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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Tajikistan (2023-2026)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Tajikistan is a landlocked lower middle-income country¹ with population of 9.5 million people bordering Afghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Three quarters of the population live in rural areas. The country ranks 125th out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index,² with a Gender Development Index score of 0.823.³ Since independence in 1991, Tajikistan achieved important development gains, peace and stability. The national poverty rate decreased from 83 per cent in 2000 to 26.3 per cent in 2019. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew from \$6.5 billion US dollars in 2011 to \$ 8.2 billion in 2020, with an average growth rate of 7 per cent.⁴

2. Inequalities remain high within population groups and between urban and rural areas. 7.4 per cent of the population is poor⁵ while vulnerability to multidimensional poverty reached 20.1 per cent (7 per cent in urban and 24.3 per cent in rural areas).⁶ Food insecurity and access to reliable, sustainable energy remain important development challenges.

3. The government recognizes the private sector is a key driver of economic growth in Tajikistan and important progress was made in improving the investment climate. Regardless, the cost of starting a business remains relatively high. Limited economic diversification and employment opportunities explain the size of the informal economy⁷ and large number of workers who migrate to Russia.⁸

4. The government has taken bold steps towards integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in national policies and development plans. The National Development Strategy (NDS) 2030 aims to improve standards of living for the population through a planned transition to an industrial-agrarian economy.⁹ Although the process of sub-national development started under the NDS, and regional GDP per capita increased, reforms were largely concentrated at the central level and regional multifaceted inequalities persist. Much of the rural population still lacks access to essential services and clean energy. Regional development is considered a primary method of achieving NDS objectives.

5. Despite progress in mainstreaming gender equality in development plans, strategies, and laws considerable challenges remain. Tajikistan, considering the local context, ranked 137 out of 153 countries on the 2020 Global Gender Gap Index.¹⁰ Representation in decision-making and legislative bodies has somewhat improved since the 2020 elections,¹¹ but continued efforts are needed to address women's participation and the gender pay gap. Gender roles remain influenced by traditional values. The government places special emphasis on implementing relevant measures to raise the status of women in society, guarantee their constitutional rights and expand social and labour exposure, address demographic problems, promote healthy living, increase levels of education and support them in leadership roles.

6. Tajikistan's youth¹² present a great demographic dividend. One third of young people (7.2 per cent men and 49.3 per cent women) have not received education, employment, or

¹ GDP per capita is \$863 US dollars.

² Human Development Report (HDR), UNDP, 2020.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Tajikistan Overview: Development news, research, data, World Bank.

⁵ HDR 2020.

⁶ Tajikistan Country Briefing, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford, 2021.

⁷ Estimated 50 per cent of total employment (Midterm Development Programme (MTDP 2021-2025).

⁸ Around 500,000 people annually (85.5 per cent are men from rural areas). Remittances amount to about 29 per cent of GDP.

⁹ The agricultural sector employs 70 per cent of the labour force and contributes 25 per cent of GDP.

¹⁰ World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report, 2020.

¹¹ Women occupy 12 of the 64 seats in parliament and chair two of nine parliamentary committees.

¹² Young people under 24 years of age make up 50 per cent of the population.

training.¹³ Each year about 100,000 young people enter the labor market, but education and training systems have not kept pace with labor demand. Addressing cultural and socioeconomic issues youth face, and their positive engagement, is considered important for maintaining social cohesion in society.

7. Despite past and ongoing reforms, and government efforts to prioritize democratic governance, rule of law and protection of human rights challenges remain in performance on government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, people's participation in public life, and anti-corruption.¹⁴ Interested in public administration reform, the government is taking steps to modernize and digitalize the public sector. Improvements to the justice sector are requisite for boosting the private sector and improving rights protections. A law on legal aid was adopted in 2020; however, delivery capacities need strengthening and legal awareness amongst the population can be improved.

8. While Tajikistan remains politically stable, the country faces regional threats of violent extremism. Lifting Tajikistan to higher levels of prosperity while maintaining social cohesion requires addressing economic, social, environmental and security challenges in a coordinated manner. General development trends in the country may be impacted in the coming years by the current crisis in Ukraine.

