taking into consideration the changes in age of education coverage, vocational training, skills building, etc.).

4.2.2.1.2. Re-structure of the systems in the education sector as well as the organizational and economic mechanisms: establish and develop new forms of pre-school education institutions and vocational centres; provide more choices of occupations, re-training, advanced training; and use new forms of funding for pre-school, vocational and other institutions.

4.2.2.1.3. Ensure equality in access to quality education (provision of textbooks, electronic facilities, the implementation of actions to support the representatives of national minorities and schoolchildren with disabilities, and the use of ICT and distance education methods in vocational education, modular education programmes, etc.).

4.2.2.2. *These main challenges emerge from an analysis of the education sector:*

- There is a need for teaching personnel and incomplete procedures for preparing the teaching staff.
- The infrastructure of pre-school education is outdated.
- The educational materials are outdated and dilapidated, particularly in institutions of primary and secondary vocational education.
- Children from poor families and vulnerable groups of the population have difficulty in accessing education.
- There are inadequate incentives for attracting girls to secondary comprehensive education.
- There is a limited involvement of the public in managing secondary comprehensive schools.
- There is insufficient funding for the education sector (low wages, shortage of funds to cover operational costs, utilities and other expenditures).

4.2.2.3. *The sector's tasks, main and priority measures in the framework of implementation of this Strategy:*

4.2.2.3.(1) *Revising the content of the educational curricula*

- Develop and apply standards for subjects in universal education (primary, 9 years and comprehensive education) as well as educational plans and programmes, and relevant teaching techniques and textbooks.
- Develop new textbooks and training facilities, and educational techniques in compliance with the changing content of education in order to increase access to education at all levels.
- Develop and publish teaching and methodological materials, and adapt and translate textbooks into the state language and languages of national minorities.
- Apply new education technologies aimed at developing competences.

4.2.2.3.(2) *Develop the material and technical infrastructures and facilities*

- Construct and restore pre-school education buildings and facilities.
- Construct new schools, rehabilitate schools under risk of collapse, finish incomplete buildings, and expand the operational schools to increase the number of students.
- Repair and restore the infrastructure of special education institutions, and gradually install solar batteries.
- Construct new buildings and restore operational buildings in the primary vocational education system, and strengthen their material and technical framework.
- Scale up the use of ICT in educational curricula as well as for the management of the education sector.

4.2.2.3.(3) *Capacity building*

- Revise the educational system to include pedagogical specializations and introduce training in integrated specializations.
- Improve the social and economic conditions of teachers.
- Scale up the use of ICT in education.

- Introduce new teaching specialized programmes such as teaching-psychology, teaching-speech pathology, special education and industrial training.
- Harmonize teaching standards with new general education priorities and technologies.
- Restructure the system of advanced training for teachers by converting it into individual registration and funding, and organize modular programmes.
- Develop and implement the mechanisms of applying credit and the modular system of advanced training for teachers.

#### *4.2.2.3.(4) Capitalizing on new financial mechanisms*

- Convert to a standard per capita funding for students at all levels of education level.
- Introduce funding from different sources, including joint public-private funding.
- Issue a state decree for preparing teaching staff and their placement based on competition.
- Promote enterprises that provide assistance to educational institutions and entities that enjoy all forms of property ownership.
- Stimulate the private sector for the development of education at all levels.

#### *4.2.2.4. Expected outcomes by 2015*

As a result of implementation of the planned measures, it is expected that coverage of pre-school children with educational programmes, ensuring equal access of young children to education, will be improved, and children from poor families and children with limited opportunities supported by the state. In addition, the professional capacity of educators and teaching staff of pre-school institutions will be improved. A new education system is being developed and educational content revised, which will contribute to developing and applying new subject standards and curricula. Furthermore, teaching techniques, textbooks and school children's vocational education will be improved and schools provided with necessary equipment. As part of implementing actions, an effective network of capacity building of teaching staff will be developed in line with vocational education standards by using ICT in the education and management process. This would aim at aligning the primary vocational education with labour market requirements. Also, the conditions will be created for expanding opportunities of accepting students into primary vocational education institutions.

The management system of the education sector will be improved with the aim of revising the education system and applying radical changes to its structure and content. In addition, the normative and methodological foundations will be reviewed as well as the infrastructure of national quality assurance system in education, licensing norms and provisions of warrants, and information and management system of the education sector.

### **4.3. Health care development and ensured improvement in health care**

Health care is one of the State's strategic objectives. The Government aims to: improve the quality and efficiency of health services; prevent infectious diseases; protect maternal and infantile health as well as their environment; promote healthy lifestyles; and resolve other relevant problems of the sector.

The following measures were adopted during the implementation period of the previously adopted Strategies: regulatory legislation on family medicine; medical insurance; the "National Strategy on the Population's Health for 2010-2020"; "the Strategic Plan for the Restoration of Health Care Institutions for 2011-2020"; the "National Programme to Prevent Professional Diseases for 2010-2015"; and similar legislation of national importance. The aim is to strengthen the state policy on health care, which will contribute to restoring and improving the healthcare sector's structure, increasing the number of primary medical aid services, and regulating the provision of healthcare services and social protection, particularly the State Programme to Ensure the Provision of Poor Families with Medical Assistance.

Moreover, state provisions were implemented to improve the current state of the sector's funding and to expand alternative forms of providing medical services.

However, *pari passu* with positive outcomes in the health care sector, there are challenges that impede the effectiveness of medical services, their accessibility, and their ability to respond to the population's needs. These include: the low level of funding allocated to the sector (2 percent of the GDP and 6.9 percent of the national budget); the incomplete mechanism for managing material and financial resources; the low qualifications level; low wages; the shortage of medical personnel; the few health care institutions only that are provided with modern medical equipment; and the current state of buildings and facilities. Funding should be not less than 9-10 per cent of the GDP to satisfy the requirements of health care institutions at the level of developed countries.

At the same time, due to numerous administrative barriers and insufficient state support, the network of private health care institutions is poorly evolving, yet they could support some of the government's responsibilities in providing medical services.

**4.3.1. The priorities of the sector's development are long-term,** as specified in this Strategy:

- Improve the quality, access and provision of effective health services to the population.
- Reduce infant and maternal mortality.
- Reduce the level of non-infectious diseases, and prevent and fight against infectious diseases such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), tuberculosis and infectious diseases controlled by vaccination.
- Facilitate private health sector development and improve the material and technical resources as well as health care staff capacity.

**4.3.2. Main challenges in the health care system within the framework of implementing the Living Standards Improvement Strategy**

- The incomplete management mechanism for the sector is incapable of providing health care services to the population and of effectively and adequately utilizing material and human resources.
- Funding sources are limited and their use is economically ineffective.
- There are limited possibilities for the private sector to provide health services.
- There is an unbalanced budgetary allocation to the health care sector in the regions.
- Advocacy activities are inadequate with respect to the fundamentals of promoting healthy lifestyles, including support to reproductive health, the protection of mothers and infants, and prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.
- There are increased indicators of unofficial expenditures incurred by the population compared to general expenditures of health sector (67 percent).

**4.3.3. Considering the priorities set in the National Development Strategy and current challenges in the health sector, the strategic tasks specified within the framework of implementing the Living Standards Improvement Strategy are as follows:**

**4.3.3.1. Increasing effectiveness of management system and increasing funding of the sector**

A series of actions are foreseen to improve the effectiveness of the sector's management and funding. These actions aim to: develop national budget indicators based on specifying sectoral priorities; improve the programme of state guarantees; transition to a comprehensive per capita funding scheme for first aid services provision; introduce new funding mechanisms in institutions that provide hospitalization services; and attract additional resources. Through the implementation of these actions, the effectiveness and transparency in the use of state resources will be enhanced, financial resources distributed by taking into consideration registered individuals in medical and preventive treatment facilities and regional/local specificities, an opportunity will be created to redistribute economized resources to improve activities.

**4.3.3.2. Improving infant and maternal health**

The following actions should be carried out to effectively improve the protection of infant and maternal health, a highly important objective in the health care sector

- Enhance the professional specialization of health care workers and improve material, technical and medicinal provision of first aid services, which is needed to ensure maternal care.
- Develop and implement policies on mothers' health and obstetric assistance at all levels of medical services provision.
- Carry out informational and educational campaigns on the issues of mothers' health.
- Provide midwifery and neonatal assistance.
- Organize public dialogue on reproductive health issues (including youth and women reproductive health), reproductive rights, and family planning.
- Develop and implement standards and policies for assessing the quality of the provision of family planning services.

#### *4.3.3.3. Providing health care institutions with qualified health care workers*

Provide health care institutions with qualified health care workers by: strengthening education and re-training the health care workforce; preparing physicians and nurses of family medicine during the period of pre-diploma, post-diploma and continued education of the health care workforce, assessment and review; integrating nationally important instructional planning into all educational programme curricula; and improving the policy on planning and managing personnel education and development, all of which will help eliminate the geographic and organizational imbalance and prevent a shortage of separate specialists.

#### *4.3.3.4. Fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases*

Fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases is a daily healthcare objective that requires taking immediate and prompt actions. Such actions focus on: raising the population's awareness on the prevention of infectious diseases; improving the sanitary and epidemiological control system of helminthiasis diseases and diseases controllable by vaccination; strengthening the activities of centres that relate to advocacy and the implementation of healthy lifestyle promotion programme. In addition, knowledge will be strengthened of specialists working in centres to fight against tropical diseases and of parasitology departments of the Sanitary and Hygienic Inspection Service to prevent helminthiasis and cover the population exposed to infections by applying new highly effective vaccines.

#### *4.3.3.5. Increasing the role of private health care institutions in health services*

This is one of the priorities of the health care sector because, together with public health care institutions, private medicine can perform numerous diagnostic and treatment actions and resolve problems faced by the public health care institutions. The development of private medicine creates healthy competition in the sector and contributes to: improving the level of provision of health care services; establishing new jobs; contributing to the state budget; and importing modern technologies for state-of-the-art diagnostics and treatment. For development of private medicine the Government will take measures to remove administrative barriers.

The private medical system is an integral part of the provision of health care services. It effectively perform duties and resolves issues that limit health care at the national and international levels.

#### **4.3.4. Expected outcomes**

Carrying out measures that focus on improving material and technical resources of the health sector, constructing or rebuilding preventive medicine institutions provided with modern diagnostic equipment, and procuring consumables and immunobiological product, as well as necessary educational and medical equipment allow to reduce the level of infectious diseases by 2015 and eliminate some infections that are controllable by vaccination.

#### **4.4. Provide the population with clean water and utilities services**

Clean water and utility services being efficient human development tools improve opportunities and self-consciousness of different strata of population, and assists in improving effectiveness health system, and improvement of population welfare.



The “Concept of the Housing and Utilities Services Reform for 2010-2025” was developed and adopted. The “Programme for Developing Housing and Communal Services in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2017” will be designed with the aim of implementing the requirements of the aforementioned Concept.

According to an assessment conducted by the *Housing and Utilities Services* (SUE), the population’s access to housing and communal services will be ensured with the following indicators: centralized water supply services will be provided to 87.3 percent of the urban population, 61.5 percent of the populations of townships and district centres, and 43.4 percent of the rural population; sewage system services are accessible to 80.0 percent of the urban population, 18.2 percent of the population of townships, and 0.2 percent of the rural population. Access to centralized services for the collection and disposal of daily solid waste is provided to 85.6 percent of the urban population, 67.3 percent of the population of townships, and 3.6 percent of the rural population.

#### ***4.4.1. Main strategic directions and priorities in providing population with clean water and utility services***

- Develop and adopt minimum standards of providing state-guaranteed clean drinking water and communal services.
- Develop and adopt a “Law on the Right to Clean Water and Communal Services”.
- It is necessary to oblige local governments and self-governance authorities in town settlements and rural areas to ensure the highest level of clean water and highest quality sewage system in local areas.
- The civil society should be involved in addressing the problems of clean water provision and the sewerage system.

#### ***4.4.2. Challenges of the sector***

According to the SUE assessment, most of the sector’s network and facilities are exhausted. In urban areas, 68.0 percent of water supply networks are operational, 7 percent are partly operational, and 25 percent are inoperable. In rural areas, these indicators make up 40 percent, 44 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Most of the facilities and equipment need to be rebuilt. Over 70 percent of the country’s townships lack a sewage system, and it poses a serious threat to public health, and in most cases causes an outbreak of epidemiological diseases and pollutes the environment.

The development of alternative forms to manage housing facilities is proceeding slowly. Only 130 companies have been established from 2009 to date, following the adoption of the Law on Maintaining Multi-storied Buildings and Condominium Companies, which represents less than 5 percent out of the total number of residents of multi-storied buildings.

#### ***4.4.3. Recommendations to address challenges in providing the population with clean water and provision of communal services***

- Attract investments to housing and communal service enterprises by making them joint-stock companies. In the first phase, the Government can have 25 percent of shares plus one.
- Installation of water metering equipment for all water users. Gradual review of tariffs for water users.
- Reconstruction of conduits, internal water supply networks and sewerage systems.
- Provide the sector with knowledgeable and professional specialists, organize re-training courses and increase the knowledge of leaders and engineers, as well as technical personnel of water supply and sewage systems.

#### ***4.4.4. Main (strategic) and priority tasks and actions in providing population with clean water, sanitation and provision of communal services that will be implemented in 2013-2015:***

- Reconstruct and develop engineering and communal infrastructure of cities and townships.
- Ensure implementation of “Programme on Supplying Population of the Republic of Tajikistan with Clean Drinking Water for 2008-2020” and Action Plan of the 10-year International Action “Water for Life” for 2005 – 2015.

- Organize favourable conditions to attract private investments, ensure state support for the development of housing and communal services, and improve the sector’s technical capacity.
- Apply a series of actions to break up the monopoly of the sector, organize service markets and develop competitiveness through attracting small- and medium-scale enterprises.
- Improve the social protection system, regulate the system of provision of privileges, and strengthen the targeted use of funds;
- Increase the institutional capacity of the sector and increase consumption of housing and communal services.

***4.4.5. Expected outcomes by 2015 in providing population with clean water, sanitation and provision of communal services:***

- reform in sector’s management system commissioned and its normative legal framework organized.
- improved housing and communal services for population.
- the output of engineering systems is more efficient and more reliable, and is restored (for safe use) and life and housing facilities improved.
- actions are implemented to update management and develop competition, regulate tariffs, develop market relations and draft contractual agreements on the provision of housing and communal services.
- mechanisms are set up for attracting non-budget funds to develop and reform housing and communal services.
- conditions are created for effective operations of housing and communal services that are financially robust, reducing material expenditures and improve accountability for the quality of services.

**4.5. Ensure environmental stability and sustainable development**

One of the main objectives underlying today’s government policy is to reduce poverty based on the effective use of the natural resources; resolve environmental issues; and ensure environmental stability, all of which will lead to sustainable development.

Accordingly, actions are regularly taken, and sectoral legal normative documents on environmental security and protection issues are being regularly adopted that assist in resolving current challenges of the sector.

Nevertheless, environmental stability and its sustainable development are still not being ensured, and the issue related to environmental stability persists.

***4.5.1. Main strategic development goals and priorities in ensuring environmental stability and sustainable development***

- Improve legislation as well as by-laws to ensure environmental stability and sustainable development, and on the protection of atmospheric air, water and land, which comply with internationally agreed requirements and standards.
- Organize and manage the processing of domestic and industrial waste, and apply modern technologies for processing wastes and low-waste technologies.
- Mitigate deforestation and restore forests that were cut as a result of the 2007-2008 energy crisis.
- Design and implement sectoral and regional programmes for environmental stability in the country and in Central Asia.
- Promote environmental cooperation in Central Asia.
- Restore water supply networks, construct new drainage systems with the aim of reducing the water table, and prevent soil salinization.
- Strengthen embankment works for preventing the negative impact of natural disasters.

- Forecast the impact of natural disasters on the national economy and environmental stability.
- Improve arable land and fields suitable for farming activity through clearing antipersonnel mines and explosive remnants of war, and guarantee safe access to them;

#### ***4.5.2. Current challenges in ensuring environmental stability and sustainable development:***

- Arable land is deteriorating and is not suitable for cultivation as a result of erosion, pollution, salinization, bogging, the increase the level of the water table, and deforestation, etc. These factors lead to structural modification of the soil, namely, quantitative and qualitative pattern changes in soil type, and it negatively effects environmental stability.
- Access to new lands, cutting forests, and non-compliance with the regulations on the use of pastureland have led to reduced sustainability of the natural mountain environment, thus intensifying anthropic condition.
- The result of man-made pressure on mountain ecosystems is reflected in changing in the general condition of mountain plants, including rare healing plants, land degradation, as well as extinction of useful plants replaced by weeds. All of these factors cause intensified deterioration of biodiversity and lead to desertification.
- The collection of herbs and their sale abroad are not carried out in an organized manner. The licensing process and registration of herbs can regulate herb harvest and in case of introducing material incentives can provide the mountainous populations with additional source of income. On the other hand its implementation is one of the priority goals of the National Development Strategy, it strengthens the protection and management of biodiversity and environmental systems.
- The pollution of the water resources is another concern, with regards to household, industrial and agricultural wastewater volumes. The volume of agricultural wastewaters exceed the specified standard (i.e. 3.3 to 4.1 km<sup>3</sup>). The volume of pesticides, nitrate and phosphate in drainage and sewage waters also exceeds the norm (up to 25 percent nitrogen, 5 percent phosphate, 4 percent pesticides).
- Air pollution in manufacturing centres and urban areas is one of the challenges to environmental safety. Main atmospheric air pollutants are the large industrial enterprises and transportation facilities. According to official information, the number of motor vehicles increased by 125 percent in Dushanbe alone in the last five years, 80 percent of which are vehicles that greatly exceeded their service life. Presently, inspection by the concerned authorities with respect the emission of wastes and quality inspection of technical facilities for environmental compliance is insufficient.
- There are number of challenges in waste management in the country: the waste-processing sector is weakly developed; current waste collection and disposal sites do not fully meet sanitary requirements. Low-waste technology and waste-processing technology are used less. The majority of companies and organizations do not pay necessary attention to issue of improving management of industrial wastes that results in inflicting negative effect to environment.

