

ANNEX: UNDAF Results Matrix

Priority Area: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS					
National Development Priority/ Goal: USD					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
Outcome 1: People in Tajikistan have their rights protected and benefit from improved access to justice and quality services delivered by accountable, transparent, and gender responsive legislative, executive and judicial institutions at all levels	Indicator 1.1. Voice and Accountability <i>Baseline:</i> 2012:- 1.39; 2013: -1.48 <i>Target:</i> by 2020 from 0 to -0.50	Worldwide Governance Indicators (-2.5 to 2.5 high) of the World Bank— Open Budget Index- http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/OBI-2012-TajikistanCS-English.pdf National Statistical Office of Tajikistan Evaluation reports, Government Reports etc	Risks: Political crises and budget constraints prevent or slow implementation of governance reforms and improvements/ Political development has negative impact on human rights/ Slow implementation of the recommendations to strengthen human rights mechanisms jeopardize the entire development of democratic governance/ Resistance to changes prevails Assumptions: Genuine willingness among the employees in the public sector to embark on capacity development prevails/ Public employees (legislative and executive branches) are committed to improve their performance for citizens/	Executive Office of the President of RT, National Human Rights Institution, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, The Parliament of Tajikistan, Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Agency on Civil Service under	<i>FAO 1,45 mil USD</i>
	Indicator 1.2. Government Effectiveness <i>Baseline:</i> 2012:- 0.93; 2013: -1.08 <i>Target:</i> from 0 to -0.50				<i>UNDP 55.16m USD</i> (c/r ¹ 4.59 m USD; n/r ² 50,57 m USD)
	Indicator 1.3. Rule of Law- WGI World Bank <i>Baseline:</i> 2012:- 1.18; 2013: -1.24 <i>Target:</i> from 0 to -0.50				<i>UNICEF 5 m USD</i> (r/r ³ 2 m USD; o/r ⁴ 3, m USD)
	Indicator 1.4. Open Budget Index <i>Baseline:</i> in 2012 Tajikistan scored 17 out of 100 Legislative Strength: Moderate; SAI Strength: Strong; Public Engagement: Weak <i>Target:</i> scores between 41 to 60				<i>UNFPA 0.75 m USD</i> (c/r 0.25 USD o/r 0.5 m USD)
	Indicator 1.5. New national development strategies are developed based on human rights, accurate evidences and consider accepted international development frameworks (SDG, ICPD, CEDAW etc.) <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 3				<i>WHO 0.2 m USD</i> <i>UNHCR 5.5m USD</i> c/r 4.25 USD o/r 1.25 m USD)