9. The outbreak of COVID-19 in Tajikistan amplified the country's multifaceted vulnerabilities and weakened the social protection system. The pandemic significantly stretched the health care system, slowed down the economy¹⁵ and weakened the labour market. Women and young people face a higher risk of longer-term unemployment, and declining remittances¹⁶ resulted in lower household consumption. Despite a nine per cent GDP growth in 2021, the impact of COVID-19—combined with knock-on effects associated with the Ukraine crisis—could derail progress towards SDG and NDS targets. Moreover, post-COVID-19 economic recovery, including stimulation of small and medium-sized businesses, support to vulnerable groups, and implementation of anti-epidemic measures all require additional support.

10. The UNDP theory of change mirrors that of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF): "Improving the living standards of the population through sustainable economic development and realizing equal opportunities for each person is feasible with investments in quality social services, promotion of the private sector to spur green development and job creation, integration of environmental management, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation and investments in public administration, justice and human rights institutions and gender equality and women's empowerment." UNDP will continue to strive to achieve connected and measurable change under the UNSDCF and will support Tajikistan to secure improved living standards based on sustainable economic development and equal opportunities for everyone to realize their potential based on equality, justice and respect for human dignity.¹⁷

11. The 2020 independent country programme evaluation (ICPE) highlighted that UNDP strategically positioned itself as a trusted partner and reliable provider of advisory and development services in support of the Tajikistan NDS. UNDP contributed to improving governance, rule of law, and access to justice. It actively engaged civil society actors and vulnerable groups, and played a catalytic role in improving employment, entrepreneurship, and trade opportunities. UNDP contributed to climate change mitigation through improvements to the legislative, policy and regulatory environment for broader small

¹³ Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, World Bank, 2021.

¹⁴ WGI 2021 Interactive > Interactive Data Access (worldbank.org).

¹⁵ Roughly 65 per cent of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) were affected by the pandemic and almost 25 per cent had to temporarily shut down.

¹⁶ Remittances declined by 20 per cent in the first quarter of 2020.

¹⁷ Tajikistan NDS, Tajikistan in 2030, p. 8.

hydropower development and green energy, and better use and management of water resources.

12. UNDP will continue to mobilize its cross-sector expertise at national, regional, and global levels to ensure continuity and sustainability in assisting the government of Tajikistan in close collaboration with United Nations agencies and other development partners. Along with the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), UNDP will assist the government in strengthening national frameworks for the monitoring, reporting, and financing of SDGs, including improved disaggregated data collection and research on socioeconomic vulnerabilities.

13. UNDP will fulfil its role as the United Nations technical lead agency for the implementation of the COVID-19 socioeconomic recovery plan through a coordinated United Nations response aligned with objectives set out in the UNSDCF. UNDP will promote integrated solutions by mapping concrete needs, identifying the cause of insecurities and their intersections, and establishing comprehensive responses that generate positive, context-specific outcomes that benefit communities in need. Tangible and sustainable results will make vulnerable populations more resilient, empower the national government, and prevent future crises.

14. UNDP programmatic achievements and expansion of interventions is related to its apolitical position in Tajikistan, and in sticking to the principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence while maintaining strategic partnerships with donors and stakeholders, and focusing on needs and vulnerabilities in line with advancing the ‘leave no one behind’ principle. Grounded in the ability to leverage, influence, and unlock a broad range of resources for development, the UNDP comparative advantage derives from: a) integrating the SDG agenda through the creation of platforms that allow other United Nations agencies and partners to provide policy advice, guidance, and tested practices; b) thought leadership and ability to apply data and analytics to connect social, economic and environmental analyses; c) ability to combine top-down policy advice with bottom-up solutions; d) continued presence and long-term development perspective that allows for the scaling up of successful pilots and their integration into policy and legal frameworks; e) ability to bring in expertise and international experiences, adopt whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches and promote dialogue and joint problem solving; f) focus on innovation, experimentation and supporting acceleration for transformational change, building on UNDP accelerator lab experiences; g) expanding field office operations at national and at local levels to render local development and the economic transition more inclusive, risk-informed and sustainable.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The CPD was developed in consultation with government and non-government stakeholders, donors, development partners, other United Nations agencies, and the Office of the Resident Coordinator. Guided by the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, the UNSDCF 2023-2026, and outcomes of multistakeholder consultations, UNDP will support Tajikistan to advance its development goals, in particular those with the strongest accelerator effect to the national sustainable development agenda. National authorities confirm the relevance of programme priorities towards the achievement of sustainable development results through collaborative and joint efforts.

