



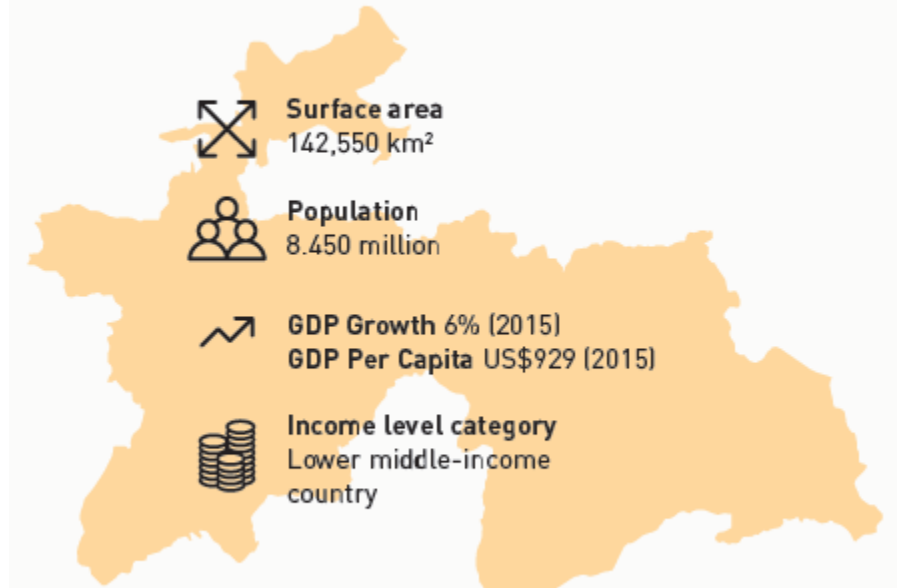
# Tajikistan's perspective on contribution of development assistance of North-East Asian countries for strengthening the country's resilience

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# Tajikistan Context



## Quick Facts



## Inflows (% Gross Domestic Product)

LATEST YEAR AVAILABLE



## Key Development Indices:



National  
Poverty Index  
31% of pop.  
(2015)