Climate change is another challenge in Tajikistan. Commissioned research studies (the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) forecast an annual temperature increase of 1.8°C to 2.9°C in Tajikistan from 2012 to 2050.

If forecasts are correct, the climate change will effect the following areas:

- a reduction of the glacial layer and water resources;
- drought and a shortage of water for agriculture;
- an increased number of natural disasters;
- health problems for the population.

#### ***4.5.3. Recommendations for addressing the challenges in Ensuring environmental stability and sustainable development for 2013-2015***

- Implement structural reform of the state authorities in environmental protection and environmental stability.

- Implementation of obligations in the framework of international conventions on environment that the Republic of Tajikistan ratified, as well as ensuring implementation of strategy and national plans on protection of natural biodiversity, climate change, struggle against desertification and other national and regional programmes.
- Ensure a waste management system and use advanced waste processing technologies.
- Reduce the main pollution sources of water resources used in communal, industrial and agricultural sectors.
- Attract domestic and foreign investments for environmental stability and sustainable development.
- Implement the “Disaster Risks Reduction Strategy for period of 2010-2015”
- Ensure capacity development and implementation of mine action programme aimed at reducing the risks of mines and explosive remnants of war.

***4.5.4. Main (strategic) and priority tasks and actions to be implemented in 2013-2015 in the field of Ensuring environmental stability and sustainable development:***

- Improve and coordinate laws and regulations concerning environmental protection and environmental stability that comply with international requirements and standards.
- Develop and use a single normative, methodological document on water quality by taking into consideration international requirements.
- Develop methods to treat collector and drainage waters, bearing in mind the possibility of recycling.
- Disseminate information on the use of low-waste water irrigation and water-cleaning technology at the national level.
- Improve the system of payments for using water resources and penalties for pollution and damage caused to water resources.
- Rehabilitate the current system and construct new drainage for decreasing the level of underground waters and prevent repeated soil salinization.
- Develop a mechanism of conducting obligatory assessment of impact on the environment and put in place environmental verification of all prospective construction facilities as well as newly irrigated land areas.
- Introduce a monitoring system to commission an assessment on desertification trends and its impact on the environment, and support a sustainable adaptation mechanism to combat desertification.
- Make an inventory of waste disposal sites.
- Organize a system of collection and disposal of solid daily wastes, including by taking into account technologies that process waste for generating electricity.
- Develop a monitoring system for the transportation of polluting agents and improve the waste monitoring system.
- Strengthen the technical framework of the Committee for Environmental protection and the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence by attracting domestic and foreign capital;
- Prepare specialists in this sector;
- Take into consideration issues of environmental protection and disasters risks reduction in development of all programmes.

***4.5.5. Expected outcomes by 2015 in Ensuring environmental stability and sustainable development:***

- mechanisms will be set up for attracting non-budget funds for the development and ensuring of environmental stability.
- the environmental balance, enrichment of plant resources and increasing the number of rare animals, and prevention of environmental degradation cases will be ensured;

- climatology specialists will be prepared; meteorological stations will be provided with state-of-the-art equipment.

#### **4.6. Ensure gender equality**

1. This is one of the strategic policy goals of the Government; the responsible authorities are actively involved in: training on gender issues to civil servants; providing information and advisory services to women and their family members; encouraging girls to pursue education; providing women and girls with vocational training, improving their access to health care, their inclusion in economic affairs and their employment; enhancing their rights and improving social services; and preventing prostitution and similar social problems among women and girls, as well as family breakdown.

With the aim of driving the implementation process for the state policy on gender while implementing the “Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2012”, the “National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020”, the “State Programme for Preparing Gender Specialists and Supporting Women’s Employment for 2012-2015” were adopted and are being implemented. Women’s position and image in the public administration will improve through the implementation of these important documents. By the end of 2011, there were 4,493 active women in different public positions (24.8 percent of total positions). As a result of implementing Presidential Grants, by 2011, 2,500 women were provided with permanent jobs and 840 women were provided with temporary employment. In addition, the legal, entrepreneurial and business awareness of 18,918 women was strengthening this period. These projects targeted a total of over 21,000 women over the 2007-2012 period.

##### ***4.6.1. With the aim of improving the implementation of gender policy in this strategy, the following main and priorities of gender equality development are specified at the national level:***

- Increase woman’s role in country’s political and social life.
- Increase the level of education, employment and role of women in the labour market.
- Improve maternal health.
- Prevent violence against women.
- Reduce obsolete gender stereotypes that impede women’s development.
- Support the development of rural women and labour migrant families.
- Create economic and social opportunities for women with disabilities and caregivers of disabled people in their own families.

##### ***4.6.2. Current challenges***

- the child and youth drop-outs, including girls who represent the majority;
- too little attention paid to understanding the consequences of gender inequality in society by employees of various society structures;
- a shortage of jobs and lack of a decent salary for undereducated women, labour migrants’ wives, women with disabilities, and caregivers of disabled family members;
- insufficiency of financial possibilities for women’s entrepreneurship development, particularly among rural women;
- gender inequality in government and non-government structures and in entrepreneurship throughout diverse regions of the country;
- insufficiency of legal, cultural and modern economic knowledge;
- the impact of superstition on the population, particularly on women;
- the increased breakup of young families and the abandonment of women and underage children;

- increased violence against women;
- limited opportunities for businesswomen and tradeswomen in regional markets.

***4.6.3. Taking into consideration the identified priorities and with the aim of addressing challenges and achieving the desired results, the following tasks and actions will be implemented during the period of 2013-2015:***

- Determine the number of teenagers who dropped out of school and organize informal education for them, particularly for women;
- Introduce gender courses in advanced training curriculum of all structures, and widely advocate progressive ideas and the national gender policy through mass media.
- Create jobs and self-employment opportunities, and establish entrepreneurship activities through the allocation of small grants by the state authorities in provinces and cities to labour migrants' wives, disabled women and caregivers of disabled family members.
- Establish a state institution responsible to the Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of a gender policy.
- Increase the role and impact of structural institutional mechanisms to promote new initiatives for enhancing women's position.
- Expand joint programmes and projects of public organizations and political parties for enhancing the legal culture of women and men, and promote women to leading positions of political parties.
- Establish temporary modern shelters for women exposed to violence and their underage children.
- Assess women's entrepreneurship activities aimed at reducing poverty and setting up free trade zones.

***4.6.4. Expected outcome for 2013-2015***

- a state institution is established to commission the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of gender policy with the participation of representatives from public organizations;
- the role and impact of institutional mechanisms for promoting new initiatives aimed at enhancing women's positions are strengthened;
- the capacities of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs (CWFA) under the Government of Tajikistan strengthened as well as those of employees of ministries and offices who are responsible for implementing the gender policy;
- the mechanisms of state guarantees are implemented for ensuring true equality of men and women according to the Tajikistan Law On Ensuring Equal rights and Opportunities for Men and Women the scope of social cooperation is widened among state institutional mechanisms and public organizations;
- joint programmes and projects of public organizations and political parties are expanded, which aim at enhancing the legal culture of women and men, and promoting women to occupy leading positions of political parties.
- establishing gender indicators in state statistics;
- women's representation in leading positions of state authorities and their participation in addressing important state problems are increased;
- the level of women's legal and political culture is increased;
- women's self-employment is facilitated, and their share in individual entrepreneurship as well as small- and medium-sized enterprises is increased;
- centres for re-training business women are organized and adjusted;
- the national legislation aimed at women's entrepreneurship development is improved;
- rural women's access to land is expanded and their entrepreneurship activities are developed;

- women’s competitiveness is strengthened in the labour market, including that of business-women and managers of dehqan farms;
- gender inequality in access of boys and girls, women and men to different levels of education is eliminated;
- women’s and men’s access to health care services is expanded;
- society is active in the prevention of violence against women and assists victims of violence;
- family values are promoted, which contributes to a healthy development of the new generation.
- the population’s awareness is raised on legal and reproductive health issues and women and men’s reproductive health is ensured.

The implementation of actions recommended in the strategy for 2013-2015 allows the gradual implementation the Government’s policy on gender equality issues, increasing the number of women engaged in public administration structures as well as economically active women, and resolving other existing challenges.

#### **4.7. Improve demographic projection and planning**

Highlighting of population issue in the mid-term and long-term strategies provides a favourable ground for fostering sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and emergence of middle class, as well as improving living standards of population.

Achieving sustainable development of human potential includes such elements as per capita income, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, longevity, reproductive right and reproductive health, poverty reduction and emergence of middle class, sustainable development of environment, food and consumption security, supplying population with drinking water, improving sanitary conditions, etc. and has close connection with population, its growth rate, as well as its geographical location. The state demographic policy (at national and local levels) is based on historical growth rate and current growth rate of population.

Demographic projection is an important part of demographic policy, its other parts, such as family planning, reproductive health and reproductive right, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women, etc. are highlighted in other divisions of the social section of this Strategy.

Demographic policy in general is goal-oriented work on population. Population is one of the most important factors that has a strongest impact on the national economic development. It is not possible to promote demographic policy without making use of modern population forecasting methods based on statistical demographic data. Demographic forecasting is one of the important components of long-term social and economic planning; without it, it is impossible to plan any economic and social sector. Forecasting the number of population based on gender and age is extremely important to make viable decisions at the national and local levels.

For leading and institutional strengthening of demographic policy a “Programme for the Implementation of the State Demographic Policy Concept of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2003-2015” was developed and adopted.

According to commissioned analyses the population of the country has increased by 23 per cent during 2000-2010 period and the national demographic growth during a long-term period remains high. The population of the country is young, individuals under age of 15 accounts for more than 35% of population and approximately 70% are individuals up to age of 30. Development and implementation of a good policy on development of human potential and human resources has an important significance in the country, where young generation constitutes the major part of population.

Effective implementation of a demographic policy would allow to increase the general per capita income, decrease the poverty level and provide a favourable foundation for increase of the middle class. Improvement of demographic projection and planning contributes to analysis of labour market and projection of external labour migration, and consequently will contribute to addressing one of the main tasks, in the framework of the second priority of the “National Strategy on Labour Migration of Citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan to Foreign Countries for period of 2011-2015”.

Implementation of an effective demographic policy and building capacities of concerned bodies in demographic forecasting, developing budgets at different levels while considering population growth all create opportunities for the targeted use of the budget and lays a sustainable foundation for introducing addressed social assistance.

#### **4.7.1. Main goals and priorities of the sector's development**

- an improved sectoral and regional outlook based on using modern models of demographic perspective and complete statistical framework;
- results-driven management of demographic trends, regulation of process of labour migration and labour market analysis ;
- regulation of demographic trends;
- an effective use of demographic changes in decision-making processes.

#### **4.7.2. Current challenges**

As a result of analysis of situation in the sector the following challenges are identified:

4.7.2.1. The low level of specialists' knowledge in the use of statistical information and lack of experience in demographic forecasts; they do not use statistical data in the following cases:

- when developing the country's jamoat, district, city and province development plans;
- when forecasting the number of population and forecasting labour resources, forecasting the number of labour migrants and analysis of market demand for labour force inside and outside the country;
- when constructing sufficient number of health care facilities and shortage of health care workers;
- when predicting the number of school-age and pre-school children as well as teachers;
- when training specialists of different specialisations at secondary education institutions and universities of the country depending on actual demand of labour market inside and outside the country;
- when constructing an adequate number of schools and pre-school institutions;
- when creating the necessary infrastructure;
- when organizing new jobs in diverse economic sectors;
- when developing the budget and necessary funding in sectors of economy;
- when forecasting the level of unemployment.

4.7.2.2. Further, the mutual feedback system between the statistics bodies is incomplete, and there is a lack of interministerial cooperation and mutual interaction on processing and analysing demographic data and their use for designing development plans in the local communities.

4.7.2.3. Finally, there is a lack of information sources on changes in the labour market according to demographic trends.

#### **4.7.3. Recommendations for addressing challenges for 2013-2015**

- Design a training module on the use of data on the population census and housing.
- Train and provide refresher courses to specialists of ministries and agencies on using demographic data when designing sectoral and local development plans and programmes.
- use demographic census data when designing development plans. (1) forecasting the development of separate sectors of economy; (2) segregating the population by age (employable age, under the employable, and over the employable age) and gender; (3) create new jobs; (4) forecasting the number of labour migrants and analysis of market demand for labour force inside and outside the country; (5) training specialists of different specialisations at secondary and higher education institutions of the country depending on actual demand of labour market inside and outside the country; (6) forecasting needs in the number of health care workers and for education workers; (7) the number of schools and healthcare institutions needed; (8) developing economic sectors, districts, cities and provinces.



- Use demographic data for reducing consequences (risks) of all kinds of disasters;
- Design budgets for different levels taking into consideration actual demand of economy and demographic trends.
- Develop population employment programmes as well as programmes for training specialists in consideration of demographic trends and based on real domestic and foreign labour market demands.

#### **4.7.4. Main tasks, actions and priorities of the sector**

The following tasks aim at ensuring effective implementation of demographic policy:

- Improve the use of demographic data, and introduce conducting quarterly analysis of the labour market including the use of the results of population census and housing stock, calculations based on the class, age, gender, region, etc., when designing strategic papers as well as development plans and programmes at all levels.
- Improve the public administration system in compliance with market economy principles through analysis and forecasting economic development while taking into consideration population growth rate.

#### **4.7.5. Expected outcomes**

Implementation of expected actions in demographic policy and use of statistical data in the designing of plans and programmes at all government levels allows to achieve the following outcomes:

- The public administration system is improved in the demographic policy direction through building professional capacity of civil servants on demographic forecasting, and foundations are laid for the targeted use of state budget at all state government levels.
- Based on experience acquired, when performing their duties, specialists from relevant ministries and agencies and their sub-divisions as well as employees of scientific institutions use methods of predicting the population, manpower, the number of pupils and students, the number of labour migrants, analysis of market demand for labour force inside and outside the country, training specialists of different specialisations at professional secondary and higher educational institutions of the country depending on actual demand of labour market inside and outside the country, and the number of health care and education workers.
- Relevant ministries and agencies use accurate demographic data for reducing consequences (risks) of all kinds of disasters;
- Concerned ministries and agencies use the demographic data for constructing the necessary number of schools, pre-school and healthcare institutions, infrastructure, create new jobs in various economic sectors, design the budget and estimate requirements for funding economic sectors.
- The use of demographic statistical data and demographic forecasting is generally improved in the decision-making process, and mutual feedback is improved among statistical structures, ministries and agencies.

## CHAPTER V. MANAGING THE PROCESS OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

### 5.1. Funding sources and procedures to implement the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015”

Achieving priorities, implementing tasks and actions, and meeting indicators specified in this Strategy require certain resources.

The main funding sources for implementation of this Strategy include the state budget, external assistance, foreign direct investments and other sources. Most of funding of the Strategy will come from the state budget. For implementation of the main projects on development of infrastructure and completion of structural reforms the state budget resources will be replenished by external assistance that will be provided to Tajikistan by international organizations and bilateral donors.

The main principles of attracting and using financial resources of this Strategy are as follows:

Orientation towards long-term development

The Government sets specific goals of social, economic and political stability and is taking substantial steps to implement objectives that ensure long-term development. This will result in long-term investments, support in private sector development and the sustainable foundations for the activities of the social and economic sectors.

Real opportunities

The funding section of the Strategy is based on assessing the real opportunities for mobilizing national resources, attracting external aid and foreign direct investments. It will also rely on the country's potential to effectively and beneficially use the volume of resources allocated for its implementation.

Prioritization of expenditure.

An important direction of the policy is an effective implementation of the strategy and increasing the rational use of resources and their centralization.

