



GOVERNMENT OF
TAJKISTAN



UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM
TAJKISTAN

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR
TAJKISTAN**

**TAJKISTAN
2010-2015**

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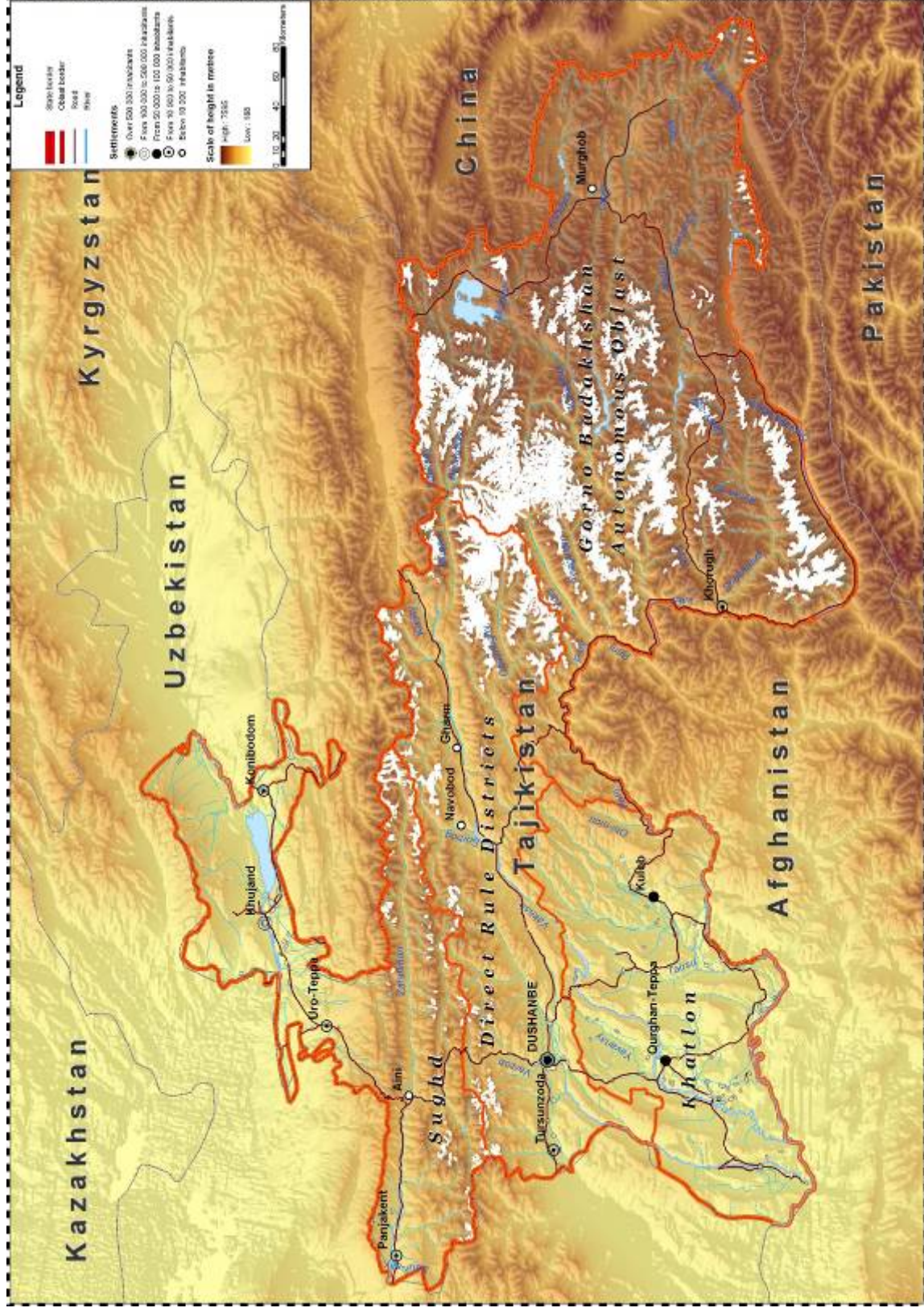
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ABBREVIATIONS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AReT	Alternative and Renewable Technologies
ARV	Antiretroviral
AoS	Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan
AoAS	Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan
CACSA	Central Asian Crafts Support Association
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CBO	Community-based Organizations
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CoEP	Committee of Environmental Protection
CoES	Committee of Emergency Situations
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSW	Commercial Sex Worker
CWFA	Committee on Women and Family Affairs
DB	Doing Business report
DCC	Donor Coordination Council
DED	Department of Education
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction strategy
EC	European Commission
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
EFA	Education for All
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
ELDS	Early Learning and Development Standards
ER	Early Recovery
EU	European Union
EurAsEc	Eurasian Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FS	Food Security
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
JCSS	Joint Country Support Strategy
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICWC	Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia
IDU	Injecting Drug User
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCCTHB	Interministerial Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
IMCI	Integrated Management of Child Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LSBHE	Life skills-based health education
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MICS	Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MoNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MoS	Ministry of Security
MoWRM	Ministry of Water Resources and Melioration

MTEF	Mid-Term Expenditure Framework
MTR	Mid Term Review
NDMS	National Disaster Management Strategy
NDS	National Development Strategy
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NRSA	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency, Academy of Sciences
NSED	National Strategy for Education Development
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLHIV	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PPR	Peste Des Petits Ruminants
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RCST	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
RITT	Research Institute of Teacher Training
REACT	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team
SCoES	State Commission of Emergency Situations
SCISPM	State Committee on Investments and State Property Management
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SME	Small and medium enterprise
SPR	Strategic Prioritization Retreat
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SVIS	State veterinary inspection services
SWA	Sector-wide approach
TCEA	Tajikistan Country Environmental Assessment
TiP	trafficking in persons
TLSS	Tajikistan Living Standards Measurement Survey
TWG	Thematic Working Groups
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDGO	United Nations Development Group Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNRCCA	UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia
USD	United States dollar
VAC	Vitamin A Capsule
VCCT	Voluntary and Confidential Counseling and Testing
VoT	victims of trafficking
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization





Map of Tajikistan, Source: UNCU

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by United Nations

Executive Summary

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) covers the period 2010-2015, and has been designed to support Tajikistan's goals for its National Development Strategy (NDS) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Developed through an extensive consultative process involving all stakeholders, it is also part of the donors' Joint Country Support Strategy (JCSS), which came about as a result of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Therefore, this document complements the work of other donors, and builds on the UN's comparative advantages.

The UNDAF has four pillars. In the area of Poverty Reduction and Governance, the UNDAF aims to jointly enhance good governance, as well as economic and social growth, in order to reduce poverty, unlock human potential, protect rights, and improve core public functions. To this end, the UN and its partners will focus on capacity-building as a way to enhance poverty reduction and economic development programmes, with a particular emphasis on the rural poor, women and marginalised people. It will also strengthen national capacities to implement democratic governance practices grounded in international standards and law, and to effectively and strategically plan, finance and implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner. Recognizing the close interconnectedness between environment, poverty and development, the UN will develop national capacity to integrate environmentally sustainable planning for economic growth and poverty reduction.

For Food and Nutrition Security, the UN and its partners will work on the following objectives: to strengthen national institutions such that policy will be robust and data-driven; promote higher levels of agricultural production and profitability; ensure that vulnerable households have the financial and physical resources required for their own food security; and improve food safety and quality, and dietary behaviours. UN will support integration of principles of sustainable ecosystem and natural resources management in the major sectoral and territorial national and sub-national development planning.

In Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy, the UNDAF will promote the sustainable management of the environment, and energy and natural resources. The UN team will support government to improve the design and implementation of national and trans-national policies and agreements covering environmental and natural resources; this will include an improved policy framework and management of water resources, from a regional perspective and at the local level. The UN also plans to help bring about an increased access to alternative and renewable alternative technologies promoting the energy efficiency measures including the awareness-raising on benefits of energy saving, measures to rationalize energy demand by changing tariff policy. In doing these activities, it is anticipated that sustainable natural resource management will be more widely understood and practiced, particularly in the areas of land management and soil conservation.

In the area of Quality Basic Services, the UNDAF aims to improve access to fundamental services in health, education, and social welfare for the most vulnerable. In the health system, the UNDAF will work to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Health, particularly in governance, and financial and human resource management, and provision of safe blood supplies. It will also build the system's service delivery capacities in the areas of maternal and child health; and in the combating (and in the case of malaria, elimination) of communicable diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In the area of education, the UNDAF is committed to ensuring that more children complete their basic education, particularly girls; that students in roughly one third of all general secondary schools acquire certain life skills; and that a policy for ensuring wider access to pre-school education is developed based on scalable and affordable models. In the area of social protection, the UNDAF anticipates that by 2015, vulnerable groups will have acquired greater capacities to find employment; the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSP) will be better able to develop policy, assess needs and tailor social assistance (through reliance on an up-to-date standards-based management information system); the use of social workers and community-based family support services will be more common; and the number of children in institutions will have substantially declined.

The events of recent years have shown that Tajikistan remains vulnerable to crisis. Much of the capacity development targeted by this UNDAF will help the country prevent, mitigate and withstand emergencies and natural disasters. Three of the UNDAF pillars have incorporated outcomes on disaster risk management. They focus on improving early warning and information systems; ensuring the right policies and procedures are in place; developing prevention and mitigation capacities in the face of emergencies; supporting early recovery linked with mid- and longer-term development; and ensuring emergency supplies are available in the country.

The total anticipated resource commitment to be mobilized for the UNDAF is \$281 million USD. This will be allocated amongst the pillars as follows: Poverty Reduction and Governance (9%); Food and Nutrition Security (13%); Clear Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy (9%); and Quality Basic Services (69%).

The Thematic Working Groups (TWG) will oversee each of the four pillars, as well as monitor and report on progress. UN agencies will continue to work within specific purpose-built coordination bodies to facilitate UNDAF implementation. The Groups will also liaise closely with broader donor coordination bodies, and where feasible, promote the use of national coordination bodies to oversee the activities of the UNDAF.

PREAMBLE

The present United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has been developed through consultation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Tajikistan, the Government of Tajikistan, the Civil Society, and the Donor Community with the aim of improving the lives of the people of Tajikistan, especially the most vulnerable.

In cooperation with the Government and other development partners, the UNCT will support Tajikistan's fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the objectives set out in the National Development Strategy (NDS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), as well as the country's commitment to international conventions and summits.

The UNCT aims to assist the people of Tajikistan in their quest for a better future - one which provides equal opportunity for all.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In Support of National and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The government is guided by its National Development Strategy (NDS), which was developed at the initiative of the President to raise the nation's standard of living and meet Tajikistan's MDGs. The UNDAF is designed to support the three broad over-arching goals of the NDS: development of human potential, reform of public administration, and development of the private sector. The UNDAF outcomes also support the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the government's medium-range socio-economic development programme.

Situation Analysis. Tajikistan has undergone profound transformations in recent years marked by both positive and negative developments. Tajikistan's economy demonstrated record economic growth rates averaging nearly 9% during the 2000's. This was accompanied by a gradually decreasing poverty level from more than 63% (of people living below the poverty line in 2003) to 53% in 2007¹. Tajikistan is making significant achievements towards meeting the MDGs. The country is well-positioned to meet many of its MDG targets by 2015 (e.g. targets related to universal primary school enrolment, gender equality in primary and secondary school enrolment, and health outcomes).

However, Tajikistan still faces significant challenges that require a far wider and more comprehensive approach. The adverse impact of the global financial crisis will further exacerbate the present development challenges. Economic growth has already slowed to 4.8% in 2008, and is expected to decelerate further to 2.5% in 2009². Remittances (a vital source of income for the most poor and vulnerable Tajik families) will be also hit hard. World Bank estimates a 40-50% decline in remittance volume in 2009, as construction sectors in Russia and Kazakhstan continue to shrink. Since migrants primarily originate from rural areas (that account for 71.4% of national poverty incidence), focus needs to be placed on devising pro-poor growth policies and greater employment-generation opportunities for returning migrants and vulnerable families.

In light of an environment of declining remittances, as well as the price collapse for major export items (e.g. aluminium, cotton, etc.), there is a greater sense of urgency to develop the small and medium business sector. In Tajikistan, this sector accounts for 33% of total employment, of which half is in the agriculture industry³. However, as evidenced by its performance in World Bank and 'Doing Business' reports, Tajikistan has one of the most adverse business climates in the world. Key problems in this area include: excessive administrative barriers, corruption, limited sources for long-term financing, a low supply of the qualified personnel, and inadequate property right protection.⁴ As a result, Tajikistan has been unable to attract much foreign direct investment (FDI).

The government of Tajikistan continues to emphasize energy sector development. While Tajikistan has significant hydroelectric potential, less than 4% is currently used for generation.⁵ This industry is highly vulnerable to environmental factors. For example, since hydroelectricity generation is sensitive to the glacial melt (the source of water flow), a severely cold winter in 2007/2008 led to an clearly demonstrated Tajikistan's energy sector vulnerabilities to adverse weather conditions. In the aftermath of this crisis, water volumes in 2008 at the main hydropower station – Nurek – remained 9% below historical averages leading to 8% reduction in electricity generation for the year.⁶ The winter crisis made energy sector reform a priority for the government and placed alternative energy sources in the spotlight. The importance of alternative energy was emphatically reiterated by the President during his speech to the General Assembly last year.

¹ Based on Tajikistan Living Standards measurement Survey, 2007

² Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Outlook: Tajikistan, 2009

³ International Finance Corporation, Small and Medium Enterprise survey, 2006

⁴ Doing Business report, Tajikistan

⁵ Data of the Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan

⁶ Scientific Information Center, ICWC, 2008

The 2007/2008 crisis, often referred to as the 'compound crisis' brought attention to other negative trends. Rapidly shrinking glaciers will question longer-term prospects of hydropower development; increase the severity of natural disasters; and threaten agricultural sustainability, if appropriate water-saving measures are not taken. Disputes with Uzbekistan and other downstream countries that rely on adequate water provision from Tajikistan (and Kyrgyzstan for irrigation) can will further exacerbate an already fragile regional cooperation framework in Central Asia.

Increased water scarcity makes irrigation efficiency a pressing issue. Most of Tajikistan's irrigation and drainage systems have become obsolete. This has resulted in excessive water loss, low irrigation efficiencies, and declining crop yields. A recent environmental study stated irrigation-related land degradation (e.g. secondary salinity, water logging, soil erosion, etc), as Tajikistan's principal environmental issue.⁷ Together with deforestation and overgrazing of pasturelands, this represents the leading threat, not only to agriculture's sustainability, but to the increased severity of natural disasters. On average, the country suffers nearly 500 disasters per year from earthquakes, landslides, and avalanches. This causes widespread damage to communities and social infrastructure, increases the vulnerability of households, and impedes development gains. Floods alone affected over 400,000 people between 1994 and 2007. Natural disasters caused over \$280 million USD in economic damage.

Agriculture remains the main sector of Tajikistan's economy, representing 24% of GDP, 66% of employment, and 26% of export value. However, further development of the sector is hampered by low producer incentives, distorted markets, environmental threats, and obstructive government presence. While land use certificates have been ostensibly issued for 60% of arable land as part of land reform, flaws still remain in ensuring equitable and secure provision of land-use rights to farmers.

Progress in agricultural reforms, especially the 'Freedom-to-Farm' initiative, has had a positive impact on food security. The World Food Programme-led assessment conducted in April/May 2008 found that 12% (rural) and 15% (urban) of the population are severely food insecure and 22% are moderately food insecure.⁸ Several staple foods were 130% more expensive in the third quarter of 2008 than the beginning of the year, driving people to spend more on food, yet eating less. Despite recent decreases in food and fuel prices, the basic food basket remains 40% more expensive in January 2009 than in late 2007/2008.⁹ The situation is especially adverse for female-headed households: 24% of such households are food-insecure compared to 17% of male-headed households.¹⁰

Tajikistan has serious issues in providing social services to its population. Education, health care, and overall social welfare all suffer from limited financial resources, a found that 12% (rural) and 15% (urban) of the population are severely food insecure and 22% are moderately food insecure short supply of qualified personnel, weak capacity, and low quality facilities.

In the education sector, the number of pre-school institutions has declined rapidly (falling by 40%); eighty percent of schools require repairs; and forty percent of teachers do not have higher education. School attendance has declined 20% amongst 13-17 year olds; non-attendance of girls is 8% higher than that of boys. School absences are caused by poverty, travel distance, low motivation, and child labor in cotton fields. Gender disparity in education is a contributing factor to early marriages, and leads to higher fertility rates, another contributor to poverty.

In the health sector, the main issues are maternal and child mortality, as well as infectious diseases. While infant and children-under-five mortality rates have been reduced to 42.3

⁷ Tajikistan Country Environment Assessment, World Bank, 2008

⁸ Based on WFP/UNICEF/FAO surveys conducted in April-June 2008.

⁹ Based on WFP food prices collected weekly since 2004

¹⁰ Based on Tajikistan Living Standards measurement Survey, 2007

and 64.5 per 1,000 live births, respectively, they are still one of the highest in the region. An overwhelming majority of rural health facilities do not have access to sanitation/hygiene facilities or water sources. Only 93% and 61% of urban and rural populations, respectively, have access to adequate water sources. Approximately 87% and 20% of urban and rural populations, respectively, receive water from centralised water systems that do not meet drinking water standards. Sewage services are available to only 23% and 5% of the urban and rural populations. Furthermore, 65% of the national water supply system is dilapidated. In some big towns, including the capital, over 10% of the water supply is untreated river water with frequent interruptions in supply.

On a positive note, breakthroughs in the prevention of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis are reason for cautious optimism. The latest figures from the survey conducted by Ministry of Health (MoH) experts suggest that the number of people living with HIV has remained low (10,000 people or approximately 0.4% of the population). The estimated number of tuberculosis cases is small and there was an 80% reduction in the number of malaria cases.

The UNDAF Development Process. The UNDAF design retreat was held in May 2008 with key stakeholders, including government and civil society representatives. Initially, thirteen development challenges were identified, all reflecting specific NDS/PRSP priorities that individual UN agencies were well positioned to address, but not necessarily as 'One UN.' This was followed by a planning retreat that further refined the development challenges to be addressed by the UNDAF, and identified areas requiring additional analytical work. A Common Country Assessment was not completed, as many in-depth analytical reports were already available, or in the process of completion (e.g. the work done as part of the Joint Country Support Strategy. For further details, please refer to Box One).

The four pillars identified were: Poverty Reduction and Governance, Quality Basic Services (health, education, and social protection); Food and Nutrition Security; and Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy.

From June through September, three Thematic Working Groups each developed a draft results matrix, and contributed to further analytical work, as required.

Box One: The UNDAF in Planning Context

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is a part of other ongoing planning processes that should be seen as part of UNDAF development. In particular, the development of the Joint Country Support Strategy (JCSS), a direct result of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, was initiated in Tajikistan in January 2008; it was at this time the Donor Coordination Council (DCC) invited the UN to become an active partner. UN involvement in the development of the JCSS greatly increased the quality and depth of situation analysis, helped facilitate prioritisation, and created opportunities for the UN to shape donor focus and coordination. Based on a review of available analytical work, key sectors were identified for further research, in line with priorities of the NDS/PRSP. The UN was assigned the social sector, including such cross-cutting issues as gender, human rights, food security, migration/asylum, and HIV/AIDS. Sector reports were reviewed at a donor retreat, which led to the development of draft donor results matrices covering the 2009-2011 time period. These matrices were refined at high-level meetings with government counterparts in September with strong UN participation.

All UNDAF results matrices were developed in line with the JCSS matrices. Participation in the JCSS also required the UNCT to articulate UNDAF results as concretely and explicitly as possible, as the DCC sought to clarify roles and distribute responsibilities.

Other planning processes that contributed to the UNDAF include the following: Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP); annual review of PRSP implementation; updating of the National Strategy for Education Development (NSED) Action Plan for 2009-2013; application to the 8th Round of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (2009-2013); development of the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (2008-2015); and the UN-commissioned 'Humanitarian Futures Programme' exercise, which identified the most likely future humanitarian crises. UN agencies also have deep and continuous relations with key partners, as part of which there are ongoing discussions about strategic priorities and programmes.

At a Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR) in

September, the matrices were reviewed and further refined with key stakeholder involvement. At that stage, it became clear that governance was not being adequately addressed while social protection (under the Quality Basic Services pillar) was not able to adequately deal with the full range of issues required to promote economic growth. Therefore, it was decided to include a fourth pillar: Poverty and Governance. A fourth Thematic Working Group was therefore established after the SPR to draft the matrix and narrative. All working groups widely shared and further refined their matrices during October and November.

Cross-cutting themes identified earlier in the year and confirmed at the SPR included: gender, human rights, regional cooperation, environment and disaster reduction, HIV/AIDS, and migration/asylum. All Thematic Working Groups took these themes into account, and they are reflected in the matrices and narratives, as well as the UN's plans for UNDAF implementation and monitoring.

Working on Priorities with Advantage. The outcomes of the UNDAF were selected only if they would result in a significant contribution to pressing national priorities, and drew on the following comparative advantages of the UN in Tajikistan:

- A long-term track record in the country, as well as relationships at national and local levels;
- Neutrality and reputation as an honest broker among different stakeholders;
- Technical expertise in many areas, including an ability to draw on technical networks world-wide;
- Ability to contribute to solutions requiring a regional or international dimension; and
- Capacity to mobilise physical inputs that enable service delivery and alleviate suffering.

2: UNDAF RESULTS

PILLAR 1: POVERTY REDUCTION AND GOVERNANCE

2.1 UNDAF Outcome: Good governance and economic and social growth are jointly enhanced to reduce poverty, unlock human potential, protect rights and improve core public functions.