¹ UNDP Core resources

² Non-core resources

³ Regular Resources

⁴ Other Resources

	<p>Indicator 1.6. Level of public confidence in delivery of basic services, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and income <i>Baseline:</i> by the end of 2015 <i>Target:</i> increase by 10%.</p> <p>Indicator 1.7. % of women in the national and sub-national governments and Councils/Majlises and % of women in public administration <i>Baseline:</i> 19% of women in the National Parliament (12 out of 63 NP Members); ii) 24% women in the civil service, out of which 25% holding managerial position <i>Target:</i> 30% women in the National Parliament; increase of women in managerial positions</p> <p>Indicator 1.8. Existing legislation is revised and envisages civil society's involvement in the process of holistic implementation and monitoring of implementation of the UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations, as well in preparation of national reports for the UPR and Treaty Bodies. <i>Baseline:</i> Currently involvement of the civil society is on an ad-hoc basis and national legal framework does not explicitly envisage this right. <i>Target:</i> National legal framework is reviewed and foresees greater involvement of the civil society in reporting, implementation and monitoring of implementation of the UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations.</p> <p>Indicator 1.9. Progress in implementation of the Judicial and Legal Reform Programme (JLRP) <i>Baseline:</i> The JLRP is endorsed by the Government in January 2015 <i>Target:</i> 40% of measures in the JLRP (2015-2017) are implemented by the end of 2017.</p>	<p>Public Opinion Survey on Perception of the Quality of Services commissioned by UN; Annual AIDS Progress Report,</p> <p>The Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan/ Government of Tajikistan</p> <p>Relevant Treaty Body reports</p> <p>Report on implementation of strategic long-term and mid-term national and local development programmes</p> <p>Stakeholders submissions to UPR; Alternative reports of civil society to TB</p> <p>Report on implementation of the Judicial and Legal Reform Programme</p>	<p>CSOs are recognized as partners of the Government/ Reform of public administration remains priority for the country/ State and civil society submit in time reports to UPR and TB/ The key governance actors in Tajikistan are working together on achievement and respect of human rights for all/ NHRI is supported and takes the initiative to strengthen its independence</p>	<p>President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Local province and districts authorities and local self-governments, Committee on women and family affairs, National and regional AIDS Centers, CSOs active in governance related area</p>	<p>OHCHR 1m USD (c/r 0.27 USD o/r 0.73 m USD)</p> <p>UNRCCA</p> <p>UNESCO 0.2m USD</p> <p>UN Women 0.6m USD</p> <p>UNODC</p>
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	<p>Indicator 1.10. Degree of independence of the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) NHRI operates in full conformity with Paris principles <i>Baseline:</i> NHRI has received status B <i>Target:</i> NHRI receives status A or is assessed as getting close to status A..</p> <p>Indicator 1.11. The number of recommendations/ conclusions of the UN human rights mechanisms relating to access to justice and fair administration of justice fully or partially implemented and the number of court decisions that refer to the international human rights standards <i>Baseline:</i> Existing recommendations are not fully implemented and the UN human rights standards have not been systematically applied by national courts <i>Target:</i> 5 recommendations are implemented and 5 decisions of national courts refer to international human rights standards.</p> <p>Indicator 1.12. National asylum system comports with international standards, and legislative and administrative framework to address citizenship and statelessness issues is strengthened in line with international standards. <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD</p>	<p>Report on the assessment of the NHRI International Coordinating Committee (ICC)</p> <p>UNHCR annual reporting and relevant treaty body UPR reports.</p>			
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Priority Area: SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

National Development Priority/ Goal:

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
Outcome People Tajikistan	Indicator 2.1. Easy of Doing Business <i>Baseline:</i> 2014 ranked 177; 2015 ranked 166 (out of 189); <i>Target:</i> Improved position of Tajikistan - under 100	Ease of Doing Business- World Bank Report	Risks: Global and regional financial crisis continues and affects economic situation in Tajikistan	Ministry of Economic	FAO 6,6 mil USD

<p>benefit from equitable and sustainable economic growth through decent and productive employment, stable energy supply, improved access to specialized knowledge and innovation and more favorable business environment especially for entrepreneurs and farmers</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2. Global Competitiveness Index for Tajikistan <u>Baseline:</u> in 2014 Tajikistan ranked 91 out of 144 countries <u>Target:</u> improved ranking of Tajikistan in the Global Competitiveness Index⁵-</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. Poverty rate in Tajikistan <u>Baseline:</u> 35,6 % as of 2013, gender disaggregated data is not available. <u>Target:</u> 20% by of population below poverty line by 2020</p> <p>Indicator 2.4. Employment rate (formal and informal), (disaggregated by sex, age and rural/urban) <u>Baseline:</u> 2013: Overall formal employment rate: 28.26%; disaggregated data are not available <u>Targets:</u> i) Employment rate general population: at least 40% (at least 30% for female); ii) young people (18 – 30 years): at least 20%; iii) Rural population – at least 20%</p> <p>Indicator 2.5. Extent to which policies, systems and/or institutional measures in economic development, trade and agriculture are in place at the national and sub-national levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods <u>Baseline:</u> Very partially⁶ <u>Target:</u> Largely⁷</p> <p>Indicator 2.6: Agriculture production <u>Baseline:</u> 2013, total value of agriculture products –19849,40 mln TJS <u>Target:</u> Average annual increase of agriculture production at least by 10% in the 5 year period⁸</p> <p>Indicator 2.7. Export of agriculture products</p>	<p>National reports and MEDT data</p> <p>ILO data and national statistics and data of the MoLEM</p> <p>UN/UNDP reports, evaluation /survey by MEDT and statistic bodies</p> <p>Crop and Food Security Assessment/The Statistical Agency Forecast of the main macro-economic indicators of the</p>	<p>Assumptions: The Government of Tajikistan is committed to create favorable environment for businesses and supports human development/ Legal framework supports business growth / Objectives within agrarian sector reform are consecutively and effectively implemented/ Population in rural areas is interested to adopt new approaches in agriculture production/ Increase in use of renewables continues/ Poor and vulnerable population have access to energy/ The energy supply system in Tajikistan is stable</p>	<p>Development and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of energy and water resources, Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, State Committee on investments and state property, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry and New Technology Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration of the RT; Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan; Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;</p>	<p>UNDP 69m USD (c/r 5m USD; n/r 64m USD)</p> <p>UN Women 0.7m USD</p> <p>UNHCR 2.5m USD (non-core)</p>
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⁵ **Comment:** target is set indicatively, with no valid national strategies behind.