#### *Macro-economic indicators for 2013 and basic parameters for 2014-2015*

Indicators	Measurement unit	2013	Forecast parameters	
			2014	2015
<b><i>Section I. Macro-economic indicators</i></b>				
Number of resident population (average annual)	In 1,000	8,129	8,305	8,482
GDP in current prices	TJS million	42,100	48,200	54,700
Growth rate in constant prices	Percentage compared to previous year	107.4	107.5	107.5
Per capita GDP	Somonis	5,179	5,804	6,449
	US dollars	1,057	1,175	1,295
Consumer Price Index (inflation rate)	Average annual percentage	9.0	7.5	7.0
National currency exchange rate (against US\$1)	Somonis	4.9	4.94	4.98
<b><i>Industry</i></b>				
Volume of industrial products in current prices	TJS million	11,987	13,013	14,001
Growth rate in constant prices	Percentage compared to the previous year	107.4	106.1	105.6

Indicators	Measurement unit	2013	Forecast parameters	
			2014	2015
<b><i>Agriculture</i></b>				
Total volume of agricultural products in current prices	TJS million	17,695	18,713	19,387
Growth rate with comparative prices	Percentage compared to the previous year	106.5	107.0	107.2
<b><i>Transport</i></b>				
Transportation representing all types of transportation facilities	Million tonnes	63.0	65.9	68.2
Passenger transportation representing all types of transportation facilities	Million passengers	547.8	569.1	588.5
<b><i>Consumer market</i></b>				
Circulation of retail goods in current prices	TJS million	10,730	12,705	15,058
Growth rate with baseline prices	Percentage compared to last year	110.6	111.3	110.5
Cost of paid services for the population in current prices	TJS million	9,582	11,303	13,339
Growth rate in constant prices	Percentage compared to the previous year	110.5	110.5	110.5
<b><i>Foreign economic activities</i></b>				
Foreign trade circulation – total	US\$ million	4,880	5,230.5	5,601.2
including: Export	US\$ million	1,450	1,537.3	1,634.1
Import	US\$ million	3,430	3,693.2	3,967.1
<b><i>Main types of export resources</i></b>				
Electricity	million kilowatt/h	400	450	500
	US\$ thousand	9,040	10,200	11,300
Primary aluminium	Thousand tonnes	355.1	374.5	397.0
	US\$ million	882	886.5	897.2
Cotton fibre	Thousand tonnes	89	88	80
	US\$ million	202	204	210
Vegetables and fruits	Thousand tonnes	340	350	380
	US\$ million	105.8	109.0	118.3
<b><i>Main types of import resources</i></b>				
Alumina	Thousand tonnes	600	<b>620</b>	<b>850</b>
	US\$ million	316.8	<b>317.4</b>	<b>435.0</b>
Natural gas	Million m <sup>3</sup>	200	200	200
	US\$ million	53.8	53.8	53.8
Fluid gas	Thousand tonnes	58.0	60	63
	US\$ million	41.2	42.6	44.7
Oil products	Thousand tonnes	700	730	750
	US\$ million	710.5	740.9	761.3
Wheat	Thousand tonnes	461	470	480
	US\$ million	119.4	121.7	124.3
Flour	Thousand tonnes	391	398	400
	US\$ million	136.4	136.8	136.8

Indicators	Measurement unit	2013	Forecast parameters	
			2014	2015
<b><i>Investment activity</i></b>				
Fixed capital representing all funding sources taking into account foreign investments	TJS million	7,343	8,638	8,667
In term of GDP	Percent	17.4	17.9	15.8
including, on account of state budget funds	TJS million	2,144.1	2,586	1,667
Foreign investments (loans, grants and direct investments)	US\$ million	1,764	2,497	2,204
<b><i>Section II. Main indicators of economic sectors' development</i></b>				
<b><i>Manufacture of the most important industrial products</i></b>				
Electricity	Million kW/h	18,600	19,927	20,432.0
Oil, considering gas condensate	Thousand tonnes	29	29.1	29.4
Coal	Thousand tonnes	236	245	267
Primary aluminium	Thousand tonnes	370.2	390	412
Cement	Thousand tonnes	465	537	609
Cotton fibre	Thousand tonnes	115.9	120	125
Cotton thread	Thousand tonnes	13.6	14.7	15.7
Ready-made cotton materials	Million m <sup>2</sup>	23.9	25,1	26.2
Conserved fruits and vegetables	Million standard bottles	83.1	87.9	93.3
<b><i>Production of main agricultural goods</i></b>				
Cereals	Thousand tonnes	1,196	1,208	1,224
including: Wheat	Thousand tonnes	745	770	777
Cotton	Thousand tonnes	406.5	410.4	416.6
Potato	Thousand tonnes	1,001	1,027	1,049
Vegetables	Thousand tonnes	1,299	1,325	1,351
Fruits	Thousand tonnes	290	305	315
Grape	Thousand tonnes	171.5	181.1	186.7
Cattle and poultry (with live weight)	Thousand tonnes	157	160	164
Milk	Thousand tonnes	760	766	776
<b><i>Section III. Indicators of the development of the social sector</i></b>				
Enrolment of students to institutes of higher professional education	student	32,825	34,000	35,060
including, financed through the state budget	student	12,900	13,500	14,000
Enrolment of students to foreign institutes of higher professional education	student	2,558	2,750	2,910
including, financed through the state budget	student	73	100	100
Enrolment of students to secondary vocational training institutions	student	15,000	15,550	18,010
including, financed through the state budget	student	10,916	10,350	10,610
Enrolment of students to primary vocational training institutions	student	15,081	15,503	15,968
including, financed through the state budget	Person	12,276	12,633	13,026
Funding for undertaking scientific-research and experimental activities financed through the state budget resources	TJS million	72.3	78.0	85.0

Indicators	Measurement unit	2013	Forecast parameters	
			2014	2015
Funding geological and prospecting activities financed through the state budget resources	TJS million	23.4	26.3	27.2
Funding cartographic and geodesic activities financed through the state budget resources	TJS million	2.2	2.4	2.9
<b>Population employment</b>				
Economically active population	In Thousand people	2,254	2,277	2,301
Population employed in economic sectors	Thousand people	2,199	2,230	2,252
Number of jobs to be created	Thousand people	125	126	128

*Allocation of credit funds of the "State Investment Programme, Grants and General Construction for 2013-2015 period" based on sectors*

*(US\$ thousand)*

Sector	2013	2014	2015	Total for 2013-2015 period
Management of Economy	9 000,00	12 538,00	12 695,00	34 233,00
Agriculture	15 242,00	4 707,00	4 000,00	23 949,00
Irrigation and rural water supply	8 850,00	101 900,00	151 505,00	262 255,00
Water supply and drainage	28 009,00	43 627,00	53 600,00	125 236,00
Environment	1 182,00	155,00	-	1 337,00
Energy	92 184,00	667 520,00	702 490,00	1 462 194,00
Transportation	368 242,00	739 216,00	707 833,00	1 815 291,00
Education	7 033,00	31 423,00	50 021,00	88 477,00
Health	9 618,00	16 900,00	21 744,00	48 262,00
Multi-sector and other sectors	-	2 200,00	8 800,00	11 000,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>539 360,00</b>	<b>1 620 186,00</b>	<b>1 712 688,00</b>	<b>3 872 234,00</b>

The projects included in the framework of the Programme are mostly directed to infrastructure, including energy and transport, and in the next three years they account for USD3,277.5 million or 84.64 per cent of total amount of the Programme. At present the main projects in these sectors that are funded through preferential credits, and are in process of implementation, are included. Up-to-date infrastructure facilitates the development of all sectors, access to world market and development of private sector.

A total of USD262.0 million or 6.8 per cent of funds will be directed to social sectors, including education, health, water supply and sewerage system.

The projects in agriculture, irrigation and rural water supply account for USD286,2 million or 7,4% of total funds.

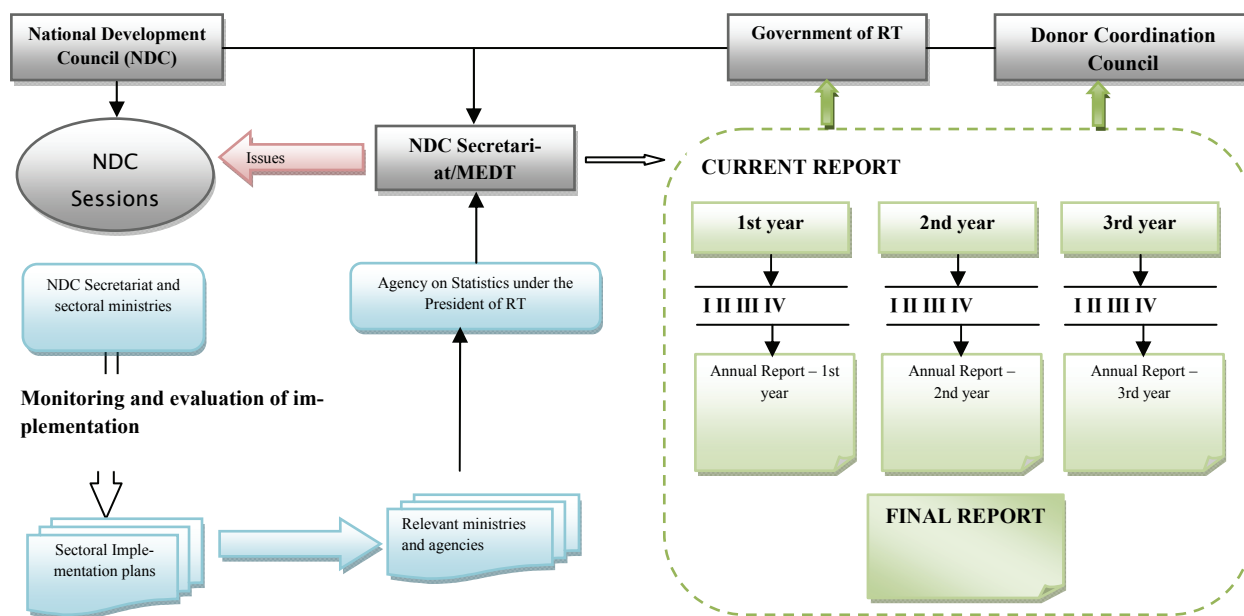
For implementation of actions the following information on needed funds and its allocation by separate sectors are proposed in the action matrix of this Strategy.

#	SECTIONS	FUNDING OF ACTION MATRIX							
		FUNDING US\$ million				FUNDING TJS million			
		Needs	GOT funding	TDP funding	Balance	Needs	GOT funding	TDP funding	Balance
1	Functional section	26,61	3,00	20,00	3,61	597,38	7,93	156,30	433,15

2	Economic activity section	3468,78	301,20	1141,40	2026,18	552,76	232,48	224,72	95,56
3	Social section	94,46	5,85	78,37	10,24	413,76	320,52	73,19	20,05
4	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3589,96</b>	<b>310,05</b>	<b>1239,77</b>	<b>2040,03</b>	<b>1563,90</b>	<b>560,93</b>	<b>454,21</b>	<b>548,76</b>
5	<b>Proportion in percentage</b>	100	8,5	34,5	57,0	100,0	36,0	29,0	35,0

*\*This table does not include funding of those actions, the funding needs of which have not been identified.*

### Management of Strategy Implementation



## 5.2. Monitoring and evaluation of the «Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015»

The main objective underlying the M&E of the “Livelihood Improvement Strategy the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2015” is to provide an independent, transparent, result-oriented assessment. To this end the participation of Majlisi Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of Tajikistan, the government authorities, ministries and agencies, local self-governance authorities of townships and villages, civil society and development partners of Tajikistan is needed.

The National Development Council under the President and its membership was established pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 355 of 19 December 2007 and its Regulations approved. This Council includes representatives from Government, Majlisi Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of RT (lower chamber of the parliament) and civil society. The National Development Council has established a general Reform Strategy with the aim to ensure cooperation between the state authorities, the private sector and civil society for implementing provisions of the “National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015” and the mid-term strategies.

The monitoring and evaluation of the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015” will be completed by coordination of MEDT according to Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under №216 of May 2, 2008.

The monitoring and evaluation of the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015” will be completed by MEDT jointly with relevant ministries and agencies and reports on implementation of actions and indicators of the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015” will be presented to the Government of Tajikistan every six months and every year.

The tasks of the monitoring and evaluation of this Strategy are as follow:

1. Ensure implementation of actions of this Strategy for achieving national development goals;
2. Involve all groups and strata of the society in M&E of implementation of this Strategy;

3. Ensure proper and rational use of internal and external resources, ensure independent and transparent evaluation and results orientation;
4. Develop specific statistical reporting models for evaluation of results of implementation of quantitative actions;
5. Identify priority tasks and actions in the process of implementation of this Strategy on annual basis.

The monitoring report of the Strategy and evaluation of activities and recommendations on improving development process will be discussed by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan with participation of Tajikistan development partners in the framework of sessions of the National Development Council under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Majlisi Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli (The Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan ensures the legality of actions specified in this Strategy in its compliance with national strategic objectives and priorities.

The system of information collection ensures cohesion of requirements related to the accuracy of information, which is important for management decision making and saves on public resources in obtaining this information. Information collection will be improved on the national standard of living, the poverty rate and the middle-class.

The main source of information for M&E will be the data from Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and relevant ministries and agencies. At the same time using the results of expert surveys on methodology of data collection by participants of the M&E system will play an important role. The Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan will develop specific reporting models for structures of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and for non-governmental organization in this process.

The duties and roles of the local authorities in the regions in terms of the M&E system include: organizing data collection on the implementation of state programmes within their relevant territories; and analysing the implementation process of national priorities in the regions; and developing relevant recommendations for sectoral ministries and agencies.

The involvement of civil society in performing the M&E of the Strategy will be inclusive and comprehensive. Local self-governing bodies of town settlements and rural areas play an important role in the monitoring process – they are involved in Strategy implementation and provide information on how to adopt it and address problems at the local level. Access of entire population to the results of the Strategy's M&E, collection of recommendations from citizens and organizations, and feedback by civil society on all aspects of policy and practice of Strategy implementation will be provided to the public. Civil society organizations will conduct research on the Strategy's challenges, particularly those related to the topics not included in the official statistics.

The procedure for reporting the results of the Strategy's implementation in the regions will be as follows: the relevant structures of the local authorities shall submit sectoral reports to sectoral ministries and agencies. Sectoral ministries shall summarize the reports received within the competence of their own sector and submit finalized reports to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, where all information on the Strategy implementation will be centralized and analysed.

The M&E system will be adequately funded through the state budget. Moreover, mobilizing donor funds in capacity-building training and setting up the M&E system are desirable. Donors' efforts in the development of civil society potential in the M&E process will be supported.

Jointly with donor organizations, the Government is undertaking a set of actions to develop an effective M&E system, including:

- establishing and strengthening the necessary structures for performing M&E in ministries, agencies and the regional government;
- training specialists in M&E;
- improving necessary aspects for having an effective system and improving the Strategy results.

## Action Matrix of the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015”

Goals	Objectives	Final result indicators	Actions	Implementing agency	Legal grounds / Total need for funding	Funding in million somonis	
						GoT	DP
<b>I. FUNCTIONAL AREA: REINFORCING DEVELOPMENT BACKGROUNDS</b>							
<b>1.1 Improve Public Administration</b>							
1. To organize general management for effective national development	1.1. To identify a separate structural unit in EOPon management of public administration, reform process, implementation of development strategies and programs	1.1.1. Separate unit regulating public administration, coordination and ensuring implementation of reform is established	1.1.1.1. A legal body with specified mandate of authorities identified in EOP RT, regulations about an independent body for regulating public administration, reform process, implementation of development strategy and programs is developed and improved. 1.1.1.2. Specify cooperation directions among development and reform structures and National Development Council. 1.1.1.3. Coordination of public administration reform with the reform of other sectors. Expand the practice of MEDT on local strategic planning (provinces, cities and districts, <i>jamoats</i> )	GoT			
	1.2. To restore/introduce single principle for regulating development objectives and priorities as well as programs and plans	1.2.1 Single trend/attitude to systematize development objectives and priorities as well as programs and plans is developed and the level of coordination and cooperation of public administration authorities is enhanced	1.2.1.1. Introduce mechanisms for coordination of development priorities at the national, regional and sectoral levels 1.2.1.2. Introduce dependence between the mechanism of making and implementing strategic decisions with budget planning process at all public administration hierarchy <i>jamoat</i> -district-province-country 1.2.1.3. Strengthen the role and significance of consultative meetings of ministries and offices in the process of designing and adopting collegial strategic decisions, expand the experience of goal-oriented programmatic management	GoT MEDT  GoT MEDT  GoT MEDT  GoT MEDT  GoT MFRT MEDT  MJ ministries and agencies			



				1.3.1.1. National action plan on introducing "Electronic government" is developed	EAP RTDCSA			
				1.3.1.2. Provide an electronic system of document circulation amongst structures connected to a single inter-agency information network	EAP RTDCSA			
				1.3.1.3. Develop anti-corruption programmes in terms of introducing electronic government	GoTASFCC			
				1.3.1.4. Widely use electronic government opportunities to comprehensively prevent corruption, provide transparency, ensure public inspection of public administration and public representation in lawmaking process	GoT ASFCC NACC			
				1.3.1.5. Install camcorders (video recorders) in public points of all transport facilities, competition halls and admission examinations of university entrants in secondary and higher educational institutions, for occupying civil service positions as well as tenders and auctions and broadcasting these processes to public at large	GoT ASFCC ministries and agencies			
				2.1.1.1. Take legal actions that allow eliminating intervention of local government authorities towards economic activities of enterprises, particularly in agriculture sector	GoT MA			
				2.1.1.2. Analyze economic consequences of state regulation and evaluate new tasks aimed at eliminating repetitive execution of functions and state interventions in economic activities	GoT MEDT MFRT			
				2.1.1.3. Organize institution (mechanism) of evaluating the regulating impact of state decisions bearing in mind alternative options of reaching goals having public importance	GoT DCSA MJ MEDT			
	1.3 To speed up process of implementation of "Electronic government" attributes	1.3.1. The level of using information technologies in all public administration authorities is increased while corruption opportunities for civil servants is declined						
	2.1.Reduce state intervention to economic activities and improve the system of public regulation, including indirect regulation and inspection	2.1.1. The number of state inspection authorities and the number of verifications reached their minimum level and legal space is ensured for using economic diagnostics of state regulation impact						
2. Improve public administration system compliant with democratic and market economy principles								

	2.2. Eliminate administrative barriers and widen methods of using a single window and electronic payments	2.2.1. Transparency and responsibility level of state authorities in making and implementing decisions is increased, administrative barriers are sharply reduced and methods of using single window and electronic payments are introduced.	2.2.1.1. Update the structure of supervisory bodies at all public administration stages according to the new legislation 2.2.1.2. Transition to rendering services following the “single window” method and deliver it in electronic form, improve tax and customs authorities in developing “single window” information platform, analyze corruption risks in their activities 2.2.1.3. Organize electronic payment system	GoT DCSA MJ MFRT MEDT  GoT NACC  GoT MFRT			
2.3. Build the capacity for developing political actions in ministries		2.3.1. New capacity is built and existing potential within the structures on elaborating political actions in the ministries and agencies is strengthened.	2.3.1.1. Separate and exclude economic tasks from the practice of ministries and offices 2.3.1.2. Training new methods of elaborating political actions for management personnel of the ministries, improve their specialization in project management 2.3.1.3. Update administrative and management processes aimed at improving the management level and attention of state authorities to requirements of public at large, reduce administrative expenditures	GoT DCSA  DCSA  GoT MFRT			
2.4. Create a substantial platform for strategic dialogue on priority issues of judicial and legal reform		2.4.1. Judicial and legal reforms led by the Government and capacity of civil society to advocate for rule of law are strengthened	2.4.1.1. Initiate a structure of strategic dialogue on rule of law issues. Increase capacity of the Judges’ Training Center under the Council of Justice of RT 2.4.1.2. Draft the law on legal assistance to vulnerable groups guaranteed by the state and the Bar Association	GoT, CJ  GoT, MJ, National Legislation Centre under the President of RT, CJ			SDC, Danish Refugee Council USD3 million
2.5. Improve		2.5.1. The professional	2.5.1.1. Implementation of provisions of	GoT, MJ, CJ			