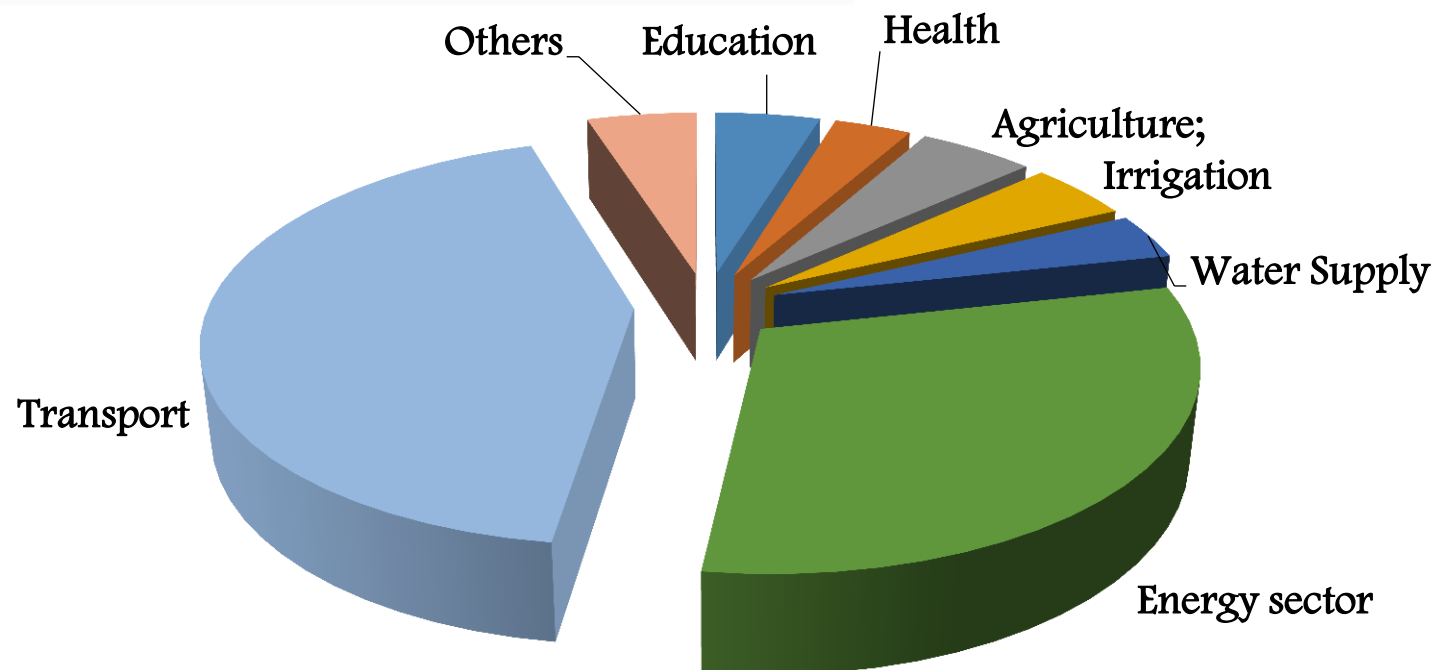
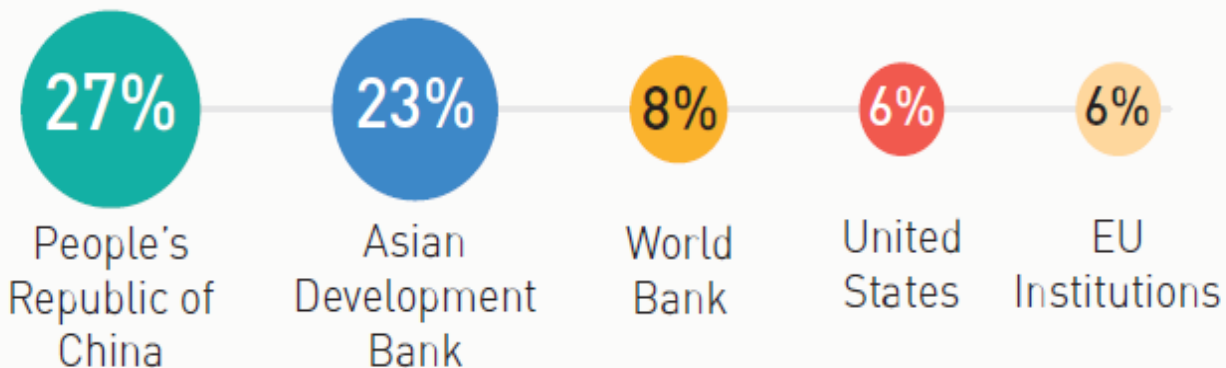
Official  
Development  
Assistance/Capital  
Formation  
24% (2013)

ODA per Capita US\$43 (2014)