16. In line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, the CPD will engage the UNDP Global Policy Network to support three directions of change: leaving no-one behind, structural transformation and building resilience; apply the six signature solutions¹⁸ of the UNDP

¹⁸ Energy, poverty and inequality, governance, environment, resilience, and gender equality.

Strategic Plan 2022-2025, and promote three enablers of development (strategic innovation, digitalization, and development financing).

17. The new country programme was designed in full alignment with UNSDCF, reflecting strategic priorities and cooperation outcomes. UNDP will directly contribute to three of the four connected outcomes of UNSDCF: i) sustainable, inclusive, and green economic growth; ii) integrated management of climate and environmental risk and iii) people-centred governance and rule of law.

18. In the role of integrator, connector and innovator, UNDP will ensure provision of integrated solutions and platforms in support of a coherent United Nations system approach to achieving SDGs services through the ‘Delivering as One’ principle in the spirit of joint programming for shared results under the UNSDCF. UNDP will also enhance South-South and triangular cooperation through the integration of best practices, knowledge resources, success stories and lessons learned from countries in the region and beyond. The ability to bring together governments, citizens, private sector, civil society, and other partners at all levels helps UNDP strengthen partnerships and ensure integrated and multidimensional solutions that include pilots that address complex development challenges in Tajikistan. This holistic approach underpins its role as “integrator” for Agenda 2030 within the United Nations system and complements the UNDP quest for system-wide collaboration under the UNSDCF.

Sustainable, inclusive, and green economic growth

19. Inclusive and green economic growth is a principal driver for promoting low carbon development, reducing vulnerability, building resilience of local communities, accelerating COVID-19 recovery, and preserving the country’s natural resources for future generations.

20. UNDP will support government plans to accelerate industrialization and increase economic productivity and competitiveness while ensuring that growth is risk-informed, inclusive, and aligned with the 2030 Agenda. UNDP will support policies and institutions to leverage development financing, enhance a conducive environment for innovative entrepreneurship and promote cross-border and international trade. UNDP will promote innovation, harness the potential of the digital economy and e-governance, and broker novel partnership models such as public-private partnerships.

21. UNDP plans to accelerate innovations to promote sustainable jobs and livelihoods, especially in remote areas where populations face multiple vulnerabilities. Advancing the prosperity of rural communities through the use of local resources and development of green value chains will help enhance trade and cross-border cooperation. UNDP will promote sustainable production and consumption practices, and support the private sector in green business development, export promotion, and digitalization of services.

22. Particular attention will be paid to expanding employment and business opportunities for women and young people (especially Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) group), including access to employable skill development (digital literacy) and economic resources. UNDP will work with finance institutions to offer innovative financing schemes for business and employment, and that target women, youth, labor migrants and other vulnerable groups, such as people affected by crisis. UNDP will work with the government and development partners to address structural employment barriers for marginalized youth, like the existing skills and job market mismatch, and reduce shares of informal employment. Also addressed will be the inclusion of people living with disabilities, as well as those with limited mobility or access to physical workspaces.

Integrated management of climate and environmental risk

23. Over the last two years, Tajikistan significantly increased its capacity in climate change adaptation (CCA), mitigation, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) to accelerate targets

identified in the Sendai Framework¹⁹ and Paris Agreement. A more integrated approach to addressing CCA is needed that involves environmental and biodiversity management, access to clean energy, and greater resilience to disasters and involves local communities and civil society organizations. UNDP will work in collaboration with United Nations agencies and development partners to support the government in planning and implementing integrated and effective measures for at national and local levels. As this requires a vision and strategy for risk-informed sustainable economic growth it is links with the first outcome of the CPD.

24. The government considers access to clean and renewable energy a key accelerator for achieving NDS objectives and a basic principle for a green economy. UNDP will assist the government in promoting energy efficiency and low-emission development in economic activities and using technological innovations to support the introduction of renewable energy sources. UNDP will also support the design and monitoring of energy efficiency standards and incentives for using clean energy sources in households and corporate activities.

25. Tajikistan has an abundance of natural resources. The impact of melting glaciers on agriculture and regional water flows is concerning.²⁰ UNDP will support the government in developing plans for integrated water resource management, CCA, and adapting innovative sustainable and inclusive natural resource management (NRM) measures. UNDP will support DRR and increased reforestation in the mountainous areas.