	<p>professional knowledge of employees of court system and legal awareness of population</p>	<p>knowledge of employees of court system and legal awareness of population is improved</p>	<p>the State Programme on Implementation of Concept of Predictable Development of Law Enforcement of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of Civil Law and Entrepreneurship for period of 2012-2015</p>			
<p>3. To enhance efficiency of administering state funds using principles of openness, accountability and transparency</p>	<p>3.1. Improve and strengthen connection between budgeting process and strategic planning of social and economic development at national and provincial levels</p>	<p>3.1.1. Develop a strategy on budget indicators and social and economic development as a basis of perspective development plan</p>	<p>2.5.1.2 Implementation of provisions of the State Programme on legal education of the citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan for period of 2009-2019</p> <p>3.1.1.1. Develop interpretation about consequences of budgetary government payments for current budget expenditures and development-related budget</p> <p>3.1.1.2. Introduce the experience of commissioning obligatory analysis of financial consequences, budget and tax, decisions in the sphere of political measures</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Review and coordinate all factors of internal social and economic development planning of a state authority</p>	<p>GoT, MJ, CJ</p>		
	<p>3.2. Increase capacity of specialists on designing, implementation and monitoring of national and local budgets</p>	<p>3.2.1. Effective hierarchical system of development, implementation and monitoring of national and local budgets is established</p>	<p>3.2.1.1. Design action plan for development, implementation and monitoring of national and local budgets</p> <p>3.2.1.2. Capacity building on holding internal and external financial audit. Adoption of order by the head of state authority (institution) about establishing a special unit for prevention of corruption based on audit units, internal security and personnel service department on working with staff and handing over the tasks of development, implementation and monitoring ministerial Program and Sectoral Action plan to combat corruption and conflict of interests</p> <p>3.2.1.3. Participation of civil society in</p>	<p>GoT, MFRT, MEDT</p> <p>GoT, MFRT, Anti-Corruption Agency</p> <p>GoT, MEDT, MFRT</p>		

			the work of budget planning and monitoring of its utilization	MEDT MFRT			
			3.3.1.1. Organize monitoring and evaluation of state financial management quality	GoT MFRT			
			3.3.1.2. Prevent violation of financial discipline (financial abuses) at all levels, address the issue of preventing corruption in finance sector as one of the priority directions to prevent corruption. Introduce transparent mechanism of state procurement.	GoT MFRT Anti-Corruption Agency			
	3.3.1. The level of responsibility and transparency of administering state finance is increased	3.3. Increase responsibility and transparency in state finance management	3.3.1.3. Improve competence of specialized anti-corruption authority under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan as an important Government mean and revive the activities of the Chamber of Accounts (CA). Learn successful European experience on preventing corruption, on introducing “Electronic government” in Estonia, Singapore and on legal regulation of public service (through increasing salary and civil service image) in Kazakhstan and about a system of preventing the conflict of interest in Latvia	GoT CA Anti-Corruption Agency			
			4.1.1.1. Develop and approve the Concept of civil service development in the Republic of Tajikistan	GoT DCSA			
			4.1.1.2. Provide civil service transparency for the benefit of civil society development and state strengthening. Foresee an electronic system of submitting documents to unoccupied positions, improve the mechanism of observing specialized requirements, improve Regulations of holding competition for occupying administrative vacancies of civil service having a rule, principle and single provision of acceptance into civil service	GoT DCSA			
4. To improve professional modern public service		4.1. Improve legal grounds and effective mechanism of personnel technologies of selection and placement of public service staff	4.1.1. Establish complete normative legal basis for public service sector				

				and rotation					
		4.2. Continue organizing professional modern public service in Tajikistan	4.2.1. Ensure implementation of state authorities' functions and tasks at a professional level by civil servants	4.2.1.1. Specify the list of public services to be implemented by an authorized civil service body Commission verifications and observance of anti-corruption legislation concerning appeals of citizens and analysis of corruption risks in embassies as well as consular institutions of Tajikistan in Russian Federation, Republic of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, strengthen establishing and activities of anti-corruption representative authorities active in Russian Federation and other countries	GoT DCSA National Council to Combat Corruption				
				4.2.1.2. Organize workable human resources for heads of human resource services of state authorities and provide competitiveness of state service personnel in domestic and foreign labour market	EAP RT DCSA				
				4.2.1.3. Find additional ways of stimulating civil servants	GoT MFRT DCSA				
				4.3.1.1. Contribute to improved professional skills and strengthen the system of preparing staff, particularly at the level of local authorities	GoT DCSA				
		4.3. Integrate innovative training methods into the educational process for civil servants	4.3.1. Share of civil servants who learnt new management principles is increased and their knowledge and skills is improved	4.3.1.2. Educate new management principles to civil servants using innovative methods, organize relevant courses for all categories of civil servants	GoT DCSA				
				4.3.1.3. Review the system of human resources management which is based on motivation and eliminating corruption	GoT DCSA				
5. To develop administrative-territorial management		5.1. Clear distribution of tasks among management hierarchy and	5.1.1. Competence of local authorities is extended through offering competence opportunities according to	5.1.1.1. Develop functional classification of local governance authorities according to principles of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan	GoT, MEDT, MFRT, MJ				the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About Local Self-Government of townships and villages" from 18.06.2008, №412

	providing them with relevant competence, property and financial resources	functional classification at all levels of government authorities	“About Local Self-Government of townships and villages”		
5.2. Organize the method of delivering accessible and effective public and local services	5.2.1. The level of access and effectiveness of a method of delivering public and local services to population is increased	5.2.1.1. Decentralize management aimed at implementing local interests of citizens 5.2.1.2. Coordinate a system of rendering services to population with a view of competences identified for various stages of state government bodies and self-governance authorities of townships and villages 5.2.1.3. Develop methodology and implement assessment of regional management authorities based on human development index	5.2.1.1. Decentralize management aimed at implementing local interests of citizens 5.2.1.2. Coordinate a system of rendering services to population with a view of competences identified for various stages of state government bodies and self-governance authorities of townships and villages 5.2.1.3. Develop methodology and implement assessment of regional management authorities based on human development index	GoT DCSA MJ  GT DCSA MJ  GoT MEDT MLSP ASP	
5.3. Identify administrative and regional division criteria and mutual relations between public management stages and self-governance authorities of townships and villages	5.3.1. Administrative and regional division is identified	5.3.1.1. Develop the Concept of administrative-regional reform in the Republic of Tajikistan 5.3.1.2. Develop impartial criteria of administrative-regional division jointly with terms of reference of local government authorities 5.3.1.3. Eliminate repetitive implementation of functions in state and municipal management structures, increase effectiveness of their activities	5.3.1.1. Develop the Concept of administrative-regional reform in the Republic of Tajikistan 5.3.1.2. Develop impartial criteria of administrative-regional division jointly with terms of reference of local government authorities 5.3.1.3. Eliminate repetitive implementation of functions in state and municipal management structures, increase effectiveness of their activities	GoT MJ MEDT  GoT MJ MEDT  GoT MJ MEDT	
6. To build the capacity of local authorities and local self-governance system	6.1. Ensure legal development of local self-governance authorities 6.2. Build the capacity of local government authorities in addressing issues	6.1.1. Legal environment is organized for the development of local self-governance authorities 6.2.1. The number of employees representing local self-governance authorities, who passed training	6.1.1.1. Specify functions and competence of self-governance authorities of townships and villages within the framework of implementing structural reform 6.1.1.2. Organize legislation basis for public self-governance authorities (like <i>mahalla</i> and etc.) 6.2.1.1. Develop and implement a National Capacity Building Program of local self-governance authorities 6.2.1.2. Mobilize public at large to address the important social problems	GoT DCSA MJ  GoT MJ  GT MJ MEDT GoT MLSP	

	having local importance		6.2.1.3. Contribute to capacity building of public organizations and cooperation with self-governance authorities of townships and villages	GoT MJ DCSA			
	6.3. Develop the independence level of self-governance authorities of townships and villages	6.3.1. Independence level of self-governance authorities of townships and villages is improved, including the finance body as well	6.3.1.1. Legal provision to enhance the mechanism of selecting jamoat managers through population's direct voting 6.3.1.2. Strengthen the role of self-governance authorities of townships and villages in budget planning and monitoring targeted use of local budget and gradually transfer to independent budget 6.3.1.3. Develop financial independence of self-governance authorities of townships and villages according to their functions	GoT DCSA MJ			
	7.1. Strengthen the capacity of civil society	7.1.1. Access of poor people to public services is improved	7.1.1.1. Contribute to organization and development of citizens' self-acting body 7.1.1.2. Develop and implement national program for strengthening the role of civil society on local self-governance issues 7.1.1.3. Expand the experience of relaying the responsibility of performing mass services to civil society institutions and non-governmental organizations	GoT MJ			
7.7. To strengthen the role of civil society actors in making and implementing state decisions	7.2. Strengthen the mechanisms of cooperation between public and private sectors	7.2.1. The role of private sector is increased in Total Output 7.2.2. The role of public sector is increased in Total Output	7.2.1.1. Develop coordination of public and private sectors' activities to ensure implementation of top-priority national goals 7.2.1.2. Expand initiative for organizing public bodies that can increase the capacity of state authorities 7.2.1.3. Contribute to organization of National Tax-payers' Association	GoT MEDT SCISPM CCBPAT			
	7.3. Ensure	7.3.1. The level of trust to	7.3.1.1. Provide open dialogue among	GoT MJ SCISPM CCBPAT			

	transparency of state government for effective public inspection and participation	state government is increased	executive government bodies, civil society and business 7.3.1.2. Organize public advisory bodies under the state authorities and involve public organizations 7.3.1.3. Widen opportunities for public expertise and mass public discussion of decisions having social importance for the executive government authorities	SCISPM CCBPAT  GoT CCBPAT  GT MJ CCBPAT				
			<b>1.2 Ensure macro-economic development</b>					
1. To maintain macro-economic sustainability	1.1 Improve budgeting and tax policy	1.1.1. Necessary actions are performed aimed at providing income and implementing state budget expenditures	1.1.1.1. Take actions for attracting grants, loans and special funds in income and expenditure part of the state budget	MFRT	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan"; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan" <b>28 June 2011, No. 723</b>			
			1.1.1.2. Take necessary measures aimed at timely and effective implementation of monthly, quarterly and annual state budget plans	MFRT	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan"; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan" dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b>			
			1.1.1.3. Take actions aimed at ensuring implementation revenues of the national and local budgets through introducing accounting and registration of sale and purchase operations of subjects under all forms of ownership	MFRT	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan"; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan" dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b>			
			1.1.1.4. Ensure timely funding of priorities in education sector to continue reforms in this sector	MFRT	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan"; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan" dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b>			
			1.1.1.5. Ensure timely funding of priorities in health care sector to continue reforms in this sector	MFRT	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan"; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan" dated <b>28 July 2011, under No. 723</b>			
		1.1.2. Reforms are gradually implemented with a view to increase salaries of personnel employed in government-financed institutions	1.1.2.1. Take necessary actions aimed at increasing salaries of personnel employed in government-financed institutions for future years	MFRT	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan"; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan" dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b>			



					<p>Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan”;</p> <p>Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan” dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b></p>	MFRT
	1.1.3. Tax and customs privileges are taken into account in state budget aimed at created favourable conditions for entrepreneurship activities	1.1.3.1. Take actions on considering tax and customs privileges in the state budget			<p>Law of the RoT “About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan”;</p> <p>Law of the RoT “About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan” dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b></p>	MFRT
	1.1.4. Tax residual reduced	1.1.4.1. Taking necessary measures to reduce tax residuals			<p>Law of the RoT “About financial management and internal control in public sector” dated 21.07.2010 under No. 626; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan” dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b></p>	MFRT
	1.1.5. Foreseen indicators of the State Financial Internal Control Strategy (audit) is gradually met	1.1.5.1. Take necessary actions aimed at realizing the State Financial Internal Control Strategy (audit)			<p>Decision of the GoT “About approving the State Debt Management Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan” dated 30.04.2012 under No. 199;</p> <p>Laws of the Republic of Tajikistan “About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan”</p>	MFRT
	1.1.6. Necessary actions are taken to implement State Debt Management Strategy for Mid-term Period	1.1.6.1 Take necessary measures aimed at providing formalities of external debt management and strengthen them as well as disburse debt interest rates			<p>Law of the RoT “About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan”;</p> <p>Law of the RoT “About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan” dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b></p>	MFRT
	1.1.7. New system of central and local treasury is introduced	1.1.7.1. Take necessary actions for realization of project on renewal of central treasury system and introduce new reporting system of finance departments in localities			<p>Law of the RoT “About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan”;</p> <p>Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan” dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b></p>	MFRT
	1.1.8. Modern international standards of financial reporting is applied in the Republic of Tajikistan	1.1.8.1. Take necessary actions aimed at complete implementation of international financial reporting standards in the Republic of Tajikistan			<p>Decision of the GoT “About putting state securities of the Republic of Tajikistan into circulation” dated 30.04. 2012, under No. 178;</p> <p>Law of the RoT “About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan” dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b></p>	MFRT
	1.1.9. Formation and development of securities market is gradually provided	1.1.9.1. Take necessary actions aimed at organizing and continuing effective functioning of securities market			<p>Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan”;</p> <p>Law of the RoT “About state finance of the Republic of Tajikistan” dated <b>28 June 2011, under No. 723</b></p>	MFRT
	1.1.10. Insurance activities of legal and physical persons is improved	1.1.10.1 Take necessary actions aimed at improving insurance activities of legal and physical persons			<p>Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan”;</p> <p>Law of the RoT “About state finance of the</p>	MFRT

1.2. Improve monetary and credit policy and develop banking system							Republic of Tajikistan” dated <b>28 July 2011, under No. 723</b>
	1.1.11. New stage of improving tax administration is implemented with the participation of foreign investors	1.1.11.1. Take measures aimed at tax administration development	TCGoT	23,0 million US dollars	3,0 million US dollars	20,0 million US dollars (WB; ADB; IFC)	
	1.2.1. Maintaining low inflation rate is ensured through regulating the volume money being into circulation	1.2.1.1. Take actions in the direction of using interest rate norms, including refinancing rate, required reserves and loan interest rate for insuring liquidity.	NBT				Banking Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2015 ( <i>Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 28.05 2010 under No. 261</i> ); Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About National Bank of Tajikistan” ( <i>Decision of the MNMO RoT under No. 722 dated 28.062011</i> )
	1.3.1. The column of non-cash payments is increased	1.3.1.1. Take actions for the development of rendering distant banking services and implement state-of-the-art technologies	NBT				Banking Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2015 ( <i>Decision of the GoT dated 28.05 2010 under No. 261</i> ); Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About National Bank of Tajikistan” ( <i>Decision of the MNMO RoT under No. 722 dated 28.062011</i> )
	1.4.1. Attraction of savings is increased through advancing population’s confidence	1.4.1.1. Take actions through undertaking advertising and popularization and suggesting different forms of savings	NBT				Banking Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2015 ( <i>Decision of the GoT dated 28.05 2010 under No. 261</i> ); Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About banking activities” ( <i>Decision of the MNMO RoT under No. 524 dated 19.05.2009</i> )
	1.5.1. Attraction of foreign investments and technical assistance to banking sector is increased	1.5.1.1. Take actions for widening cooperation with international financial organizations	NBT				Banking Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2015 ( <i>Decision of the GoT dated 28.05 2010 under No. 261</i> ); Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About banking activities” ( <i>Decision of the MNMO RoT under No. 524 dated 19.05.2009</i> )
	1.6.1. The volume of long-term lending is increased	1.6.1.1. Take actions to increase attraction of internal and external capital	NBT				Banking Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2015 ( <i>Decision of the GoT dated 28.05 2010 under No. 261</i> ); Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About banking activities” ( <i>Decision of the MNMO RoT under No. 524 dated 19.05.2009</i> )
	1.7.1. The volume of small loans is increased, particularly in distant regions	1.7.1.1. Take actions aimed at increasing the number of branches, representations in distant regions	NBT				Banking Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2015 ( <i>Decision of the GoT dated 28.05 2010 under No. 261</i> )