⁶ National strategies for development as well as mid-term agenda for living standards improvement adopted by the Government envisage required changes in policies, systems and /or institutional measures at the national or sub-national levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods

⁷ A change in policies, systems and/or institutional measures has occurred and implemented at the national and sub-national levels improved employment and livelihoods.

⁸ **Comment:** we need to clarify the actual strategy of the Government for this, and source of data for verification

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> In 2013 total value of export of agriculture products – 382 mln USD <u>Targets:</u> By 2020 increased export of agriculture products at least by 20%⁹</p> <p>Indicator 2.8. Percentage of domestic food demand met by domestic production <u>Baseline:</u> consolidated baseline data are not available <u>Target:</u> By 2020, at least 30% of domestic food demand met by domestic production.¹⁰</p> <p>Indicator 2.9. Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy in rural areas during winter <u>Baseline:</u> 5 mln people living in rural areas have in average 6 hrs. (per day) of electricity in winter <u>Target:</u> Access to cost-efficient and sustainable energy insured for at least 200,000 people in rural areas for 12 hours in winter time.</p> <p>Indicator 2.10. The Energy Architecture Performance Index¹¹ (EAPI- 1 max) <u>Baseline:</u> current EAPI 0,64 (ranked 49 out of 125) <u>Target:</u> Increase of the EAPI for 10%</p> <p>Indicator 2.11. % of energy generated through renewable sources <u>Baseline:</u> 6% potential <u>Target:</u> x%</p>	<p>Republic of Tajikistan in 2014 and its main parameters for the years 2015-2016</p> <p>The Statistical Agency</p> <p>FAO/WFP / Secondary data of the Government , National report on Implementation of Agrarian Reform</p> <p>Official Government data and data of independent monitoring (Barknet.tj)</p> <p>UN report data</p> <p>Source: www.barknest.tj</p>		<p>Agency on Civil Service under President of the Republic of Tajikistan,</p> <p>National Bank, Governmental Banks,</p> <p>Local districts authorities and local self-governments;</p> <p>Microcredit foundations and organizations</p> <p>CSOs and Private Sector: Union of Employers, National Association of Small and Medium Businesses, Federation of Independent Trade Unions, Microcredit organizations</p>	
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Priority Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT

⁹ **Comment:** target is set indicatively, with no valid national strategies behind

¹⁰ **COMMENT:** target is taken from agriculture reform document

¹¹ The EAPI is a composite index that focuses on tracking specific indicators to measure the energy system performance of 125 countries. At its core are 18 indicators defined across each side of the energy triangle: economic growth and development, environmental sustainability, and energy access and security. Scores (on a scale of 0 to 1) and rankings are calculated for each of these indicators