Rationale. The realization of this outcome should contribute to sustained high levels of growth, which are needed if Tajikistan is to meet its MDG 1. In turn, this will make it feasible to generate the public resources needed to pay for the social services upon which so many MDGs, and indeed this UNDAF, depend. Therefore, the inclusion of this UNDAF Outcome is fundamental. Suggested re-write: The UNCT has a comparative advantage in realizing Outcome 1. This can be attributed to due to UNCT's expertise, long term engagement and its ability to work with both high-level governments and at the grass-roots level.

The government recognises two major challenges in this area. First, the environment for entrepreneurial activity and investment is very unfavourable. Currently, the investment environment is constrained by bureaucratic hurdles, overly complex tax codes, restricted capital and strong interests opposed to developing a legitimate private sector. Second, government and public administration at all levels have limited transparency and accountability. Local self-government remains poorly developed as the result of constrained capacity and resources, as well as over-centralisation (a complex and conflicting framework of roles and relations governing four levels of government: national, regional, district and village). Capacity limitations of local authorities have been identified through assessments and projects' lessons learned. These negatively impact the quality and quantity of social services and communal services (public service utility) at the local level, which in turn impede development of the local economy and human potential. Capacity development on its own will not address systemic and institutional shortcomings. The issue of over-

centralization must also be addressed. Accordingly, the UNCT and its partners have identified two agency outcomes: (i) enhanced poverty reduction and economic development programmes and (ii) increased government capacity to implement sound democratic governance practices.

Results. First, it is expected that by 2015, poverty reduction and economic development programmes will be enhanced to become more inclusive and responsive to vulnerable individuals. Furthermore, it is expected that policy and regulations will be developed with gender/sex segregated data and a range of business support services to create a more conducive environment for economic and social growth, particularly for the rural poor, women and marginalized people. To achieve this, the UNCT will work with partners to ensure that:

- Sectoral strategies are in place covering infrastructure, energy and economic development.
- Sectoral strategies are designed to consider environmental issues, particularly climate change considerations.
- An improved regulatory and tax framework is in place for business and public-private partnerships, as well as the social sector.
- Low-income households, including returning migrants, refugees, women and small and medium enterprises have access to a broad range of business and financial services. Work activity in this area will integrate migration trends (e.g. lower remittances) into poverty reduction and economic development programmes. The objective is to ensure vulnerable households have adequate access to food and social protection while working to provide employment opportunities.
- The UNCT will also assist in developing national capacities to attract foreign direct investment and coordinate donor financing.

The second outcome anticipates that by 2015, the government at the national and local levels will have the (i) capacity to implement democratic governance practices grounded in international standards and law and the (ii) capability to effectively plan, finance and implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner. Governance capacity development will focus on ensuring greater transparency and accountability; responding to emerging issues in foreign policy development; implementing a comprehensive national labour migration management strategy; and securing borders while promoting the rights of those requiring international protection. As mentioned earlier, capacity development on its own will not address the systemic and institutional shortcomings. UNCT will also address the issues of conflicting mandates and over-centralization within the local authorities. Improved capacities with respect to development initiatives will be predicated upon three inter-dependent results:

- Key national government institutions will have greater capacities in management and administration, particularly in clarifying the roles and responsibilities of local authorities and operating accountability and transparency mechanisms to effectively manage and deliver core social and communal services.
- Sub-national authorities at the district and jamoat levels will have greater capacities in the governance, management and administration of core social and communal services. They will work with community-based organisations (CBOs) as co-partners implementation agencies for municipal plans. Capacity development will also be given to CBOs, to enable them to act as implementation partners. This should help revive local economies by involving local contractors, thereby providing income and employment.
- Civil society members, including women, will take an active role in local development processes. The members will participate alongside the private sector to make decisions, execute projects, and monitor results as a partner in local decision making processes and executing and monitoring plan tasks.

The UNCT will work closely with other donors in this area (particularly the EU and WB) to complement their work in building key management capacities in public administration. The objective is to eventually transition donor assistance to sector-wide approaches (SWA) and

direct budgetary assistance. This will include close cooperation with donors in introducing a medium-term expenditure framework as part of the government's regular budgeting process.

Partners and Coordination. The main partners are the Executive Office of the President; the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MoEDT); the Ministry of Finance (MoF); the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Ministry of Security (MoS), the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP), the Committee on Environmental Protection (CoEP), the Majlisi Oli (Parliament), the Agency on Anti-Corruption, oblast and district Hukumats and Jamoat authorities, and micro-finance / business advisory services. Coordination will be facilitated by the Border International Group, the Local Governance Working Group, the Public Finance Management Theme Group (operated out of the Ministry of Finance), as well as ad-hoc policy and working groups, as needed.

PILLAR 2: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

2.2 UNDAF Outcome: National institutions are strengthened for adequate gender-sensitive response for food and nutrition security.

Rationale. The country is in the midst of a food crisis caused by rising international food prices against the background of a low-yield, unresponsive, and cotton-dominated agricultural sector. Given the impact this will have on health and nutrition status, and given that 66% of the workforce is employed in agriculture, this UN outcome has been identified to assist Tajikistan meet its MDGs related to poverty, health, and nutrition. As noted in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, development of the agricultural sector will provide a reliable food supply through increases in agricultural output, higher incomes, and employment – all directly linked to MDG 1. The UNCT has a comparative advantage in this area, based on its technical expertise in the areas of food security, agriculture, and nutrition (for example, the past successes of UNCT in food fortification and its access to food resources. Other priority areas related to food and nutrition security, such as land use rights, sustainable irrigation systems, and cotton sector efficiency, will be addressed by other donors with the relevant expertise.

Results. Achieving this UN outcome will be based on five results: development of effective food and nutrition policies and strategies; improved farmland productivity through new technologies; increased food security; consumption of nutritious and safe food; implementation of national systems to respond to food emergencies.

First, as noted in the PRSP, the development of effective policies and strategies, along with implementation mechanisms, will play a vital role in achieving the MDGs related to food and nutrition. The Government recently adopted the Food Security Programme (as developed by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade for the period 2009-2015). This is a step forward in recognizing Tajikistan's food security challenges and the UNCT has been asked to continue its support of Government's efforts in pursuit of this new strategy. The UNCT will assist in incorporating a strong nutrition component in this programme and will ensure that an agricultural sector strategy is endorsed that incorporates food security issues. The development (and implementation) of strategy and policy must be based on an informed analysis of the nutritional, food security and agricultural situation (a current weakness in the system). Therefore, the UNCT expects that by 2015, a formal food security and nutrition monitoring system will be in operation, integrating information on climatic conditions, agriculture, livestock, markets, food consumption, health, and nutrition. To ensure the information is generated and used, improved methodologies will be distributed to the relevant government agencies along with capacity development support. The UNCT has a comparative advantage in designing such a system.

Second, the UNCT expects that by 2015, farmers and especially small farm holders will be able to use more productive and profitable techniques and technologies, thereby ensuring a more reliable food supply in local markets. In particular, the UNCT will build national capacities to ensure that:

- Agricultural smallholders and rural households have improved access to quality agriculture services and inputs (e.g. improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, extension, etc). This is essential at a time when farmers are being allowed more flexibility in crop selection. This support will also provide additional income for the assisted smallholders.
- Veterinary services are providing better services to more livestock holders. Furthermore, livestock holders and local authorities are using more sustainable methods of pasture management and fodder production.
- Integrated pest management is practiced by national and local authorities.
- Land-users introduce water-saving irrigation technologies

Third, the UNCT anticipates that by 2015, more vulnerable households will have sufficient financial and physical access to food. This will be achieved through building the knowledge and skills of vulnerable households to diversify their agricultural production; supporting these households with efficiency-proven income generation activities; and developing micro-financing schemes at community level for small agricultural businesses. Emphasis will be placed on improving market access through involving households in fruit and nut sapling, fodder and other associated products.

Fourth, the UNCT expects that households will consume adequate levels of food that are safe and nutritious, and display positive dietary behaviours. One expected result is the universal household-level consumption of adequately iodised salt: the target is to have 40% of households consuming high- and first-grade flour and cotton oil, fortified with iron and vitamins. Some of the actions to be supported by UN agencies include: awareness building; improved legal education related to land reform and farm restructuring processes; provision of legal support services; and promoting economic rights. To achieve this, the UNCT will promote the use of fortified foods and other approaches to remedy micronutrient deficiencies; collaborate with the MoH to ensure that all children receive a regular supply of vitamin A; and develop capacities in schools, clinics and other public institutions to source and prepare safe food. The UNCT is also committed to provide the technical assistance, laboratory resources, and other necessary supplies to ensure that a national food safety system has been introduced by 2015.

Fifth, the UNCT will support the government and communities establish national systems to ensure that preparedness measures are in place to respond to food and nutrition security-related aspects of emergencies.

Partners and Coordination. The main partners will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); Ministry of Finance (MoF); Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MoEDT); the Committee of Environmental Protection (CoEP); the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES); agriculture extension agencies; the Ministry of Health (MoH); Primary Health Care (PHC); large scale salt/flour/oil producers/processors/importers; and local authorities and Community Based Organisations (CBOs). The Food Security Cluster Group will coordinate and monitor the activities under this UNDAF outcome, and will liaise closely with the Governmental Food Security Working Group. With respect to improved seeds in particular, a Seed Aid Coordination Group will be established under the leadership of the MoA. The work on seedlings will take place in the context of a joint agency project.

PILLAR 3: CLEAN WATER, SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

2.3 UNDAF Outcome: There is a more sustainable management of the environment and energy and natural resources

Box Two: Developing National Capacity for Disaster Risk Management

The preparation of this UNDAF coincided with serious threats to Tajikistan, demonstrating how vulnerable the country is to emergencies and disaster. The historically harsh winter of 2007-2008 resulted in acute suffering among vulnerable groups, and led the UN and government to declare a crisis situation. A sharp inflation of food prices during 2008 led the poorest households to cut consumption to below-adequate levels. Now the global financial crisis seems destined to have a significant impact on employment and remittances, as well as public expenditures, at a time when roughly half of the population lives below. Furthermore, the hazards of earthquakes, floods and landslides remain.

Much of the UNDAF focuses on developing capacities that will help withstand, mitigate and prevent shocks, including emergencies and disasters. Yet developing these capacities will take years. In the meantime, the events of the past year have highlighted the need for the country to be better prepared to respond remedially, as and when emergencies and disasters occur. In light of this, three of the UNDAF pillars have incorporated outcomes on disaster risk management: Quality Basic Services; Food and Nutrition Security; and Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy. In general, they focus on improving early warning and information systems; ensuring the right policies and procedures are in place; developing capacities to prevent and mitigate, respond in case of an emergency or disaster; support early recovery linked with mid and longer term development; and ensuring emergency supplies are available in the country. The main partners will be the relevant line Ministries, the Committee of Emergency Situations, REACT partners, local authorities, and management bodies of hospitals, primary health care facilities and schools.

Rationale. The third outcome has been included because significant improvements in national capacities are needed if Tajikistan is to meet its national goals and MDGs in this area. There are three pressing issues that the government argues must be addressed if the country is to lay the foundations for sustainable and equitable growth, and peaceful co-existence with its neighbours.

First, national and trans-national agreements and policies covering environmental and natural resources must be better designed and implemented. In addition to large-scale international agreements affecting Tajikistan, there are regional issues to address. For example, industrial pollution, hydroelectricity and irrigation are three environmental issues that can only be satisfactorily addressed from a regional perspective. The UNCT has a comparative advantage in managing and building capacities in international treaty negotiations. From a domestic perspective, the management of water resources for drinking and irrigation is a particularly

pressing issue. Significant issues have arisen from the pollution of the drinking water supply (e.g. water-related diseases are among the most common causes of child mortality). Problems in this sector will impede the achievement of other MDGs. Therefore, problems in this sector will impede the achievement of other MDGs. The UNCT's comparative advantage is on small-scale system implementation and its ability to improve behaviours, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas.

Second, Tajikistan's future development and poverty reduction depend on the country's ability to effectively use its energy resources. Its current energy supply is unreliable, hindering economic growth. This has forced an over-reliance on wood fuels, leading to soil erosion, large-scale deforestation, and landslide risks. While other large institutions, such as the WB and bilateral donors, are well placed to support large-scale infrastructure projects, the UNCT can draw on its technical expertise and experience in other countries to introduce low-cost sustainable alternative energy technologies for vulnerable households. The UNCT will also promote energy efficiency measures, such as building awareness on the financial and environmental benefits of energy conservation, as well as introducing energy rationalization policies (e.g. changing pricing, etc.).

Third, environmental degradation and dangers are threatening the country's development potential. Tajikistan is a highly disaster-prone country, vulnerable to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, avalanches, and extreme climate conditions. Deforestation and over-grazing have deteriorated soil quality and increased the risk of landslides and flooding. Tajikistan is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change

in Central Asia. Considering the impact climate changes has on agriculture and hydropower generation, this topic is an important consideration in the UNDAF. Furthermore, environmental degradation may result in additional displacement or migration of populations. In the context of issues related to climate change, the prioritized issues pertain to governance, monitoring and information-sharing.

The environmental issues will be closely connected with the government activities and interests targeted at poverty reduction and overall economic development. Tajikistan will likely become one of the pilot countries for the Poverty and Environment Initiative initiated by UNDP and UNEP. The main focus will be on addressing the linkage between poverty and environment in the national development planning process.

UNCT, under the leadership of REACT's team, will continue to facilitate coordination and better cooperation in the field of disaster preparedness and response. The National DRR strategy is to be finalized with support of REACT, and will integrate gender related dimensions of potential disasters, as well as promote involvement of women as real contributors to DRR strategy.

Results. The UNCT will work to achieve four outcomes.

First, it expects that by 2015, national and trans-national agreements and policies covering environmental and natural resources will be better designed and implemented. From one perspective, the UNCT will focus on developing the capacity of government authorities to (i) negotiate, ratify and implement major international conventions, and (ii) design trans-national policy and legal frameworks, on the sustainable management of natural resources (including world heritage), water and biodiversity. From another perspective, the UNCT and its partners will work to ensure that local governments and community organisations have strengthened their ownership, capacities, and resources to sustainably manage their water and sanitation networks. For example, the UNCT will support government authorities in developing relevant policies and regulatory frameworks, and will enable non-governmental actors to play a role in this process. The UNCT will also build the management capacities of a select number of water user associations.

The UNCT anticipates that there will be an increased presence of Alternative and Renewable Technologies (AReTs) in the energy sector. With the development of private sector partnerships, a market chain will likely be established to address energy efficiency and conservation issues.

Third, the UNCT anticipates that sustainable natural resource management will be more widely practiced and understood. In particular, the UNCT will work to ensure that public authorities and communities (particularly farmers) have the knowledge, skills and resources to practice sustainable environmental management. The UNCT will work with universities and the media to improve understanding of environmental protection and preservation. Furthermore, the UNCT will work on developing the capacity of national and sub-national authorities to draft environmentally sustainable strategies, policies and programmes. Therefore, the water sector intervention will primarily consider environmental and health issues during the design stage measuring the baseline health situation before intervention.

Fourth, the UNCT will support the government in strategically addressing disaster risk management issues through strengthening national capacities to implement specific disaster mitigation measures. Prioritization of interventions will be ensured through approval of the National Disaster Management Strategy (NDMS) and implementation of its Action Plan. Bilateral and other donors will be lobbied to safeguard population from hazard threats and provide support during early recovery interventions and disaster response. Following pilot cases in specific districts, a comprehensive Early Recovery programme will be initiated to address the underlying causes and mitigate the negative effects of the current compound crisis (i.e. water, energy, food insecurity and disaster risk) affecting Tajikistan. These interventions are expected to bridge the current gap between humanitarian response and long-term recovery and development, and break the cycle of recurrent crises and response.

Partners and Coordination. The main partners are the Ministry of Water Management and Irrigation (MoWMI), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Commission on Environmental Protection (CoEP), State Commission for Emergency Situations (SCES), Commission on Emergency Situations (CoES), REACT partners, local authorities, water user groups, micro-financing institutions, and private sector agents. In the area of water and sanitation, partnerships will be organised based on the particular interventions, using governmental stakeholders to lead the process. Organising principles of coordination will include decentralisation and an active role for civil society. The UN Theme Working Group on Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy will oversee UNDAF activities and facilitate coordination between partners. The REACT team in Dushanbe and other regions will ensure coordination of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) initiatives, especially during times of disasters. Early Recovery Focal Points will coordinate early recovery initiatives.

PILLAR 4: QUALITY BASIC SERVICES

2.4 UNDAF Outcome: There is improved access for the vulnerable to quality basic services in health, education and social protection.

HEALTH

Rationale. The government has identified the health care system as a key sector in meeting the MDGs. National health priorities, with respect to the MDGs, are to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality rates; to achieve universal access to reproductive health; and reverse the spread of major communicable diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria among returning migrants. At 67 per 1,000 live births, the child mortality rate (a key health indicator) is the highest in the region.

The UNCT's comparative advantages in the health sector include the following: access to international networks of technical expertise, evidence-based health solutions, specialised medical supplies, and knowledgeable medical resources. The UNCT has accumulated years of experience working in health at all levels in Tajikistan. Important contributions have been made to the normative environment, particularly building health system capacities in stewardship and service delivery, as well as providing physical resources.

The main challenges facing the system are weak governance and inadequate, inefficiently used resources. This has led to a significant weakening of medical institutions, particularly those providing primary health care, and limited public awareness about healthy lifestyles. As noted in the PRSP, reforms will improve public health, which in turn will promote sustainable economic growth and development of the country's human potential.

Results. Where the UNCT has demonstrated comparative advantage, this UNDAF will support the accomplishment of key sectoral reform tasks identified by the government and its partners. In particular, the UNCT will strengthen the health system, such that:

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) and selected local health authorities will be better able to steward the health system and perform core functions related to policy (in the areas of communicable diseases and maternal / child health and nutrition), priority setting, regulation, monitoring and evaluation, and building strategic alliances;
- The MoH will be able to use financial and human resources more efficiently, and to understand the equity effects of health financing reforms;
- The MoH will be better able to implement the national strategy on hospital restructuring and to manage the distribution and prescription of drugs and;
- A national blood safety service will be implemented that supplies safe blood and blood products.

The UNCT will also support the health system to increase the effective coverage of basic health services for the most vulnerable in selected districts:

- In maternal and child health and nutrition, the focus will be to manage reproductive health services, including the following: reproductive health information, counselling

and contraception; the management of normal and complicated pregnancies, deliveries and post-partum periods; neonatal and early childhood care; and common childhood diseases

- Communicable diseases, with a special emphasis on combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and eliminating malaria (particularly among returning migrants)

This will be achieved through the introduction or revision of evidence-based standards and guidelines; improved clinical and management capacities of medical staff; and increasing the availability of medical supplies, particularly essential drugs and vaccines.

The UNCT will also work closely with the health system, civil society organisations, and local communities (special emphasis on returning migrants) to improve knowledge about how to avoid health risks and practice healthy behaviours. This will lead to improved health and nutritional outcomes for women and children, and for those who have, or are at-risk of contracting, a communicable disease.

In addition, efforts will be made to better prepare the health system to deal with emergency situations. This will be achieved through development of emergency management guidelines and appropriate procedures/practices. Support will be provided to enhance emergency care capacity of pre-hospital and hospital response to disasters and emergencies. To achieve this, UNCT will ensure that there is a national policy in place on reorganisation and integration of Emergency Medical Systems and emergency care for disaster response. Essential health services will be supplied with minimum necessary equipment and supplies.

Partners and Coordination. The main partners are the MoH, MoF, regional and district health departments, service delivery institutions, and non-governmental organizations. Work towards these results will be coordinated by the Health and Food Coordination Groups. Work on HIV/AIDS will be coordinated by the UN Theme Group on HIV, in close cooperation with the National Coordination Committee on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria. Certain activities will be funded through a pooled fund mechanism and overseen by the Joint UN Team on AIDS; this funding will be disbursed directly to implementing partners. Critical synergies will arise from the combination of the WHO's technical guidance and other agencies' field presence and service delivery experience.

EDUCATION

Rationale. The government has identified education as a key sector for achieving the goals of the PRSP, as progress in education ultimately promotes governance and sustainable economic growth and the development of the country's human potential. The major challenges facing the education system (for which the UNCT has a comparative advantage in resolving) include: low completion rates of basic education by vulnerable groups (e.g. the financially poor and girls); schools provide limited instruction in building life skills; access to pre-school education is constrained; and policy does not drive the use of resources. Improving management systems and reforming other levels of the education system will be addressed by other donor organisations with specific skills and knowledge in these areas.

Results. To ensure more children complete basic education, the UNCT will work to implement the following by 2015:

- Scalable schemes that have (i) successfully addressed household-based constraints on participation and (ii) significantly raised enrolment and attendance rates at the higher grades of basic education
- Legislation, policies, budgets, social protection programmes, and curricula that have been reformed to better promote the completion of education, especially by girls
- Alliances that support the common objective of education completion
- The provision of food to students in food-insecure areas

The UNCT is committed to ensuring that by 2015, 30% of general secondary schools are teaching life skills in the areas of hygiene education, gender, violence prevention, critical thinking, disaster reduction, and HIV/AIDS. Ideally, the developed curricula and materials will be used nation-wide. In the schools themselves, the UNCT will work with partners to

provide teaching and learning materials; to train and coach teachers; mobilise communities; and install essential water and sanitation infrastructure, to enable the practice of hygiene education at school and in the home.

To increase access to pre-school education and promote early childhood stimulation, the UNCT will strive to implement:

- A national strategy and standards for early learning, developed by government and key stakeholders and adapted to current realities
- A large number of low-cost, community-based pre-schools that are affordable for families and scalable, given national budgetary constraints.
- Greater awareness of the importance of early childhood education and stimulation among decision-makers, parents and civil society members.

Box Three: Culture in the UNDAF

"Culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs."
(UNESCO)

A succession of international milestones have built a compelling case for the recognition of culture as a critical aspect of sustainable development, alongside the economic, social and environmental aspects.