							);Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About National Bank of Tajikistan”(Decision of the MNMO RoTunder No.722 dated 28.062011)
			1.8.1. The circle of rendering banking services is widened		1.8.1.1. Take actions to introduce principles of Islamic banking and strengthen diverse forms of crediting	NBT	Banking Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2015 (Decision of the GoTdated 28.05 2010 under No. 261 );Law of the RoT“About banking activities” (Decision of the MNMO RoTunder No. 524 dated 19.05.2009)
			1.9.1. Normative documents are made compliant with recommendations of Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)		1.9.1.1. Take actions aimed at realizing a special information processing program considering international requirements and improve relevant normative documents	NBT	Banking Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2015 (Decision of the GoTdated 28.05 2010 under No. 261 );Law of the RoT “About banking activities” (Decision of the MNMO RoTunder No. 524 dated 19.05.2009)
<b>1.3 Ensure improved investment climate, private sector and entrepreneurship development</b>							
1. To build the capacity of relevant authorities on effective management of state-owned properties and assets	1.1. Establish a database of state properties	1.1.1. Effective and transparent state-owned property use is ensured			1.1.1.1. Commission inventory of state-owned properties throughout the country	SCISPM / State authorities	1,0 million US dollars
	1.2. Regulate management of government's share in joint-stock companies and joint ventures	1.2.1. Single system for management of government's share in joint-stock companies and joint ventures is established by competent state authorities of state property management			1.2.1.1. Develop relevant normative legal documents aimed at improving sectoral legislation	SCISPM / State authorities	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No. 389 dated 2.08.2010 “About approving the Rules of attraction, use, coordination and monitoring of external aid in the Republic of Tajikistan”; Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No.391 dated 2.08.2010 “About approving the order of selling state-owned properties as an independent privatization entity”
2. To improve coordination and monitoring of the process of attraction and use of external aid	2.1. Through using a database system manage external aid, effectively attract and utilize external aid	2.1.1. Coordination and monitoring of attracting and using external aid is improved			2.1.1.1. Assess the effectiveness of introducing the external aid management database system	SCISPM	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No. 389 dated 2.08.2010 “About approving the Rules of attraction, use, coordination and monitoring of external aid in the Republic of Tajikistan”
					2. 1.1.2. Improve the external aid management database	SCISPM	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No. 389 dated 2.08.2010 “About approving the Rules of attraction, use, coordination and monitoring of external aid in the Republic of Tajikistan”
3. To attract privileged debts aimed at	3.1. Establish mutually beneficial cooperation with	3.1.1. Beneficial cooperation is established with domestic and foreign investors and			3.1.1.1. Organize and hold forums, seminars, conferences and other governmental and non-governmental	SCISPM	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No. 389 dated 2.08.2010 “About approving the Rules of attraction, use, coordination and monitoring of external aid in the Republic of Tajikistan”
							USAID, GIZ, UNDP, IFC, OSCE,

funding priority projects supporting the private sector	domestic and foreign entrepreneurs	activities are revived to secure sources of funding priority projects and supporting the private sector	international events in the country and abroad		approving the Rules of attraction, use, coordination and monitoring of external aid in the Republic of Tajikistan”	EU, Access bank
4. Eliminate groundless verifications, their coordination, identify the risk degree of entrepreneurial activities	3.2. Learn, analyse and diagnose the internal market aimed at introducing Outsourcing commercial process in Tajikistan	3.2.1.1. Take actions for securing financial sources aimed at investing into the private sector	3.2.1.1. Take actions for securing financial sources aimed at investing into the private sector	SCISPM	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No. 201 dated 30.04.2012 “About approving state entrepreneurship support program in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-202”, Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About investment”	
5. To reduce the number of activities performed through obtaining license	4.1. Develop and implement a new draft Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About monitoring activities of entrepreneurship entities”	4.1.1. Law is developed and being implemented	4.1.1.1. Take actions in the direction of reducing the number of checkups and coordinate all verifications with competent authorities	SCISPM / State authorities	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No. 201 dated 30.04.2012 “About approving state entrepreneurship support program in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-202”	
6. To develop quality infrastructure in the Republic of Tajikistan	5.1. Develop changes and amendments to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About licensing some type of activities” and its implementation	5.1.1. Change and additions are introduced to the Law and is being implemented	5.1.1.1. Take actions aimed at providing information to entrepreneurship entities concerning news on promotion of entrepreneurship activities	SCISPM / State authorities	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No. 201 dated 30.04.2012 “About approving state entrepreneurship support program in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-202”, Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About investment”	
7. To introduce	6.1 Reform the system of technical regulation	6.1.1. In the system of quality infrastructure, independence of authorities and structures is achieved as well as norms and rule comply with international requirements	6.1.1.1. Develop and implement Quality Infrastructure Development Strategy for 2013-2015	ASMCTI	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About certification of products and rendering services”; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About standardization”	GIZ
	7.1. Refine the	7.1.1. The country’s export	6.1.1.2. Develop a program of technical regulations for 2013-2015.	ASMCTI	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About certification of products and rendering services”; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About standardization”	GIZ
		7.1.1.1. Develop and implement State		ASMCTI	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan	GIZ

a new system of quality assurance	quality of domestic products and its competitiveness in the market	potential is increased	program on quality for 2013-2015		“About certification of products and rendering services”; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About standardization”	
8. Enhance the image of domestic laboratories at the international level	8.1. Accredited laboratories internationally	8.1.1. Diagnostic is acknowledged at an international level	8.1.1.1. Expand cooperation with international organization concerning accreditation	ASMCTI	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About certification of products and rendering services”; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About standardization”	GIZ
9. To increase the level of technical development and improve metrology service of “Tajikstandard”	9.1. Ensure integrity of measurement and increase the level of reliability in metering electricity	9.1.1. The level of technical development is provided and metrology service of “Tajikstandard” is gradually improved	9.1.1.1. Take actions and develop programs and events	ASMCTI	2,211 million US dollars (10,551 million somonis)	
10. To make state standards in energy and energy-efficiency sector compliant with international standards	10.1. Develop national standards	10.1.1. Requirements and parameters are unified with international system	10.1.1.1. Develop normative documents (technical standards and regulations)	ASMCTI	0,4 million US dollars (1,908 million somonis)	
11. To develop investment and entrepreneurship through establishing favourable customs policy conditions	11.1. Simplify formalities for exporters and importers of goods and products	11.1.1. Favourable conditions are created for domestic and foreign entrepreneurs and investors to promote their activities	11.1.1.1. Introduce and develop a transparent and effective customs control	CSGRT	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 31.10.2008 under No. 525 “Concept of customs authorities development in the Republic of Tajikistan”	
			11.1.1.2. Coordinate legislation in the sphere of intellectual property following the requirement of World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)	CSGRT	Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan	
			11.1.1.3. Develop customs, transport and transit (logistics) cooperation within separate regions to aim at addressing regional transit problems	CSGRT	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 31.12.2008 under No. 659 “About the Concept of establishing a “Single window” to complete export, import and transit formalities in the Republic of Tajikistan”	

				11.1.1.4. Improve tariff and customs policy	CSGRT	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 31.10.2008 under No. 525 “Concept of customs authorities development in the Republic of Tajikistan”
				11.1.1.5. Simplify customs formalities	CSGRT	Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 31.10.2008 under No. 525 “Concept of customs authorities development in the Republic of Tajikistan”
12. To improve the investment climate	12.1. Develop and improve normative legal documents on investment	12.1.1. Normative legal documents are developed and improved	12.1.1.1. Develop the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About investment” and other normative legal documents on investment in a new revision	SCISPM / State authorities		Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About investment”; Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No. 389 dated 2.08.2010 “About approving rules of attraction, use, coordination and monitoring of external aid in the Republic of Tajikistan”
			12.1.1.2. Continue activity on developing legal normative documents on reducing the number of inspections and eliminating ungrounded inspections taking into consideration provision of responsibility measures	SCISPM		
<b>1.4 Development of special economic zones: free economic zones and technology parks</b>						
1. To develop necessary infrastructure in regions	1.1. Organize necessary infrastructure in the regions (closing borders of zone, communal, electricity and other facilities)	1.1.1. All infrastructural facilities for provision of free economic zones are constructed and will be handed over for use	1.1.1.1. Project design, attraction of funding and investments, construction and use of all infrastructural facilities for provision of free economic zones, communal infrastructure facilities	MEDT MFRT SCISPM FEZ “Sughd” “Panj” “Danghara” “Ishkoshim”	129,8 million somonis for FEZ “Sughd” 27,9 million somonis for FEZ “Panj” 75,6 million somonis for FEZ “Danghara” 30 million somonis for FEZ “Ishkoshim”	124,9 million somonis  4,9 million somonis  1,4 million somonis  Government of Poland
	1.2. Projecting construction of railway til the territory of FEZ “Sughd”	1.2.1 Project design and issues of attracting funding and investment for the construction of railway areas and stations are completely	1.2.1.1. Project design, attract funding and investment, construct and use main facilities of the regions	MEDT MFRT MT SCISPM	220,5 million somonis	

		resolved							
	1.3. Construction and repair of administrative building and domestic facilities	1.3.1. Administrative building is completely constructed and delivered for use and favourable conditions are created for functioning of relevant structures	1.3.1.1. Project design, attract funding and investment for the construction of administrative building	MEDT MFRT SCISPM Development partners	59,88 million somonis Including: 5,88 million somonis "Sughd" 12 million somonis "Panj" 24 million somonis "Danghara" 18million somonis "Ishkoshim"	980 thousand somonis	4,9 million somonis		
2. To develop an infrastructure that contributes to entrepreneurship and investment	2.1. Organize activities of Single Service Center to free economic zone entities through using a "single window" as well as entrepreneurship and innovation support center	2.1.1. Single Centers for rendering services to entities commence complete functioning according to the "Single window" and transparency as well as quality services by state authorities ar ensured.	2.1.1.1. Establish Single Service Center for FEZ entities	MEDT MFRT SCISPM FEZ "Sughd" "Panj" "Danghara" "Ishkoshim"	3,7 million somonis	147 thousand somonis			
	2.2. Establish regional investment development Fund	2.2.1. Regional investment fund starts operating.	2.2.1.1. Establish Regional investment fund	MEDT MFRT SCISPM	50 million somonis	500 thousand somonis			
<b>1.5 Enhance integration with the global economy</b>									
1. To ensure sustainable development of tourism sector	1.1. Create favourable conditions for free activities and healthy competition in tourism market	1.1.1. Number of tourists and income from tourism sector development is increased	1.1.1.1. Develop recommendations aimed at eliminating administrative barriers impeding tourism development	CYST					
			1.1.1.2. Develop information campaign and advocacy programs on international tourism in national broadcasting networks	CYST					
			1.1.1.3. Publish and disseminate free-of-charge catalogues, booklets, maps and other advertising as well as	CYST	0,025				

			informational products						
			1.1.1.4. Contribute to participation of domestic tourism companies in international tourism exhibitions-fairs abroad through organizing a unified national stand					CYST MFA	0,15
			1.1.1.5. Organize tourism corners within the framework of activities of Tajikistan's diplomatic representations abroad					CYST MFA	0,01
2. To effectively use natural resources	2.1 Improve the condition of spectacular locations and other tourism infrastructure	2.1.1 Number of tourists is increased	2.1.1.1. Publish informational and promotional materials about the country's spectacular locations					CYST MFA domestic and foreign entrepreneurs	
	2.2. Determine the border line between ordinary lands and specially protected natural areas	2.2.1. Attract the number of more entrepreneurs and private sector representatives into development and expansion of tourism infrastructure	2.2.1.1. Create enabling environment for investment and attract private sector					CYST MFRTA	
<b>II. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR: REINFORCING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>									
<b>2.1 Energy, industry and other sectors' development</b>									
1. To extend the duration of daily electricity supply to population from 20 hours to 24 hours	1.1. Conduct institutional reform in energy sector	1.1.1 Effective use of water and energy sector, effective policy on energy-efficiency, provide country's energy security	1.1.1.1. Implement reform program in the sector taking into consideration the reconstruction					MEI	0.25 million US dollars
			1.1.1.2. Prepare General Plan of Energy Development for next 20 year				MEI	0.20 million US dollars	
2. To reduce the quasi-fiscal shortage from 20,5% to 0%	2.1 Improve the effectiveness of using the existing resources	2.1.1. Reduce the level of energy loss	1.1.1.3. Implement concession project of electricity transmission lines of GBAO					MEI	36,0 million US dollars
			1.1.1.4. Implement the project of "Development of regional electricity market"				MEI	25,5 million US dollars	
	2.2. Promote investment projects in energy sector	2.2.1. Increase electricity generation capacity, increase extraction of coal, oil, gas	2.1.1.1. Conduct analysis and implement actions on reducing electricity loss					MEI	48,0 million US dollars
			2.2.1.1. Modify the structure and introduce new production capacities and energy infrastructure (without HPP				MEI	1478,25 million US dollars	
									36.0 million US dollars AKDN
									25.5 million US dollars USAID
									48.0 million US dollars WB EBRD
									283,7 million US dollars WB, ADB,



			and construct power transmission lines	“Roghun” and CASA)					EBRD,
3. To improve environmental conditions	3.1. Reduce the negative impact of energy facilities into environment	3.1.1. Improve environmental conditions	3.1.1.1. Increase the volume of internal raw materials to be processed through applying implementation of science and technology achievements into production	3.1.1.1. Environmental inspection in 119 functioning and built objects	MEI				
4. To increase the volume of manufacturing industrial products to 25%	4.1. Support the development of priority industrial directions	4.1.1. Increase the volume of internal raw materials to be processed through applying implementation of science and technology achievements into production	4.1.1.1. Support the development of priority light industry directions	4.1.1.1. Develop and implement investment projects on processing local raw materials	MEI	683,759 million US dollars		32,0 million US dollars	TALCO Management Ltd.
5. Increase the number of workers engaged into light industry sector up to 20%	5.1. Support the development of priority light industry directions	5.1.1. Increase the relative weight of internal raw materials through applying implementation of science and technology achievements into light industry sectoral production Increase the relative weight of internal raw materials to be processed.	5.1.1.1. Promote and implement investment projects for managing the implementation of “Program for complete processing of cotton fiber produced in the Republic of Tajikistan until 2015” (SME)	5.1.1.1. Promote and implement investment projects for managing the implementation of “Program for complete processing of cotton fiber produced in the Republic of Tajikistan until 2015” (SME)		1,4 million US dollars			
				5.1.1.2. Promote and implement investment project to continue realization of “Program for complete processing of unprocessed livestock raw materials (leather and wool) in the Republic of Tajikistan until 2015” (SME)	MEI	5,624 million US dollars			
				5.1.1.3. Implement the “Program for sericulture sector’s development and its processing in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020”	MEI SUE “Pilla”	2,6 million US dollars	1,2 million US dollars		LLC «Dusti Afghanistan»
6. To increase the production volume and number of job places	6.1. Support the development of sector’s priority directions	6.1.1. Increase the real volume of production, provide market with quality and inexpensive domestic products	6.1.1.1. Construction of buildings and facilities is implemented according to the approved plans.	6.1.1.1. Construct cement-making enterprise in Yovon and Mastchoh Districts	MEI	200,0 million US dollars			
7. To develop construction in industry, public and private sectors	7.1. Verify designed projects and implement approved projects	7.1.1. Construction of buildings and facilities is implemented according to the approved plans.	7.1.1.1. Verify designed projects and implement approved projects	7.1.1.1. Develop master plans of cities and districts as well as projects of industrial, public and civil buildings taking into account social infrastructure	ACA	3.9 million somonis			
8. Increase the quality of	8.1. Increase the quality of	8.1.1. Improve working and living conditions of	8.1.1.1. Improve working and living conditions of	8.1.1.1. Hold quality control text of construction, reconstruction of buildings	ACA SAMCA				

constructing buildings and facilities	construction and use of construction materials produced in the country's construction enterprises	population based on established standards	and facilities having manufacturing function, residential houses, agriculture, motor roads, hydraulic engineering and other types of buildings irrespective of their management belonging and form of property					
9. To increase the basis of mineral raw materials for regular functioning of operating enterprises	9.1. Complex of geological activities according to the projects, prospecting and use	9.1.1. Increase the volume of mineral resources	9.1.1.1. Implement "State Geology Sector Development Program for 2012-2020" and implement exploration and geological works according to approved projects	MGA	18,6 million somonis	7,460 million somonis		
<b>2.2 Infrastructure development: transport and communication</b>								
1. To implement the short-term objectives of the goal-oriented State Transport Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2025	1.1. Develop infrastructure and strengthen material and technical basis of automobile transport	1.1.1. Contribute to the development of small and medium enterprises, frontier trade and access of region's population to markets of neighboring countries	1.1.1.1. Construct national border terminals	MT	15,0 million US dollars	15,0 million US dollars		
			1.1.1.2. Establish logistics centers having nation-wide importance	MT	1,5 million US dollars	1,5 million US dollars		
			1.1.1.3. Contribute to obtaining automobile transport facilities meeting international transportation requirements	MT	1,5 million US dollars	1,5 million US dollars		
	1.2. Increase the level of passenger transportation service in Dushanbe City	1.2.1. Expand the network of motor roads and organize parking places for transports	1.2.1.1. Promote implementation of Dushanbe public transport development project	MT	6,2 million US dollars	6,2 million US dollars	6,2 million US dollars	
			1.3.1.1. Construct Vahdat-Yovon area of Dushanbe-Qurghonteppa railway	MT, SUE "Tajikistan Railways"	130,0 million US dollars	130,0 million US dollars	130,0 million US dollars	
	1.3. Develop infrastructure and strengthen material and technical basis of railway and airway transports	1.3.1. Increase the level and quality of rendering road, railway and aviation services	1.3.1.2. Procure freight and passenger cars, main-line locomotives and airplanes	MT SUE "Tajikistan Railways" domestic aviation companies	123,5 million US dollars	123,5 million US dollars	123,5 million US dollars	
			1.3.1.3. Continue contraction of international terminal in Dushanbe	MT OISC	39 million US dollars	20 million US dollars	19 million US dollars	