26. UNDP will support the government in improving capabilities to sustainably manage ecosystems through conservation management policies. Moreover, UNDP will assist in assessing climate and disaster risks, setting mitigation and adaptation targets, and providing technical inputs to local plans for sustainable NRM. UNDP will assist in addressing waste and chemical management issues, as well as recycling in urban areas. In efforts will engage women and young people.

27. In partnership with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will support the government in establishing effective monitoring systems at national and local levels to track and report on the implementation of international commitments, including the preparation and effective implementation of the National Adaptation Plan. UNDP will also assist the government in accessing new financing mechanisms for clean and renewable energy technologies and low-carbon business development through green bonds, renewable energy auctions, and carbon trading.

People-centred governance and rule of law

28. UNDP will continue to support government reform in establishing and maintaining effective, inclusive and accountable governing institutions for the achievement of NDS objectives, SDG 16, and other international human rights obligations. UNDP will help promote a transparent, gender-sensitive, and digitalized public administration with innovative solutions that can improve the quality and accessibility of public services while developing capacities for whole-of-government policy planning and coordination. UNDP will support local public administration capacity to improve accessibility to public services with a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups. UNDP will promote rule of law, access to justice, and help facilitate people's meaningful participation—women and youth in particular—in decision-making processes to promote equality and social cohesion at the local level.

29. In partnering with the Academy of Public Administration UNDP will contribute to government transparency and accountability efforts²¹ by supporting public administration reform initiatives, promoting the introduction of gender equality in public administration

¹⁹ The National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change until 2030 and the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2019-2030 reflect the priorities and main directions.

²⁰ Since 1930, the surface of Tajikistan's glaciers has retreated by 30 per cent.

²¹ The MTDP 2020-2025 calls for an analysis of the effectiveness of current anti-corruption legislation.

(GEPA) principles, and engaging with civil society and the private sector to innovate business processes. UNDP will invest in modern capacity development initiatives to create an enabling environment for digital innovation in the public sector,²² and this includes support to operationalize the Centre for Innovation and Digital Technology. UNDP will continue to support effective border management initiatives to help the government promote secure and safe borders while remaining open to trade, social interaction, and movement across borders.

30. UNDP will continue to provide support to the justice sector. Assistance will promote rule of law principles, including support for upscaling a flagship legal aid initiative to ensure it becomes easily accessible for all members of the population. Promoting a rights-based approach, UNDP will further its support to scaling up the legal identity initiative, which will advance more equitable access to public services. Working with the Office of the Ombudsperson and other United Nations agencies, UNDP will assist in strengthening the capacities of government and civil society in implementing Universal Periodic Review recommendations. Furthermore, UNDP will help develop capacities of the Parliament Secretariat, Parliamentary Committees, and legislators to monitor national development priorities.²³

III. Programme and risk management

31. UNDP identified the following risks that could hamper programme implementation: a) limited resources; b) the impact of a protracted COVID pandemic; c) government prioritizing economic reforms with limited commitment to addressing governance and rule of law challenges; d) potential threats to social cohesion; e) insufficient data for evidence-based policymaking; f) geopolitical instabilities resulting in trade and economic disruptions, and g) the impact of climate change and environmental risks on ecosystems, agriculture and livelihoods.

32. UNDP will diversify its strategic partnerships and donor base, targeting government cost-sharing, new development financing from IFIs, European Union, bilateral donors, and the private sector, as well as joint resource mobilization with United Nations entities. Risks will be managed through coordination, advocacy and policy dialogue, and regular monitoring by the CPD Programme Board, as well as through corporate risk management tools.

33. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to concerned projects.

34. Other national and subnational authorities will act as implementing partners, as defined in the results and resources framework (RRF). Principles for programme management include joint formulation, implementation, monitoring, and project cost-sharing, with the use of innovative programming instruments to deliver high-quality results while systematically applying UNDP social and environmental safeguards and accountability mechanisms. Project boards will be established for each project and projects will be designed and implemented in line with UNDP operational guidelines.

35. This CPD outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional

²² The State Program for the Development and Implementation of ICTS, the Concept of the Digital Economy, and of e-Government have been adopted.