National Development Priority/ Goal:					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
Outcome 3: People in Tajikistan benefit from quality, equitable and inclusive health, education and social protection systems	Indicator 3.1. Net enrolment ratio (NER) in pre-primary education, children between the ages of 36 – 59 months <u>Baseline:</u> 10% girls / 12% boys <u>Target:</u> 25%	EMIS, Ministry of Education Secondary data from local education departments,	Risks: Limited health financing impact budgetary allocation for improvement of health services / Political instability and changes in the Government agenda/ High turnover of health care workers/ Extreme weather conditions/ Unreliable national electricity, natural gas and heating supply system Assumptions: Sustainable resources for education provided/ Children with disabilities are accepted in regular schools/ Teachers are ready to adopt and apply new teaching techniques / Equipment for the schools is procured timely and used by teachers/ Employees in the health sector are dedicated to improve delivery of services/ Vulnerable groups understand their rights and entitlements/ The Government of Tajikistan works in coordination with other actors for reform of health sector/ Activities for eradication of TBC and HIV/ AIDS are	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Education, Agency on Social Protection, Agency on Social Insurance and Pensions Committee on women and family affairs, Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Committee on youth, sport and tourism, Agency on Civil Service under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Health institutions, Local province and districts health	UNICEF 19m USD (r/r 9m USD; o/r 10m USD)
	Indicator 3.2. Transition rate from primary to secondary general education, by sex (Grade 9 to Grade 10) <u>Baseline:</u> 75% girls / 77% boys <u>Target:</u> 85%	Demographic and Health Survey 2012			WFP 90 mil USD (r/r 2.7 m USD; o/r 87,3m USD)
	Indicator 3.3. % of children, between 7 – 15 years, with registered disabilities attending mainstream schools <u>Baseline:</u> 28% <u>Target:</u> 40%	The Statistical Agency World Health Statistics 2014			UNFPA 3.8m USD
	Indicator 3.4. Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age, by sex. <u>Baseline:</u> 9.1% girls / 2.4% boys <u>Target:</u> 2%	Ministry of health and social protection Annual Report;			WHO 3.8 mil USD
	Indicator 3.5. Number of teachers that are trained in inclusive, child-centred teaching pedagogy <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 4.000	WHO reports for Tajikistan			ILO 0.1 mil USD
	Indicator 3.6. Proportion of children in primary schools receiving daily school meals consisting of at least four food groups <u>Baseline:</u> to be established in 2015 through secondary data review <u>Target:</u> 5% increase per year	Annual Report of Republican Medical Statistic and Information Centre, MoH&SP UNGAS Report			UNHCR 2.5m USD
	Indicator 3.7. Percentage of GDP for public health expenditure	World Health Statistics 2014; WHO reports for Tajikistan; WHO, UNICEF,			UNESCO 0.05m USD

	<p><i>Baseline:</i>. 1.9% (MoH&SPP, JAR Report, 2013) <i>Target:</i> 3%</p> <p>Indicator 3.8. Neonatal mortality rate* (per 1,000 live births) * disaggregated by wealth quintiles and region <i>Baseline:</i> 19 (DHS 2012) <i>Target:</i> 10</p> <p>Indicator 3.9. Under five child mortality rate* (per 1,000 live births) * disaggregated by wealth quintiles and region <i>Baseline:</i> 43 (DHS, 2012) <i>Target:</i> 20</p> <p>Indicator 3.10. Maternal mortality ratio* (per 100,000 live birth) * disaggregated by wealth quintiles and region <i>Baseline</i> 44 <i>Target</i> 25</p> <p>Indicator 3.10. Overall mortality from non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases) . <i>Baseline:</i> 65% (MoHSP, JAR 2013) <i>Target:</i> decreasing trend as per NCD Global voluntary target (25% reduction by 2025)</p> <p>Indicator 3.11. Percentage of registered patients diagnosed with TB, who successfully completed the treatment. <i>Baseline:</i> 83% () <i>Target:</i> 85%</p> <p>Indicator 3.12. Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretroviral to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission. <i>Baseline:</i> 32%; <i>Target:</i> 70%</p> <p>Indicator 3.13. Contraceptive prevalence rate <i>Baseline:</i> 28.8% (MoH&SPP,2013) ; <i>Target:</i> 35%</p>	<p>UNFPA, The World Bank and the United Nations Population Division Estimates, 2014</p> <p>MoH&SP, WHO-HFA database <i>Direct reporting of the country</i></p> <p><i>JAR report on implementation of the National Health Strategy</i></p> <p>Tajikistan TB Country Profile, 2014; http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en/ National Strategic Plan for TB Control in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2015 - 2020</p> <p>UNGASS Report 2014</p> <p>MoH&SPP, National Health Strategy 2010-2020)</p>	<p>implemented timely and effectively/ Budget resources not re-allocated effectively for social protection Government cross-sectoral cooperation efforts for more effective social protection are sustained</p>	<p>authorities and local self-governments CSOs active in this area</p>	
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	<p>Indicator 3.14. Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. <i>Baseline:</i> 17,1%; <i>Target:</i> 22%</p> <p>Indicator 3.15. Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy. <i>Baseline:</i> 67.1%; <i>Target:</i> 80%</p> <p>Indicator 3.16. Percentage of Most at-risk population (PWID, SW, MSM) living with HIV. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>people who inject drugs:</i> 2.8%; <i>Sex workers:</i> 4.7%; <i>MSM:</i> 1.5% <i>Target:</i> <i>people who inject drugs:</i> < 10%; <i>Sex workers:</i> < 4%; <i>MSM:</i> < 1.5%</p> <p>Indicator 3.17. % GDP share of expenditures for social protection Baseline: TBD Target (2020): TBD</p> <p>Indicator 3.18. GINI index for Tajikistan¹² Baseline (2007): 32.2; 2009: 30.8 Target (2020): ↘ Gini Index</p> <p>Indicator 3.19. Number of policy reforms (including political initiatives) taken to extend social protection coverage <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i></p>	<p>National GARP report (former UNGASS) of the National Strategic Research Center and reported by State.</p> <p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</p>			
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¹² Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