			International Airport	“Dushanbe International Airport”					dollars
			1.3.1.4. Promote the project “Reconstruction of Qurghonteppe Airport”	MT OJSC “Qurghonteppe International Airport”				50,0 million US dollars	50,0 million US dollars
			1.4.1.1. Implement motor road contraction projects	MT				620,5 million US dollars	84,8 million US dollars
			2.1.1.1. Protect atmospheric air, water and land resources	MT					
			3.1.1.1. Establish a Working Group to develop investment project of “Electronic government” development	CSRT SSD concerned ministries and agencies				Decision of the Government of RT under No. 643 dated 30.12.2011	
			3.2.1.1.1. Widen the “Electronic government” network (draw communication lines, install equipments)	CSRT SSD ministries and agencies					
			3.2.2.1. Provide access to electronic services (connect communication department, libraries, public places)	CSRT SSD ministries and agencies					
			4.1.1.1. Increase the capacity of connected landline telephone (improve software, install supplementary equipment and introduce state-of-the-art	CSRT ministries and agencies				Meeting minutes of the Government of RT under No.	
2. To implement State program for complex transport development in the Republic of Tajikistan until 2025	1.4. Develop international corridors	1.4.1. Increasing volume of motor roads having satisfactory quality, attract investment for realization of transport projects							
	2.1. Implement environmental safety project in transport	2.1.1. Improve environmental conditions							
	3.1. Design an investment project for developing “Electronic government” in the Republic of Tajikistan	3.1.1. Project is being implemented							
	3.2. Implement an investment project for developing “Electronic government” in the Republic of Tajikistan	3.2.1. Increasing connection of state authorities and access points to the “Electronic government network” 3.2.2. Increasing number of computers connected to the electronic government network							
	4.1. Widen the regional coverage of landline telephone communication	4.1.1. Population’s coverage with landline telephone communication; Increasing capacity of							
3. Implement the “Electronic government” development Concept in the Republic of Tajikistan									
4. Increase the number of landline telephone									

communication clients	network	connected landline telephones	technologies)		1 dated 18.01.2012		
	4.2. Create favourable conditions aimed at population's access to landline telephone communication	4.2.1. Increasing number of landline telephone communication clients 4.2.2. Volume of rendering communication services taking into account private operators; Increasing number of Internet users	4.2.1.1. Provide population with quality, free-of-charge and or cheap telephone handsets  4.2.2.1. Offer relatively cheap services	CSRT ministries and agencies  CSRT ministries and agencies			
<b>2.3 Ensure food security: agriculture development, water supply and land use</b>							
1. To increase the total volume of agricultural products	1.1 Increase the complex effectiveness of agricultural sector	1.1.1 Ensure food security. Development of productive, profitable and sustainable agriculture sectors attained based on sustainable use and management of natural resources	1.1.1.1. Implement Agriculture Reform Program	MA	Design agriculture sector development strategy	103,92 million somonis (21,65 million US dollars) ADB	
2. To increase labour productivity	2.1. Ensure equality of rights in the sphere of using land and water resources	2.1.1. Volume of material and economic resources given to farmers Increase labour productivity	2.1.1.1. Implement the Rural Growth Program	MA	110,4 million somonis (23,0million US dollars)	7,92 million somonis (1,65 million US dollars)	
	2.1.2. Improve the development of cattle-breeding, pastures and living standards of rural population		2.1.2.1. Implement the project "Cattle-breeding and pasture development"	MA	Total 72.0 million somonis (15,0 million US dollars)	15,0 million US dollars IFAD	
	2.2. Increase the number of highly-qualified specialists	2.2.1. Number of entities and volume of rendering private services	2.2.1.1. Enhance the quality of rendering veterinarian, selection and seed-breeding services	MA	Veterinarian services 2,2million somonis, selection and seed-breeding 770000 somonis	7,7 million somonis	
	2.3. Improve conditions aimed at	2.3.1. Increase the revenue of agricultural farms;	2.3.1.1. Develop horticulture and viticulture sectors in the country	MA	2,0 million somonis	2,0 million somonis	



		demand for food products, industry with raw materials and organize new job places					
	2.4 Increase the effectiveness of cotton-growing sector	2.4.1. Increase cotton productivity; Increase the volume of cotton production. Cotton's main product is cotton fiber, which is a valuable export item and injects large revenue into the country's economy 2.4.2. Based on leasing agreement, meet the requirements of dehqan farms, agricultural enterprises and organization enjoying all types of property ownership and natural person with agricultural equipment, spare parts, rendering services and technical works 2.4.3. Strengthen the national cattle breeds fund and its effective use in cattle-breeding pure-strain stock-breeding 2.4.4. Hold actions to protect croplands, gardens, wine yards and pastures from harmful locusts and in this context, safely preserve, and increase the productivity of agricultural crops, livestock food and increase their production	2.4.1.1. Implement cotton-growing development program  2.4.2.1. Meet the requirements of agricultural farms with agricultural equipments based on leasing agreement	MA  MA	1,2 million somonis  3,5 million somonis	1,2 million somonis  3,5 million somonis	1,2 million somonis  3,5 million somonis
			2.4.3.1. Implement the program for livestock biotechnology development	MA	0,4 million somonis	0,4 million somonis	
			2.4.4.1. Implement the program to fight against locusts	MA	5,252 million somonis	5,252 million somonis	
3. To promote state land cadastre works	3.1. Implement guaranteees and rights for land use: - Prepare information about the volume of lands and their	3.1.1. Give cadastre certificates ensuring land use rights to dehqan farms; plots of residential lands; non-agricultural facilities; change in the number of lands;	3.1.1.1. Hold aerial photography within the country's territories and find the newest equipments in this sector as well as preparing aerial photograph worksheets	SCLMG	2,560 million somonis		

	classification, types of lands and Single Land Fund - Ensure land management committee of cities and districts with land cadastre materials	identify border delineation of jamoats				
4. To promote state control over the land use and protection	4.1. Strengthen state control over land use and protection, including timely prevention and revelation of cases of violating land legislation. Hold information and advocacy campaigns to prevent violation of land legislation	4.1.1. Land use certificate is given based on: - hold more verification checkouts of land users in cities and districts - control measurement of agricultural cropland area - timely receive control reports - properly and timely consider citizens' complaints and applications	4.1.1.1. Provide specialists with the state-of-the-art technologies Increase working units of specialists engaged into state control over land use and protection	SCLMG	0,24 million somonis	
5. To promote geodesy, topography and cartography operations	5.1. Hold geodesy-topography and cartography activities. Provide with geodesic and topographic maps having different sizes	5.1.1. Put geodesic coordinates; hold aerial and space topographic photography; apply "geodynamic" activities in various facilities (HPP, tunnels, roads, landslides, constructions and water reservoirs)	5.1.1.1. Provide specialists with modern technologies (GPS, electronic tachymeters, large-scale offset machines, milling machine, scanner, colour laser printer, coloured licensed computer softwares)	SCLMG	2,2 million somonis	
6. To completely accomplish reorganization and reform of agricultural organizations	6.1. Transition to new economic management forms and hold land reform	6.1.1. Reorganize and reform large-scale farms. Provide land shareholders with land share. Implement rules of reorganization and reform of agricultural organizations	6.1.1.1. Renew structure in seed breeding and pure-strain cattle-breeding farms that do not meet requirements. Renew the structure of large-scale farms	SCLMG	0,14 million somonis	
7. To ensure land monitoring affairs	7.1. Timely identify changes in land circumstances, assess these changes, prediction and	7.1.1. Provide information about state land cadastre; properly use land and apply land management; control over land use and protection	7.1.1.1. Provide state-of-the-art technology, hold land monitoring in the locations, identify occurring changes, their assessment and submit reliable information and recommendations	SCLMG	0,08 million somonis	

		development of recommendations to prevent and eliminate negative consequences	as well as other tasks related to state land management in the country					
8. Registration and formalization	8.1. Promote and implement state registration of immovable property and rights for it; Organize registration zones	8.1.1. Implement a single state policy of registering immovable state property and rights for it pursuant to effective normative legal documents; organize state programs in the sphere of registering immovable state property and rights for it; organize registration zones	8.1.1.1. Organize a single immovable state property registration system and rights for it through applying an electronic system	SCLMG	0,2 million somonis			
9. To identify land reclamation conditions. To identify real norms of land tax	9.1. Commission extended research of soil and land salinization. Issue passports to land areas, valuate soil quality and land's economic value	9.1.1. On a pilot basis introduce single relation of land registration and immovable property: - identify the real condition of arable lands; - identify the depth of underground waters; - specify money value of land aimed at identifying fair norms of land tax	9.1.1.1. Hold fieldwork, office and laboratory works. Obtain the newest equipments for soil testing laboratory. Hold assessment in the country as soon as possible and introduce land taxation based on obtained results	SCLMG MFRT	0,8 million somonis			
10. To improve effective sectoral legislation	10.1. Ensure implementation of effective legislation	10.1.1. Ensure proper use of effective legislation; implement laws of the Republic of Tajikistan while managing the activities of central apparatus, its bodies in the locations and subordinate enterprises; improve normative legal documents pertaining to the sector, including changes and amendments to the Land Code, Laws of the Republic of Tajikistan about dehqan farms and mortgage	10.1.1.1. Shortage of highly qualified legal specialists 2. New computer equipments 3. Provide new justice programs that urgently require normative legal documents	SCLMG	0,04 million somonis			



11. To establish and introduce a single registration system	11.1. Protect and promote a single catalogue of immovable state property 2. Practically introduce a single window (registration of immovable state property and rights for it)	11.1.1. Give cadastre certificates for land use rights: a) to dehqan farms; b) plots of residential lands; c) non-agricultural facilities 2. Land share certificate	11.1.1.1. Provide with modern appliances. Learn the experience of other countries concerning registration. Conduct seminars and trainings aimed at performance promotion.	SCLMG SUE "Markaz-Zamin"	1,4 million somonis		
12. To improve land productivity and obtain good yield of agricultural crops	12.1. Improve the working condition and increase the effectiveness of agricultural infrastructure, manage water resources Improve land reclamation conditions	12.1.1. Restore unused agricultural lands. Improve land reclamation condition of not less than <b>30000 ha</b> of irrigated lands	12.1.1.1. Implement the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 31.10.2009 under No. 612 and develop a new decision covering the period of 2015-2019	MLRWR MFRT	Based on Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 31.10.2009 under No. 612 a total of 13,5 million somonis	<b>national budget</b> - 4,0 million somonis <b>Local budget</b> - 6,7 million somonis <b>(rendering water services</b> - 2,7 million somonis	
13. Trough reliable, sustainable and proportionate way to provide the country with food through regular and sustainable growth of agricultural products' volume	13.1. Open up new irrigated lands	13.1.1. 1500 hectares of new irrigated lands are opened up and population's income level as well as employment is increased	13.1.1.1. Adopt relevant program of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on opening up new lands	MLRWR MFRT SCLMG SLEGA	60,0 million somonis	60,0 million somonis	
14. To apply river bank fortification activities, construct barriers and	14.1. Carry out bank fortification activities and other supplementary actions	14.1.1. <b>84,3 km</b> of river banks are fortified and in this context, protection of population, important economic and national facilities are ensured from	14.1.1.1. Implement the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 3.03.2011 under No. 112	MLRWR MFRT CES SCISPM SLEGA	203,3 million somonis	<b>National budget</b> - 62,2 million somoni <b>Local budget</b> - 14,4 million somoni <b>rendering</b>	120,8 million somoni (24,9 million US dollars)

other protection facilities from flood		mudslides and floods				water services - 5,9 million somoni	
15. To provide agricultural lands that are irrigated through water-pumping stations	15.1. Rehabilitate high-pressure pipes in water-pumping stations	15.1.1. Salinization and bogging level is reduced <b>9957,3 running meters</b> of high-pressure pipes are restored and in this context, provision of agricultural lands with water is improved covering <b>22898 ha</b> of land areas	15.1.1.1. Implement the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 29.04.2009 under No. 235	MLRWR MFRT SLEGA	17,4 million somonis	17,4 million somonis	
16. To restore unused agricultural lands and additionally widen the area of irrigated lands. To improve productivity of those lands irrigated through water-pumping stations	16.1. Repair and rehabilitate water-pumping stations. Re-enter dry farming and unused lands into agricultural circulation.	16.1.1. Responsibility for use and support of agricultural infrastructure is specified at all levels. New job places are created throughout the rural areas of the country. Provision of agricultural lands with water is improved.	16.1.1.1. Adopt a relevant program of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan about opening up new irrigated lands and rehabilitate lands left from agricultural circulation	MLRWR MFRT	20,0 million somonis	20,0 million somonis	
<b>III. SOCIAL SECTOR: ENSURE HUMAN POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
<b>3.1 Strengthen social protection and provide population employment</b>							
	1.1. Improve the management system of population's social protection and addressness of social services	1.1.1. The management system of population's social protection is improved and social services are rendered in an addressness mode	1.1.1.1. Take actions aimed at improving the structuration and review competence and authorities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population 1.1.1.2. Build the staff capacity of population's social protection system 1.1.1.3. Take actions in the sphere of implementing a single intersectoral information exchange among population employment, migration, social insurance and pension authorities	MLSP	6 million somonis	6 million somonis	
1. To reduce poverty level to 32,0 %				MLSP	8 million somonis	8 million somonis	
				MLSP	1 million somonis	1 million somonis	

			1.1.1.4. Continue activities in the sphere of introducing new mechanisms of social aid	MLSP	40 million somonis	40 million somonis	
			1.2.1.1. Hold research to study and find ways to eliminate conditions for the formation of regular salary and social tax debts	MLSP	10 thousand US dollars 5 thousand somonis	5 thousand somonis	
	1.2.1. Regular salary increase is provided		1.2.1.2. Take actions aimed at building staff capacity of MLSP to analyze and forecast labour market indicators	MLSP	10 thousand somonis		10 thousand somonis
			12.2.1. Hold research about job places and labour force	MLSP	1 million somonis	1 million somonis	
			1.2.2.2. Establish a unified computerized information analytical network of state population employment authorities	MLSP	1,325 million somonis	1,325 million somonis	
			1.2.2.3. Take actions aimed at strengthening and expanding organizational and human resources opportunities of the state population employment authority for effective implementation of Program for facilitation towards population employment and reduce tension in the labour market	MLSP	0,2 million somonis	0,2 million somonis	
			1.2.2.4. Take measures aimed at strengthening material and technical, programmatic as well as human resources bases of ministry's professional development system with a view to adapt professional, legal and language skills of those unemployed and labour migrants in compliance with domestic and foreign labour market requirements	MLSP	3,0 million somonis	3,0 million somonis	
			1.2.2.5 Take actions to reform and ensure further development of vocational orientation system (State Agency for Social Protection, Population Employment and Migration)	MLSP	1,5 million somonis	1,5 million somonis	
			1.2.2.6 Organize professional development courses for employees of	MLSP	0,14 million somonis	0,04 million somonis	0,01 million somonis
	1.2. Provide access to sources that allows an independent way out of poverty for needy people						

				labour, employment, migration, social protection and social services, adult learning sectors					
				1.2.2.7. Takes actions aimed at implementing measures specified in the “State Labour Market Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan until 2020” ratified with the decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 2 June 2011 under No. 277	MLSP	49,8 million somonis	41,8 million somonis	8 million somonis	
				1.2.2.8. Increase the level of employment through widening the scope of rendering services in the labour market	MLSP	0,822 million somonis	0,72 million somonis		
				1.2.2.9 Take actions in the sphere of building business capacity of employees working in population employment structures of the state local executive government in regulating employment policy, its design and financial planning	MLSP	0,3 million somonis	0,3 million somonis		
				1.2.2.10. Regularly take actions aimed at identifying the short- and long-term perspective of situation in the labour market	MLSP	0,4 million somonis	0,4 million somonis		
				1.2.3.1 Strengthen material and technical basis of State Inspection Service in the sphere of Labour, Employment and Population’s Social Protection	MLSP	2,95 million somonis	2,95 million somonis		
				1.2.3.2. Take action in the sphere of enhancing the national budget in cooperation with Tax Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Television and Radio Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and other relevant ministries and offices	MLSP	0,93 million somonis	0,67 million somonis	0,26 million somonis	
				1.2.3.3. Strengthen awareness raising campaigns to population about the negative impact of unregistered employment	MLSP	0,78 million somonis	0,52 million somonis	0,26 million somonis	
				1.2.3. Debts related to salary payments is reduced and the way of its further increased is prevented					

				1.2.3.4. Take actions aimed at preventing labour relations without concluding labour contracts	MLSP	0,05 million somonis	0,05 million somonis		
			1.2.3.5. Continue monitoring the implementation of Labour Code's norms, improve collection of analytical information	MLSP		0,1 million somonis	0,1 million somonis		
			1.2.3.6. Explore and implement gradually increasing privileged loans for the construction of migrants' residential houses and or construction of houses by the government in a new residence place and later disbursement of certain sum by environmental and internally displaced migrants	MLSP		23,775 million somonis	23,775 million somonis		
			1.2.3.7. Strengthen information and awareness-raising campaigns inside the country amongst returned Labour migrants, attract citizens into vocational education as much as possible and collectively sent them to temporary employment, train language and labour migration legislation of the receiving country through state population employment authority and Migration Service	MLSP MS		4,35 million somonis	3,3 million somonis		1,05 million somonis
			1.2.3.8. Take necessary actions aimed at comprehensive support of farms and families, who are offered an internal and environmental migration, after thorough consideration, payment of grant-in-aid fee and privileged loan in case of migration from their residence location is increased at the rate of one time more, they will be provided with ready residence house constructed by the state before migration	MLSP					
			1.3.1.1. Improve state social insurance management system through establishing and strengthening technology and methodology grounds of	MLSP		12 million US dollars			12million US dollars
		1.3.1. State social insurance management system is improved							
	1.3. Strengthen the reform of social insurance and pension system								

		information infrastructure						
	1.3.2.1. Take actions in the sphere of improving citizens' legal culture in relation to providing citizens with their awareness about rights and opportunities of newly foreseen legislation on pension	1.3.2.1. Take actions in the sphere of improving citizens' legal culture in relation to providing citizens with their awareness about rights and opportunities of newly foreseen legislation on pension	MLSP	0,002 million somonis	0,002 million somonis	0,002 million somonis		
	1.3.2. Deep differentiation of non-insurance payments from state social insurance fund is implemented	1.3.2. Automate the process of assigning insurance process, social aids with a view to strengthen materials and technical grounds	MLSP	2 million US dollars	2 million US dollars	2million US dollars		
	1.3.3. Regular increase of insurance payments in ensured	1.3.3.1. Develop and adopt decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "About the procedure of pension transfer abroad"	MLSP	Decision of GT				
	1.3.4. Timely payment of pensions and access to pension is provided	1.3.4.1 In cooperation with State Savings Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan "Amonatbank" transition rendering services through bank plastic cards to pensioners in all cities and districts of the country	MLSP	0,002 million somonis	0,002 million somonis	0,002 million somonis		
		1.4.1.1. Develop and approve the methodology for calculating minimal consumer goods basket (minimum cost of living)	MLSP	0,1 million somonis	0,1 million somonis	0,1 million somonis		
	1.4.1. Share of social aid receivers, who according to segregation of population based on income represent two lower classes, is reduced	1.4.1.2. Develop a methodology to identify perspective requirement for rendering social services to be offered using an addressness method	MLSP	0,2 million somonis	0,2 million somonis	0,2 million somonis		
		1.4.1.3. Continue activities in the direction of implementing addressed social aids in pilot Istaravshan city of Sughd province and Yovon district of Khatlon province, lay foundations aimed at introducing a new process throughout the country	MLSP	3million somonis	3million somonis	3million somonis		
1.4. Renew social aid system	1.4.2. Quality of services offered to children and families suffering from difficult living conditions is improved	1.4.2.1 Take measures aimed at developing social institutions' network in the local communities, including day-care social services for children with limited abilities, invalids, single people and adults	MLSP	3,8 million somonis	3,8 million somonis	3,8 million somonis		