²³ A priority stressed by the President in his address to parliament on 21 December 2021.

and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

36. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out based on RRF outcome and output indicators and will be fully inclusive and participatory. Depending on availability, data for baselines and targets will be disaggregated by sex, location and population groups, with a special focus on vulnerable populations. UNDP will rely on national data systems and assist in strengthening national data quality and availability. Data gaps will be addressed through support provided to national statistical systems, surveys, and other studies. UNDP will advocate for closer alignment of indicators and targets in national and sectoral programmes with the SDG monitoring framework. Leveraging joint work with relevant institutions and civil society organizations, UNDP will invest in national monitoring and evaluation capacities to better capture results of national programmes and lessons learned.

37. Internally, UNDP will increase its monitoring and evaluation capacities by investing adequate resources and introducing innovative digital solutions. UNDP will conduct annual, joint reviews of project progress and utilize its Local Innovation and Implementation Centers to further programme implementation. Monitoring and evaluation quality control will be ensured through independent audits and evaluations that are conducted in line with UNDP policies and procedures. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed with annual monitoring and risk management plans to ensure systematic progress analysis towards the achievement of CPD results.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Tajikistan (2023-2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDS 2030: Rapid industrialization and expanding productive employment. Midterm Development Programme (MTDP) 2021-2025: digital economy, green economy, gender equality, mobilizing young people. (SDG 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: Outcome 2: Sustainable, inclusive and green economic growth By 2026, public institutions and the private sector collaborate to implement innovative and gender-responsive policy frameworks and actions to green the economy and strengthen inclusion of vulnerable groups.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions. Outcome 2: No one left behind, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US dollars)
Number of new or amended laws, policies, regulations and investments approved to promote sustainable and green economy development and that incorporate gender equity. Baseline: to be determined (TBD) Targets: TBD Availability of integrated and SDG-aligned national financing framework to guide investments. Baseline: No Targets: Yes Availability of a national strategy to promote sustainable, green private investment and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (Yes/No). Baseline: No Targets: Yes	Government reports United Nations/UNDP reports Annual NDS, MTDP review Government reports United Nations programme reports Annual TajStat Government reports Annual	Output 1.1.: Policies, Laws and Budgets accelerate people-centred and risk informed economic transformation aligned with Agenda 2030 Indicator 1.1.1.: Extent to which national and local development plans/budgets integrate Agenda 2030 and other inter-governmental frameworks. Baseline 2021: Integration in progress (78%) Target 2026: Integrated at all levels Source: Government and United Nations reports Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of institutions that have mainstreamed actions for green economy and responsible production into their policies and implementation schemes. Baseline 2021: 2 government institutions Target 2026: 4 government institutions and 20 private sector enterprises Source: Government and United Nations reports Indicator 1.1.3.: Number of policies, regulations, and partnerships to promote favourable investment and business climate with focus on digital solutions. Baseline 2021: 4 Target 2026: 5 Source: Government and United Nations reports	Executive Office of the President (EOP) National Development Council (NDC) Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) State Committee on Investments and State Property Management (SCISPM) Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment (MLME) Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Ministry of Industry & New Technologies (MINT) National Bank Statistic Agency Committee on Tourism Ministry of Finance (MoF) Tax Committee Committee on Women and Family Affairs (CWFA) Committee on Youth and Sport (CYS) Parliament Regional and local authorities Development partners and United Nations agencies International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	Regular: \$3.6 million Other: \$38.6 million

<p>Number of policy measures adopted to promote export industries. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		<p>Output 1.2.: Innovative solutions are scaled up for green and inclusive value chains and enhanced trade and cross-border economic cooperation to promote sustainable livelihoods and jobs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of innovative solutions adopted by programme partners to enhance job-rich and livelihood- intensive productive capacities. Baseline 2021: 10 Target 2026: 15 Source: Government and United Nations reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.: Number of public and private sector institutions with strengthened capacities for production and export of high value-added products. Baseline 2021: 62 MSMEs and five public institutions Target 2026: 200 MSMEs and 10 public institutions Source: Government and UNDP/United Nations reports</p>	<p>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Business Support Organizations</p> <p>Private Sector</p>	
<p>Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET), by sex Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Labour force participation rates, by sex, age Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		<p>Output 1.3.: People, especially women, youth and other vulnerable populations, have access to knowledge, skills and assets to enhance their employment opportunities.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.: Number of people having access to improved services for employment, sex-disaggregated. Baseline (2021): 2,200, 40% women, 50% youth Target (2026): 6,000, 40% women, 60 % youth Source: Government and United Nations reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.: Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods, disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline 2021: 13,675 (35% women) Target 2026: 40,000 (40% women, 65% youth, 100 people living with disabilities Source: Government and United Nations reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3: Number of country-led measures to advance economic empowerment of women. Baseline 2021: 2 Target 2026: 10 Source: Government and United Nations reports</p>		

NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDS 2030: Energy security. MTDP 2021-2025: The environment, climate change and disaster risk management, integrated water resource management. (SDG 6, 13, 15)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: Outcome 3: Integrated management of climate and environmental risk. By 2026, natural resources management is inclusive and sustainable with integrated policy frameworks and actions to enhance climate-change and livelihoods of vulnerable groups.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions. Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type. Baseline: TBD Targets: TBD	Government Reports United Nations/UNDP reports Annual NBBC TajStat United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Output 2.1.: Sustainable management of ecosystems enhanced through conservation management policies and action on environmentally sound waste management. Indicator 2.1.1.: Number of protected areas and ecosystems under sustainable management and conservation. Baseline (2016): 20 (3.1 million ha) Target (2026): 22 (3.15 million ha) Source: Government reports Indicator 2.1.2.: Extent to which Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is phased out in line with international law and standards. Baseline (1998): 341 Metric Ton ODS Target (2026): Complete phase down Source: Government	NDC Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEWR) Committee for Environmental Protection (CoEP) Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES) Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation (ALRI) MoA Ministry of Transport (MoT) Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MHSP) National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center under CoEP (NBBC) CWFA MEDT MoF SCISPM MLME	Regular: \$3.6 million Other: \$35.2 million
Proportion of District Development Plans (DDPs) incorporating sustainable and inclusive natural resources management and climate change adaptation (CCA). Baseline: TBD Targets: TBD No. of people benefitting from DDPs and other community based integrated solutions for sustainable and inclusive natural resource management, CCA and DRR. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Degree of integrated water resources management. Baseline: 46 (0-100) (2020)	Government Reports United Nations/UNDP reports Annual CoES TajStat ALRI MoA NBBC UNEP	Output 2.2: Innovative, sustainable and inclusive NRM, IWRM (integrated water resource management), climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) solutions designed and implemented Indicator 2.2.1.: Number of sectoral/regional/national gender responsive NRM, IWRM, CCA and DRR initiatives implemented. Baseline (2018): 4 Target (2026): 14 Source: Government reports Indicator 2.2.2.: Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources. Baseline (2018): 31,131 Target (2026): 87,945 (30% women) Source: Government and UNDP reports	Regional and local authorities United Nations agencies IFIs CSOs and Business Support Organizations Private sector	

Target:				
Number of new or amended strategies, national plans contributing to the implementation of NDCs and National CCA Strategy. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Government Reports TajStat United Nations/UNDP reports Annual United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNIDRR) MEWR CoEP CoES ALRI MoA	<p>Output 2.3.: Institutions have strengthened capacities to develop, manage and deliver policies, strategies, and actions for climate resilient, disaster responsive and green/low carbon development.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1.: Number of policies, strategies, plans, regulations and mechanisms developed to promote climate and disaster resilient, risk-informed and green/low carbon development. Baseline (2018): 4 Target (2026): 14 Source: Government reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2.: Number of institutions with strengthened capacities on climate resilience, disaster response and green/low carbon development. Baseline (2018): 4 Target (2026): 5 Source: Government reports</p>		
	Government Reports United Nations/UNDP reports Annual NDC MEWR MEDT CoEP Private sector	<p>Output 2.4.: Solutions developed, financed and applied at scale for structural transformation of the energy sector and promotion of renewable energy.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1.: Extent to which Tajikistan has policy measures in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. (Rating scale: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place) Baseline (2015): 1 Target (2025): 4 Source: NDC and national communication</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2.: Installed new capacity from renewable energy (RE) production. Baseline (1990): 25.52 million tCO₂eq</p>		