Although culture is not explicitly mentioned in the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), it is widely acknowledged that the MDGs will not be attained in a sustainable manner without addressing the cultural dimension that underpins every society. The holistic approach to culture issues allows for a variety of entry-points (from cultural heritage to cultural industries, cultural tourism and intercultural dialogue), which are particularly relevant with regards to MDGs 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8. The 2005 World Summit Outcome document underlines the importance of respect for cultural diversity. Respect for cultural diversity also lies at the heart of the UN's normative principles, as underscored by the Millennium Declaration (2000).

In a relatively newly independent RT, supporting and sustaining cultural diversity will be a driving force for dialogue, social cohesion, and sustainable development. The UNCT in Tajikistan will address the complex linkages between culture and development using a four-pronged approach: (1) to support the inclusion of vulnerable groups in social, political and cultural life; (2) to promote and enhance the standard-setting basis, notably the set of UNESCO Conventions, for the cultural diversity in all its forms; (3) to assist the implementation of these Conventions, particularly the 1972 World Heritage Convention (e.g. the Central Asia Silk Roads and Petroglyphs Serial nominations); and (4) to promote the potential of the creative sector (traditional crafts sector) for job creation.

be supported by UNICEF, UNDP and WFP.

To ensure disaster preparedness from early stages in schools, UNCT is committed to supporting the government adopt minimum standards for education in emergencies. National education and district education authorities will be trained to assist local initiatives in risk reduction, as well as disaster preparedness and response. A select number of schools will be supported with temporary learning spaces for disaster - affected children.

Working in close collaboration with partners, particularly the government and the World Bank, the UNCT also expects that by 2015, a national testing centre will be operational. This centre will measure learning achievements and administer an exam to determine access to higher education. These tools will measure system effectiveness and efficiency, and assist in realising one of the national priorities in education: merit-based access to higher levels of education.

Synergies are expected between the complementary approaches of UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) towards ensuring the completion of basic education. UNICEF will focus on improving access while the ILO will highlight the issue of child labour. Technical support will be provided by UNESCO for curricular reform and pre-service institutions while the service delivery components will

Partners and Coordination. The main partners are the MoE, Oblast/District Education Departments, schools, and community-based organizations. The UN's contributions will take place within a framework of donor coordination, currently led by a UNCT member, which covers the whole education sector. The coordination mechanism (partly driven by Tajikistan's status as a recipient of a Fast Track Initiative grant) will be strengthened over the life of the UNDAF to move the education sector support towards a sector-wide approach (SWA), and to increase the capacity of the MoE to coordinate all partners.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Rationale. The UNCT will work to ensure that by 2015, more vulnerable individuals, households and groups have access to improved quality social protection through gainful employment, social insurance, and targeted social assistance. Reform of the social welfare system is necessary to enable the delivery of socio-economic benefits; protect vulnerable members of the population against unemployment and inflation; and reintegrate them in the home society; and achieve the MDG on poverty. There are several challenges that the UNCT is well-positioned to address:

- Many vulnerable persons are particularly at risk of unemployment as a result of their limited marketable skills.
- The social security system is biased against women; does not exist for refugees and migrants; is not fully rights-or needs-based; and is under-funded and expensive to administer.
- Residential care institutions are over-used as a protection response for vulnerable children.
- The social work profession is underdeveloped.
- There is a lack of adequate/coordinated social security provision for assisting the returnee migrants in the country and no state programmes to assist this group

The UNCT's specific areas of support will be governed by its comparative advantages, in particular the ability to draw on international treaties; its access to international networks of technical expertise and models of good practice; and its long-term working relations with partners at national and local levels.

Results. With respect to empowering vulnerable groups (particularly rural women, returning migrants, and refugees) the UNCT is committed to ensuring that by 2015, these groups acquire marketable knowledge, skills and resources. This will be achieved through the improvement of vocational training curricula; capacity building to provide vocational training; supporting training initiatives; and enabling initiatives that provide clients with business development skills and resources.

The UNCT and its partners will also work to ensure that social insurance, quality social services and social assistance are more accessible to vulnerable groups, particularly at-risk children, women, refugees, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. In particular, by 2015:

- The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP) will be better able to assess needs and tailor social assistance
- A selection of community-based services will be implemented that are more accessible, affordable, and tailored to needs (to be designed and costed by the MoLSP)
- The social work profession will be integrated into university training and social service delivery
- People will have greater awareness of their social assistance entitlements

The UNCT will also support special measures to prevent and address violence against children, women, refugees, and migrants (who are particularly vulnerable to abuse when travelling to, or living in, their country of destination).

With regard to child protection, the UNCT will support implementation of the government's policy on de-institutionalisation. Through to 2015, the UNCT is committed to work with government, NGOs, and community-based organisations to extend current initiatives and embed them within public systems, ensuring that:

- Non-residential family-support services are operating in 10 districts, and are supported by national and local budgets; and
- Community-based alternatives (to closed custodial sentencing for children in conflict with the law) are operating in 15 districts

Concerning the migrants, given the fact that destination countries like Russia and Kazakhstan are employing restrictive migration policies, the UNCT will establish a specialized programme to address the needs of returning migrants, as well as migrants to alternative countries. This program will:

- Provide special language programmes for potential migrants to find other markets;
- Work with diasporas on securing jobs in destination countries

Finally, with a view to ensuring that the social protection system is enabled to develop and implement policies based on standards and data, the UNCT will support the government to align its legislation, policies and implementation mechanisms with international standards. Furthermore, the UNCT will help integrate international standards for monitoring vulnerable groups into national statistics.

Partners and Coordination. The main partners are the MoLSP and its local Departments, the National Commission on Child Rights, Child Rights Departments, the Ministry of Finance, the Executive Office of the President, and local NGOs or CBOs that provide family support services. The UN Thematic Working Groups (TWG) of Social Protection will continue to meet to coordinate and monitor UNDAF activities and results, as well as partnership arrangements. The TWG will work closely with national mechanisms for coordination, particularly with regard to the provision of social work services.

3. ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The Results Matrix outlines the estimated financial resources required by the United Nations system for its contribution to achieving each UNDAF outcome. These estimates include the financial allocations (or direct resources) planned by each participating UN organization, as well as other resources organizations expect to mobilize during the UNDAF cycle. The resources presented in the results matrices are separated by outcome and agency, and represent only indicative estimations.

The total anticipated resources to be mobilized for the UNDAF are \$281 million USD. This will be allocated among the pillars, as follows:

- Pillar One: Poverty Reduction and Governance (9%)
- Pillar Two: Food and Nutrition Security (13%)
- Pillar Three: Clear Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy (9%)
- Pillar Four: Quality Basic Services (69%)

Each UN agency is responsible for the financial management of their country programmes, including resource mobilisation. Therefore, these estimated resource requirements are not commitments made through the UNDAF, but rather through in-country programmes or project documents.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) will, in most cases, continue to meet on a regular basis to oversee the coordination, management and partnership arrangements needed to ensure the smooth implementation of UNDAF. (*Note:* The Food Security Cluster Group will play this role for the Food and Nutrition Security pillar while in the area of education, the Donors Coordination Group will be called upon). All pillars will benefit from various issue-specific coordinating groups that will help facilitate implementation of specific outcomes. As needed, the UNCT will constitute Cross-Cutting Thematic Working Groups (e.g. for gender) to ensure these aspects of the UNDAF are adequately implemented. The TWG will report periodically to the UN Heads of Agencies.

Where feasible, the TWG (or equivalent) will liaise with and work to strengthen national bodies to take a stronger role in the coordination and management of UNDAF components and partners (for example, the National Food Security Working Group or the National Committee on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria). There are also emerging opportunities to build national capacities in sectoral coordination. Sectoral coordination will be a focus area as government and donors move towards sector-wide approaches (SWA), beginning with basic services (i.e. health, education and social protection). The UNCT will position the coordination and management of UNDAF activities to take advantage of these opportunities.

There are also other coordinating bodies that may be called upon to facilitate UNDAF coordination, management and partnership. These include the REACT team (for disaster-related issues) and the Principals' Group.

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation strategies are necessary to keep the UNDAF accountable and to measure results. The United Nations will produce an Annual Review Document, conduct a mid-term review (MTR) with partners; and commission a Final Evaluation.

Each year, the United Nations will review the status of UNDAF implementation. Each agency will report on the status of the outputs for which they have taken responsibility. The status report will be based primarily upon information generated by agencies during the course of their regular monitoring and annual review exercises. To facilitate reporting, the UNCT will use a common reporting DevInfo template based on the monitoring and evaluation matrices. Upon UNCT request, analytical reviews analyzing implementation status will be developed by each of the four UNDAF working groups based on agency inputs. Together with the status of the indicators, this will constitute the Annual Review Document. The UNCT may also commission additional thematic analyses on one or more of the UNDAF's cross-cutting issues in any given year.

The Annual Review Document, in addition to providing an update of progress on output-level results, will examine:

- Changes needed in planning assumptions, risk status, and emerging opportunities
- The continued relevance of UNDAF results to national priorities
- Any revisions that might be required to UNDAF strategies, planned activities, partnerships and resource allocations and
- Opportunities for improving UN agency coordination and for joint programming.

The Document will be discussed by the UNCT, revised (if needed), and forwarded to relevant government partners, including the PRS Monitoring Unit.

In 2012, the United Nations and government will organize a mid-term review, where the focus will be on UNDAF outcomes. The MTR will provide a forum for discussion between the UN, government and partners. The forum will discuss achievements and future challenges in achieving national development goals and will decide whether revisions are required to the UNDAF. The MTR is well-timed to take advantage of the next Poverty Reduction Strategy review (scheduled for 2011). The UN will also commission an independent evaluation of the UNDAF in 2013, such that preliminary findings will be available to provide input to the next period's UNDAF.

To foster compatibility with other planning frameworks, facilitate reporting, and ease the monitoring workload, several UNDAF indicators have been taken from other monitoring frameworks (e.g. PRS, MDGs, and other international frameworks with standardised indicators). It is anticipated that the indicators of the monitoring and evaluation matrices will be reviewed carefully during the first two years of implementation. Experience accumulated during annual reviews should illustrate whether the indicators are well defined with reliable sources, and whether the monitoring framework is manageable.

ANNEXES

6.1. UNDAF Results Matrix

Pillar 1: Poverty Reduction and Governance

National Priority or Goals (NDS):

- Reform of public administration with a view to creating a national development system in the country, the principal features of which are transparency, accountability, and combating corruption
- Development of the private sector and attraction of investments, based on the expansion of economic freedoms; strengthening of property rights and the rule of law; and development of public-private partnerships
- Development of human potential primarily at increasing the quantity and quality of social services for the poor and achieving the MDGs; expanding public participation in the development process; and strengthening social partnerships

UNDAF Outcome

- Good governance and economic and social growth are jointly enhanced to reduce poverty, unlock human potential, protect rights, and improve core public functions

Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
<p>1. Poverty reduction and economic development programmes are enhanced, with particular focus on the rural poor, women and marginalized people.</p>	<p>1.1 Sectoral strategies and policies in selected economic and social sectors are formulated and implemented to support achievement of MDGs and implementation of the National Development Strategy (UNDP/ILO/UNIFEM)</p> <p>1.2 A more transparent, efficient, and favourable business registration, regulatory and taxation framework is developed for the promotion of businesses and public-private partnerships</p> <p>1.3 Low-income households (including Tajik labour migrants and their families, and refugees) and women are provided with access to a broad range of micro-credit/financing, legal, and income generation services. \ (UNDP/IOM/UNHCR/ILO/UNICEF)</p> <p>1.4 Small and medium enterprises are supported through access to financial, legal and business support services</p> <p>1.5 National capacities of government aid coordinating agencies are strengthened to (i) negotiate and efficiently coordinate development finance with international donors and (ii) encourage foreign direct investments, including aid and debt (UNDP, UNCTAD)</p> <p>1.6 Principles of environmental sustainability, disaster reduction, and climate development and poverty reduction</p>	<p>MEDT, Ministry of Finance (MoF) and key sectoral ministries: Develop sectoral strategies</p> <p>State Committee on Investments and State Property: Promote and coordinate aid and investment</p> <p>Oblast and District Hukumats, Jamoat Authorities, regional micro-finance institutions, contracted NGOs and local service delivery agents: Provide micro-credit, business, financial, and agricultural advisory services</p>	<p>UNDP: \$6,000,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$96,000</p> <p>ILO: \$307,920</p> <p>UNHCR: \$48,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$100,000</p>
<p>2. National and local levels of government have the capacity to implement democratic governance practices, grounded in international standards and law.</p>	<p>2.1 Key central government institutions receive comprehensive capacity development in good governance and management and administration, resulting in progress in public administration reform. (UNDP/UNICEF/UNIFEM/ILO)</p> <p>2.2 National capacity is developed to address corruption; strengthen transparency and accountability of state structures; and promote gender equality, non-discrimination and the respect of rights (UNDP, UNIFEM,</p>	<p>Executive Office of the President, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MoEDT), MoF, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and the Agency on State Financial Control and Anti-Corruption: Promote and support anti-corruption</p>	<p>UNDP: \$18,000,000</p> <p>IOM: \$420,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$48,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$300,000</p>

<p>These governments can effectively plan, finance, and implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner.</p>	<p>UNHCR, IOM, UNESCO)</p> <p>2.3 Sub-national authorities receive comprehensive capacity development in the governance, management, and administration of core social and communal services in the areas of: education, health, social protection, environmental management and protection, disaster reduction, water, sanitation and infrastructure. (UNDP/UNICEF)</p> <p>2.4 The awareness, skills and knowledge of civil society (including media) are improved so they are better able to effectively engage in local development, social advocacy and social service delivery. (UNDP/UNICEF/UNIFEM/UNHCR/UNESCO)</p> <p>2.5 Security is enhanced through introducing Integrated Border Management along the Tajik-Afghan border and other neighboring state borders while safeguarding the rights of those persons requiring international protection (UNDP/UNHCR/IOM)</p> <p>2.6 Cross-border and regional issues are better managed through increased capacity on conflict prevention and improved cooperation with national and international partners. (UNDP/UNRCCA)</p>	<p>initiatives and provide support to local authorities</p> <p>Ministry of Security (MoS): Border Forces/ Customs Committee: Implement integrated border management</p> <p>Strategic Research Center under President, Institute of Civil Servants Training and contracted NGOs: Deliver various capacity building training</p> <p>State Statistical Agency, Oblast and District Hukumats/Parliaments, Jamoat Authorities, civil society, NGOs: Implement and monitor local development, service delivery and conflict prevention</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$150,000 UNESCO: \$120,000</p>
<p>Coordination will be supported by the following mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Country Team coordination meetings • Border Implementation Group • Local Governance Working Group • National and Regional Groups • Other ad hoc policy and working level meetings, as required 			

Pillar 2: Food and Nutrition Security

National Priority or Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1999 and 2015, halve the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$2.15 a day and suffer from hunger (MDG Tajikistan); Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse the loss of environmental resources (MDG Tajikistan); Raise the productivity of agricultural operations and strengthen the private sector in rural areas by: (a) improving the efficiency of cotton production and resolving the issue of cotton debts; (b) developing entrepreneurial activity in agriculture and ensuring equal rights guarantees for land use; (c) and rebuilding and developing irrigation systems (NDS Tajikistan) 			
UNDAF Outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National institutions are strengthened to ensure adequate gender-sensitive responses to food and nutrition security 			
Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
1. National institutions formulate appropriate data-driven policies to promote food and nutrition security	<p>1.1. Comprehensive National Food and Nutrition Security strategy approved and supported (FAO, WFP)</p> <p>1.2. Environmentally sustainable and climate change-resilient agriculture sector strategy endorsed and supported, inclusive of food security issues (FAO, WFP)</p> <p>1.3. A Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring and Surveillance System is operational. Authorities are trained to conduct regular and ad-hoc food and nutrition security surveys, generate food and nutrition security information, and use information for decision-making (FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNIFEM, IFAD)</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture (MoA): Provides coordination support at central level and 'on-the-ground' operational assistance</p> <p>NGO members of Food Security Cluster: Assist in field implementation, collect data, and disseminate information</p> <p>Government Food Security Working Group: Support policy formulation and coordination</p> <p>MoA: Same as above</p>	<p>FAO: \$2,400,000</p> <p>WFP: \$240,000</p> <p>IFAD: \$1,200,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$96,000</p> <p>WHO: \$96,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$72,000</p>
2. Higher levels of agricultural production and profitability allow for sustainable and reliable food availability in the local markets	<p>2.1. Agricultural small farm-holders and rural households have improved access to quality agriculture services and inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, extension etc) (FAO)</p> <p>2.2. Food producers/processors have greater knowledge and skills to enhance production of fortified food (UNICEF, WHO)</p> <p>2.3. The maintenance of healthy livestock and poultry is supported through improved capacities of veterinarians and livestock farmers for the sustainable delivery of quality veterinary services (FAO, UNDP)</p> <p>2.4. Farmers' incomes raised and agricultural production increased through implementation of improved agricultural systems (including low-cost and replicable irrigation schemes, integrated watershed management, sustainable pasture management, etc) (FAO, UNDP, IFAD)</p> <p>2.5. National and local authorities are skilled and knowledgeable in integrated pest management to secure crops and food production (FAO)</p> <p>2.6. National authorities and Tajik agricultural community are more aware of soil health degradation trends, knowledgeable in appropriate mitigation/control options, and skilled in defining sustainable soil conservation approaches for enhanced food security (IAEA)</p>	<p>Local authorities: Support field implementation, build awareness, and mobilize communities</p> <p>NGOs (OXFAM, Mercy Corps, WinRock, Save the Children): Assist in field implementation, disseminate information, and mobilize communities</p> <p>Ministry of Health (MoH): Implement policies for production of fortified food</p> <p>MoEDT: Support coordination of agriculture and food production</p>	<p>FAO: \$10,800,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$72,000</p> <p>WHO: \$12,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$180,000</p> <p>IFAD: \$1,200,000</p> <p>IAEA: \$780,000</p>

<p>3. Vulnerable households have sufficient financial and physical resources to ensure adequate access to food</p>	<p>2.7. National authorities have improved capability to monitor radio-nuclides in food and agricultural products (IAEA)</p> <p>3.1. Farmers' livelihood are enhanced by greater knowledge and skills about opportunities and techniques to diversify production (UNDP, FAO)</p> <p>3.2. Vulnerable groups have improved access to markets and greater involvement in the marketing of fruit and nut sapling, fodder, and other associated products (UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNEP, IFAD, WHO, UNICEF)</p> <p>3.3. Vulnerable groups are trained in specific skills to improve income generation activities and supported through micro-credit and micro-financing schemes at community level for small businesses (UNDP, ILO, IFAD)</p>	<p>MoA, local authorities, NGOs: Same as above</p> <p>Business Advisory Centers: Provide specialized trainings and information support</p> <p>Dehkan Farms Tool Banks: Mobilize agriculture equipment, tools and machinery</p>	<p>UNDP: 24,000</p> <p>FAO: \$2,400,000</p> <p>IFAD: \$9,600,000</p> <p>WFP: 180,000</p> <p>WHO: \$12,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$120,000</p>
<p>4. Households consume adequate levels of food that are safe and nutritious. Positive dietary behaviors are exhibited</p>	<p>4.1. Vulnerable groups adopt appropriate hygiene, feeding practices, and fortified foods. Alternative approaches are implemented to address micronutrient deficiency (e.g. supplementary, in-home fortification, food-based approaches) and desired levels of fortified foods are consumed (i.e. salt, flour and oil) (UNICEF, WHO, WFP)</p> <p>4.2. Adequate micro-nutrient supply is available to vulnerable groups (i.e. children and women) (UNICEF, WHO, WFP)</p> <p>4.3. Institutions (e.g. schools, clinics, etc.) are more knowledgeable and skilled about the production, processing and procurement of safe and healthy food (UNICEF, WHO, WFP)</p> <p>4.4. All quality assurance facilities are adequately equipped and its personnel is skilled and knowledgeable in food safety regulations (FAO, WHO, UNDP)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>MoEDT</p> <p>Local authorities</p> <p>NGOs</p>	<p>FAO: \$420,000</p> <p>WHO: \$180,000</p> <p>WFP: \$60,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$18,000</p>
<p>5. National systems and communities are enabled to prepare for and respond to food- and nutrition security-related aspects of emergencies and disasters</p>	<p>5.1. All pediatricians are skilled in the diagnosis and management of acute malnutrition (WHO, UNICEF)</p> <p>5.2. Authorities and livestock holders have the knowledge and skills to monitor and control animal diseases (e.g. brucellosis, PPR, avian influenza, etc.), with particular emphasis on regional cooperation (FAO)</p> <p>5.3. Improved migratory and other locusts management through regional cooperation, capacity building and early warning (WFP, FAO)</p> <p>5.4. Communities are supported in emergency and disaster situations through ad-hoc food and nutrition security programmes (WFP, WHO, FAO, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES): Mobilize available resources for emergency response and coordinate response activities in the field</p> <p>Relevant line ministries: Provide operational support and mobilize state resources</p>	<p>WHO: \$180,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$240,000</p> <p>FAO: \$6,000,000</p> <p>WFP: \$612,000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Food Security Cluster group's regular meetings should be maintained (output 3.2 is part of a joint agency project). The established Seed Aid Coordination group must improve its coordinating activities to ensure timely seed provision through import, procurement planning, and large-scale distribution at the field level through coordination with NGOs on beneficiary identification. The Ministry of Agriculture must take a leadership role in such undertaking. The Food Security Working Group from the Government, includes the Ministries of Economic Development and Trade, Education, Finance, Health, Goskomstat, Executive Office of the President, Strategic Development Center, Academy of Science. National and regional REACT groups should continue addressing food security issues before, during, and after disasters.</p>			