			items by the State Unitary Enterprise “Prosthesis and orthopedic plant of Dushanbe city”				
			1.4.2.10. Take necessary actions to establish a new center for rendering social services to adults, disabled and day care for children with limited abilities in needy regions	MLSP	3,8 million somonis	3,8 million somonis	
			1.4.2.11. When an opportunity offers, establish new day care centers for rehabilitation of children with limited abilities and rendering social services to adults and disabled people in populous and distant cities and districts	MLSP	4 million somonis	4 million somonis	
			1.4.2.12. Take actions aimed at equipping State medical and social diagnostics service with the newest state-of-the-art technologies for a category of children specified as “disabled”	MLSP	2 million somonis	2 million somonis	
<b>3.2 Education and science sector development</b>							
<b>Education</b>							
1. To increase coverage of pre-school children with education	1.1. Renew the content of education	1.1.1. Project of new subject standards is developed	1.1.1.1. Take actions to renew pre-school education standards	ME	0,13 million somonis		
			1.1.1.2. Reconsider requirements for children’s early development stage and develop pre-school education programs	ME	0,043 million somonis		
			1.1.2. Professional development and re-training programs are developed and adopted as well as relevant courses are organized	ME	0,235 million somonis		
			Draft Law “About pre-school education” is developed				
			1.1.2.2. Develop mechanisms to support development of different types of pre-school education				
1.2. Organize favourable grounds and conditions for integration of	1.2.1. Mechanisms of implementing the Concept is developed and is applied in practice	ME	0,1 million somonis				



				period of 2012-2015					
children with special need into general education system				1.2.1.2. Develop normative legal basis for rendering social support to unprotected families through full or partial release from child care fee payment in pre-school institutions	ME	0,029 million somonis			
1.3 Renew the content of general education based on transition from knowledge acquisition model to educational competence model		1.3.1 Project of new subject standards are developed and their testing is started		1.3.1.1. Develop and introduce subject standards in general education taking into account transition from an education oriented towards competence	ME	0,2 million somonis			
				1.3.1.2. Develop and introduce exemplary educational programs in accordance with standard disciplines	ME	0,155 million somonis			
				1.4.1.1. Develop a Concept of selecting vocations for schoolchildren of Grade 7 as well as vocational training for Grades 8-9	ME	0,583 million somonis			
1.4. Introduce obligatory professional development		1.4.1 Draft Concept is submitted to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan		1.4.1.2 Design curriculum and educational-methodological materials as well as their publication, develop experience background for schoolchildren's vocational training	ME	14,73 million somonis			
				1.4.1.3 Design professional development and re-training programs for teachers, who lead vocational training of schoolchildren of Grades 7-9	ME	0,243 million somonis			
				1.4.1.4. Test vocational training system in institutions of general education	ME	0,238 million somonis			
				1.5.1.1 Construct and utilize new schools	ME	0,16 million somonis			
1.5. Develop material and technical basis		1.5.1 Demand for seats is met		1.5.1.2 Construct and rehabilitate pre-school education buildings and facilities	ME	0,1 million somonis			
				1.5.2. Healthy and favourable environment is organized for children (light, heating, sanitary and hygiene conditions)					
				1.5.1.3. Construct new buildings and rehabilitate operating buildings in the system of primary and secondary vocational education, strengthen their material and technical basis	ME				

		1.5.2.1 Repair and rehabilitate the infrastructure of special education institutions, periodically install solar batteries in all types of boarding schools				
		1.6.1. Per capita funding mechanism is introduced in pre-school education institutions	ME			
		1.6.1.1. Develop a normative funding mechanism in the country’s state pre-school institutions	ME			
		1.6.1.2. Periodically introduce implementation of per capita funding in state pre-school institutions	ME			
		1.6.2.1. Develop draft normative legal documents for formation and development of public-private partnership	ME			
		1.6.2.1. Develop recommendations aimed at stimulating economic entities that help educational institutions	ME			
		1.6.3.1. Review effective legislation in the process of establishing and operation of private educational institutions	ME			
		1.6.3.2. Develop recommendations to stimulate private sector development in education	ME			
		1.7.1.1. Develop and implement an automated statistical data collection mechanism at all stages of education	ME			
		1.7.1.2. Develop a unified database in education sector	ME			
<b>Science</b>						
		1.1.1.1. Implement actions on science reform according to the “Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the sphere of science and technology for 2011-2015” and “Innovative Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2015”	AS	Decision of GT dated 03.03.2011 under No. 114		
		1.1.1.2. Develop normative legal documents for transition of science through innovative development	AS	Decision of GT dated 03.03.2011 under No. 114		
		2.1.1.1. Targeted fund allocation and	AS	Decision of GT		
1.6. Use new financial mechanisms		1.6.1. Public and private partnership funding mechanism is developed				
		1.6.3. Share of private educational institutions is increased				
1.7. Improve management of education sector		1.7.1. Automated data collection system is established				
1. Public administration reform		1.1. Improve normative legal grounds directed at further development of science and innovation				
2. To develop	2.1 Centralize the	2.1.1. Targeted fund				

private sector and attract investment	country's scientific potential into prioritized research directions that contributes to country's economic development	allocation and investment into scientific and innovative projects and programs is increased. Scientific potential is oriented to prioritized research directions that contributes to country's social and economic development	investment into scientific and innovative projects based on competition and periodic implementation of scientific and innovative outcomes into the country's economy 2.1.1.2. Create favourable conditions for attracting investment from enterprises, banks, international organizations and entrepreneurs into science sector, direct main resources for scientific-research and experimental activities 2.1.1.3. Improve the effectiveness of scientific research in natural and technical sciences as well as explore effective ways of applying science and technology findings into production 2.1.2.1. Develop biotechnology methods aimed at ensuring food security 2.2.1.1. Create contemporary scientific and innovative infrastructure, re-equip scientific institutions, develop information basis in science sector, use Internet network through utilizing modern information and communication technologies 2.2.1.2. Expand the activity scope of technology parks from the level of country's institutions of professional higher education to production 2.2.1.3. Use new information and communication technologies for obtaining seismic information, recommendations for seismic security of HPP Roghun, Norak, Sangtuda and other big facilities under construction 2.2.1.4. Use unconventional and environmentally clean energy sources (solar, wind energy, energy from small rivers, sources of hot underground waters and biomass), new methods of their transformation and reservation	AS  AS  AS AAS  AS MEI  AS TAMS  AS MEI  AS MEI	dated 03.03.2011 under No. 114  Decision of GT dated 03.03.2011 under No. 114  Decision of GT dated 03.03.2011 under No. 114	0,3 million somonis    0,05 million somonis  0,1 million somonis  0,05 million somonis  0,3 million somonis	0,25 million somonis    0,1 million somonis  0,05 million somonis  0,05 million somonis
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			2.2.1.5. Process new effective drugs based on local raw materials	AS CEP	0,11 million somonis	0,01 million somonis	0,1 million somonis	
			2.2.2.1. Integrate academic and practical sciences with science of institutions of higher education, improve a system of preparing highly qualified scientific human resources	AS sectoral academies MERT	0,525 million somonis	0,025 million somonis	0,5 million somonis	
		2.2.2. Highly qualified scientific human resources are prepared and scientific-research institutions are supplemented with scientific staff	2.2.2.2. Prepare scientific human resources through education in postgraduate course and institution of doctoral candidacy at the domestic and foreign scientific institutions	AS sectoral academies MERT	0,5 million somonis	0,5 million somonis		
			<b>3.3 Health development and ensure improved population's health</b>					
			1.1.1.1. Based on identifying sectoral priorities annually develop national budget indicators in health care sector	MH				
			1.1.1.2. Improve State Guarantees Program based on research study	MH				
			1.1.1.3. Implement complete per capita funding of first medical-sanitary aid within the framework of implementing health care sector's funding strategy	MH				
		1.1.1 Share of total health care expenditures in terms of Gross Domestic Product in percents	1.1.1.4. Eliminate inequalities in regions through collecting health care funds at the province / national level	MH				
			1.1.1.5. Introduce new funding mechanisms in hospitalization service institutions	MH				
			1.1.1.6. Introduce a unified payment system	MH				
			1.1.1.7. Introduce other mechanisms of obligatory medical insurance	MH				
			2.1.1.1. Enhance professional specialization of health care workers and improve material, technical and drug provision to first medical-sanitary aid institutions which is necessary to render services for safety of maternity	MH				
		2.1.1. Share of birth with participation of professional health care workers (%); share of population having parental knowledge and practice of taking care after young children; Share of children aged less than 5 years old, who	2.1.1.2. Develop and implement documents concerning safety of maternity and obstetric assistance at all	MH				
1. To reform funding of health care sector	1. 1 Improve the effectiveness of management and funding system							
2. To reduce mortality rate of infants aged less than 5 years old; To reduce mortality rate of infants aged less than 1 years old; To reduce	2.1. Improve protection of maternal and infantile health							

maternal mortality rate		received drugs according to the program for integrated promotion of child diseases	<p>levels of rendering medical services</p> <p>2.1.1.3. Hold information and awareness raising campaigns among responsible health care workers and population about the issues of maternity safety, midwifery and neonatal assistance</p> <p>2.1.1.4. Organize public dialogue on reproductive health issues (including YWRH), reproductive rights, and family regulation</p> <p>2.1.1.5. Develop and implement coordinated standards, documents and means of assessing the quality of rendering services on family regulation issue</p>	MH			
3. To improve the condition of providing health care institutions with medical specialists	3.1. Increase the number of health care workers in health care institutions	<p>3.1.1. Number of physicians and secondary health care workers is increased</p> <p>3.1.2. Number of health care specialists, who are covered with professional post-diploma medical and pharmaceutical learning and development</p>	<p>3.1.1.1. Prepare more physicians and secondary health care workers in medical institutions of cities and districts</p> <p>3.1.2.1. Involve willing people into post-diploma medical and pharmaceutical education</p>	MH			
4. To control and eliminate diseases of measles, chickenpox and tetanus of newly born infants	4.1. Fight against infections managed through vaccination and other infectious diseases	4.1.1. Coverage level of infants aged less than 1 years old and older with vaccination is not less than 96%	<p>4.1.1.1. Increase population's awareness level about prevention of infectious diseases, particularly helminthiasis and infections managed through vaccinations</p> <p>4.1.1.2. Improve epidemiologic control system of diseases managed through vaccination, helminthiasis and other infectious diseases</p> <p>4.1.1.3. Improve the condition of centers concerned with advocacy and implementation of healthy lifestyle promotion program</p>	MH			
5. To reduce the level of helminth diseases to 250 people per 100	5.1. Improve the knowledge level of specialists and strengthen material and technical basis of	5.1.1. % population have knowledge how to prevent and fight against helminth diseases	5.1.1.1. Improve the knowledge of personnel working in centers to fight against tropical diseases and parasitological departments of Sanitary-Hygienic Inspection Service to prevent	MH			

thousand people	helminthological laboratories	helminthiasis						
		5.1.1.2. Implement actions related to prevention and treatment of helminth diseases		MH				
		5.1.1.3. Ensure coverage of vulnerable population with all types of vaccines through utilization of new highly effective vaccines		MH				
6. To improve access of population and health care institutions to medications and medical goods	6.1. Release import and deliver medications as well as medical goods from VAT and customs duties	6.1.1. Access to medications and medical goods became easy		MH				
<b>3.4 Provide population with clean water, sanitation and rendering communal services</b>								
1. To provide population with drinking water and sanitary services	1.1. Reform of housing and communal services sector	1.1.1. Improve population's access to quality drinking water		HCS	0,25 million somonis		0,25 million somonis	
		1.1.1.1. Hold interpretation of functional and institutional sectors		HCS	183,961 million Somoni	129,087 million Somoni	54,873 million Somoni	
		1.1.1.2. Implement the "Program for improving population's supply with drinking water for 2007-2020"		HCS	22,72 million US dollars	-	10,0 million US dollars debt and 12,72 million US dollars grant	
		1.1.1.3. Implement the project "Rehabilitation of water supply systems in cities and districts of Northern Tajikistan" (Konibodom, Isfara, Qayroqqum, B.Ghafurov, Chkalov, Taboshar) and Khorugh		HCS	18 million US dollars		7million US dollars debt and 11million US dollars grant	
		1.1.1.4. Implement the project "Rehabilitation of water supply systems in central cities of Tajikistan" (Tursunzoda, Shahrinav, Hisor and Somoniyon)		HCS	6 million 172 thousand US dollars		2 million US dollars debt and 4	
		1.1.1.5. Implement the project "Rehabilitation of water supply systems in Southern cities of Tajikistan" (Kulob,		HCS				

			Danghara and Qurghonteppe)				million172 thousand US dollars grant
			1.1.1.6. Analyze tariffs for rendering communal services	ASRT HCS	Based on decision of GT under No. 210 dated 12.05.1999 “About sectoral Regulations of calculating product price (work and services) in enterprises as well as housing and communal service organizations”		
			1.1.1.7. Educate and develop professional capacity of engineering and technical personnel employed in housing and communal services sector	HCS	0,191 million somonis		0,191 million somonis
			1.1.1.8. Install water-metering equipment	HCS	0,6 million somonis		0,6 million somonis
			1.1.1.9. Increase the territorial coverage, volume and quality of rendering communal services in the country’s cities and districts	HCS			
<b>3.5 Ensure environmental stability and sustainable development</b>							
1. To implement principles of environmental stability, sustainable development and retain the process of extinction of natural resources	1.1. Hold institutional reform and improve legislation grounds a) Increase forests at the level of 0,3%. b) Widen the territory of specially protected natural areas at 15,3%. c) Reduce degraded land areas to 1,5% d) Reduce wastes of polluted waters at 3,5%. e) Reduce emission of wastes into atmosphere to 2%	1.1.1. Reform is implemented and legislation grounds is strengthened	1.1.1.1. Build the capacity of central and local authorities who are responsible for development and implementation of environmental protection policy	CEP Other Agencies	0,3 million US dollars		
			1. 1.1.2. Coordinate protection of nature with other sectoral legislations according to signed convention on environment	CEP MJ Other Agencies	0,75 million US dollars		
			1. 1.1.3. Develop guidelines for stock-	CEP	0,50 million		

			taking of dangerous wastes										
			<b>1.1.1.4.</b> Develop a complex program on rehabilitation and development of environmental monitoring system taking into account introduction of computer networks and modern information technologies (IT)									US dollars	
			<b>1.1.1.5.</b> Goal-oriented study to review volume of payments, tariffs (prices) and penalties for environmental pollution and develop recommendations									0,3	
			<b>1.1.1.6.</b> Learn and provide recommendations to reconsider the Water Code									0,25 million US dollars	
			<b>1.1.1.7.</b> Organize rehabilitation activities in existing forests									0,01 million US dollars	
			<b>1.1.1.8.</b> Forestation of riverbanks, deserts and foothills aimed at moderate flow of water									0,75 million US dollars	
			<b>1.1.1.9.</b> Hold awareness-raising campaigns among civil servants and population concerning the issues of environmental culture									3,74 million US dollars	0,10 million US dollars
			<b>1.1.1.10.</b> Research ways of organizing and supporting tourism within the territories of SPNA (Specially protected natural areas)									0,01 million US dollars	
			<b>1.2.1.1.</b> Promote projects to organize scientific production basis for producing equipments to control the condition of atmospheric air									0,5 million US dollars	
			<b>1.2.1.2.</b> Promote projects for introducing technologies to use and destroy Water Pollutants as well as dangerous chemical									0,3 million US dollars	
			<b>1.2.</b> Promote functioning and new investment projects on environmental protection										
			<b>1.2.1.</b> Number of Water Pollutants and destroyed sustainable organic polluting pesticides; number of sanitary waste sites for disposal of urban wastes, meeting the environmental protection requirements, condition of three waste site for disposing solid daily wastes is improved										



				substances prohibited for use	Authorities			
				<b>1.2.1.3.</b> Rehabilitate pesticides' waste management site in Vakhsh and Konibodom districts and dispose old pesticides as well as those prohibited for use	Local Authorities CES CEP	5,5 million US dollars		
				<b>1.2.1.4.</b> Promote project for organization of public dialogues targeting environmental protection and beneficial use of nature	CEP	0,01 million US dollars		
				<b>1.2.1.5.</b> Develop Tajikistan National Park	CEP	0,29 million US dollars		
2. Adaptation to climate change	<b>2.1.</b> Ensure reducing the climate change impact	2.1.1. Operations are implemented according to the plan		<b>2.1.1.1.</b> Strengthen Tajikistan's cooperation on scientific, climatology and modeling issues of climate impact	CEP	3,0 million US dollars	-	3,0
				<b>2.1.1.2.</b> Restore activities of meteorology system	CEP	14,0 million US dollars	1,0 million US dollars	13,0 million US dollars
3. To improve forest management of the Republic of Tajikistan	<b>3.1.</b> Provide rehabilitation and reforestation activities in forest management units	3.1.1. Activities for rehabilitation and reforestation of existing forests are in place		3.1.1.1. Organize rehabilitation and reforestation of existing forests	CEP	0,75 million US dollars	0,65 million US dollars	0,10 million US dollars
	<b>3.2.</b> Ensure protection and maintenance of established and rehabilitated forests	3.2.1. Include the area of established forest into the category of forest-covered area		<b>3.2.1.1.</b> Organize maintenance and protection of forests aimed at transferring them into the category of forest-covered area	CEP	0,3 million US dollars	0,25 million US dollars	0,05 million US dollars
	<b>3.3.</b> Restore bee-families, obtaining environmentally clean product, provide biologic circulation of substances, organize their protection and maintenance	3.3.1. Increase the number of bee-families in forest management units		<b>3.3.1.1.</b> Increase the number of beehives and bee-families	CEP	0,15 million US dollars	0,03 million US dollars	0,12 million US dollars
4. To develop environmental tourism infrastructure in Natural Park of Sari Khosor:	<b>4.1.</b> Provide environmental tourism development in SPNA, organize modern touristic hotels in local	4.1.1. Develop complex programs of environmental tourism development, develop environmental routes, collect information and enter it into the		<b>4.1.1.1.</b> Increase the number of modern tourism buildings, increase environmental tourism routes, establish small enterprises and new job places	CEP SPNA	0,75 million US dollars	0,163 million US dollars	0,587 million US dollars