	<p>Indicator 3.20. Number of policy measures taken to meet the minimum social protection guarantee defined by the Social Protection Floors</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	<p>World Bank http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?page=1</p>			
<p>Outcome 4 The nutritional status of the people in Tajikistan is improved through stable access to sufficient, appropriate and safe food, improved child feeding practices, better water and sanitation and improved access to quality health care</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1. The prevalence of stunting, wasting, under nutrition among children under age 5 <u>Baseline:</u> Stunting: 26% Wasting: 10% Underweight: 12 % (Source: DHS 2012). <u>Target:</u> Stunting: 20 x%; Wasting (children under-5): 7 %; Underweight (children under-50): 8 %</p> <p>Indicator 4.2. Exclusive breastfeeding rate among children under 6 months <u>Baseline:</u> 34% (Source: DHS 2012) <u>Target:</u> 41%¹³</p> <p>Indicator 4.3. Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age <u>Baseline:</u> 24% (Source: Micronutrient Status Survey 2010) <u>Target:</u> 16%¹⁴</p> <p>Indicator 4.4. Level of anemia among children-Baseline-28.8% (Source: Micronutrient Status Survey 2009?) <u>Target:</u><25%</p> <p>Indicator 4.5. Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt <u>Baseline:</u> 39% (Source: DHS 2012) <u>Target:</u> 85%</p> <p>Indicator 4.6. Proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and zinc</p>	<p>Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Ministry of Health Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>Tajikistan National Nutritional Survey</p> <p>Micronutrient Status Survey- Tajikistan</p> <p>Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)</p>	<p>Risks: Extreme weather conditions affect food production/ Poverty affects broad part of the population/ Lack of financial resources affect food supplies in the country</p> <p>Assumptions: The population in Tajikistan have access to sufficient food supplies/ National and sub-national governments work in coordination to address water supply to population/ A Demographic and Health Survey will be undertaken within the period of the UNDAF making data sourced from the DHS available/ A national micronutrient survey will be undertaken within the period of the UNDAF making data available /‘Improved drinking water source’ and ‘improved not shared’ sanitation facility refer</p>	<p>Ministry of health and social protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources; Ministry of Industry and New Technology; Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Education and Science; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Development; Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>FAO 2,95m USD WFP 6 m USD (c/r 0,18 m USD; n/c 5,82m USD) UNICEF 6m USD (r/r 2 m USD; o/r 4 m USD) WHO 0.8m USD</p>

¹³ Calculated based on Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy 2014-2020

¹⁴ ibidem- Calculated based on Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy 2014-2020