Pillar 3: Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy

<p>National Priority or Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015, provide access to drinking water that meets government standards for 97% and 74% of the urban and rural populations, respectively. Increase access to basic sanitation and hygiene services to 50% and 65% of urban and rural populations. Promote environmental sustainability, conservation, and proper management of biodiversity and ecosystems Use energy resources more effectively, and promote new energy investment projects. Resolve problems associated with natural disasters through their prevention and the effective management of natural resources; 			
<p>UNDAF outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a more sustainable management of the environment, energy and natural resources 			
Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
<p>1. National and trans-national agreements and policies addressing environmental and natural resources are better designed and implemented</p>	<p>1.1 Greater capacity among government to negotiate, ratify and implement major international conventions and trans-national policy and legal frameworks on sustainable natural resource management. This would include World Heritage, evaluation of environmental status, water, culture, and biodiversity (UNDP/UNESCO)</p> <p>1.2 National and local level authorities, in partnership with water user groups, have the skills to draft and enact regulations covering the management of water resources and supply systems in rural and peri-urban areas (UNDP)</p> <p>1.3 Civil society, private sector and others participate in the development and advocacy of policies promoting the reliable supply of safe water/sanitation and irrigation water (UNDP/FAO)</p> <p>1.4. National organs of International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia (ICWC) support the implementation of a comprehensive regional programme to modernize the legal basis and strengthen the institutional framework for regional water resource management (UNECE)</p> <p>1.5. Improved national legal and institutional framework for integrating environment, including climate change, in national and sub-national strategic planning, budgeting, and decision-making</p>	<p>Government of Tajikistan (GoT): Represent the country in international forums and report on progress made; develop and implement policy reforms</p> <p>NGOs, media and private sector: Contribute to policy development</p> <p>Central and local authorities and community-based organizations (CBOs): Manage water systems</p>	<p>UNDP: \$3,000,000</p> <p>FAO: \$360,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$120,000</p> <p>UNECE: \$144,000</p>
<p>2. Increased access to energy based on Alternative and Renewable Energy Technology (ARETs)</p>	<p>2.1 Increased awareness among rural communities on the potential to exploit indigenous energy resources(e.g. Biogas, Pico and Micro-hydro, Solar power) (UNDP/UNESCO)</p> <p>2.2 Private sector agents establish a market chain (from source to sales) for demonstrated technologies, and are skilled and knowledgeable in their</p>	<p>Academic institutions, CBOs and NGOs: Provide technical and implementation capacities</p> <p>Private agents: Establish market chains</p>	<p>UNDP: \$2,400,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$24,000</p>

	application and after-sales maintenance (UNDP)		
<p>3. Sustainable natural resource management is more widely understood and practiced</p>	<p>3.1 Public authorities, in cooperation with communities, are more skilled, knowledgeable, and prepared in sustainable environmental management. In particular, authorities implement measures to mitigate water scarcity, manage land, and conserve soil (also see output 3.2 of Food and Nutrition Security)</p> <p>3.2 University staff and students, teacher trainers, technical experts, and opinion-formers (including media workers) are more knowledgeable and skilled in environmental protection and preservation</p> <p>3.3. National forest programme (NFP) is discussed in a transparent manner with all stakeholders and consensus is reached on strategy and methods. This is to be led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with guidance from the NFP Facility</p>	<p>Committee of Environmental Protection (CoEP); MLRWR; State Committee for Land Management, Bio-diversity and Cartography;</p> <p>National Biodiversity and Bio-safety Center;</p> <p>Agency for Hydro-meteorology; MoA; JRCs; NGOs</p>	<p>UNDP: \$600,000 UNESCO: \$204,000 FAO: \$4,800,000</p>
<p>4. Disaster risk management capacities are enhanced to integrate improved environmental and water management</p>	<p>4.1 Effective national and regional early warning information and communication systems are in place (UNDP)</p> <p>4.2 The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense, government authorities and communities have increased capacities for natural disaster risk management through implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (UNDP/ISDR/UNESCO)</p> <p>4.3. Early recovery needs of affected population are addressed (UNDP)</p> <p>4.4 Government capacity to plan, coordinate and implement mine action is supported to help ensure Tajikistan is compliant with the Ottawa Convention (UNDP)</p> <p>4.5 Capacity for non-destructive testing is established to improve industrial and ecological safety, reduce risk, and extend lifetimes of critical components in seismic-proof civil engineering, transportation, and other industries (IAEA)</p>	<p>Disaster Risk Management: State Commission for Emergency Situations, CoES and Civil Defense/IMAC, REACT Partners, International and national NGOs, District and Oblast authorities</p> <p>Mine Action: Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), Swiss De-mining NGO (FSD), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), Ministry of Defense (MoD), MoH, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP) Central Orthopaedic Clinic, Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Laws (CIIHL)</p>	<p>UNDP: \$12,000,000 UNESCO: \$18,000 ISDR: \$600,000 IAEA: \$180,000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Each outcome will have partnership arrangements, using existing forums and coordination bodies, where possible. All outcomes will favour a decentralized approach and engage Tajikistan's increasingly active civil society. NGOs and CBOs will assist with policy design and project implementation. The UN Thematic Working Group (TWG) for Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy will facilitate coordination of activities and partners. All disaster risk management activities will be planned, coordinated and implemented through national and regional Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Teams (REACT). The State Commission for Emergency Situations will ensure coordination of national DRM initiatives.</p>			

Pillar 4a: Quality Basic Services (Health)

<p>National Priorities According to MDG Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the mortality rate by two thirds among children under five (MDG) • Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters (MDG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015 (MDG) • Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS (MDG) • Achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it by 2010 (MDG) • Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases (MDG) 			
<p>UNDAF Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is improved access for the vulnerable to quality basic services in health, education and social protection 			
<p>Agency outcomes</p>			
<p>1. The health system capacity is strengthened in the areas of policy formulation, planning, and monitoring of sectoral and national programmes</p>	<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1 The Ministry of Health and local health authorities are empowered to steward the health care system and its reforms. The MoH takes the lead for setting the strategic vision and direction, and performing the core functions related to policy, priority setting, regulation, monitoring and evaluation, and building strategic alliances in the area of MCHN, RH, STI, TB, nutrition and mental health (WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA/UNAIDS/UNDP)</p> <p>1.2 In close coordination with JCSS partners, skills and technical knowledge of the Government are enhanced to manage and mobilize financial resources for public health (including development and implementation the Basic Benefit Package, per capita financing reforms, the Health Insurance Law, MCH and youth-friendly health services) (WHO/UNICEF)</p> <p>1.3 Quality of health care assistance is improved through better planning and improved human resource management. Furthermore, university and in-service training is revised, based on medical standards (with a particular focus on HIV/AIDS, EPI, IMCI, TB, Malaria, pre-natal care, pharmaceuticals use, family planning, and emergency medicine) (WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF/UNDP/UNAIDS)</p> <p>1.4 The MoH is able to better manage hospital, drug, and blood resources through the implementation and monitoring of the National Strategy on Hospital Restructuring, National Drug Policy. The National Blood Safety Services will be supported, particularly in the areas of injection and immunization safety, waste management, and blood donation (WHO/UNDP/UNICEF)</p>	<p>Role of partners</p> <p>MoH: Coordinate activities, promote political commitment, build capacity, and implement policies</p> <p>Relevant ministries: Provide inputs and support during implementation</p> <p>Donors agencies: Provide financial support</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations (CSO): Advocate, implement and monitor results</p> <p>MoF: Revise and reallocate family planning budget to provide health service access to the most 'at risk' youth groups</p> <p>National Coordination Committee on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria: Coordinate the National response to HIV and build political commitment</p>	<p>Resource mobilization targets (USD)</p> <p>Output 1.1 WHO: \$240,000 UNICEF: \$360,000 UNFPA: \$200,000 UNAIDS \$60,000 UNDP \$936,000</p> <p>Output 1.2 WHO: \$240,000 UNICEF: \$240,000</p> <p>Output 1.3 WHO: \$60,000 UNFPA: \$300,000 UNICEF: 120,000 UNAIDS: \$60,000</p> <p>Output 1.4 WHO: \$120,000 UNDP: \$4,200,000 UNICEF: \$240,000</p>

<p>2. There is greater access to, and use of, quality maternal and child health care, nutrition and reproductive health services</p>	<p>2.1 Evidence-based standards and guidelines are revised and endorsed by the MoH, addressing pregnancy, common diseases, nutritional disorders of mothers and their children, helminthosis, prevention of unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions (WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF)</p> <p>2.2 Medical personnel are skilled and knowledgeable in the management and delivery of standards-based and client-oriented RH/obstetric and paediatric services (WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF)</p> <p>2.3 Health care facilities are supplied with essential drugs and medical commodities for the provision of accessible, safe and quality health care services (UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO)</p> <p>2.4 There is an increased awareness and understanding among community and civil society members, including pregnant women and their families about positive behaviours in health, parental skills, nutrition, hygiene, early childhood development and reproductive health (UNFPA/WHO/UNICEF)</p> <p>2.5 Capacity is built up to perform radioimmunoassay analysis for the prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of hormonal disorders affecting women in the reproductive and menopausal age (IAEA)</p>	<p>MoH: Implement standards and guidelines, promote political commitment, build capacity</p> <p>Donor agencies: Provide financial support</p> <p>Regional and local health departments, local communities and regional projects: Lead / assist in implementation efforts</p> <p>NGOs – Lead / assist in implementation efforts and build awareness</p> <p>CSOs: Advocate, implement and monitor results</p> <p>Mass media: Advocate visibility of UN activities</p>	<p>Output 2.1 WHO: \$240,000 UNFPA: \$300,000 UNICEF: \$600,000</p> <p>Output 2.2 WHO: \$240,000 UNFPA: \$1,100,000 UNICEF: \$360,000</p> <p>Output 2.3 UNICEF: \$960,000 UNFPA: \$1,800,000 WHO: \$120,000</p> <p>Output 2.4 UNFPA: \$200,000 WHO: \$120,000 UNICEF: \$480,000</p> <p>Output 2.5 IAEA: \$120,000</p>
<p>3. There is greater access for the most vulnerable to quality health care services, improved health behaviours, to prevent and reduce communicable diseases</p>	<p>3.1 Evidence-based standards and guidelines are revised, endorsed and disseminated by the MoH related to HIV/AIDS/TB/PAL (practical approach to lung health)/malaria (UNDP/WHO)</p> <p>3.2 Medical staff, including health authorities, health care providers, and physicians, are skilled and knowledgeable in the detection and quality treatment of HIV/AIDS/STI/TB/Malaria. Medical personnel provide evidence-based services through standards, training modules, and protocols, available at facility levels (UNFPA/WHO/UNDP/UNICEF/UNAIDS)</p> <p>3.3 Health care facilities at different levels are rehabilitated and supplied with essential drugs, medical commodities, and food (UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/WFP)</p> <p>3.4 The capacity of epidemiological surveillance systems, particularly epidemic forecasting, early warning, and response, is strengthened to provide accurate data for use in planning and decision-making on epidemic outbreak prevention (WHO/UNAIDS/UNDP)</p> <p>3.5 Increased awareness and understanding among at-risk groups, community and civil society members, opinion-leaders and decision-makers, about positive behaviours and policies in prevention, treatment, counselling and care, and living with infectious diseases (UNAIDS/UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/UNHCR/IOM/UNESCO/WHO)</p>	<p>MoH: Implement standards and guidelines, promote political commitment, build capacity</p> <p>Donor agencies: Provide financial support</p> <p>Regional and local health departments, AIDS Control Center, local communities and regional projects: Lead / assist in implementation efforts</p> <p>NGOs: Implement, mobilize communities, and build awareness</p> <p>CSOs: Advocate, implement, and monitor results</p> <p>Mass media – Advocate visibility of UN activities</p> <p>State Medical University, Medical Institute of the Postdiploma medical education: Develop</p>	<p>Output 3.1 UNDP: \$1,373,760 WHO: \$192,000</p> <p>Output 3.2 UNFPA: \$600,000 UNDP: \$9,651,070 WHO: \$180,000 UNICEF: \$480,000 UNAIDS: \$60,000</p> <p>Output 3.3 UNDP: \$23,914,030 UNICEF: \$960,000 WFP: \$3,714,070</p> <p>Output 3.4 WHO: \$240,000 UNAIDS: \$60,000 UNDP: \$3,510,000</p> <p>Output 3.5 UNAIDS: \$90,000</p>

		manuals	UNDP: \$27,031,020 UNFPA: \$250,000 UNICEF \$360,000 UNHCR: \$6,000 UNESCO: \$48,000 WHO: \$180,000
<p>4. The health system is better prepared to deal with emergency situations</p>	<p>4.1 Emergency management guidelines and appropriate procedures/practices in place to help the health sector better respond to disasters, particularly in the areas of reproductive health, maternal and child health, and refugee influx (WHO/UNICEF/UNHCR)</p> <p>4.2 Enhanced emergency capacity of primary health care (PHC), ambulances and hospitals response to disasters and emergencies through (i) the design and implementation of a national policy on the re-integration of Emergency Medical Systems, and (ii) the establishment of Essential Health Service Departments (e.g. ICU, Emergency Surgery, Trauma, Mother and Child) and a network of Disasters Medicine focal points (WHO)</p> <p>4.3 Essential health services are supplied with minimum necessary equipment and supplies to mitigate emergencies (WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF)</p>	<p>CoES, MoNR, MWR: Emergency preparedness and response</p> <p>MoH – Implement, coordinate sectors, and build capacity</p> <p>CSOs: Advocate, implement and monitor results</p> <p>Regional and local health departments and local communities: Lead / support implement activities</p> <p>NGOs: Implement and build awareness</p> <p>Mass media – Advocate visibility of UN activities</p>	<p>Output 4.1 WHO: \$240,000 UNICEF: \$120,000 UNHCR: \$6,000</p> <p>Output 4.2 WHO: \$240,000</p> <p>Output 4.3 WHO: \$240,000 UNFPA: \$300,000 UNICEF: \$360,000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Overall oversight and coordination of activities and partners will be done by the UN Thematic Working Group for Health, in close collaboration with the health cluster group (that deals primarily with emergency situations), and liaising with the Health Donors Coordination Group. With respect to the Joint Advocacy Project on HIV, funding is expected through parallel funding and / or a pooled fund mechanism, towards which UN agencies should allocate available resources to the Joint Project as well as through parallel funding. The pooled fund will be coordinated by the UN Thematic Working Group on HIV. Funding will be disbursed directly to implementing partners/agencies for approved proposals as part of the Joint plan developed and monitored by UN Joint Team on AIDS and approved by UN TG on HIV. The UN TWG on HIV will oversee the effective management and implementation of the pooled funds and approve annual financial and programmatic reporting for the UNRC.</p>			

Pillar 4b: Quality Basic Services (Education)

National Priorities in PRSP/NDS/NSED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective and efficient delivery of education services and universal access to relevant and quality education for all Engage in institutional and economic reform of the education system Increase the potential of the education sector to provide services 			
UNDAF Outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is improved access for the vulnerable to quality basic services in health, education and social protection 			
Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
1. By 2015, more children attend and complete general secondary education, with a special emphasis on girls in grades 5-11	<p>1.1 Expand girls' access to quality primary and secondary education through increased budgets, appropriate incentives, and teacher training (UNICEF/UNESCO)</p> <p>1.2 Legislation, budgets, and policies and programmes instituted to promote girls' education and prevent child labour</p> <p>1.3. Parents and civil society are more knowledgeable about measures that ensure children complete secondary education (UNICEF)</p> <p>1.4 Primary school children in food-insecure areas are provided hot meals; secondary school girls in food-insecure areas receive take-home rations to reduce drop-out rates among adolescent girls (WFP)</p> <p>1.5 All refugee children attend school and are able to participate in extra-curricular activities (UNHCR)</p> <p>1.6 Independently-assessed learning achievements of students are known and determine access to higher levels of education (UNDP)</p>	<p>Ministry of Education (MoE): Formulate policy and budgets, implement, and review results</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP): Provide inputs to policy formulation and enforcement</p> <p>Local authorities: Mobilize resources, deliver services, and enforce rules and regulations</p> <p>District education authorities: Pilot and implement proposed schemes</p> <p>CSOs: Build awareness and mobilize communities</p>	<p>UNICEF: US\$3,600,000</p> <p>WFP: US\$87,000,000</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$60,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$300,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$60,000</p>
2. By 2015, in 30% of general secondary schools, students have acquired life skills (including hygiene education, gender, violence prevention, critical thinking, and HIV/AIDS education); they also have access to functioning water and sanitary means of excreta disposal	<p>2.1 Gender-sensitive life skills, including HIV and AIDS prevention, is integrated into the national curriculum, textbook development, and teacher training (UNICEF/UNDP/UNESCO)</p> <p>2.2 In 30% of schools, teaching-learning materials are available to deliver the life skills components of the national curriculum for grades 7-9 (UNICEF/UNDP)</p> <p>2.3 In 30% of schools, teachers and peer groups of grades 1-9 are knowledgeable and skilled in the delivery of the life skills component of the curriculum (For grades 1-6, the focus is hygiene; for grades 7-9, the focus is on preventing risky behaviour) (UNICEF/UNDP)</p> <p>2.4 In 30% of schools, water and sanitation facilities are operational, gender-sensitive, and provide access for the disabled (UNICEF)</p> <p>2.5 In 30% of school communities, members have greater awareness and understanding on HIV/AIDS, water, sanitation, and hygiene (UNICEF/UNDP)</p>	<p>MoE, RITT: Develop and approve learning and training materials, curriculum, and training</p> <p>MoH, RHLS: Promote community and health partnerships</p> <p>NGOs: Implement and mobilize communities</p> <p>Mass media: Create communication campaigns</p> <p>Local authorities: Mobilize communities</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$3,000,000</p> <p>UNESCO: \$168,000</p> <p>UNFPA: US\$150,000</p>

<p>3. By 2015, more children aged 4-6 years have access to quality early learning opportunities</p>	<p>3.1 A national early learning and school readiness strategy is developed, endorsed, and integrated into the national policy framework for early childhood development (UNICEF)</p> <p>3.2 Quality of early learning programmes is improved and adopted early learning and development standards (ELDS) are used in teacher training curricula, gender-sensitive pedagogy, and textbook development (UNICEF, UNESCO)</p> <p>3.3 Cost-efficient alternatives (e.g. community-based model) for pre-school are piloted, evaluated, and implemented on a broader scale (UNICEF)</p> <p>3.4 Decision-makers, parents, and civil society members have greater understanding of ELDS, and parents are more knowledgeable in family care practices (UNICEF)</p>	<p>MoE / ELDS / MoH / MLSP: Develop and adopt pre-school strategy</p> <p>Local authorities: Support piloting of community-based alternatives</p> <p>Step-by-Step: Plan, implement and monitor</p> <p>NGOs: Implement and mobilize communities</p> <p>Teacher Training Institute: Implement teacher training programmes in accordance with ECCE standards developed</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$2,400,000 UNESCO: \$72,000</p>
<p>4. By 2015, the education system and students are better prepared for emergencies</p>	<p>4.1 Minimum standards for education in emergencies approved and implemented by the MoE</p> <p>4.2 National education and district education authorities are more skilled and knowledgeable, and are able to assist local initiatives in risk reduction and disaster preparedness and response (UNDP)</p> <p>4.3 Trainee teachers and teachers completing in-service training are more knowledgeable and skilled in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and response, including provision of psychosocial support (UNICEF/UNESCO/UNDP)</p> <p>4.4 Capability for training in radiation protection is established to improve the radiation safety and radiation protection infrastructure (International Atomic Energy Agency: IAEA)</p>	<p>MoE: Develop and use standards MoH, Integrated Management of Child Illnesses Centre (IMCI): Train ECD in emergencies European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO): Reduce disaster risk ISDR: Advocate disaster risk reduction UNDP: Provide further support to CoES to implement school curriculum, and develop DRM curriculum for universities NGOs: Provide social support Local authorities: Implement and mobilize communities</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$1,200,000 UNESCO: \$ 96,000 IAEA: \$ 180,000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p>			

Pillar 4c: Quality Basic Services (Social Protection)

National Priorities in PRSP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce sustained social insurance • Increase employment rate • Improve targeted social assistance and quality of services • Manage social assistance to vulnerable and poor individuals and families • Create a multi-tiered child protection system 			
UNDAF Outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is improved access for the vulnerable to quality basic services in health, education and social protection 			
Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
1. Targeted vulnerable groups (youth, women, and refugees) have higher levels of employment	<p>1.1 Authorities in the MoE and MoLSP are better able to formulate data-driven labour and vocational training policies (ILO)</p> <p>1.2 Children in conflict with the law and all refugees have access to training and skills development, enabling them to enter the Tajik labour market (UNICEF, UNHCR)</p> <p>1.3 Self-employed crafts-women benefit from improved traditional craft skills and marketing opportunities (UNESCO)</p>	<p>MoE: Adopt modular training scheme for adults and youth and implement vocational professional education for adults and youth strategy</p> <p>MoLSP: Review, formulate and implement labour policy and training</p> <p>Agency on Social Protection, Labour and Migration: Implement and monitor results</p> <p>Mol, MoR: Implement policy develop skills</p> <p>EC/ETF: Improve vocational education and training</p> <p>World Bank: Support improvements in vocational education</p> <p>CACSA, ACTED, Eurasia Foundation, NGOs: Improve the operating environment for artisans and enhance production and distribution capacities</p> <p>ILO/Federation of Trade Unions Employers' Organization</p>	<p>UNHCR: \$180,000</p> <p>UNICEF: \$120,000</p> <p>ILO: \$180,360</p> <p>UNESCO: \$120,000</p>
2. There is an improved coverage of quality social services and assistance among vulnerable groups,	<p>2.1 At-risk children, PLWHIV, women emigrants and refugees' needs are assessed and results are used to target areas of assistance (UNICEF, UNHCR)</p> <p>2.2 Community-based family support services provided by MSLP at national and</p>	<p>MoLSP: Formulate and implement policy, review legislation, oversee budget and coordination, develop standards for non-residential care services and target criteria</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$2,400,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$96,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$500,000</p>

