

Government of Tajikistan and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2023-2026

Results Framework

Priority I. Inclusive human development

Outcome 1. Inclusive human development

By 2026, health, food security and nutrition, education and social protection systems and services are more effective, inclusive, gender-sensitive and adequately financed

Priority II. Shared, resilient prosperity and sustainable, climate-responsive development

Outcome 2. Sustainable, inclusive, and green economic growth

By 2026, public institutions and the private sector collaborate to implement innovative and gender-responsive policy frameworks and actions to green the economy and strengthen inclusion of vulnerable groups

Outcome 3. Integrated management of climate and environmental risk

By 2026, natural resources management is inclusive and sustainable with integrated policy frameworks and actions to enhance climate-change adaptation and livelihoods of vulnerable groups

Priority III. People-centred governance and rule of law

Outcome 4. People-centred governance and rule of law

By 2026, governance is more inclusive, transparent and accountable, serving to protect human rights, empower women, and reduce violence and discrimination in alignment with the international commitments of Tajikistan

Notes

Outcomes and outputs: The outcomes of GoT-UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF) make a direct, tangible contribution for the achievement of country priorities in the NDS and MTDP aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and nationalised targets (SDGs).

- » **Outcomes are high level changes** for which Government, UN system and CF implementing partners are collectively accountable. These include: civil society organisations, community groups, the private sector, and international financial institutions. Outcomes are changes in institutional performance or the behaviours of people and their communities.
- » **Outputs describe new skills and abilities, products or services.** The outputs, together, make a contribution toward the expected outcome. Outputs are elaborated in detailed **Joint Work Plans (JWP)**.

Indicators and targets: Indicators for the CF are *measurable*, aligned with the indicator framework for the NDS, MTDP and the SDGs¹. Targets for CF outcomes are *provisional* pending further alignment with policies and plans of the Government. Custodian UN system agencies responsible to provide available data for monitoring are **highlighted**.

¹ See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>; <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

Vulnerable groups: Some groups of women², children from low-income and single parent households, persons with disabilities, rural communities in disadvantaged economic areas, people living in isolated rural communities, informal sector workers, seasonal migrants and their families, older persons, refugees, and asylum-seekers, and other key population groups at risk of being left behind.

² Amongst women: Older women, women in rural areas, women heads of households, minority women, women with disabilities, women in detention, women survivors of domestic and gender-based violence, women with HIV, stateless women, and refugee and asylum-seeking women.

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Impact

National development priorities:

NDS Human capital development; Target indicators: Poverty rate; Life expectancy; Vocational ed; Pre-school ed; Services for vulnerable; HDI, GII, GDI

MTDP: Development of human capital and improving the quality of social services

Policy frameworks:

Regional frameworks:

SDGs and targets: 1. End poverty: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4; 2. Hunger and malnutrition: 2.1, 2.2; 3. Good health and well-being: 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8; 4. Quality education: 4.1, 4.2, 4.7, 4.c; 5. Gender equality 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.6; 6. WASH: 6.1, 6.2; 10. Reduced inequalities: 10.2, 10.3, 10.7.

Strategic Priority I. Inclusive human development

Outcome 1. Inclusive human development

By 2026, health, food security and nutrition, education and social protection systems and services are more effective, inclusive, gender-sensitive and adequately financed

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u>	Assumptions
a. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (SDG 1.a.2)	Education: Health: Social protection:		TajStat ILO, WHO	(a) The Government allocates planned budget resources to the social sectors
b. Proportion of population a) using basic and safely managed drinking water and sanitation services (at institutional and household level) and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (SDG 6.2.1 ,6.1.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> Water Basic: 81% Safely Managed: 48% Targeted regions: GBAO, Sughd, Khatlon and RRS <u>Baseline:</u> Sanitation Basic: 97% Safely managed: 34%, Hygiene: 73% Targeted regions: GBAO, Sughd, Khatlon	<u>Target:</u> 60% <u>Target:</u> Sanitation: 50% Hygiene: 90%	<u>Source:</u> TajStat UNICEF, WHO	(b) There is increasing political and policy recognition of the need to address discrimination, exclusion and vulnerability in social sector policies and programmes and to collect timely and reliable disaggregated data to understand those at risk of being left behind.
c. Transition rate to upper secondary education disaggregated by sex (NES indicator) (→SDG 4.1.2)	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> MOES UNICEF	(c) The economic outlook