		Target (2026): 0.750 MW increase in installed RE capacity, and lifetime RE production of 59,130 MWh from RE sources. Source: Government and UNDP reports		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDS 2030: Stronger national institutions. MDP 2020-2025: public administration system, rule of law and access to justice, gender equality, fight against corruption. (SDG 5, 16)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: Outcome 4: People-centered governance and rule of law. By 2026, governance is more inclusive, transparent and accountable, serving to protect human rights, empower women, and reduce violence and discrimination in alignment with the international commitments of Tajikistan.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: No one left behind, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development. Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector. Baseline: TBD Targets: TBD Availability of approved legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex. (Yes/No) Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Government reports United nations/UNDP reports Biannually	Output 3.1.: Institutions at national and local levels have improved capacities and use innovative solutions to provide accessible, quality public services to the people and economic actors. Indicator 3.1.1.: % of people satisfied with public services, sex-disaggregated. Baseline 2021: 63% Target 2026: 75% Source: Government and UNDP reports Indicator 3.1.2.: Number of institutions providing services and new business processes. Baseline 2021: 1 Target 2026: 2 Source: Government and UNDP reports Indicator 3.1.3.: Number of people (a) benefiting from HIV anti-retroviral and (b) Multidrug- and rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis (, MDR/RR-TB) notified, sex-disaggregated. Baseline 2021: (a) 8,740 (44% women) (b) 613 (44% women) Target 2023: (a) 11,305 (45% women) (b) 1,200 (45% women)	EOP Parliament Supreme Court and regional courts MoJ State Agency for Legal Aid Center (SALAC) Statistic Agency (under EOP) CWFA MHSP Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tajik Border Force (State Committee for National Security) Customs Service Drug Control Agency MEDT Regional and local authorities Development partners and United Nations agencies IFIs CSOs and Business Support Organizations Private sector	Regular: \$3.6 million Other: \$60.2 million

		<p>Source: Government, sub-recipients, UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.4.: Number of cross-border, national, sub-national entities and community-based organizations with strengthened capacities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) improved service delivery on integrated border management b) conflict prevention and peacebuilding c) social cohesion <p>Baseline 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 3 b) 0 c) 0 <p>Target 2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 5 b) 4 c) 8 <p>Source: Government and UNDP reports</p>		
<p>Extent to which the Tajik Ombudsman Office (NHRI) is in compliance with Paris Principles. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Proportion of population: a) Satisfied with their last experience on Free Legal Aid; and b) Satisfied with their experience of Civil Registration services. Baseline a): TBD Targets a): TBD Baseline b): TBD Targets b): TBD</p> <p>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, data disaggregated by form of violence and age. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Government Reports UNDP reports</p> <p>TajStat</p>	<p>Output 3.2.: Governance institutions at national and local levels have strengthened capacities and systems in place to support access to justice and remove structural barriers to gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1.: Number of people supported who have access to justice. Baseline 2021: 9,461 (62% women) Target 2026: 45,376 (61% women) Source: Legal Aid Case Management System</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2.: Number of people covered by digitalized civil registration sex-disaggregated. Baseline 2021: 432,767 Target 2026: 1.7million (49% women) Source: Government and UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3.: Number of legal and policy initiatives developed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and reduce gender-based violence. Baseline 2021: 2 Target 2026: 4 Source: Government and UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.4.: Extent to which Tajikistan's institutions, systems and stakeholders have</p>		

		<p>capacities to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations.</p> <p>(rating scale: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Capacity low, 2 = Capacity neither low nor high, 3 = Capacity high, 4 = Capacity very high)</p> <p>Baseline 2021: 1 Target 2026: 3 Source: Government and UNDP reports</p>		
		<p>Output 3.3.: Governance institutions and processes are made more transparent, and accountable and use technological innovations to engage the larger society in participatory policy formulation, planning, implementation and oversight.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: Number of civil servants (sex-disaggregated) that have improved capacity for participatory planning and budgeting of local development. Baseline 2021: 230 (78% women) Target 2026: 900 (80% women) Source: Government and UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2.: Number of members of parliament with enhanced capacities to advance the work of parliamentary committees for law-making, oversight and policy analysis. Baseline 2021: 0 Target 2026: 63 Source: Government and UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3.: Number of institutions with new modus operandi and digital solutions introduced to improve transparency in public management and service delivery. Baseline 2021: 2 Target 2026: 8 Source: Government and UNDP reports</p>		