<p>- in Natural historical park of "Shirkent";</p> <p>- in state nature reserve of "Romit";</p> <p>- in National Parks administration in GBAP;</p> <p>- organize zoological farm for breeding rare animals, nursery garden for the vegetable kingdom in SPNA</p>	<p>population points around SPNA, small enterprises for processing agricultural products</p>	<p>Committee's website</p>				
	<p>4.2. Restore bee-families, obtaining environmentally clean product, provide biologic circulation of substances, organize enterprises for processing honey bee products</p>	<p>4.2.1. Develop complex programs for the development of bee-families</p>	<p>4.2.1.1. Increase honey bees, useful insects in SPNA</p>	<p>CEP SPNA</p>	<p>0,15 million US dollars</p>	<p>0,12 million US dollars</p>
	<p>4.3. Ensure environmental balance of SPNA, increase the number of vegetable kingdom and rare animals, prevent environmental degradation</p>	<p>4.3.1. Develop complex programs for the development of SPNA nature package, study the environmental situations of SPNA, organize activities for rehabilitation of different biological resources</p>	<p>4.3.1.1. Increase the number of rare animals and vegetations in SPNA, reduce cases of flora and fauna extinction</p>	<p>CEP SPNA</p>	<p>0,35 million US dollars</p>	<p>0,26 million US dollars</p>
<b>3.6 Ensure gender equality</b>						
<p>1. Balanced and sustainable society</p>	<p>1.1. Increase the role and impact of structural institutional</p>	<p>1.1.1. On average to increase the share of women – civil servants from 4493 (24,8 %)</p>	<p>1.1.1.1. Hold training courses and educational seminars concerning skills for the development of strategies, state</p>	<p>CWFA</p>	<p>0,193 million somonis</p>	<p>0,150 million somonis</p>

development through mainstreaming gender relations in all sectors of life	mechanisms to promote new initiatives aimed at enhancing the women's position	in 2011 to 35% by 2015	programs, commission gender analysis of social tendencies for employees of ministries and offices, local governments as well as public organizations		0,16 million somonis	0,052 million somonis	0,108 million somonis			
		1.1.1.2. Expand the gender network at the CWFA, organize gender groups in ministries and offices that are not attracted to his network	1.1.1.2. Expand and strengthen activities of District Information Resource Centers (DIRC) under CWFA for rendering legal and advisory services to women and men on different issues. Establish another 22 DIRC		3,201 million somonis	1,513 million somonis	1,688 million somonis			
	1.2. Contribute to women's self-employment, increase their share in individual entrepreneurship sectors as well as in small and medium trade	1.1.2. Number of District Information Resource Centers (DIRC) to be funded through local budgets reaches 100 by 2015 as compared to baseline of 78 in 2012	1.1.2.2. Organize courses of "Young policy-makers' school" under CWFA for girls	1.1.2.2. Organize courses of "Young policy-makers' school" under CWFA for girls		0,607 million somonis	0,144 million somonis	0,463 million somonis		
			1.2.1. Existence of foundations for women's access to financial services, particularly vulnerable groups and women's exclusion is identified, and the number of women's access to loans generally reached 35% by 2015	1.2.1.1. Organize summer courses and camps of "Political leadership school" aimed at preparing candidates for assembly representations at different stages on account of active women		0,035 million somonis	0,015 million somonis	0,02 million somonis		
		1.3. Shape an opinion not to agree with all forms of violence in society	1.2.1. Existence of foundations for women's access to financial services, particularly vulnerable groups and women's exclusion is identified, and the number of women's access to loans generally reached 35% by 2015	1.2.1.2. Conduct analysis of gender policy in crediting and micro finance sectors aimed at creating opportunities for women's access to financial services, particularly vulnerable groups and women's exclusion	1.2.1.2. Conduct analysis of gender policy in crediting and micro finance sectors aimed at creating opportunities for women's access to financial services, particularly vulnerable groups and women's exclusion		3,4 million somonis	1,0 million somonis	2,4 million somonis	
				1.2.1.3. Analyze implementation and results of presidential grants program for the development of women's entrepreneurship	1.2.1.3. Analyze implementation and results of presidential grants program for the development of women's entrepreneurship	GT CWFA IOs	1,5 million somonis	0,5 million somonis	1,0 million somonis	
			1.3.1. Population's awareness is improved and separation of young families lessens	1.2.1.4. Allocate Presidential grants for entrepreneurship development among disabled women and dehqan farms leaders	1.2.1.4. Allocate Presidential grants for entrepreneurship development among disabled women and dehqan farms leaders	1.2.1.4. Allocate Presidential grants for entrepreneurship development among disabled women and dehqan farms leaders	GT CWFA IOs	0,11 million somonis	0,01 million somonis	0,1 million somonis
				1.3.1.1. Conduct awareness-raising actions directed at improving population's legal knowledge and culture on negative consequences of	1.3.1.1. Conduct awareness-raising actions directed at improving population's legal knowledge and culture on negative consequences of	1.3.1.1. Conduct awareness-raising actions directed at improving population's legal knowledge and culture on negative consequences of				

			monogamy, domestic violence, human trafficking, including trafficking of children and labour migrants 1.3.1.2. Develop and disseminate video reels, special reportages, kits, guidelines, booklets and other information materials dedicated to issues of violence in society and family		0,029 million somonis	0,017 million somonis	0,012 million somonis
<b>3.7. Improve demographic planning</b>							
1. To improve the level of sectoral and regional forecasting based on using modern progressive models of demographic perspective and complete statistical grounds;	1.1. Improve utilization of demographic data; Improve public administration system compliant with market economy principles through economic development analysis and perspective with a view of population's growth rate	1.1.1. Based on obtained experience, when performing their own direct activities, specialists of ministries and agencies and their sub-structures as well as employees of scientific institutions use methods of forecasting the population's number Public administration system is improved in the demographic policy direction and foundations are laid for purpose-oriented use of state budget The use of demographic statistical data and demographic forecasting is generally improving in the decision-making process and mutual feedback is improved between statistical structures, ministries and agencies	1.1.1.1. Train and provide refresher courses to specialists of ministries and agencies on the issue of using demographic data during designing sectoral and local development plans and programs 1.1.1.2. Use demographic census data when designing development plans 1.1.1.3. Develop population employment programs as well as programs for training specialists with a view of demographic trends and based on real internal and external labour market demands 1.1.1.4. Design budgets of different levels bearing in minds real economic demands and demographic trends	ASP SSPDI AS	0,15 million US dollars		0,15 million US dollars
Goal-driven management of demographic trends;				ASP SSPDI AS			
To regulate demographic trends;				ASP SSPDI AS			
To effectively use demographic changes in the decision-making processes			1.1.1.5. Widely use demographic data for monitoring the indicators of MDG and national priorities	ASP SSPDI AS			

**The main monitoring indicators of the “Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015”**

<b>I. FUNCTIONAL SECTION: STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATIONS</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Unit of measurement</b>	<b>Indicator of 2011</b>	<b>Indicator of 2015</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
<b>1.2 Ensuring Macroeconomic Development</b>				
1.2.1. Annual average inflation rate (annual)	%	9,3	7,0	NBT
1.2.2. Broad indicators of money resources in proportion to GDP (annual)	%	23,7	28,6	NBT
1.2.3. Number of banking cards (up to present)	Thousand No.	377,4	720,0	NBT
1.2.4. The annual real growth of GDP (annual)	%	7,4	7,5	MF
1.2.5. State budget revenues in proportion to GDP (annual)	%	28,2	27,2	MF
1.2.6. Current revenues in proportion to GDP (annual)	%	24,0	23,7	MF
1.2.7. State budget expenditure in proportion to GDP (annual)	%	27,4	28,3	MF
1.2.8. Repayment of external debt in proportion to GDP	%	0,5	1,00	MF
<b>1.3 Ensuring improvement of the investment climate, development of the private sector and entrepreneurship</b>				
1.3.1. Number of trainings, conferences and forums conducted with local and foreign entrepreneurs	No.	6	12	SCISPM, CCI
1.3.2. Growth of small- and medium –sized enterprise	%	100	140	SCISPM
1.3.3. Improvement of Tajikistan business environment according to international rating	Rating	152	135	SCISPM
1.3.4. Inventory taking of governmental properties in governmental organizations and enterprises	No.	227	5000	SCISPM
1.3.5. Growth in foreign direct investment	%	100	130	SCISPM, ASP
<b>1.4 Development of special economic zones: free economic zones and industrial parks</b>				
1.4. New lands opened in FEZ	Thousand m <sup>2</sup> .	454,8	682,2	MEDT, FEZ
1.4.2. Total number of entities	No.	25	70	MEDT, FEZ
1.4.3. Number of new job places	No.	263	700	MEDT, FEZ
1.4.4. Develop Concept of Development of free economic zones and industrial parks, Strategies on Development of free economic zones and industrial parks	Yes/No	No	Yes	MEDT, AS, ministries and agencies
<b>1.5 Integration to World Economy: tourism development</b>				
1.5.1 Number of tourists that entered Tajikistan	%	100	110	CYST, ministries and agencies
<b>II. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SECTOR: STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>2.1 Development of energy and industry</b>				
2.1.1. Average growth in duration of electricity supply per day	Winter hours	18	24	MEI
2.1.2. Reduction of energy losses	%	14,1	13,2	MEI
2.1.3. Increase electricity generation capacity	mWt	5070	6694	MEI
2.1.4. Number of constructed small HPPs	No.	30	70	MEI

	Yes/No	No	Yes	AMS
2.1.5. Increase average electricity tariffs	Yes/No	No	Yes	MEI
2.1.6. Increase oil processing	Yes/No	No	Yes	MEI
2.1.7. Coal production	1000 t	236,7	267,0	MEI
2.1.8. Oil production	t	28663	29430	MEI
2.1.9. Gas production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	18846	21600	MEI
2.1.10. Volume of processed cotton fibre	t	8075	16000	MEI
2.1.11. Volume of processed leather	1000 No	1038,6	1202,3	MEI
2.1.12. Volume of processed wool	t	447,3	508	MEI
2.1.13. Volume of processed silk	US hundred.	224,3	264,7	MEI
2.1.14. Volume of products of the light industry	TJS million.	1403,1	1483,6	MEI
<b>2.2 Development of infrastructure: transport and communications</b>				
2.2.1. Development of international cargo transportation (net weight)	%	12	15	MT
2.2.2. Attract domestic and foreign investment in implementation of transportation projects	US million	651,2	977,2	MT
2.2.3. Increase the share of automobile roads with satisfactory quality	%	10	14	MT
2.2.4. Length of constructed and rehabilitated areas of automobile roads	Km	1310	1953	MT
2.2.5. Increase connection of governmental structures and access points to "E-government" network	No.	48	106	CA
2.2.6. Increase the number of computers connected to the "E-government" network	No	48	106	CA, DCSA, ministries and agencies
2.2.7. Coverage of population with landline telephone communication (density of landline telephones per 100 people)	Amount of the phones to 100 people	5,3	(8600000 population.) 17,44	CA
2.2.8. Increase the capacity of connected landlines	1000 No.	599,1	1600,0	CA
2.2.9. Increase the number of clients subscribed to landlines	1000 clients	383,1	1500,0	CA
2.2.10. The volume of provision of communications services by involving the private operators	TJS million	1990,9	2900,0	CA
2.2.11. Increase the number of Internet users taking into consideration mobile Internet users	1000 users	1942,0	3000,0	CA
<b>2.3 Ensure food security: agriculture development, water supply and land use</b>				
2.3.1. Increase gross agricultural product	%	100 (14853,3 mln)	130	MA
2.3.2. Increase labour productivity in agriculture sector	%	100 (138 somoni)	115	MA
2.3.3. Increase average cotton productivity	Centre/ha	100	25	MA
2.3.4. Increase export of agricultural product	%	100	118	MA
2.3.5. Increase livestock profitability	%	100 (3958,6 mln somoni)	138 (5816,1 mln somoni)	MA
2.3.6. Land Certificate	piece	18771 numbers of land certificates, 10000	10 000 No. for land certificates	ALRGC, "Markaz-Zamin" Gov-

			numbers for poor families have been provide		ernmental Company
2.3.7. Issue land use right certificate: for dehkhan farms	piece		No. 43552 for dehkhan farms	40 000	ALRGC, "Markaz-Zamin" Governmental Company
2.3.8. Issue land use right certificate: for household plots	piece		No. 35972	50 000	ALRGC, "Markaz-Zamin" Governmental Company
2.3.9. Issue land use right certificate: for non –agriculture lands	piece		No. 13983	20 000	ALRGC, "Markaz-Zamin" Governmental Company
2.3.10.Improve Land reclamation	ha		11493	39 600 ha	MLRWR, MF, LSEA
2.3.11.New irrigated land opened	ha		415 ha	2000	MLRWR, MF, ALRGC, LSEA
2.3.12. Implement embankment and other additional actions	km		24,4 km	103,4 km км.	MLRWR, CESC, SCISPM, MF
2.3.12. Restore high-pressure pipes in water-pumping stations	метри парони, ha		4700,0 thousand somoni.	13039 m 26209 ha.	MLRWR, MF
2.3.13. Restore and repair water-pumping stations. Conversion of non-agricultural and non-used land to agricultural land	ha		2500 ha	3500 ha	MLRWR, MF, LSEA
<b>III. SOCIAL SECTOR: ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL</b>					
<b>3.1 Strengthening social protection and creating employment</b>					
3.1.1. Poverty rate	%		42	32	ASP, MLSP
3.1.2. Coverage of share economically able-bodied population with state social insurance in percentage	%		45,1	55,0	ASP, MLSP
3.1.3 The amount of non-insurance payments from state social insurance resources	% from SPF		9,7	2,0	MLSP
3.1.4. Volume of social assistance provided	TJS/person		55,0	125,0	MF, MLSP
3.1.5. Social Service provided	1000 persons		7578	12000	MLSP
3.1.6. Number of collective agreements and contracts signed	unit		21548	22500	MLSP, Professional Union
3.1.7. Adopted laws	unit		5	10	MLSP
3.1.8.Developed and implemented methods	unit		2	5	MLSP
3.1.9 Personnel and Professional Development	%		82,6	170,0	MLSP
3.1.10. Number of unemployed people provided with jobs	%		112,1	160,0	MLSP
3.1.11.Social service centers established	unit		8	12	MLSP
<b>3.2 Development of education and science</b>					
3.2.1. Pre-school education coverage	%		7	15	ME
3.2.2. Children covered by primary and universal education	%		97,3	**	ME
3.2.3.Proportion of teachers who attend professional development courses annually	%		10	60	ME

3.2.4.Number of new seats for school children	person	3476	90000	ME
3.2.5.Providing students with books, in %	No	80	95	ME
3.2.6.Number of student per teacher	person	21	23	ME
3.2.7.Number of persons covered by vocational training in primary vocational education institutions	person	22300	35000	ME
<b>3.3 Development of health care and ensuring of the population health</b>				
3.3.1. Total health care expenditure in proportion to GDP	%	2,0	2,3	MH
3.3.2. Mortality of children under 5 years old	Per 1000 births	23,3	18,0	MH
3.3.3. Infant mortality under 1 years old	Per 1000 births	18,3	14,0	MH
3.3.4. Maternal mortality	Per 100 000 births	38,1	30,0	MH
3.3.5.Increase the number of doctor paramedical personnel	Amount	15 973 and 36 848	19 160 and 45 691	MH
3.3.6. Measles rate	100 000	0,007	0	MH
3.3.7. Helminthic infection rate	100 000	280	200,0	MH
3.3.8 Rate of population's satisfaction with medical services at family medicine level	%	39,0	55	MH
3.3.9. Annual growth in number of health care professionals who undergo professional postgraduate medical and pharmaceutical development	%	17,3	68	MH
3.3.10. Number of HIV-affected people	People	3846	6200	MH
3.3.11. Proportion of children under 1 year old and older by vaccination	%	95,0	96,0	MH
3.3.12. Reduction in tuberculosis death rate	100 000		5,5	MH
3.3.13. Proportion of deliveries assisted by health care professionals	%	75,0	90	MH
<b>3.4 Ensuring population's access to clean water, sanitation and communal services</b>				
3.4.1. Population's access to clean water in urban areas	%	94,0	96,2	ASP, MLRWR, Housing and Utilities Service
3.4.2. Population's access to clean drinking water in rural areas	%	50,0	56,0	ASP, Housing and Utilities Service
3.4.3. Population's access to basic sanitary and hygiene conditions in urban areas	%	39,0	51,0	ASP
3.4.4. Population's access to basic sanitary and hygiene conditions in rural areas	%	25,0	39,0	MLRWR, Housing and Utilities Service
3.4.5. Proportion of housing stock provided with counters	%	33,0	85,0	Housing and Utilities Service
3.4.6. Proportion of population provided with housing and utilities services in urban areas	%	40,6	80,2	ASP
3.4.7. Proportion of population provided with housing and utilities services in rural areas	%	15,0	25,3	ASP
3.4.8. Proportion of housing stock being in emergency state and in need of repair	m\cube	18,3	45,1	ASP



<b>3.5 Ensuring environmental stability and sustainable development</b>				
3.5.1. Forested area	%	100,0	101,1	CEP
3.5.2. The area of degraded land	%	100,0	98,0	CEP, MA, LSEA
3.5.3. Dirty water in water facilities	%	100,0	91,2	CEP SUE "Khojagii Manzilii Kommunal",
3.5.4. Wastes –sources of permanent and mobile pollution of atmosphere	%	100,0	97,3	CEP
3.5.5. Number of landfills for solid household wastes meeting the requirements on environmental protection legislation	No	3,0	4,0	CEP, SUE "Khojagii Manzilii Kommunal", LSEA
3.5.6. Number of restored landfills	piece	4,0	7,0	CEP
3.5.7. Volume of ozone-depleting substances eliminated	t	18,0	15,0	CEP
3.5.8. Number of sanitary landfills for burial municipal waste that meet environmental protection standards	No.	2	3	CEP
<b>3.6 Promotion of gender equality</b>				
3.6.1. Number of women and men at the Assemblies of People's Deputies in the local areas;	%	15/85	30/70	CWFA
3.6.2. Number of victims of violence who received assistance from crisis centers and other services (women/men)	person	9427/9401	12500/10000	CWFA

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*Dear readers! Original of the Living Standards Improvement Strategy is Tajik version and it was translated from Tajik language. If there are any inexplicable moments, please see Tajik version.*



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