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d. Net early childhood education enrollment ratio in pre-primary education (children 3-6 years), disaggregated by sex (SDG4.2.2) ³	<u>Baseline:</u> T: M: F:	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> MOES UNESCO/UNICEF	remains positive, including increased revenues and public financing to sustain service delivery vis-à-vis population growth; and
e. Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG 3.7.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: Age group: 15-49	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> TajStat UNFPA	
f. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG 3.1.2)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: Target districts	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> TajStat UNICEF/UNFPA	(d) There is stability of supply chain mechanisms and systems
g. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (SDG 3.b.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: Target districts	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> MOHSP WHO	
h. Proportion of children consuming minimum acceptable diets (→ SDG 2.2.1, 2.2.2* pilot studies as proxy until 2023)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: M: F:	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> MOHSP UNICEF	
i Proportion of population ⁴ covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex (SDG 1.3.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: M: F:	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> MOHSP ILO	
j. Country Preparedness index & Operational readiness index to respond to pandemics ⁵ (→ SDG 3.8.1; 3.d.1) (Level 1: <=30; Level 2: <=50%; Level 3: <=70%; Level 4: <=90%; Level 5: > 90%)	<u>Baseline:</u> Not submitted	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> WHO-SPAR ⁶	
k. Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (SDG 2.1.2) ⁷	<u>Baseline:</u> 2022	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> AOS, FAO	

³ Data will be available at municipal level following Census 2022. UNESCO UIS indicator 4.2.2. Percentage of children of pre-school age participating in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

⁴ Distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

⁵ This indicator measures the level of preparedness and operational readiness based on the implementation of IHR capacities.

⁶ WHO. State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting tool (SPAR) tool consists of 24 indicators for the 13 IHR capacities to respond to public health risk and acute events of domestic and international concern.

⁷ TajStat will collect FIES data from 2022. If delayed, indicators of food insecurity (CARI) will be used. These are available annually from WFP.

Joint Outputs:

1. Institutional capacities strengthened to provide vulnerable groups with improved access to diversified, adequately financed, inclusive, quality social protection services
2. National education systems strengthened to ensure access to quality and inclusive life-long-learning and skills opportunities for personal empowerment, employability, social cohesion and community resilience
3. Health system capacitated to provide universal access to quality, affordable, risk-informed and integrated health (including HIV/TB) and ECD services
4. Strengthened institutional capacity for effective governance, planning, delivery and monitoring of equitable, safe, affordable and risk-informed water and sanitation services, (prioritising the most vulnerable)
5. Stronger institutional capacities to ensure food security of vulnerable groups and households, provide access to nutrition services and to adopt appropriate behaviours

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Impact

National development priorities: NDS Economic diversification and competitiveness; Industrialization and technological development; Target indicators: Poverty rate; Real GDP growth; Private investment in GDP; Competitiveness; Informal employment; Food self-sufficiency; HDI, GII, GDI HDI, GII, GDI
MTDP: Strengthening institutional base of national economy and formalization based on application of digital technologies; Development of human capital; Creation of favorable conditions to attract domestic and foreign capital; Balanced regional development
Policy frameworks:

Regional frameworks:

SDGs and targets: 1 No poverty: 1.5, 1.b; 2. Food security & agriculture: 2.3, 2.4, 2.a; 4. Quality education: 4.3 (Affordable quality VET), 4.4 (Skills for employment); 5. Gender equality: 5.1, 5.a; 8. Decent work & economic growth: 8.3 (Decent jobs, entrepreneurship, innovation) 8.5 (Unemployment rates); 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure: 9.1, 9.3 (SMEs/SMAEs), 9.4, 9.5 (R&D), 9.b; 10. Reduced inequalities: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3; Sustainable Consumption and Production: 12.2, 12.7; 13. Climate change: 13.2 (GhG emissions)