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> N/A (72% - ORT only – Source: DHS 2012) <u>Target:</u> 80%</p> <p>Indicator 4.7. Proportion of rural households that are food insecure households as measured by the Food Consumption Score <u>Baseline:</u> 21% <u>Target:</u> 15% of households are food insecure (as an average of pre and post-harvest FSMS results)</p> <p>Indicator 4.8. Number of relevant government staff trained by the UN on monitoring of food security and management of FS information system <u>Baseline:</u> 4 <u>Target:</u> 20</p> <p>Indicator 4.9. Percent change in local production of fortified foods (iodized salt; fortified wheat flour; fortified oil) <u>Baseline:</u> xx% iodized salt; 5% wheat flour)(Source: xxx); Target: xx%</p> <p>Indicator 4.10. % of the population with (a) access to an improved drinking water source and (b) access to adequate rural/urban sanitation. <u>Baseline:</u> a) Improved source of drinking water: urban: 94.6%; rural: 70.7% b) improved not shared sanitation facility: urban: 91.8%; rural: 94.1% <u>Target:</u> a) Improved source of drinking water: urban: 100%; rural: 100% b) improved not shared sanitation facility: urban: 100%; rural: 100%</p>	<p>Source: Average of post and pre-harvest FSMS results, FSMS Round 12 (December 2012) and FSMS Round 13 (April 2013) respectively</p> <p>Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)</p> <p>WFP Food Security Monitoring System (SMS) , <u>SOFI Report</u></p>	<p>to terms defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (UNICEF and WHO 2012) as used by the Tajikistan DHS 2012)</p>		
<p>Outcome 5 Women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1. Gender Inequality Index (GII) <u>Baseline:</u> GII value for Tajikistan (2014): 0.383; ranked 75 out of 148 countries <u>Target:</u> Decrease of the GII</p>	<p>UNDP Human Development Report</p> <p>The Global Gender Gap Index Report-</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of financial and human resources are affecting implementation of anti-discrimination policies/ Changes in political priorities</p>	<p>Executive Office Ministry of Internal Affairs,</p>	<p>UNDP 21.5m USD (c/r 2,6 m USD; n/c 18,9m USD)</p>

<p>groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society</p>	<p>Indicator 5.2. Gender Gap Index (out of 142 countries; 1= equality) Baseline: ranked 102; score 0.665 Target: improved in the Gender Gap Index</p> <p>Indicator 5.3.SIGI Index (Social Institutions and Gender Index) <u>Baseline:</u> SIGI VALUE 2014: 0.13927; SIGI CATEGORY 2014: Medium <u>Target:</u> SIGI Category: Low</p> <p>Indicator 5.4. Number of 2011 UPR gender specific recommendations implemented <u>Baseline:</u> Out of 22: 2 fully implemented, 13 partially, 7 not implemented <u>Target:</u> Full implementation of recommendations</p> <p>Indicator 5.5. Number of Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging (MIPAA) objectives addressed in national social protection policies and plans <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2</p> <p>Indicator 5.6. Asylum seekers, refugees and persons with undetermined nationality have access to social services and enjoy the basic rights established under Tajik legislation and international law <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p>	<p>World Economic Forum</p> <p>UPR implementation assessment</p> <p>OECD Development Center, Social Institutions and Gender Index http://genderindex.org/country/tajikistan</p> <p>Report from the Government of Tajikistan on implementation of the anti-discrimination policies and measures</p> <p>Nationals Development Plans, Government Reports etc</p> <p>UNHCR annual reports and UPR reports of relevant treaty bodies.</p>	<p>Assumptions: Teachers are ready and committed to implement individualized programmes for CwD / Sufficient resources are allocated for implementation of anti-discrimination programs/ Governance institutions in Tajikistan are implementing anti-discrimination policies/ Societal support to equality policies</p>	<p>Committee on Women and Family Affairs, Committee on Youth, Sports and Tourism Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Education, Agency on Civil Service under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Local province and districts authorities and local self-governments; CSOs of Women’s Rights, People with disabilities, PLWH</p>	<p>UNICEF 3m USD (r/r 1m USD; o/r 2 m USD)</p> <p>UNFPA 0,6m USD</p> <p>UN Women 0,8m USD</p> <p>UNHCR 7.5m USD (c/r 5m USD o/r 2.5 m USD)</p>
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Priority Area: RESILIANCE AND ENVRIONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

National Development Priority/ Goal:

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
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<p>Outcome 6 People in Tajikistan are more resilient to natural and man-made disasters and benefit from improved policy and operational frameworks for environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1. Number of new jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: no jobs <u>Target:</u> 10,000 jobs</p> <p>Indicator 6.2. increase in percent of budgetary allocations directed to environmental protection <u>Baseline:</u> TBD; <u>Target:</u> TBD</p> <p>Indicator 6.3. Political Stability and Absence of Violence <u>Baseline:</u> 2011:-1.0 2012:- 1.17; 2013: -1.14 <u>Target:</u> by 2020 from 0 to -0.50</p> <p>Indicator 6.4. Percentage of land covered by forest, <u>Baseline:</u> 3%; <u>Targets:</u> 3,1</p> <p>Indicator 6.5. The percentage of the national budgetary allocations directed to environmental protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 6.6. Percentage of land under sustainable land management (income generated from improved agricultural production) Baseline: TBD Targets: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 6.7. Institutional framework for disaster risk reduction in Tajikistan <u>Baseline:</u> Insufficient capacities of the institutions for disaster risk reduction in Tajikistan <u>Target:</u> Capacitated and well-coordinated institutional framework for Disaster risk reduction in Tajikistan</p>	<p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan / UNECE</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators – World Bank (-2.5 to 2.5 high)</p> <p>The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</p>	<p>Risks: Short-term interests for use of natural resources prevail over strategic approach/ Political crises undermine commitments to include DRR into policies and strategies/ Delays in establishment of the DRR mechanisms at all levels affect early and adequate responses</p> <p>Assumptions: Budget and human resource commitments by the national and sub-national governments/ Population in Tajikistan willing to embark on training programs and accepts new practices</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of Tajikistan, Ministry of energy and water resources, State Epidemiological and Sanitary Surveillance Service, State Agency on Hydrometeorology of RT; Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of RT Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation Forestry Agency under the Government of RT</p> <p>National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre, National Platform on DRR, Committee for Emergencies and Civil Defence, SCOs working in the sector</p>	<p>FAO 1,5m USD UNDP 34.43m USD (c/r 3,13m USD; o/r 31,3m USD) WFP 30m USD (c/r 0,9m USD; o/r 21.1m USD) UNICEF 2m USD (r/r 1m USD; o/r 1m USD) WHO 1,4m USD UNHCR 1.75m USD c/r 0.75 USD o/r 1 m USD) UNOCHA 0,4m USD</p>
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	<p>Indicator 6.8. Proportion of the at-risk population covered by national and community level mechanisms to prepare for and recover from disaster events¹⁵ <u>Baseline:</u> TBD <u>Target:</u></p> <p>Indicator 6.9. Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index <u>Baseline:</u> to be established in 2015 through a workshop <u>Target:</u> Improved index over baseline Source: consultations with government and international agencies</p> <p>Indicator 6.10. Number of disaster impact alleviation plans and policies (at all levels) <u>Baseline:</u> x plans at hukumat level; x plans at district level; x plans at regional; x plans at national level <u>Target:</u> x plans at hukumat level; x plans at district level; x plans at regional; x plans at national level</p> <p>Indicator 6.11. Number of assets created and rebuilt to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and enhance resilience of the communities <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined by WFP in 2015 <u>Target:</u> An increase from the baseline of 20%</p> <p>Indicator 6.12. proportion of rural communities with increased capacity to manage shocks and risks <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined by WFP in 2015 <u>Target:</u> An increase from the baseline of 20%</p> <p>Indicator 6.13. Number of casualties from natural and man-made disasters per year <u>Baseline:</u> 30 (on average) (Source: CoES) <u>Target:</u> 0</p>	<p>Government of Tajikistan reports; Reports from development partners active in the DRR</p> <p>Programme and project reports; laws, policies or other measures adopted by government and local authorities.</p> <p>Capacity assessment reports (within Disaster Impact</p>		<p>REACT</p>	
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¹⁵ Examples: evacuation procedures, stockpiles, search and rescue, communication protocols and recovery preparedness plans);

	<p>Indicator 6.14. Monetary value of livelihood assets lost due to natural and man-made disasters <u>Baseline:</u> TBB <u>Target:</u> reduced</p> <p>Indicator 6.15. % of rural population in drought-prone areas introducing climate resilient agricultural practices Baseline: 0 Target: 10%</p>	<p>Assessment reporting)</p> <p>COES/ WFP</p>			
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