<p>particularly at-risk children, women and refugees</p>	<p>district levels based on costing indicating allocative and operational efficiency (UNICEF)</p> <p>2.3 Social work profession is integrated in the education system and institutional structure of the sector (UNICEF)</p> <p>2.4 Preventive measures and service delivery for victims of violence improved, with special emphasis on children, women and refugees (UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA)</p> <p>2.5 Awareness of rights and entitlements increased among vulnerable groups (UNICEF, UNHCR)</p>	<p>MoF: Develop Mid-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and fiscal policy</p> <p>MEDT: Monitor Poverty Reduction Strategy</p> <p>NCCR: Inter-ministerial Coordination and monitoring</p> <p>State University: Facilitate social work course</p> <p>Local authorities: Implement policy and provide services</p> <p>NGOs/CBOs: Deliver services and mobilize communities</p>	<p>ILO: \$120,000</p> <p>UNFPA: \$380,000</p>
<p>3. Multi-tiered child protection system is enforced and implemented</p>	<p>3.1 Network of non-residential family support social services is expanded from 5 to 10 districts and integrated into national and local budgets</p> <p>3.2 Community-based alternative practices (aimed at minimizing deprivation of liberty for children in conflict with the law) are expanded from 5 to 16 districts and integrated into national and local budgets</p>	<p>NCCR: Inter-ministerial coordination and monitoring</p> <p>MLSP: Develop the social service structure at all levels</p> <p>EC: Draft policy and implement community-based initiatives</p> <p>Local authorities: Conduct district planning</p> <p>Local NGOs: Build capacity and collect community-based information</p> <p>Swiss Cooperation: Support juvenile justice</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$1,800,000</p>

<p>4. The social protection system is empowered to develop and implement standards- and data-driven policies</p>	<p>4.1 National legislation, policies, and implementation mechanisms are in compliance with international standards, especially those relating to violence in family and institutional settings, migrants, and child labour (including ILO Convention 182) (UNICEF, ILO, UNIFEM, UNESCO)</p> <p>4.2 International standards for monitoring and analysis of gender equality, disabled children, child labour, and refugees are integrated into national statistical framework (UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, UNIFEM)</p> <p>4.3. Social protection of migrant workers and their families is compliant with international standards, as a result of policy advice and support to the relevant transformation</p>	<p>MoJ: Develop strategy</p> <p>Local authorities: Provide services and implement policy</p> <p>MoE: Develop policy for institutions</p> <p>MoI: Collect data and statistics</p> <p>NGOs: Assist local authorities in service provision</p> <p>ILO</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$480,000</p> <p>UNHCR: \$60,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: \$500,000</p> <p>ILO: \$ 124,800</p> <p>UNESCO: \$60,000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p>			

ANNEXES



6.2. UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Pillar 1: Poverty Reduction and Governance

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
<p>Outcome 1: Poverty reduction and economic development programmes are enhanced, with particular focus on the rural poor, women and marginalized people.</p>	<p>Number of legislation/regulations adopted by Government that support socio-economic growth.</p>	<p>Sources: Legislation, Regulations, Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: Current legislative/regulatory frameworks are not very conducive towards encouraging socio-economic growth. Target: At least 2 pieces of legislation or regulations are adopted by Government.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: At least 300 new SMEs established/registered</p>
	<p>Number of small and medium size enterprises established/registered.</p>	<p>Sources: Statistical Reports, Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP</p>	
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p> <p>Risk is that various Government institutions are not able to adopt strategic policy or coordinate on support to business promotion and regulation.</p>			
<p>Output 1.1 Sectoral strategies and policies in selected economic and social sectors are formulated and implemented to support achievement of MDGs and implementation of National Development Strategy (NDS)</p>	<p>Number of sectoral strategies/ policies developed that support implementation to achieve MDGs & NDS</p>	<p>Sources: Strategy Documents, Policies, Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: Several sector specific strategies have been attempted with limited success, due to inadequate planning/coordination. Target: Strategies/policies in 3 sectors are developed and successfully implemented, based on proper planning, coordination, consultation and resourcing.</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p> <p>Risk is that there is inadequate coordination or agreement amongst government institutions, implementing agencies and stakeholders to develop clear sectoral strategies.</p>			
<p>Output 1.2 1.2 A more transparent, efficient and favourable business registration, regulatory and taxation framework is developed for the promotion of businesses and public-private partnerships.</p>	<p>a) The existence of a new framework to better support business development; and b) improve Tajikistan's ranking on "ease of doing business"</p>	<p>Sources: Strategy Documents, Policies, Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: Tajikistan rates 159th amongst 181 countries on "ease of doing business" indicator Target: a) A new registration, regulatory and taxation framework is established and implemented to better support business development; and b) there is an improvement in Tajikistan's ranking on "ease of doing business."</p>
	<p>Number of one-stop registration windows established to support businesses and farmers</p>	<p>Sources: Strategy Documents, Policies, Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: Business registration procedures are problematic. Target: At least 5 "one stop registration windows" created.</p>

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	Number of public-private partnerships in place for better public service delivery	Sources: Strategy Documents, Policies, Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNICEF	Baseline: Poor public-private cooperation in public service-delivery Target: At least 5 public-private initiatives on better public service delivery piloted
Risks & Assumptions	Assumption is that Government is supportive of reforms to improve business regulatory and taxation framework.		
Output 1.3 1.3 Low-income households (also including Tajik labour migrants and their families, and refugees) and women are provided with access to a broad range of micro-credit/financing, legal, and income generation services	Number of low-income households, including women, long-staying refugees and migrants' families, are provided with access to micro-credit and grants, legal and business support services	Sources: Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UNICEF	Baseline: Low-income households in rural and refugee communities lack financial resources, are largely unaware about their business rights, and do not have the requisite knowledge on how to start a business Target: At least 1,000 new low-income households benefit from access to micro-credit/deposit, grants and business advisory support, leading to improved economic livelihoods. 50 refugee families receive Local integration grants
Output 1.4 Small and medium enterprises are supported through access to financial, legal and business support services	Number of SMEs provided with access to micro-credit and grants, legal and business support services	Sources: Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UNICEF	
Risks & Assumptions	Assumption is that low-income households want to be entrepreneurs and have the desire to initiate and sustain small enterprises.		
Output 1.5 1.5 National capacities of government aid coordinating agencies are strengthened to negotiate and efficiently coordinate development finance with international donors and to encourage foreign direct investments, including aid and debt.	% increase in foreign investment, trade and exports	Sources: Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNCTAD, State Committee on Investments and State Property Management (SCISPM), Selected Private Sector Contractors, International Universities or Private Sector Enterprises	Baseline: Insufficient state support to attract foreign investment and promote trade/exports. Target: Effective promotion of investments will help increase international investment and trade, and increase exports by 20% from 2008.
	Foreign Aid Report and Development Partners Profile Report and produced by the Government annually.	Sources: Project Reports and Publications Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, SCISPM	Baseline: There is insufficient or accurate information that tracks foreign aid and data on development partners Target: Creation of foreign aid and development partners reports will help increase effective aid coordination.

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	Number of Information tools developed to coordinate and manage foreign aid	Sources: Project Reports and Publications Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP, SCISPM	Baseline: An aid coordination unit is established but has limited information tools for aid coordination. Target: New information tools such as website and database are implemented to support effective aid coordination.
Risks & Assumptions Output 1.6 Principles of environmental sustainability, disaster reduction and climate risks are considered when formulating strategies and policies for economic development and poverty reduction	<p>Assumption is that Government is willing to work in partnership with international donors to efficiently coordinate development finance.</p> <p>Number of strategies and policies include cross cutting issues such as environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster reduction</p>	Sources: Sectoral strategies and plans Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP, ISDR	Baseline: Environment, climate change and disaster reduction issues are not considered in sectoral strategies and development programmes Target: At least 5 sectoral strategies (plans) include cross cutting issues
Outcome 2: National and local levels of government have the capacity to implement democratic governance practices grounded in international standards and law. Development initiatives are effectively and strategically planned, financed and implemented in an inclusive and participatory manner.	<p>Number of Districts that conduct integrated planning and budgeting based on a standardized reformed process that formally incorporates public consultation mechanisms in decision-making processes.</p> <p>Government of Tajikistan adopts an administrative/legislative/fiscal framework to support districts to implement development priorities.</p>	Sources: Planning and budgeting policies and implementation guidelines, project documents Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP, UNICEF Sources: Legislation/regulations, policies, budget Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP	Baseline: Current planning and budgeting processes are not standardized or coordinated Target: At least 30 districts plans and budgets based on a standardized reformed process. Baseline: Decision making and financial allocations are highly centralized. Districts have limited authority or resources. Target: There is improved vertical coordination between national and sub-national authorities, and horizontal integration between national authorities for planning and budgeting.
Risks & Assumptions Output 2.1 Key central government institutions receive comprehensive capacity development in good governance, management and administration, resulting in progress in public administration reform.	<p>Assumption is that the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and Ministry of Finance agree to reformed planning and budgeting processes and the two ministries increase collaboration on integrated planning & budgeting.</p> <p>Number of central government institutions and officials that receive capacity development training in governance, management and administration</p>	Sources: Project Reports Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO	Baseline: Staff in state-level institutions have limited training. Target: Staff in 8 state-level institutions are trained in good governance, management and administration, including strategic planning, foreign policy/aid coordination, and local authority support.
Risks & Assumptions	<p>Risk is that key target members of civil service within each state level institution do not fully participate in capacity building training. As well, there is a risk that high staff turn-over will result in the low retention of new skills/knowledge within these institutions.</p>		

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
<p>Output 2.2 National capacity is increased to address corruption; strengthen transparency and accountability of state structures; and promote gender equality, non-discrimination and the respect of rights.</p>	<p>Level of Transparency International Annual Corruption Perception Index</p>	<p>Sources: Project Reports, Publications Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP, UNESCO, SFCFACA, Ministry of Justice, Strategic Research Centre, Local NGOs,</p>	<p>Baseline: Transparency International's 2008 Corruption Perception Index 2007 rates Tajikistan as 151st out of 180 countries for corruption Target: Improvement in Transparency Index ranking.</p>
	<p>Number of state level institutions that are trained to mainstream gender into decision-making</p>	<p>Sources: Project Reports Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP, Local NGOs</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 state institutions Target: 5 institutions trained in gender mainstreaming (State Investment Committee, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Water Resources and Land Reclamation)</p>
	<p>Experts' Group under the Committee on Women and Family Affairs (CWFA) established and functioning to effectively fulfil obligations and tasks on promotion of gender equality and women's human rights</p>	<p>Sources: Annual Reports of the Gender Theme Group Responsible agencies/partners: UNIFEM</p>	<p>Baseline: There is a lack of think tanks/research institutions on gender related problems Target: CWFA is strengthened through bringing additional expertise on different gender related aspects of development policy</p>
	<p>Action plan on implementation of CEDAW Committee's recommendations for Tajikistan is underway</p>	<p>Sources: Annual Reports of the Gender Theme Group Responsible agencies/partners: UNIFEM</p>	<p>Baseline: CEDAW Committee's concluding recommendations issued in February 2007 Target: CEDAW Committee's recommendations implemented and the country is prepared for next reporting to CEDAW Committee</p>
	<p>Number of state-level institutions trained to ensure refugee protection based on international standards</p>	<p>Sources: Agency of SP reports, project reports Responsible agencies/partners: UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: Only selected Ministries trained. Target: 2 additional Ministries will be trained (MOI and MOJ).</p>
	<p>Number of state level institutions and private employment agencies trained to develop and implement effective policies and procedures for regulating labour migration processes in RT and ensure the protection of rights of labour migrants; a national labour migration strategy is developed</p>	<p>Sources: Agency / Project Reports Responsible agencies/partners: IOM, ILO, Interministerial Commission for Regulating Migration Processes in RT, Ministries of Interior, Labour and Social Protection, Foreign Affairs, other concerned executive bodies</p>	<p>Baseline: inadequate legislative and policy base and lack of capacity to manage labour migration processes at operational level; lack of reliable information base; Target: a) 3 state level institutions (Interministerial Commission for Regulating Migration Processes, MoI and MoLSA) and 5 Private Employment Agencies trained; b) a national labour migration strategy developed</p>
<p>Interministerial Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (IMCCTHB) and concerned law enforcement and executive bodies</p>	<p>Sources: Agency / Project Reports Responsible agencies/</p>	<p>Baseline: Law of the RT "On Combating of Trafficking in Human Beings" and State Complex Programme on Combating TIP for</p>	

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	<p>trained to (i) develop and implement effective policies and practical measures for combating trafficking in persons (TIP) in Tajikistan and (ii) ensure protection of human rights of victims of trafficking (VoTs)</p>	<p>partners: IOM, President Administration, Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Council of Justice, General Prosecutor's office, Courts</p>	<p>2006-2010 adopted. However, concerned law-enforcement and executive bodies lack capacities to effectively implement them Target: IMCTHB is a recognised policy development and coordination body within GoT on counter-trafficking measures and is capable to professionally fulfil its tasks; State Complex Programme for Combating TIP implemented successfully</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p>	<p>Assumption is that relevant members of Government participate fully in capacity development trainings and are provided with opportunities to employ new skills and knowledge; GoT, Interministerial Commissions for Regulating Migration Processes and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings as well as concerned ministries continue the same level of cooperation with IOM and its partners</p>		
<p>Output 2.3 Sub-national authorities receive comprehensive capacity development in the governance, management, and administration of core social and communal services in the areas of education, health, social protection, water, sanitation and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Number of district development plans created and implemented based on reformed methodology/process</p>	<p>Sources: District Development Plans Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: 15 District authorities have received basic training on effective local planning Target: 30 Districts effectively plan and budget based on reformed methodology/process.</p>
	<p>Number of districts and sectoral departments at the district level that are provided with capacity development to improve gender-responsive and refugee-responsive service delivery</p>	<p>Sources: District Development Plans, Reports on small scale surveys to learn feedback on service delivery, Citizen Report Cards, Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: 3 districts Target: 30 districts (UNHCR: where refugees live)</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p>	<p>There is a risk that key target members of civil service within each sub-national institution do not fully participate in capacity development training. As well, there is a risk that high staff turn-over will result in the low retention of new skills/knowledge within these institutions.</p>		
<p>Output 2.4 The awareness, skills and knowledge of civil society (including media) are improved so they are better able to effectively engage in local development, social advocacy and social service delivery.</p>	<p>Number of civil society organizations (including media) trained to engage in local development, social advocacy, social service delivery and refugee community development</p>	<p>Sources: Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO</p>	<p>Baseline: To date 116 Jamoat Resource Centres (JRCs) and 11 District Development Councils (DDCs) have been provided with various levels of capacity building support; no NGOs currently exist to support refugees Target: Additional 30 civil society organizations are targeted; 2 refugee NGOs established</p>
	<p>Percentage of contribution made by civil society towards implementation of district development plan implementation; percentage of social service delivery by NGOs/Civil society</p>	<p>Sources: Project Reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNICEF</p>	<p>Baseline: Currently, civil society contributes 10% to district development plan implementation in 3 districts Target: Civil society contributes at least 20% to district development plan</p>

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	<p>Number of women who are involved in capacity building and awareness building activities to engage in local development and decision making</p> <p>Percentage of employees from local authorities or associations who are women</p>	<p>Sources: Project Reports Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP, UNIFEM</p> <p>Sources: Project Reports. Employment Data Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP,</p>	<p>implementation in 15 districts; 20% of social service delivery by NGOs/Civil society</p> <p>Baseline: Formal training of women to participate in local authority decision-making or social advocacy is limited Target: Additional 1000 women trained</p> <p>Baseline: Approximately 15% of staff in authorities and associations at the district and jamoat level are women Target: At least 30% of staff in these areas are women</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p> <p>Output 2.5 Security of the nation-state is enhanced through Integrated Border Management along the Tajik-Afghan border and along borders with other neighboring states, including safeguarding the rights of those persons requiring international protection</p>	<p>Assumption is that a stronger civil society will help support achievement of local development initiatives and contribute to the achievement of national level priorities, such as NDS and MDGs.</p> <p>% of border points along both sides of Tajik-Afghan border provided with infrastructure, equipment and capacity building support</p> <p>Number of border guards trained on asylum international standards and migrants' rights</p>	<p>Sources: Project Reports Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP, Tajik and Afghan Border and Custom Authorities, Afghan Border Police and Customs, ICMPD, MoI, MoJ, MoH, DCA</p> <p>Sources: Border guards reports, project reports Responsible agencies/partners: UNHCR, IOM</p>	<p>Baseline: Borders poorly managed, staff poorly trained & equipped Target: 60% of border points along both sides of Tajik-Afghan border provided with infrastructure, equipment and training</p> <p>Baseline: Minimum training Target: Asylum and migrants' rights included in BG's training</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p> <p>Output 2.6 Cross-border and regional issues are better managed through increased capacity on conflict prevention and improved cooperation with national and international partners.</p>	<p>Assumption is that Governments of Tajikistan and Afghanistan continue to accept capacity building, infrastructure and equipment for border management.</p> <p>Number of national and sub-national stakeholders provided with capacity building in conflict prevention measures, including ability to develop and implement national frameworks, laws and policies contributing to conflict prevention</p> <p>Number of cooperation agreements and inter-governmental conferences held between Tajikistan and Afghanistan</p>	<p>Sources: Project reports, policies, legislation Responsible agencies/partners: UNRCC, UNDP</p> <p>Sources: Project reports, policies, conferences, agreements Responsible agencies/partners: UNDP/UNRCCA, GoT and other Central Asian countries</p>	<p>Baseline: Cross border issues are a risk to national and regional stability Target: At least 5 national and sub-national stakeholders trained in conflict prevention (i.e. ministries, district and jamoat authorities, NGOs).</p> <p>Baseline: Limited cooperation between Central Asia and Afghanistan Target: Two cooperation agreements signed and two inter-governmental conferences held</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p>	<p>Unwillingness by either Tajik and Afghan Governments to collaborate.</p>	<p>Improve cooperation and collaboration is critical.</p>	

Pillar 2: Food and Nutrition Security

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Outcome 1: National institutions formulate appropriate data-driven policies to promote food and nutrition security	Indicator 1		Baseline: Target:
	Indicator N		
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 1.1: Comprehensive National Food and Nutrition Security strategy approved and supported	National Food and Nutrition Security strategy supported	Sources: Government Food Security Working Group Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO/UNICEF/WHO/WFP	Baseline: No National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy Target: National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy Approved
	Risks & Assumptions		
Output 1.2: Environmentally sustainable and climate change resilient agriculture sector strategy endorsed, supported and includes food security issues	Agriculture Sector Strategy is Endorsed	Sources: MoA Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, WB, ADB	Baseline: No Agriculture Sector Strategy Target: Agriculture Sector Strategy Endorsed
	Land Strategy is endorsed	Sources: MoA, ALTGC Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA, WB, ADB	Baseline: No Land Strategy Target: Land Strategy Endorsed
	The Network of Gender Specialists in Agriculture Sector is functioning at the central, oblast and district levels to ensure a gender-sensitive implementation of the Agriculture Sector Strategy and of the Land Strategy	Sources: MoA, ALTGC Responsible agencies/ partners: MoA, MoWR, ALTGC, Goskomstat, CWFA, UNIFEM, AgroInvestBank, Association of Dekhan Farms, Coalition of NGOs "From de Jure equality to de facto equality"	Baseline: n/a Target: Network is in place and functioning
	Risks & Assumptions		
Output 1.3: A Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring and Surveillance System is operational, with authorities trained to conduct regular and ad-hoc food and nutrition security surveys, generate food and nutrition security information, and use collected information for decision-making	Number of relevant government staff trained on management of food security monitoring and information system	Sources: National Governmental Food Security Working Group, FNS Cluster Members' reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FNS Cluster members, MoA	Baseline: n/a Target: Relevant government agency staff trained
	Number of survey/assessment reports jointly prepared by the GoT and the FNS Cluster	Sources: National Governmental Food Security Working Group, FNS Cluster Members' reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FNS Cluster members, MoA	Baseline: n/a Target: Quarterly reports submitted to relevant GoT agencies, and CFSAM report once a year

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	Number of comprehensive manuals on the management of Food Security information prepared and implemented the GoT	Sources: National Governmental Food Security Working Group, FNS Cluster Members' reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FNS Cluster members, MoA	Baseline: n/a Target: One manual prepared and implemented per year
	Nutrition surveillance system in place	Sources: MOH, Republican Nutrition Centre, Wrold Bank, UNICEF, WFP, WHO Responsible agencies/ partners: MOH, Republican Nutrition Centre, Wrold Bank, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	Baseline: National nutrition surveys are conducted irregularly Target: Regular surveillance system is in place
	Number of national assessments and surveys jointly prepared by FNS Cluster members and the GoT	Sources: MoA, FNS Cluster Members' reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FNS Cluster members, MoA	Baseline: n/a Target: 2 assessments / surveys conducted over 5 years
	Number of primary health care staff trained to implement and monitor different nutrition protocols	Sources: FSN Cluster, MoH, Republican Nutrition Centre, Government Food Security Working Group	Baseline: to be identified Target: all primary health care staff are trained
Risks & Assumptions			
Outcome 2: Higher levels of agricultural production and profitability allow for sustainable and reliable food availability in the local markets	% increase in wheat and legumes production	Sources: SSC, MoA (FAO, MoA, etc)	Baseline: most recent Food and Crop Supply Assessment report Target: Increase in wheat and legumes production by at least 15%
	% increase in meat and milk production	Sources: SSC, MoA (FAO, MoA, etc)	Baseline: ref Statistical yearbook Target: increase by at least 5%
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.1: Agricultural small holders and rural households have improved access to quality agriculture services and inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, extension, conservation, etc)	% increase in use of certified seeds	Sources: MoA reports, SSC Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA, FNS Cluster members	Baseline: to be identified Target: to be identified
	Improved methodology for fertilizer application and organic farming	Sources: MoA reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA	Baseline: outdated methodology for fertilizer application and poor organic farming Target: elaborated improved methodology
	Number of farms using environmentally friendly pesticides	Sources: MoA, Institute of Parasitology and Quarantine reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO,	Baseline: no environmentally friendly pesticides used Target: TBD