Strategic Priority II. Shared, resilient prosperity and sustainable, climate-responsive development

Outcome 2. Sustainable, inclusive, and green economic growth

By 2026 public institutions and the private sector collaborate to implement innovative and gender-responsive policy frameworks and actions to green the economy and strengthen inclusion of vulnerable groups

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u>	Assumptions
a. N ^o new or amended laws, policies, regulations and investments approved to promote sustainable and green economy development and that incorporate gender equity considerations (SDG 12.1, 12.2, 13.2.2)	TBD		GoT reports UN programme reports UNDP	(a) The government remains committed to promote inclusive and green economic development as stated in national strategies and programmes and follows-through with planned tax and regulatory reforms;
b. Availability of integrated and SDG-aligned national financing framework to attract investments (e.g. ODI, FDI) in clean energy and a green transition (→ SDG 7.a.1; 10.b)	<u>Baseline:</u> N (2022)	<u>Target:</u> Y (2026)	<u>Source:</u> GoT reports UN programme reports	(b) The government will sustain and increase investments sustainable food systems in the country;
c. Availability of a funded national strategy to promote sustainable, green private investment and FDI (Y/N) (SDG 17.5.1) <i>[Alternat proxy: Share of private investments in GDP (%)]</i>	<u>Baseline:</u> N [10% 2020]	<u>Target:</u> Y [15% 2026]	<u>Source:</u> NDS, MTDP review GoT reports UN programme reports	(c) The government will engage with the private sector and
d. Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (SDG 9.3.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> T.	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> TajStat	

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			UNIDO	
e. Volume of agricultural production per labour unit by classes of farming / pastoral / forestry enterprise size (SDG 2.3.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> TBD	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> GoT reports UN programme reports FAO	provide them the necessary space to grow and improve competitiveness (d) There is increasing investment in digital infrastructure, especially for remote and underserved area, as a precondition for digital economy and more effective e-government.
f. Number of policy measures adopted to promote export industries (→ SDG 17.11.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> TBD	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> GoT reports UN programme reports	
g. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex (SDG 8.3.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: M: F: Sector: Agriculture T: M: F:	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> TajStat ILO	(e) There is recognition of the need to address informality and better integrate women, young people and vulnerable groups into the formal labour market and the government will scale-up proven job creation and employment activation measures for vulnerable and hard-to-employ groups.
h. Labour force participation rates, by sex, age (→SDG 8.5.2) ⁸	<u>Baseline:</u> T: M: F: YP (15-24) ⁹ T: 26; M: 31 ; F: 21 PwD: TBC		<u>Source:</u> TajStat ILO YP: <u>ILOSTAT</u> 2019	
i. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET), by sex (SDG 8.6.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: M: F:	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> TajStat ILO	

⁸ Note. Labour force participation (a choice/behaviour) influenced by UN cooperation is instrumental to moves in overall formal employment (SDG 8.5.2).

⁹ For young persons: [ILOSTAT, modeled ILO estimate](#), 2021.

Joint Outputs:

1. Effective institutions and policy making mechanisms accelerate people centered and risk-informed economic transformation; (Policies to advance SDGs, green economy, INFF, PPP/innovative partnerships, Research)
2. Innovative solutions scaled up for green and inclusive value chains and food systems to promote decent employment and sustainable standards and practices; (multisectoral value chains, private sector development, MSMEs, digital solutions and tools)
3. People especially women, youth and other vulnerable groups have access to knowledge, skills and assets for decent employment; (Labour migration, asylum seekers, PWD, Youth, WEE, TVET, employment services, labour standards and labour inspection system)