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
		MoA	
	Number of food storages established using new and improved techniques	Sources: MoA Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA, FNS Cluster members	Baseline: to be identified Target: to be identified
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.2: Food producers have greater knowledge and skills to enhance production of fortified food	% of produced fortified food (iodised salt, fortified wheat flour, fortified oil)	Sources: Ministry of ET, Ministry of Industry Responsible agencies/ partners: UNICEF, WHO, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of ET, MoH	Baseline: 87% iodized salt; 5% wheat flour Target: 100% salt; 45% wheat flour, 50% oil
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.3: Support the maintenance of healthy livestock and poultry through improved capacities for the sustainable delivery of quality veterinary services	Number of trainings, particularly in livestock production, and type of services on offer to make Veterinary Field Units more financially viable Government Veterinary Legislation implemented in support of private veterinary sector development through re-organization Improved Monthly animal disease surveillance reports maintained for SVIS by VFUs Amount of quality assured vaccines and remedies increased	Sources: MoA, SVIS Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA Sources: MoA, SVIS Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA Sources: VFUs, SVIS, MoA Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA, SVIS Sources: VFUs, SVIS, MoA Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA, SVIS	Baseline: VFUs have low profit Target: VFUs are financially viable Baseline: Current Veterinary Legislation Target: Revised and improved Veterinary Legislation Baseline: VFUs reporting not using follow standard protocols Target: Adequate standard reporting received from VFUs Baseline: to be identified Target: to be identified
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.4: Farmers' incomes raised and agricultural production increased through implementation of improved agricultural systems (including low-cost and replicable irrigation schemes, integrated watershed management, sustainable pasture management, etc)	Number of trained livestock owners and local authorities on sustainable pasture management and fodder production Hectares of rehabilitated pasture lands Number of small pilot farms implemented on a low-cost and small scale gravity irrigation scheme Number of pilot households and farms using low-cost drip and sprinkler irrigation schemes. % of these which are	Sources: MoA and ALTGC reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA Sources: MoA, SSC, and ALTGC reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA Sources: MoA, MoMWR reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO and MoMWR Sources: MoA, MoMWR reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO and MoMWR	Baseline: to be identified Target: all livestock owners and local authorities trained Baseline: to be identified Target: At least 20% of pasture lands rehabilitated Baseline: poor implementation of irrigation schemes for small farms Target: replicable, low-cost, new irrigation schemes introduced

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	female-headed		
	Number of pilot farmers and households using new approaches to water harvesting. % of which are female-headed	Sources: MoA, MoMWR reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO and MoMWR	
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.5: National and local authorities are skilled and knowledgeable in integrated pests management (IPM) to secure crops and food production	Number of national and local authority staff trained in IPM	Sources: MoA, Institute of Parasitology and Quaranteen reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO and MoA	Baseline: No trained staff on IPM Target: Trained staff on IPM
	Number of established biolabs in the framework of IPM	Sources: MoA, Institute of Parasitology and Quaranteen reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO and MoA	Baseline: No bio-labs for IPM Target: Bio-labs for IPM
	Area covered by the IPM program	Sources: MoA, Institute of Parasitology and Quaranteen reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO and MoA	Baseline: No IPM implemented Target: Implemented IPM in pilot farms
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.6: National authorities and Tajik agricultural community are more aware of soil health degradation trends, knowledgeable in appropriate mitigation/control options and skilled in defining sustainable soil conservation approaches for enhanced food security	Number of professional staff trained in assessing and improving soil conservation techniques	Sources: AoAS, Soil Science Institute reports, project reports Responsible agencies/ partners: IAEA and SoilScience Institute (Academy of Agricultural Sciences)	Baseline: No trained staff in assessing and improving soil conservation Target: Trained staff in assessing and improving soil conservation
	Equipment and accessories in place for soil/fertility characterisation	Sources: AoAS, Soil Science Institute reports, project reports Responsible agencies/ partners: IAEA and SoilScience Institute (Academy of Agricultural Sciences)	Baseline: No equipment for soil/fertility characterisation Target: Equipment for soil/fertility characterisation
Risks & Assumptions	Soil Science Institute facilities are prepared and adequate, professional personnel is available for training and stays in the project team for planned activities		
Output 2.7: National authorities have improved capability to monitor radionuclides in food and agricultural products	Number of staff of national authorities trained in radio-nuclide monitoring in food	Sources: MoH, State Service for Sanitary Epidemiological Control reports, project reports Responsible agencies/ partners: IAEA and MoH	Baseline: No trained staff in radio-nuclide monitoring in food Target: Trained staff in radionuclide monitoring in food

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	Equipment in place for monitoring radio-nuclides in food	Sources: MoH, State Service for Sanitary Epidemiological Control reports, project reports Responsible agencies/ partners: IAEA and MoH	Baseline: No equipment for radionuclide monitoring in food Target: Equipment for radionuclide monitoring in food
Risks & Assumptions	Facilities of the State Service for Sanitary Epidemiological Control are prepared and adequate, professional personnel is available for training and stays in the project team for planned activities	Sources: MoE&T, Goskomstat, WB, IMF Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, ILO, IFAD, WB, WFP, FAO and all other relevant	Baseline: TLSS survey Target: increase by 5% of households living above poverty line
Outcome 3: Vulnerable households have sufficient financial and physical resources to ensure adequate access to food	% of households living with less than 139 somoni per month per capita	Sources: MoE&T, MoA, Goskomstat, WB Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, ILO, IFAD, WB, WFP, FAO and all other relevant	Baseline: Joint food security, livelihoods, agriculture and nutrition assessment Target: Increase % of households living with 2 or more sources of income
Risks & Assumptions	Average number of income sources at household level		
Risks & Assumptions	Number of farms and households maintained their livelihoods through implementation of diversification schemes in horticulture, acquaculture and apiculture , of which % women-headed	Sources: FAO, MoA Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA, FNS Cluster members	Baseline: poor diversification schemes in cotton growing districts Target: pilot schemes introduced in cotton growing districts
Risks & Assumptions	Number of trained farms and households in diversification schemes for agriculture production, of which % women-headed	Sources: FAO, MoA Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA, FNS Cluster members	
Output 3.2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to markets and greater involvement in the marketing of fruit and nut sapling, fodder and other associated products	% of vulnerable households involved in marketing of fruit and nut sapling, fodder and other associated products	Sources: Secretariat and Steering Committee of the sapling project Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, FAO, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO, IFAD, NGOs	Baseline: GAIN data (Afghanistan) Target: 25% of vulnerable households in priority areas involved in marketing of fruit and nut sapling
Risks & Assumptions	% of vulnerable households, including returning migrants, trained in specific skills	Sources: Ministry of Social Labour Responsible agencies/ partners: ILO, WHO, WFP, UNDP	Baseline: 200 000 migrants to be trained Target: 25% of vulnerable households trained
Output 3.3: Vulnerable groups are trained in specific skills to improve income generation activities and supported through micro-credit and micro-financing schemes at community level for small businesses			

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	% of agricultural businesses started with micro-finance schemes	Sources: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Social Labour Responsible agencies/ partners: ILO, WHO, WFP, UNDP	Baseline: Zero agricultural businesses have been started with micro-finance schemes Target: 5% of vulnerable small holders supported
Risks & Assumptions			
Outcome 4: Households consume adequate levels of food that is safe and nutritious and display positive dietary behaviors	Level of anemia among women and children	Sources: Nutrition survey Responsible agencies/ partners: UNICEF, WHO, MOH,	Baseline: 43% of women and 39% of children aged 6-59 months Target: <20% of women and children
	Level of serum retinol among children 6-59m	Sources: Nutrition survey Responsible agencies/ partners: UNICEF, WHO, MOH,	Baseline: 30% of children 6-59 m with serum retinol values below 20 µg/ Target: <5 % of children 6-59 m with serum retinol <20 umol/l)
	Urinary iodine level among children and pregnant women (>100 mcg/ml)	Sources: Nutrition survey Responsible agencies/ partners: UNICEF, WHO, MOH,	Baseline: 69% of children; 64% pregnant women Target: >90% of children and pregnant women
	Household food consumption score	Sources: Emergency Food Security Survey, FSMS Responsible agencies/ partners: UNICEF, WHO, MOEcon, WFP	Baseline: 15% of households with poor food consumption score Target: <10 % of households with poor food consumption score
	Stunting prevalence (Number of children under age 5 who fall below -2 standard deviations from the median height for age)	Sources: Nutrition survey, MICS Responsible agencies/ partners: UNICEF, WHO, MOH,	Baseline: 27% of children Target: <10% of children
	% of children received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding during diarrhea	Sources: MICS, Nutrition survey Responsible agencies/ partners: WHO, UNICEF, MOH	Baseline: 22.1% of children Target: >75% of children
	% kids (6-23.9) receiving solid semi-solid or soft foods or milk the minimum N of times (4)	Sources: nutrition and water and sanitation surveys Responsible agencies: WHO, UNICEF?	Baseline: n/a Target: more than 50% of households
% of malnourished children 6-59m given food under therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes	Sources: report from MoH Responsible agencies: WFP, WHO, UNICEF, MoH	Baseline: 50% of malnourished children Target: more than 50% of malnourished children	
Number of pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/Supplementary feeding	Sources: report from MoH Responsible agencies: WFP, WHO, UNICEF, MoH	Baseline: 50% of caregivers of malnourished children Target: more than 50% of caregivers of malnourished	
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 4.1: Vulnerable groups adopt appropriate hygiene and feeding practices, including alternative approaches to address micronutrient deficiency (supplementary, in-home fortification, food-based approaches). These groups also consume desired levels of fortified foods (salt, flour and oil)			

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
			children
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 4.2: Adequate micro-nutrient supply to vulnerable groups (children and women) is ensured	% of households using fortified food (iodised salt, fortified wheat flour and fortified oil)	Sources: report from Ministry of industry, MoET, MoH, Responsible agencies/ partners:Ministry of industry, MoET, MoH, UNICEF, WHO	Baseline: 45% iodised salt, 5% fortified wheat flour, No fortified oil. Target: 100% iodised salt, 30% fortified wheat flour, 30% fortified oil.
	% of children 6-5m receiving VAC	Sources: MICS, MoH report Responsible agencies/ partners:UNICEF, WHO, MoH	Baseline: 46.6% (MICS), 90% (MoH) Target: >95% of children 6-59m
	% of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth received a high-dose Vitamin A supplement before the infant was 8 weeks old	Sources: MICS, MoH report Responsible agencies/ partners:UNICEF, WHO, MoH	Baseline: 41.3 % Target: >70%
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 4.3: Institutions (schools, clinics, etc.) are more knowledgeable and skilled about the production, processing and procurement of safe and healthy food	Number of schools certified as "nutrition friendly"	Sources: MoH, project documents Responsible agencies/ partners: WHO, UNICEF, WFP	Baseline: n/a Target: 50 schools certified as "nutrition friendly"
	Number of hospital canteens following food safety and dietary guidelines	Sources: MoH, project documents Responsible agencies/ partners: WHO	Baseline: n/a Target: 50 hospital canteens following food safety and dietary guidelines
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 4.4: All quality assurance facilities are adequately equipped, its personnel skilled and knowledgeable in the implementation of food safety regulations	Number of staff trained on food safety regulations	Sources: Food safety monitoring system Responsible agencies/ partner: WHO	Baseline: n/a Target: all staff of quality assurance facilities
	Number of laboratories equipped for food control	Sources: Food safety monitoring system Responsible agencies/ partners: WHO	Baseline: n/a Target: all laboratories of food control facilities
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 4.5: Capacity for non-destructive testing is established to improve industrial and ecological safety, reduce risk and extend lifetimes of critical components in seismic-proof civil engineering, transportation, and other industries (IAEA)	Number of professional staff trained in non-destructive testing	Sources: AoS, Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology reports, project reports Responsible agencies/ partners: IAEA and Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (Academy of Sciences)	Baseline: No trained staff in non-destructive testing Target: Trained staff in non-destructive testing

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	Equipment and accessories in place for non-destructive testing	Sources: AoS, Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology reports, project reports Responsible agencies/ partners: IAEA and Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (Academy of Sciences)	Baseline: No equipment for non-destructive testing Target: Equipment for non-destructive testing
Risks & Assumptions	Facilities of the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology are prepared and adequate, professional personnel is available for training and stays in the project team for planned activities		
Outcome 5: National systems and communities are enabled to prepare for and respond to food- and nutrition security-related aspects of emergencies and disasters	Wasting prevalence (Number of children under age 5 who fall below -2 standard deviations from the median weight for height)	Sources: Nutrition assessment, MICS Responsible agencies/ partners; MOH, UNICEF, WHO	Baseline: 7.2 % Target: <1%
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 5.1: All pediatricians nation-wide are skilled in the diagnosis and management of acute malnutrition, focusing on children	Number of pediatricians trained according to the new protocols Number of primary health care institutions implementing growth monitoring	Sources: MoH report, Responsible agencies/ partners; WHO, UNICEF, MoH, Sources: MoH report, Responsible agencies/ partners; WHO, UNICEF, MoH,	Baseline: n/a Target: 250 pediatricians Baseline: n/a Target: All primary health care centers nation-wide
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 5.2: Authorities and livestock holders are better informed and skilled to monitor and control animal diseases, with particular emphasis on regional cooperation (brucellosis, PPR, avian influenza, etc.)	% reduced incidents of brucellosis among livestock population % reduced incidents of PPR among small ruminants Established National Avian Influenza (AI) Monitoring and Control System Established Regional Transboundary Diseases Monitoring and Control Systems	Sources: MoA and SVIS reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA Sources: MoA and SVIS reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA Sources: MoA and SVIS reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA Sources: MoA and SVIS reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO, MoA	Baseline: 69% of villages and 16% of households infected. Overall prevalence 5.8%, 5.5%, and 2.1% in sheep, goats and cattle, respectively, in Khatlon Province and in RRS districts Target: prevalence of brucellosis among animals reduced by at least 80% Baseline: 1 PPR outbreak in Khatlon in 2007 Target: no PPR outbreak (100% vaccinated) Baseline: No AI monitoring and control system Target: AI monitoring and control system Baseline: No regional monitoring and control system Target: Regional monitoring and control system
Risks & Assumptions			

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
<p>Output 5.3: Improved migratory and other locusts management through regional cooperation, capacity building and early warning</p>	Regional cooperation indicated in specific framework agreement(s)	Sources: Framework Agreements Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO and MoA	<p>Baseline: No Framework Agreements Target: Established framework agreements</p>
	Locust information circulates regionally through operating technical Web Group	Sources: Technical Web Group Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO and MoA	<p>Baseline: No Technical Web Group Target: Technical Web Group operational</p>
	National staff knowledge and techniques improved and updated and technicians have specialized locust information at their disposal	Sources: FAO and MoA reports Responsible agencies/ partners: FAO and MoA	<p>Baseline: Limited knowledge and information available Target: Adequate knowledge and information available</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p> <p>Output 5.4: Communities are supported in emergency and disaster situations through ad-hoc food and nutrition security programmes</p>	Number of disaster-stricken people assisted through food assistance programme	Sources: WFP, FS cluster Responsible agencies/ partners: FNS Cluster and relevant Government agencies	<p>Baseline: N/A Target: 100% of disaster stricken people</p>

Pillar 3: Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
<p>Outcome 1. National and Trans-National Environmental Agreements are better implemented, and water resources are more sustainably managed</p>	<p>Extent to which national laws are aligned with transnational agreements.</p>	<p>Sources: Reports of GoT, Bilaterals, UN Agencies Responsible agencies/ partners , UNRCCA in cooperation with UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: Some national legislation and policies aligned to regional and global covenants and conventions. Target: Increased alignment of national laws with transnational agreements. Lapsed bills already drafted to be tabled in parliament for enactment.</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p> <p>Inability or unwillingness of stakeholders to cooperate</p>			
<p>Output 1.1 Greater capacity among government to negotiate, ratify and implement major international conventions and transnational policy and legal frameworks on sustainable management of natural resources, including World Heritage, water culture and biodiversity</p>	<p>Number of legal frameworks ratified or updated</p>	<p>Sources: GoT , Bilaterals, UN Agencies reports Responsible agencies/ partners UNRCCA in cooperation with UNDP and UNESCO</p>	<p>Baseline: Government has limited capacity to negotiate transnational agreements with view to ratification Target: Increase in the number of institutions with capacity, as evidenced in the ratification of regional and global instruments.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Greater capacity among government to negotiate, ratify and implement major international conventions and transnational policy and legal frameworks on sustainable management of natural resources, including World Heritage, water culture and biodiversity</p>	<p>Implementation of already ratified UNESCO conventions and ratification of non-ratified culture conventions</p>	<p>Sources: Periodic reports on the implementation of 1972 convention (including legislative and administrative provisions and state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties) World Heritage List, Parliament official information on adopted laws and international conventions ratified. Responsible agencies: National Commission of RT for UNESCO, MoC and Academy of Sciences</p>	<p>Baseline: Tajikistan has ratified four UNESCO Conventions (1954 Hague, 1970 Cultural Properties, 1972 World Heritage, 2006 Diversity of Cultural Expressions) Targets: Proper implementation of already ratified UNESCO conventions, especially 1972 World Heritage Convention, and updating of national legislation accordingly</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p> <p>Government is willing to collaborate and improve integration of multilateral environmental agreements through horizontal and vertical linkages at national, regional and local levels. National legislation not updated in line with the ratified conventions; weak follow-up to the general obligations of ratified conventions. A: The government is committed to proper implementation of ratified conventions.</p>			
<p>Output 1.2 National and local level authorities are more skilled in drafting and enacting regulations covering the management of water supply systems in rural and peri-urban areas</p>	<p>New or revised regulations are enacted pertaining to water-related ecosystem and water supply services</p>	<p>Sources: GoT reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, Ministry of Natural Resources (MoNR), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)</p>	<p>Baseline: Current regulations are insufficient or are not comprehensive to adequately regulate water supply and management. Target: New or revised regulations are</p>

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
			enacted that provide the adequate framework for proper regulation of water supply and management.
Authorities are genuinely committed to improved environmental governance, including management of water supply systems.			
Output 1.3 Civil society, private sector and others participate in the development of, and advocate for, policies promoting the reliable supply of safe water/sanitation and irrigation	Number of target areas where civil society and other stakeholders receive advocacy skills and vocational training on sustainable and reliable supply of water for drinking, sanitation and irrigation.	Sources: Post training reports Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP, FAO	Baseline: The role of civil society and their skills in advocating for and managing water supply is limited. Target: Civil society and other stakeholders in several target areas receive advocacy skills and vocational training on sustainable and reliable supply of water for drinking, sanitation and irrigation.
Risks & Assumptions			
The main risk in this context is that state institutions, historically responsible for safe water/sanitation and irrigation, will be resistant to openly acknowledging on-ground realities which may be seen as undermining their historical roles.			
Output 1.4 National organs of IFAS, ICWC and the AmuDarya BWO supported during implementation of the a comprehensive regional programme on modernizing the legal basis and strengthening the institutional framework for regional water resources management	Institutional framework for regional water resources management strengthened	Sources: Periodic reports on implementation of the regional programme, Parliament official information on adopted laws Responsible agencies/ partners UNECE, Ministry of Natural Resources (MoNR), Ministry of Water Management (MoWRM),	Baseline: to be identified Targets: to be identified
Risks & Assumptions			
WUA's are recently established structures and there is no long term evaluation of how much impact they can really have on water management.			
Output 1.5 Improved national legal and institutional framework for integrating environment, including climate change, in national and sub-national strategic planning, budgeting and decision-making	Number of state level institutions that are trained to mainstream environment, climate change into strategic planning, budgeting and decision-making	Sources: project reports Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNEP, Ministry of Natural Resources	Baseline: Only selected Ministries and agencies trained. Target: At least 2 Ministries and agencies trained

Country Programme Outcomes / outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Outcome 2 Increased access to energy based on Alternative and Renewable Energy Technology (AReTs).	Number AReTs delivery models developed.	Sources: project documents Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP	Baseline: Almost 95% of the rural population do not have alternative energy resources. Target: Target to be established after 1st year of operation. Primary focus will be on micro and mini-hydro energy production.
Risks & Assumptions	No financial incentives for consumers to purchase AReTs equipment and lack of policies or guidelines for sustainable use. Government authorities develop a pro-user regulatory frameworks that enables production and purchase of AReTs equipment.		
Output 2.1 Increased awareness among rural communities on the potential to exploit indigenous energy resources- Biogas, Pico and Micro-hydro, and Solar power	Number of AReTs demonstrations sites	Sources: Project reports and alternative energy use surveys Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, UNESCO, Government NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector:	Baseline: There is very little access to functioning AReTs Target: At least 30 implemented renewable energy pilot projects in prioritized areas to promote a sustainable renewable energy solution. These will include sustainable production facilities for AReTs.
Risks & Assumptions	Lack of interest in AReTs due to perceived inferiority compared to grid supply.		
Output 2.2 Private sector agents establish a market chain (from source to sales) for the demonstrated technologies, and are skilled and knowledgeable in their use and after-sales maintenance	Number of private sector agents trained	Sources: Post training reports Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector:	Baseline: No base line Target: Qualified sales personal at all demonstration sites
	Number of trained and certified maintenance personal	Sources: Post training reports Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP, NGOs//CSOs/Private Sector:	Baseline: No baseline Target: Maintenance programs and qualified personal at all demonstration sites to support after market sales of AReTs programs
Risks & Assumptions	GoT does not or is delayed in establishing regulatory frameworks. Information campaigns to allow small energy producers to sell back energy to grid system will be conducted.		
Outcome 3. Sustainable natural resource management is more widely understood and practiced	Number of prepared summary reports on environmental conditions and the main environmental problems in pilot communities Number of hectares of forestland planted Number of resolution on adopting annual "Greenery Days."	Sources: Published reports Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP Sources: Annual environmental report Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP Sources: Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP	Baseline: No baseline Target: Annual "state of the environment" report published Baseline: 3% of land covered by forest Target: Forested land increases by 4,500 ha per year Baseline: No Base line Target: Each district holds two "greenery days per year

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Food insecurity due to poor harvest, drought and isolation due to border restrictions with neighboring countries induces people to turn to unsustainable natural resource management			
Output 3.1.1. Public authorities, in cooperation with communities, are more skilled, knowledgeable and prepared in sustainable environmental management, including measures to mitigate drought and water scarcity and to manage land and conserve soil	Number of trained extension workers in reforestation	Sources: Post training reports Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP	Baseline: No base line Target: 100 qualified environmental extension workers at Jamaot extension offices
Risks & Assumptions			
No system in place for ensuring capacity building on natural resource management			
Output 3.2 University staff and students, teacher trainers, technical experts and opinion-formers (including media workers) are more knowledgeable and skilled in environmental protection and preservation	Number of students, technical experts and representatives of civil society organizations including media workers with improved knowledge on environmental protection through participation at university seminars or other training	Sources: University reports <i>Responsible agencies/ partners</i> UNDP, UNESCO	Baseline: No baseline Target: Strengthened capacity of 300 students, technical experts, media professionals and communities for environmental programming and planning
National forest programme (NFP) discussed in a transparent manner with all stakeholders and consensus reached on strategy and methods, with guidance of NFP Facility led by FAO	Number of public surveys of environmental concerns	Sources: Published surveys Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP	Baseline: No baseline Target: Survey conducted and results annually
National forest programme (NFP) discussed in a transparent manner with all stakeholders and consensus reached on strategy and methods, with guidance of NFP Facility led by FAO	Number of discussions held with stakeholders	Responsible agencies: FAO	Baseline: No baseline Target: Consensus reached with majority of stakeholders
Risks & Assumptions			
Lack of support and training capacity of the Ministry of Education and Teacher Training Institute; lack of interest by the media			
Outcome 4: Disaster risk management capacities are enhanced integrating improved management of the environmental and water-related aspects.	% of population affected by disasters who receive disaster relief	Sources: <i>CoES reports, Annual reports Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP, UNRCCA</i> in cooperation with UN Country Teams, relevant regional organizations (EU, SDC, OSCE, CIS, SCO, EurAsEc, etc) and national partners	Baseline: Impact of natural disaster amplified by unsustainable land use practices (agriculture, livestock grazing, deforestation) Target: Network of national and sub-regional disaster and early recovery focal points works effectively
Risks & Assumptions			
Risk: A major disaster can divert all resources (human and financial) for disaster response operations. Assumption: Government cooperates with the international community to improve DRM in the country			

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
<p>Output 4.1 Effective national and regional early warning information and communication systems are in place</p>	<p>Number of environmental monitoring and information systems & tools integrated into the national EW systems</p>	<p>Sources: GoT Early warning systems and networks <i>Responsible agencies/ partners</i> UNDP, ISDR, GoT</p>	<p>Baseline: Ineffective coordination between environmental and other sectoral ministries and scientific institutions; Insufficient cooperation on environmental issues across national borders Target: Each district has an operational EW system</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p>	<p>Disaster reports and relief distribution reports include gender segregated data</p> <p>Risk: Government considers early warning monitoring as interference with political safety and social stability. Assumption: Government agencies share data openly</p>	<p>Sources: Post disaster reports, relief distribution report <i>Responsible agencies/ partners</i> UNDP, ISDR, CoES, REACT Partners</p>	<p>Baseline: Report developed do not have specifics about gender Target: Post disaster reports and relief distribution reports include gender segregated data</p>
<p>Output 4.2 The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense, government authorities and communities have increased capacities for natural disaster risk management, including planning and the provision of safe water during emergencies</p>	<p>Extent to which key disaster risk management documents are implemented</p> <p>National Crisis Management Center established within CoES</p>	<p>Sources: National Disaster Risk Management Strategy until 2015/ National Disaster Preparedness and response Plan until 2010 <i>Responsible agencies/ partners</i> UNDP, ISDR CoES, UNESCO</p> <p>Sources: Project reports, existing premises <i>Responsible agencies/ partners</i> UNDP, ISDR, CoES</p>	<p>Baseline: National Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2008-2015, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan 2008-2010 are currently under development Target: All to be approved by Government of Tajikistan, implementation of the Strategy started and Plan updated accordingly on regular basis</p> <p>Baseline: Coordination of mid scale (and possibly large scale) disasters is weak between government and international community Target: Crisis Management Center established within CoES premises</p>
	<p>National Platform for disaster risk reduction established (UNDP, ISDR)</p>	<p>Sources: Government report to ISDR Secretariat <i>Responsible agencies/ partners</i> UNDP, ISDR, CoES</p>	<p>Baseline: National coordination structures do not meet on regular basis and disaster reduction issues are not discussed at high levels Target: State Commission for Emergency Situations meets on quarterly basis to discuss disaster reduction issues</p>
	<p>% of emergency relief distribution is in line with SPHERE guidelines</p>	<p>Sources: CoES reports, REACT partner reports <i>Responsible agencies/ partners</i> UNDP, CoES</p>	<p>Baseline: SPHERE guidelines are not used during disaster relief Target: 50% of emergency relief distribution is in line with SPHERE guidelines and CoES/government integrate SPHERE standards into national SOPs</p>

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	Number of disaster preparedness and response plan exercises conducted	Sources: CoES post training reports Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP, ISDR, GoT	Baseline: Districts do not have updated disaster preparedness and response plans. Target: Each district to update disaster preparedness and response plans and conduct simulation exercises annually and update the plans accordingly
Risks & Assumptions	Risk: Government does not support finalization and approval of the strategy. Assumption: Government allows cooperates with the international community to enhance national capacities for DRM		
Output 4.3 Early recovery needs of affected population are addressed	Early recovery initiatives implemented in selected districts	Sources: Good practices on Early recovery presented to donors in a "Early Recovery Conference" Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP, GoT	Baseline: Early recovery initiatives are not implemented following disasters (compound crisis) Target: Examples of early recovery interventions at community level
	Early recovery institutionalized in Tajikistan	Sources: ER Framework and Action Plan Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP, Govt	Baseline: The awareness and knowledge of early recovery is limited among the national partners, UNCT and REACT partners Target: Availability of the ER Framework and action plan
Risks & Assumptions	Risk: Donors do not support early recovery framework. Assumption: Pilot projects present good results for further replication		
Output 4.4 Government capacity to plan, coordinate and implement mine action is supported to help ensure Tajikistan is compliant with Ottawa Convention	Extent of compliance with Ottawa Convention (international mine ban agreement) obligations	Sources: annual Land Mine Monitor Reports, Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), project reports Responsible agencies/ partners: Tajikistan Mine Action Centre, UNDP	Baseline: Government of Tajikistan is meeting obligations under Ottawa Treaty Target: Government continues to meet all obligations of the international agreement.
Risks & Assumptions	Amount of land (m2) that remains contaminated/ suspected of mine/UXO hazards.	Sources: Responsible agencies/ partners Same as above	Baseline: As of Nov. 2008 there remains approximately 17.5 million m2 of contaminated/ suspected land to be cleared/released. Target: By the end of 2015, approximately 5.5 million m2 will remain. At least 10 million m2 of land will be cleared/ released from 2010 to 2015.
Risks & Assumptions	The mine action program is highly dependent on donor funding. Based on status quo funding support of approx. 1.5 to 2 million USD per year, it will take up to 9 years to eliminate mine hazards under control of Government of Tajikistan.		

Pillar 4a: Quality Basic Services (Health)

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
<p>Outcome 1. The health system capacity on policy formulation, planning and monitoring of sectoral and national programmes strengthened</p>	% of rural population that used primary health care services	Sources: MoH, MICS, HMIS	Baseline: 20% Target: 80%
	% increase in donor investments in health systems	Sources: MoH	Baseline: n.a. Target: 20%
	Public health expenditures as a % of GDP	Sources: MoF and MoH	Baseline: to be identified Targets: to be identified
	Government budget contribution in vaccine procurement	Sources: MoH, MoF	Baseline: 30% Target: 80%
Risks & Assumptions			
	Any donor may phase out/Support of the Government is provided.		
<p>Output 1.1 MoH and local health authorities are enabled to steward the health care system and its reforms, taking the lead for the strategic vision and direction, and to perform the core functions related to policy, priority setting, regulation, monitoring and evaluation and building strategic alliances in the area of MCHN, RH, STI, TB, nutrition and mental health</p>	A health strategy is formally adopted by GoT as part of a SWAp, including a package of M&E indicators	Sources: MoH	Baseline: no strategy Target: health strategy adopted
	% of MoH staff and local health authorities trained in core functions	Sources: MoH	Baseline: 10% Target: 80%
	# of PHC facilities submitting simplified integrated reporting forms on time specified by the MoH Health Statistics Centre	Source: National Health Account	Baseline: 0 Target: 20
	Number of health sector PIUs phased out or integrated into the MoH	Sources: MoH	Baseline: 0 Target: 5
Risks & Assumptions			
<p>Output 1.2 In close coordination with JCSS partners, skills and technical knowledge of Government enhanced to manage and mobilize financial resources for public health, including development and implementation the Basic Benefit Package, per capita financing reforms, the Health Insurance Law, MCH and youth-friendly health services</p>	Prolongation of the SWAp process due to lack of consensus among stakeholders/Commitment of the GoT and its institutions		
	Number of rayons implementing Guaranteed Benefits Package	Sources: MoH and MoF	Baseline: 4 Target: 20
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p>	Average out-of-pocket payment by patient for case managed by health service	Sources: MoH	Baseline: 70% Target: 30%
	GBP implementation failure due to lack of funds and support/Donor support expanded		

Country Programme Outcomes/ outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target	
Output 1.3 Quality of healthcare assistance is improved through better planning and management of human resources, revision of university and in-service training based on standards-based medicine with particular focus on HIV/AIDS, EPI, IMCI, TB, Malaria, perinatal care, pharmaceuticals use, family planning, and emergency medicine	Basic and postgraduate medical curricula updated	Sources: MoH	Baseline: existing education Target: updated curricula	
	National Human Resources Registry is established and functioning	Sources: MoH	Baseline: no Registry Target: the Registry is established	
Risks & Assumptions	Labor migration in health sector/Planning of HR improved			
Output 1.4 The MoH is better able to manage hospital, drug and blood resources through implementation and monitoring of the National Strategy on Hospital Restructuring, National Drug Policy and enhancement of the National Blood Safety Services, including injection and immunization safety, waste management and blood donation	National Blood Bank is established	Sources: MoH	Baseline: no National blood bank Target: The national blood bank is established	
	National drug policy is implemented	Sources: MoH	Baseline: National drug policy is adopted Target: National drug policy is implemented	
Risks & Assumptions	Dependence on external funding/National regulation systems improved			
Outcome 2. There is greater access to and use of quality maternal and child health care, nutrition and reproductive health services	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years receiving ANC3 during last pregnancy	Sources: MICS 2005, MoH	Baseline: 77% Target: at least 85 %	
	Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel	Sources: MICS 2005, MoH vital statistics	Baseline: 71.9% Target: 98.5%	
	% of births delivered by caesarean section	Sources: MICS 2005, MOH	Baseline: 4 % Target: at least 7%	
	% of children fully immunized	Sources: MICS, MOH /RCIP	Baseline: 71 % Target: 90 %	
	% of children with pneumonia who received antibiotics	Sources: MICS 2005, MoH	Baseline: 42 % Target: 90%	
	% of PHC facilities meeting minimum set of standards in the provision of quality services	Sources: MoH	Baseline: N/A Target: 90 %	
	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Sources: MIBS 205, MoH	Baseline: 26 % Target: 80 %	
	% of contraceptive prevalence rate increased	Sources: MOH, MICS 2005	Baseline: 38% Target: 43%	
	Risks & Assumptions			
	Output 2.1 Evidence-based standards and guidelines are revised and endorsed by the MoH, covering the management of pregnancy, common diseases, nutritional disorders of mothers	# of standards and guidelines adapted and available in work place	Sources: MoH	Baseline: 2 Target: 10

Country Programme Outcomes / outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
and their children, helminthosis, prevention of unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions			
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.2 Medical staffs are skilled and knowledgeable in the management and delivery of standards-based and client-oriented RH/obstetric and paediatric services	<p>% of PHC and frontline health workers who are able to monitor nutrition status of women and children</p> <p>Number of HW trained on CIMCI</p>	<p>Sources: MOH</p> <p>Sources: MOH</p>	<p>Baseline: 2% Target: 40 %</p> <p>Baseline: 350 Target: 1200</p>
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.3 Health care facilities are supplied with essential drugs and medical commodities for provision of accessible, safe and quality health care services	<p>% of PHC facilities that are equipped with vaccines</p> <p>% of PHC facilities that are supplied with essential drugs</p> <p>Proportion of women with access to prenatal care according protocols and standards</p> <p>Number of facilities providing IMPAC services according to basic standards</p>	<p>Sources: MOH , UNICEF</p> <p>Sources: MOH</p> <p>Sources: MoH</p> <p>Sources: MoH</p>	<p>Baseline: 72% Target: 95%</p> <p>Baseline: 40 % Target: 80 %</p> <p>Baseline: 42% Target: 85 %</p> <p>Baseline: 4 Target: 75</p>
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.4 There is an increased awareness and understanding among community and civil society members, including pregnant women and their families about positive behaviours in health, parental skills, nutrition, hygiene, early childhood development and reproductive health	<p>Proportion of caregivers having improved knowledge of sound IECD practices</p>	<p>Responsible Agencies: UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF</p> <p>Sources: MICS 2005</p>	<p>Baseline: less than 10 %</p> <p>Target: 60 %</p>
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.5 Capacity is built up to perform radioimmunoassay analysis for the prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of hormonal disorders affecting women in the reproductive and menopausal age	<p>Number of professional staff trained in radio-immunoassay analysis</p> <p>Equipment and accessories in place for radio-immunoassay analysis</p>	<p>Sources: MoH, Tajik State Medical University reports, project reports</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: IAEA and Tajik State Medical University</p> <p>Sources: MoH, Tajik State Medical University reports, project reports</p> <p>Responsible agencies/ partners: IAEA and Tajik State Medical University</p>	<p>Baseline: No trained staff in radio-immunoassay analysis</p> <p>Target: Trained staff in radioimmunoassay analysis</p> <p>Baseline: No equipment for radio-immunoassay analysis</p> <p>Target: Equipment for radio-immunoassay analysis</p>

Country Programme Outcomes / outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
			radioimmunoassay analysis
Risks & Assumptions	Suitable facilities for a radioimmunoassay unit and personnel available for training and stays in the project team for planned activities		
Outcome 3. There is greater access for the most vulnerable to quality health care services and an improvement in health behaviours, thereby preventing and reducing communicable diseases	% of female CSWs reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client	Sources: National UNGASS report, data of annual sentinel survey Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP/UNAIDS, MoH, CDC	Baseline: 69% Target: >80%
	% of MARA who were tested for HIV/STIs and, if positive, received treatment	Sources: UNICEF data	Baseline: 30% Target: 80%
	% pregnant women receiving HIV tests, results and post-testing counselling	Sources: data of annual sentinel survey among pregnant women	Baseline: 12,4% Target: 70%
	% of HIV+ pregnant women receiving complete course of ARV prophylaxis to reduce mother-to-child transmission	Sources: patient records- data of programme monitoring Responsible agencies/ partners UNICEF, UNDP/MoH, WHO, UNAIDS	Baseline: 4,2% Target: 100%
	% of injecting drug users reporting the use of sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected	Source: sentinel surveillance in five large cities Responsible agency: UNDP/UNAIDS	Baseline (2007): 46% Target: y-2013: >60%
	% of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy	Source: Patient records Responsible agency: UNDP	Baseline (2007): 57% Target: y-2013: 85%
	Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS	Sources: Statistic from NTB center	Baseline: 2078 (40,5%), 2006 data Target: y-2013. (86%)
	% of households in malaria areas with at least one insecticide-treated bednet	Source: Household survey	Baseline (2007): 57% Target (2013): 100%
	% of households in malaria areas protected by indoor residual spraying	Source: National Health Account Responsible agency: UNDP	Baseline (2007): 57% Target (2013): 100%
	Risks & Assumptions		
Output 3.1 Evidence-based standards and guidelines related to HIV/AIDS/TB/PAL (practical approach to lung health)/malaria are revised and endorsed by the MoH and disseminated	# of standards and guidelines adapted and available in work place	Sources: Responsible agencies/ partners	Baseline: 2 Target: 10
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 3.2 Medical staff including health authorities, health care	% of service providers certified on	Sources: MoH/UNDP/UNICEF	Baseline: 5%

Country Programme Outcomes / outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
providers, physicians are skilled and knowledgeable in the management, detection, quality treatment of HIV/AIDS/STI/TB/Malaria and provision of evidence-based services through standards, training modules and protocols, available at facility levels	PMTCT protocol		Target: 80%
	% of service providers certified on VCCT in YFHS	Sources: UNDP/UNICEF	Baseline: 90% in 5 pilot facilities Target: 90% in 25 pilot facilities
	% of medical workers ready to provide the same medical assistance to PLHIV as they do for other patients	Sources: UNDP/ Health Facility Survey	Baseline: 62,5% Target: >85%
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 3.3 Health care facilities are rehabilitated and supplied with essential drugs and medical commodities, and food	number of health and laboratory facilities sufficiently supplied with items for malaria diagnosis, treatment and prevention, and implementing quality control procedures	Source: National Health Account Responsible agency: UNDP	Baseline (2007): 210 Target (2013): 310
	Average stock-out duration (in weeks) for a basket of medicines in remote facilities (GBAO) in the last year	Source: reports and surveys	Baseline: n.a. Target: less than four weeks
	Number of TB patients received incentives	Source: Administrative records, WFP	Baseline (2007): 2,500 Target (2013): 28,000
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 3.4 The capacity of epidemiological surveillance systems, including epidemic forecasting, early warning and response is strengthened to provide accurate data for use in planning, decision-making on prevention of epidemic outbreaks	Number of sentinel surveillance sites performing according to national standards.	Sources: Annual Sentinel survey report Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP/UNAIDS, MoH, CDC	Baseline: 5 Target: 12
	number of districts, where an epidemiological and operational malaria database exists and their capacities are adequate	Source: National Health Account Responsible agency: UNDP	Baseline (2007): 13 Target (2013): 41
	number and percentage of laboratories performing regular EQA for smear microscopy, culture and DST	Source: TB laboratory register	Baseline: 64 Target (2013): 101 (100%)
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 3.5 Increased awareness and understanding among at-risk groups, community and civil society members, and opinion-leaders and decision-makers, about positive behaviours and policies in prevention, treatment, counselling and care and living with infectious diseases	% of most at risk population (IDUs, SW) reached with HIV prevention programmes	Sources: National UNGASS reprot, data of annual sentinel survey, programme monitoring Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP/UNAIDS, MoH,NGOs	Baseline: IDUs- 18,9%; SW- 44,6%; Target: IDUs->60%; SW->80%
	% most-at-risk populations(IDUs, SW) who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Sources: National UNGASS reprot, data of annual sentinel survey Responsible agencies/ partners UNDP/UNAIDS, MoH,NGOs	Baseline: IDUs-46,0% SW- 41,3%; Target: IDUs,SW > 60%

Country Programme Outcomes / outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	% of MARA who have a comprehensive HIV/AIDS knowledge	Sources: MoH, UNAIDS	Baseline: 41,3% Target: 70%
	% young people aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Source: National household survey Responsible agencies/partners UNDP/UNAIDS	Baseline: 11% Target: >40%
	% of adolescents who can site location of clinics where they can obtain counseling and condoms	Sources: MoH	Baseline: n.a. Target: 60%
	% of individuals with correct knowledge about TB		Baseline (2007): 26% Target (2013): 70%
	% of population in the malaria transmission area having correct knowledge on malaria prevention	Source: KAP survey Responsible agency: UNDP	Baseline: 2007; 80% Target:y. 2013, (93%)
	No of journalists equipped with skills and tools to report HIV and AIDS accurately	Source: pre- and post-training evaluations; project reports Responsible agency: UNESCO	Baseline: 68 (2009) Target: 120
Risks & Assumptions			
Outcome 4. The health system is better prepared to deal with emergency situations	Number of medical facilities with established emergency health service departments The network of disaster medicine focal points is better functioning with new protocols and trained staff	Sources: MoH Sources: MoH	Baseline: 40 Target: 80 Baseline: five focal points Target: 8 focal points
Risks & Assumptions	Assumption: Continued co-operation and inputs from the MoH and CoES at national level; Continuous financial support to health sector by the government Risks: No major and unexpected crisis deteriorating already poor and fragile health indicators; No major deterioration of socio-economic indicators due to external financial shocks		
Output 4.1 Emergency management guidelines and appropriate procedures/practices in place to help health sector better respond to and manage disasters, including reproductive health issues, maternal and child health and refugee influx	Number of disaster emergency management guidelines and policies endorsed Number of dispatch centers with disaster plan and training	Sources: MoH Sources: MoH	Baseline: 2 Target: 9 Baseline: 6 Target: 50
Risks & Assumptions	Assumption: Continued co-operation and inputs from the MoH and CoES at national level; Continuous financial support to health sector by the government Risks: No major and unexpected crisis deteriorating already poor and fragile health indicators; No major deterioration of socio-economic indicators due to external financial shocks		
Output 4.2 Enhanced emergency care capacity of PHC, ambulance and hospital response to disasters and emergencies	Number of medical facilities with emergency response plan	Sources: MoH	Baseline: 37 Target: 80