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Impact

National development priorities

NDS: Environment for life; Target indicators: Poverty rate; Environmental sustainability; Food self-sufficiency; HDI, GII, GDI

MTDP (2021-2025): Enhancing effective use of national resources through implementation of green economy principles; Balanced regional development

Policy frameworks:

Regional frameworks:

SDGs and targets: 1 No poverty: 1.5, 1.b; 2. Food security & agriculture: 2.3, 2.4, 2.a; 5. Gender equality: 5.1, 5.a; 10. Reduced inequalities: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3; 11. Sustainable cities and communities: 11.5.2; Sustainable Consumption and Production: 12.2, 12.7; 13. Climate change: 13.1, 13.b; 15. Life on land: 15.1, 15.4, 15.b

Strategic Priority II. Shared, resilient prosperity and sustainable climate-responsive development

Outcome 3. Integrated management of climate and environmental risk

By 2026, natural resources management is inclusive and sustainable with integrated policy frameworks and actions to enhance climate-change adaptation and livelihoods of vulnerable groups

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u>	Assumptions
a. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (SDSG 15.1.2)	T:		COEP & AOF UNEP	(a) Government will fully fund and implement approved strategies related to: climate change adaptation and mitigation, green economy, energy efficiency, and reduction of GHG emissions, including compliance with international reporting and monitoring requirements and standards;
b. Proportion of District Development Plans (DDPs) incorporating sustainable and inclusive ¹⁰ natural resources management, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) (SDG 11.b.2)	<u>Baseline:</u> T.	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> COES UN programme reports UNDP, UNDRR	(a) Government will fully fund and implement approved strategies related to: climate change adaptation and mitigation, green economy, energy efficiency, and reduction of GHG emissions, including compliance with international reporting and monitoring requirements and standards;
c. No. people benefitting from DDPs and other community based integrated solutions for sustainable and inclusive natural resource management climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction	<u>Baseline:</u> T: M: F:	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> TajStat FAO, UNDP, WFP	(b) Government adopts a horizontal policy approach for coordinated implementation beyond the environment ministries and bodies;
d. N ^o new or amended strategies and plans ¹¹ contributing to the implementation of NDCs and National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2030, that incorporate gender	<u>Baseline:</u> T.	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> COEP & AOF	(b) Government adopts a horizontal policy approach for coordinated implementation beyond the environment ministries and bodies;

¹⁰ Analysis by MEDT based upon DDP quality assurance guidelines, including gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data.

¹¹ This includes platforms for engagement of CSOs and volunteer groups

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equity considerations and sex disaggregated data (SDG 13.2.1)			UN programme reports FAO, UNDP, WFP	(c) Government will scale-up disaster risk reduction efforts across the country, in line with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy national strategy and budget commitments.
e. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2.4.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: Targeted regions (TBD)	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> MoAg FAO	
f) Degree of integrated water resources management ¹² (SDG 6.5.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> 46 (0-100) (2020)	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> MOEWR UN Water	

Joint Outputs:

1. Policies, strategies and planning approaches are strengthened and gender-responsive solutions identified for more effective climate change adaptation and integrated natural resources management
2. National institutions have stronger capacities to implement and monitor environment and climate change policies, manage infrastructure, and reduce the risk of local and transboundary conflicts related to NRM
3. Communities, CBOs, and CSOs are engaged in planning, design and delivery of ecosystem-based interventions and models supporting community resilience and climate change adaptation
4. Implementation mechanisms and monitoring systems are strengthened for effective emergency and disaster preparedness and response at regional, national and sub-national levels

¹² Integrated water resources management is lynchpin of sustainable development policy. MAPS

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Impact

National development priorities:

NDS: Stronger national institutions; Monitoring NDS, SDGs; Target indicators: Poverty rate; Government effectiveness; Budget transparency; Quality of public admin; Rule of law; Control of corruption; HDI, GII, GDI

MTDP: Strengthening institutional basement of the national economy; Ensuring human rights, law and fight against corruption

Policy frameworks:

Regional frameworks:

SDGs and targets: 5. Gender equality: 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c; 10. Reduced inequalities: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7; 16; Peace justice and strong institutions: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b; 17. Partnerships for the goals: 17.18

Strategic Priority III. People-centred governance and rule of law

This priority is focused on transparent and accountable institutions, delivering quality, inclusive services, enabling rule of law and increased access to justice¹³, and implementing human rights commitments, particularly for GEWE and child rights

Outcome 4. People-centred governance and rule of law

By 2026, governance is more inclusive, transparent and accountable, serving to protect human rights, empower women, and reduce violence and discrimination in alignment with the international commitments of Tajikistan

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u>	Assumptions
a. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (SDG 16.6.1)	by sectors?		Ministry of Finance World Bank, UNAIDS	(a) Government adopts a national human rights strategy, in line with its international commitments and standards;
b. Extent to which the legal and policy frameworks of criminal justice system comply with international standards (→ SDG 16.3) 4. Full compliance; 3. Partial compliance; 2. Inadequate compliance; 1. No compliance)	Baseline: 2 (TBD)	Target:	Source: Expert Panel UN programme reports UNDP, UNODC	(b) Government prioritizes a rule of law and human rights agenda and adopts a whole-of-government approach for capacity development and implementation of accepted recommendations from the UPR
c. Proportion of population: i. Satisfied with their last experience on Free Legal Aid; and ii. Satisfied with their experience of Civil Registration services (SDG 16.6.2)	Baseline: i. Legal aid T: ; M: ; F; ii. Registration T: ; M: ; F;	Target:	Source: GoT reports UN programme reports UNDP	

¹³ Access to justice is a basic principle of the [rule of law](#).

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d. Extent to which the Tajik Ombudsman Office (NHRI) is in compliance with Paris Principles ¹⁴ (SDG 16.a.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> Status B; partial compliance (2012)	<u>Target:</u> Status A Full compliance	<u>Source:</u> NHRI reports OHCHR/ UN programme reports	and other human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms;
e. Availability of approved legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (SDG5.1.1) (Yes/No)	<u>Baseline:</u> N (2021)	<u>Target:</u> TBD 2022	<u>Source:</u> GoT reports UN programme reports UNFPA, UN Women	(c) Government provides adequate funding and authority for NHRIs;
f. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (SDG5.2.1)	<u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> TajStat; DHS UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC	(d) Government creates political space for CSOs and the media to engage in public policy for a and decision-making
g. Level of implementation of accepted recommendations from the UPR and human rights treaty bodies (→ SDG10.3; 16.b) (Rating 4-point scale: 4. Fully implemented; 3. Partially; 2. Inadequately; 1. Not/Poorly implemented)	<u>Baseline:</u> Partially	<u>Target:</u> Fully	<u>Source:</u> NHRI reports UN programme reports OHCHR	(e) There is political will to fund and implement national policies and programmes to end violence
h. Proportion of children 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month disaggregated by sex and age group (SDG 16.2.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> 2-4 years: 5-9 years: 10-14 years: Male: Female:	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Source:</u> DHS? UNICEF	(f) There is government acceptance of recommendations from human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms and findings of the national review report for Beijing 25 create an enabling policy and fiscal environment

Joint Outputs:

1. Institutional capacities are strengthened to develop, implement and monitor governance, rule of law and justice policies and legislation, including independent monitoring and oversight
2. National and local capacities are strengthened to develop, implement and monitor security, social cohesion and peacebuilding policies and legislation
3. Communities, media and vulnerable groups enjoy new capacities and opportunities to monitor and participate in decision-making and address harmful social norms.
4. Policy frameworks and services are strengthened to prevent and respond to human rights violations, violence against women and children and gender-based violence.

¹⁴ These are: the [Paris Principles](#) and [GANHRI Statute](#) See: Accreditation status, 3 August 2021 <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/NHRI/StatusAccreditationChartNHRIs.pdf>