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
<p>though development and implementation of National policy on re-integration of Emergency Medical Systems, and establishment of Essential Health Service Departments</p>	<p><i>National policy on reorganization and integration of EMS</i></p>	<p>Sources: MoH</p>	<p>Baseline: none Target: finalized</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p>	<p>Assumption: Continued co-operation and inputs from the MoH and CoES at national level; Continuous financial support to health sector by the government; Regional and district/field preparedness level for NHCMP implementation Risks: No major and unexpected crisis deteriorating already poor and fragile health indicators; No major deterioration of socio-economic indicators due to external financial shocks</p>		
<p>Output 4.3 Essential health services are supplied with minimum necessary equipment and supplies to face emergencies</p>	<p><i>Number of essential health services that have in stock the items on the standard list of emergency supplies</i></p> <p><i>Number of ambulance bases with disaster stock</i></p> <p><i>Emergency stockpile of essential reproductive health supplies is established</i></p>	<p>Sources: MoH</p> <p>Sources: MoH</p> <p>Sources: MoH</p>	<p>Baseline: 20 Target: 80</p> <p>Baseline: 19 Target: 50</p> <p>Baseline: none Target: 5</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions</p>	<p>Assumption: Continued co-operation and inputs from the MoH and CoES at national level; Continuous financial support to health sector by the government Risks: No major and unexpected crisis deteriorating already poor and fragile health indicators; No major deterioration of socio-economic indicators due to external financial shocks</p>		

Pillar 4b: Quality Basic Services (Education)

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Outcome 1: By 2015, more children attend and complete general secondary education with special emphasis on girls in grades 5 -11.	Girls attendance rate in grades 5 to 11	Sources: MoE annual report with grade and gender segregated data on school attendance and completion Responsible agencies/ partners: MoE	Baseline: Net attendance rate 74.4 Target: 90% net attendance
Risks & Assumptions	Girls participation schemes demonstrate increased girls' completion of basic education in pilot districts and budgets for wider implementation. Teachers are more knowledgeable and skilled in according girls' education issues.		
Outcome 1.1 Expand girls' access to quality primary and secondary education through enhanced budgets, appropriate incentives, schemes, and teacher training	Attendance rate of girls in Grades 7-9 in pilot district	Sources: Annual report of DEDs of pilot districts Responsible agencies/ partners: DEDs	Baseline: TBD Target: 5 percentage points improvement over baseline
	A national policy prepared and approved	Sources: MoE Responsible agencies/ partners: MOE and MOF	Baseline: No clear national policy to promote girls education Target: National policy for girls education in place
	Number of teachers trained	Sources: EFA MDA report of Tajikistan 2008; project reports; teacher training institute curricular Responsible agencies/ partners: UNESCO	Baseline: Lack of data on gender responsive teacher training; 2009 Target: 300 teachers trained through teacher training institutes
Risks & Assumptions	Government will take into account the lessons learned in the pilot districts in scaling up		
Outcome 1.2 Legislation, policies and programmes, and budgets in place to promote girls education and combat child labour	Content of Education Sector Policy Note for MTEF	Sources: MoE Responsible agencies/ partners: MOE and MOF	Baseline: Education sector policy note for MTEF Target: Yearly update incorporating girls and child labour issues
	A communication strategy for girls education approved and implemented	Sources: MoE Responsible agencies/ partners: MoE and UNICEF	Baseline: No communication strategy on girls education doc at present Target: one communication strategy on girls education
Risks & Assumptions	An innovative benefit package to promote girls' education is developed and endorsed by the Government labour is generated		Baseline information on child
Outcome 1.3 Parents and civil society are more knowledgeable about measures that ensure children complete general secondary education	Number of parents and civil society organizations trained on girls education issues	Sources: Responsible agencies: UNICEF	
Risks & Assumptions	Implementation of communication strategy is linked to programme performance and budgets		

Country Programme Outcomes/ outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Outcome 1.4 Primary school children in food - insecure areas are provided with hot meals, and secondary school girls in food-insecure areas receive take-home rations.	No. of primary school children receive hot meal	Sources: WFP monitoring report Responsible agencies/ partners: WFP and MoE	Baseline: 370,000 Target: 370,000
	No. of secondary school girls receive take-home ration	Sources: WFP monitoring report Responsible agencies/ partners: MoE and WFP	Baseline: 22,000 Target: 22,000
Risks & Assumptions	Targeting is well focused and reaches the most vulnerable groups of children	Sources: UNHCR monitoring report Responsible agencies/ partners: MoE and UNHCR	Baseline: TBD Target: 100%
Outcome 1.4 All refugee children attend school and are able to participate in lessons and school life.	% of refugee children attend schools		
Risks & Assumptions	Favourable policy for education of refugee children is in place		
Outcome 1.6 Independently-assessed learning achievements of students are known and determine access to higher levels of education .	Knowledge of learning achievements at key stages of learning	Sources: National Testing Centre Responsible agencies/ partners: UNDP	Baseline: Learning achievements of students at key stages of learning is not known Target: The learning achievements of students will be independently assessed by the National Testing Centre at key stages of learning. This will include at least one of the lower grades (e.g. grade 4) to enable decision-makers to judge system effectiveness. The National Testing Centre will also administer an independent exam that will determine merit-based access to higher levels of learning.
Risks & Assumptions	Favourable policy for education of refugee children is in place		
Outcome 2: By 2015, in 30% of general secondary schools, students have acquired life skills (including hygiene education, gender, violence prevention, critical thinking andHIV/AIDS) and have access to functioning water and sanitary means of excreta disposal.	% of Grades 7-9 schoolchildren who have acquired life skills based % of Grades 7-9 school children who have access to functioning water and sanitary means of excreta disposal	Sources: MoE annual report, Monitoring report of UNICEF Responsible agencies/ partners: MoE, UNICEF	Baseline: 200 schools Target: 30% secondary schools Baseline: 10% schools Target: 30% schools
Risks & Assumptions	MoE continues the expansion and scaling of piloted experience LSBHE		

Country Programme Outcomes/ outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Outcome 2.1 Gender-sensitive life skills including HIV and AIDS prevention is integrated into the national curriculum, textbooks development and teacher training	Revised school curriculum with life skills	Sources: Revised Curriculum Responsible agencies/ partners: National Curriculum Board and RITT	Baseline: Curriculum limited Target: National Curriculum for secondary schools integrates a full range of areas on life skills based education
	Revised textbooks with life skills incorporated	Sources: Responsible agencies/ partners:	Baseline: 200 schools Target: 30% schools
	Revised teacher training manuals incorporating LSBHE for other grades	Sources: Responsible agencies/ partners	Baseline: 200 schools Target: 30% schools
	No of preservice teachers trained (HIV/AIDS preventive education)	Source: UNESCO project reports; Partners: MoES, Pre-service training colleges	Baseline: None Target: 100
	Resource materials developed for pre-service teacher training in HIV/AIDS preventive education	Source: UNESCO project reports; manual; Partners: MoES, Pre-service training colleges	Baseline: None Target: a manual
Risks & Assumptions	LSBHE is integrated into the curriculum and textbooks		
Outcome 2.2: In 30% of schools teaching-learning materials are available to deliver the life skills components of the national curriculum for grades 7-9.	Percentage of schools have LSBHE materials	Sources: MoE and UNICEF monitoring report Responsible agencies/ partners: MoE and UNICEF	Baseline: Nil Target: 30% schools
Risks & Assumptions	Newly printed textbooks on LSBHE are available and accessible to children particularly in remote areas		
Outcome 2.3 In 30% of schools, teachers and peer groups of grades 1-9 (1-6 (hygiene focus), 7-9 risky behaviour prevention) are knowledgeable and skilled in delivery of the life skills component of the curriculum.	Percentage of schools where teachers of Grades 7-9 have been trained on delivery of life skills based education	Sources: MoE report, Monitoring report, Studies Responsible agencies/ partners: MoE, UNICEF, UNESCO	Baseline: 200 schools Target: 30% of gen. secondary schools
Risks & Assumptions	New teachers are trained on hygiene education and recent development on hygiene education are taken into account in the devt. of materials		
Outcome 2.4 In 30% of schools, water and sanitation facilities (that are gender-sensitive and provide disabled access) are operational	Percentage of schools have separate operational sanitation and water facilities for boys and girls	Sources: MoE annual report, Monitoring report Responsible agencies/ partners: MoE, UNICEF	Baseline: 10% schools Target: 30% schools
Risks & Assumptions	Separate toilet facilities for boys and girls are available in schools.		

Country Programme Outcomes/ outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Outcome 2.5: In the communities surrounding 30% of schools, members have greater awareness and understanding on HIV/AIDS, water, sanitation and hygiene	Percentage of persons in the catchment area who report washing hands before meals and after defecation.	Source: studies Responsible agencies/ partners: UNICEF, MoE/MoH	Baseline: To be determined Target: An improvement of 20 percentage points over baseline
Risks & Assumptions	A systematic communication for development is linked to the implementation of the programme		
Outcome 3: By 2015, more children aged 4-6 years have access to quality early learning opportunities	% of children entering Grade 1 who have attended preschool the previous year % of children aged 3-6 attending some form of preschool	MICS	Baseline: 25.3 (2005) Target: 30-40 Baseline: 10.2 (2005) Target: 35-45
Risks & Assumptions	Accuracy of data. Establishment of a regulatory/monitoring role in private preschools by MoE. Increase		
Outcome 3.1: A national early learning and school readiness strategy is developed and endorsed, and integrated into national policy framework for early childhood development	National strategy on early learning and school readiness is developed and endorsed	MoE	Baseline: No existing strategy for improving school readiness. Target: NSED complemented by targeted strategy to improve school readiness
	National policy framework for early childhood development links the national early learning strategy to other sectoral strategies in support of improved school readiness.	MoE	Baseline: Fragmented policies on early childhood and school readiness. Target: Coordinated early learning strategy linked to other sectoral policies via an ECD Policy Framework
Risks & Assumptions	Maintained government interest and ownership in early learning strategy and ECD policy framework. Ability to expand existing cross-sectoral partnerships for ECD		
Outcome 3.2: Quality of early learning programmes is improved and adopted ELDS are used in teacher training curricula, gender-sensitive pedagogy and textbook development	ELDS are validated and formally adopted	MoE	Baseline: Out-of-date Soviet-style standards in place Target: ELDS based on international evidence&Tajik context are available to improve early learning programmes.
Risks & Assumptions	Govt. structures, processes and human resources policies continue to support the multi-sectoral process of ELDS , ELDS are formally adopted by the government after review and validation process. Govt. and stakeholders' ownership sufficient to support application of ELDS to strengthen curr		
Outcome 3.3: Cost-efficient and quality preschool alternatives (including community-based and other models) are piloted and evaluated, and implemented on a broader scale	Alternative preschool models piloted, costed and evaluated	Studies and results of costing analysis	Baseline: Some alternative models piloted, none costed and evaluated Target: Several alternative models piloted, costed and evaluated
Risks & Assumptions	Acceptance of models different from Soviet-style preschools. Ability to cost traditional and alternative models; ability to develop minimum standards/regulatory framework and system for diverse preschool models, increased and retargeted investment in school readiness.		

Country Programme Outcomes/ outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Outcome 3.4: Decision-makers, parents and civil society members have greater understanding of early childhood development, and parents are more knowledgeable in family care practices that support early learning and development.	% of children 0-23 whose families engaged in 4 or more early learning activities in the past 3 days	UNICEF MICS	Baseline: 39 (2005) Target: 50-70
Outcome 4: The education system and schools are better prepared for emergencies	<i>No. of schools with emergency preparedness and response plans</i>	MoE	Baseline: Nil Target: at least in 350 schools
Outcome 4.1: Minimum standards for education in emergencies which were approved by the MoE implemented	Minimum standards for education in emergencies adopted	MoE monitoring reports	Baseline: Nil Target: Minimum standards for education in emergencies
Outcome 4.2: National education and district education authorities are more skilled and knowledgeable to assist in local initiatives in risk reduction and disaster preparedness and response	No. of local initiatives on risk reduction	Local govt. reports	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD
Outcome 4.3: Trainee teachers and teachers completing in-service training are more knowledgeable and skilled in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response including provision of psychosocial support	Knowledge level of teachers on disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness	results of KAP survey	Baseline: TBD Target: Target: TBD
Outcome 4.5: Capability for training in radiation protection is established to improve the radiation safety and radiation protection infrastructure including as a prerequisite for radiation emergency preparedness	Centre for training in radiation protection established	Sources: NRSA reports, project reports Responsible agencies/partners: IAEA and NRSA	Baseline: No infrastructure for training in radiation protection Target: Centre for training in radiation protection
Risks & Assumptions			
Suitable building and personnel for training is available and stays in the project team for planned activities			

Pillar 4c: Quality Basic Services (Social Protection)

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Outcome 1: Targeted vulnerable groups, particularly youth, women, and refugees have higher levels of employment	Number of vulnerable persons who have been vocationally trained and find employment	Sources: National statistics bulletin, various reports from international agencies Responsible agencies/ partners MoLSP, Modular Centre, UNDP CP	Baseline: Most of vulnerable groups especially youth and rural people lack employable skills Target: At least 500 vulnerable people find employment subsequent to training
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 1.1 Authorities in the MoE and MoLSP are better able to formulate data-driven labour and vocational training policies	Whether the data driven policies on labor and vocational training formulated or not	Sources: MoLSP and MoE Responsible agencies/ partners MoLSP, MoE, UNDP	Baseline: The policies are not data-driven Target: Improved data driven policy on labor and vocational training is available
Risks & Assumptions	Strategy and plan on vocational and technical education is given priority by government; and coordination between agencies such as Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (especially related to the recent Governmental Decree on Education for Adults are well defined)		
Output 1.2 Children in conflict with the law and all refugees have access to training and skills development to enable them to enter the Tajik labour market	Number of children in conflict with the law and refugees who benefit from vocational training	Consultants' reports	Baseline: No accurate data on number of refugees needing vocational skills; 15 children in conflict with the law Target: At least 200 refugees; and children in conflict with the law
Risks & Assumptions	Resistance of the Ministry of Education to transform special establishments like the Special Vocational School into a multi-purpose centre		
Output 1.3 Self- employed crafts-women benefit from improved traditional craft skills as well as marketing opportunities.	Number of women- participants engaged in developing business skills	MoLSP, IFC, USAID	Baseline: National handicrafts are poorly traded Target: At least 100 craftsmen received business skills
	Number of Tajikistani handicraft products awarded with UNESCO Award of Excellence	Sources: Annual evaluations and reports on the Award of Excellence Responsible agencies/ partners: UNESCO/ CACSA - Central Asian Crafts Support Association	Baseline: 12 submissions and two awarded products in 2007, 15 submissions and two awarded products in 2008; demonstrates insufficient quality and marketing of craft products compare to other countries of Central Asia. Target: Increased number of submissions and awards (up to 30 submissions and 10 awards), as an effect of increased sustainability and competitiveness of traditional crafts industry

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	Number of craft fairs and festivals conducted	Sources: Evaluations and reports on crafts fairs / festivals Responsible agencies/ partners: UNESCO/ CACSA - Central Asian Crafts Support Association, NGOs, ACTED, Eurasia Foundation	Baseline: Limited access to national, sub-regional and international market, no national craft fairs conducted. Target: Improvement of market and trade opportunities through conduction of at least one national craft fair, and participation of Tajik artisans in one regional craft fair.
Risks & Assumptions	National legislation not updated in accordance with international conventions; Insufficient recognition and government funding for crafts industry. A: Continued government commitment to support creative/cultural industries with comprehensive development of policy and practice		
Outcome 2: There is an improved coverage of quality social services and assistance among vulnerable groups, particularly at-risk children, women and refugees	Number of children and women receiving services based on newly adopted protocol.	Sources: MoLSP	Baseline: Poor coverage of vulnerable groups with social services and assistance Target: In 15 districts there is a marked improvement in services for vulnerable people
Risks & Assumptions			
Output 2.1 At-risk children, PLWHIV, women emigrants and refugees' needs are assessed and results used in targeting assistance	Percentage of a sample of beneficiaries whose needs were properly assessed and provided with the correct assistance	Special commissioned study	Baseline: TBD Target: 50%
Risks & Assumptions	Limited funding allocation for administration of better targeting of vulnerable groups of the population.		
Output 2.2 Community-based family support services provided by MSLP at national and district levels based on costing indicating allocative and operational efficiency	Number of children with disabilities receiving family support and child care services	Local Governance annual report UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNHCR, ILO	Baseline: roughly 2000 CWD in 8 districts currently receive family support and child care services Target: up to 20% increase
	MTEF on Social Protection reflects day type support services	MTEF Concept UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNDP	Baseline: 48 KBOs in the social protection system, of which none indicate support for day-care type services Target: 8 KBOs at district level indicate support for day care type services
	Number of vulnerable people receiving food assistance	WFP, local authorities	Baseline: TBD Target: 200,000 vulnerable people
Risks & Assumptions	MSLP is reluctant in pursuing further efforts on MTEF/PPM		
Output 2.3 Social work profession is integrated in the education system and institutional structure of the sector	4-year national curriculum on social work signed and implemented	MOE and MLSP Agreement UNICEF	Baseline: Official letter of MLSP to the MOE on SW education Target: Recognition of profession officially
	The SWRC is officially integrated into MLSP structure	SWRC Regulation and Order of the Minister of LSP UNICEF	Baseline: SWRC concept note Target: 14 trained core cadre of social workers

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
	Number of students studying in the University social work department	TSNU Annual report to the Government UNICEF	Baseline: Target: 15 1st and 20 3d years students of the TSNU faculty
Risks & Assumptions	There is a lack of collaboration between higher education institutes and the MLSP in relation to education standards development on social work		
Output 2.4 Preventive measures and service delivery for victims of violence improved, with special emphasis on children, women and refugees	% of victims who were referred to use recovery, reintegration and psychological support services	Local Governance Reports UNICEF, UNHCR, UNIFEM and ILO	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD
Risks & Assumptions	The issue to discuss violence in the family environment is considered to be a family issue only		
Output 2.5 Awareness of rights and entitlements increased among vulnerable groups	Percentage of vulnerable who can state at least two entitlements	Sources: Communication study with emphasis on awareness	Baseline: TBD Target: 20% increase from baseline
Risks & Assumptions	There may be difficulties in reaching all vulnerable groups with a rights campaign		
Outcome 3: Multi-tiered child protection system is enforced and implemented	No. of children in residential care	National Commission on Child Rights report on de-institutionalization process UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO	Baseline: 95,341 (to be updated based on 2010 figures) Target: 20% reduction from baseline
Risks & Assumptions	Fiscal space for establishing implementing departments at district level is not created.		
Output 3.1 Network of non-residential family-support social services is expanded from 5 to 10 districts and integrated into national and local budgets	Ratio between residential care and family substitute care Number of institutions offering non-residential care services	Ministry of Education and Local Governance (Guardianship organs) UNICEF and UNIFEM National Commission on Child Rights UNICEF	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Baseline: Four transformed institutions Target: Five more institutions
Risks & Assumptions	Fragmentation of management of residential institutions are under different ministries affecting de-institutionalization policy and process		
Output 3.2 Community-based alternative practices aimed at minimizing deprivation of liberty for children in conflict with the law are expanded from 5 to 16 districts and integrated into national and local budgets	Number of community alternative services for children in conflict with the law Percentage of children referred to community based alternatives	Referral Organs at district level UNICEF NGO and Youth Centres' reports UNICEF	Baseline: 5 Diversion projects in 5 districts Target: 16 diversion projects in 16 districts Baseline: 80 % of young offenders with minor offences are referred to closed type of institutions Target: 50% of young offenders with minor offences in 16 districts are referred to community based alternatives
Risks & Assumptions	Commitment of local authorities to assume responsibility for community-based services is not reflected in resource allocation		

Country Programme Outcomes/outputs	Indicators	Means Of Verification	Baseline & Target
Outcome 4: The social protection system is enabled to develop and implement standards- and data-driven policies	Ministerial directive for adoption of standards	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	Baseline: Limited use of data in policies Target: Use of data in policy formulation, implementation and review
Output 4.1: National legislation, policies and implementation mechanisms are in compliance with international standards especially in regard to child labour (including ILO Convention 182), violence in family and institutional settings, and migrants	Norms and standards for decentralized support for child protection developed and approved	Governmental Decrees and Protocols UNICEF, ILO, UNIFEM, UNESCO	Baseline: Outdated norms and standards favoring institutionalization approach to children in need of protection Target: Improved policies, norms and standards reflecting international standards and norms
	Better data on migrants as a vulnerable group, as basis for decision-making	Source: Research reports Partners: Social sciences researchers, UNESCO, IOM, ILO	Baseline: Data quality low Target: Data quality improved
Risks & Assumptions	Risk: Implementation mechanisms of relevant legislation are not in place; assumption: Policy-makers committed to data-driven decision-making		
Output 4.2: International standards for monitoring and analysis of gender equality, children with disabilities, child labour, refugees are integrated into national statistical framework	Concept for monitoring and inspection standards developed	State Statistic Agency Reports UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO, UNHCR, UNDP	Baseline: Lack of standards for monitoring and analysis Target: National statistics adopts international standards for monitoring vulnerable groups
Risks & Assumptions	Mandated agency for coordination of data and information system development in social protection has not fully assumed responsibility		
Output 4.3: Social protection of migrant workers and their families as part of the overall social protection system is brought in compliance with international standards as a result of policy advice and support to the relevant transformation	Norms and standards for social protection of migrant workers and their families developed and approved	Government Decrees, ILO, UNIFEM, UNDO	Baseline: Outdated norms and standards Target: Improved policies, norms and standards reflecting international standards and norms
Risks & Assumptions			