## Sources of External financing and allocated funds of PIP projects through sectors (2007–2015)

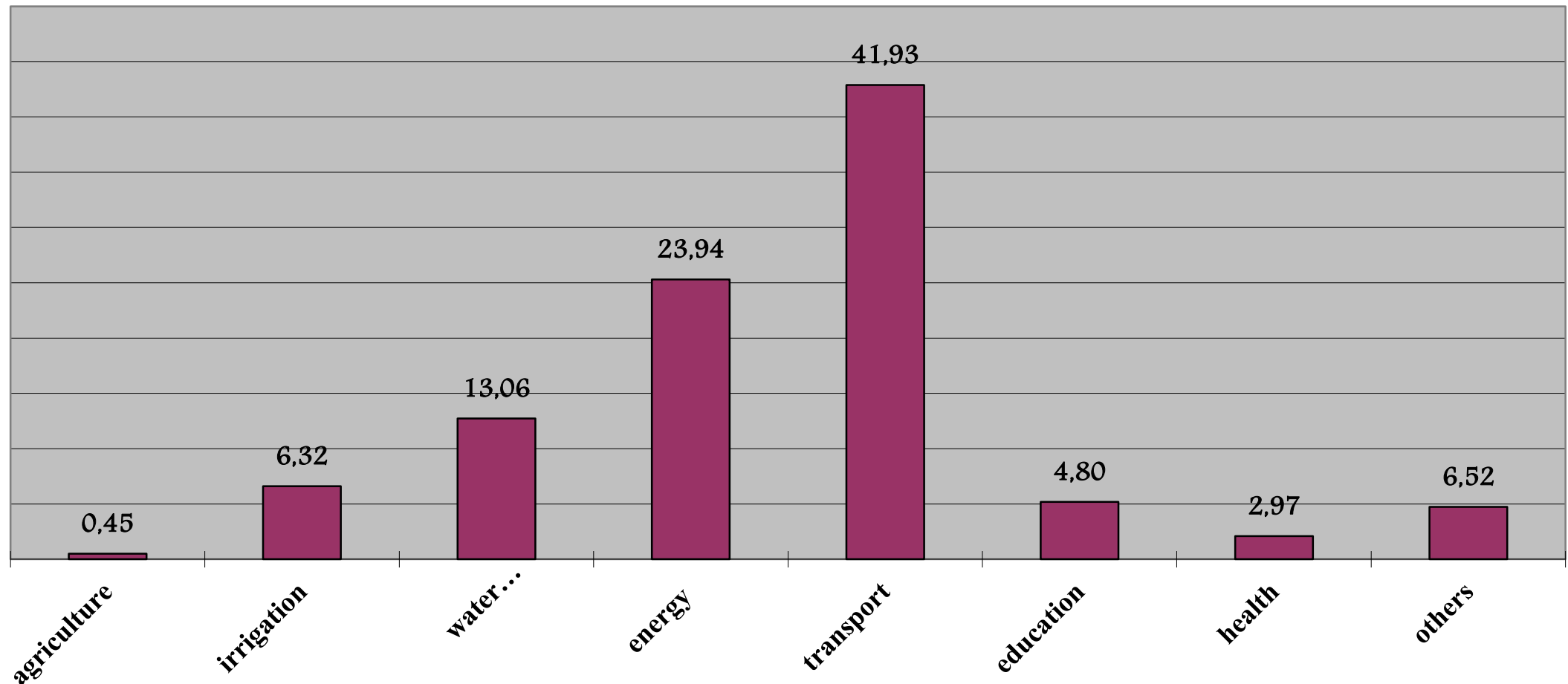
**Major Development Partners of this Round (by Reported Disbursements)**



# ***PIP 2016-2020***

Sector/year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	In total for 2016-2020
Agriculture	0	2 165	1 100	700	650	4 615
Irrigation and water supply in rural areas	12 960	22 480	18 290	6 740	3 950	64 420
Water supply and sewerage	17 910	28 430	34 675	36 000	16 240	133 255
Energy	74 160	60 706	50 450	35 010	23 885	244 211
Transport	97 972	113 059	133 000	37 330	46 370	427 731
Education	10 807	13 224	10 555	3 310	11 100	48 996
Health	330	5 750	8 410	8 265	7 525	30 280
Multisector and other sectors	17 417	13 700	10 150	12 200	13 050	66 517
Totally	231 556	259 514	266 630	139 555	122 770	1 020 025

# Sectoral Structure of PIP for 2016-2020



## ***Sources for PIP 2016-2020 up to September 1, 2017***

**-ADB – USD 741,95 mlns or 27,4%-of projects portfolio;**

**-EBRD – USD 416,3 mlns or 15,4%;**

**-China People Republic – USD 400,42 mlns or 14,8%;**

**-World Bank -USD 329,7 mlns or 12,2%;**

**-IDB –USD 173,0 mlns or 6,4%;**

**-EIB – USD 89,1 mlns or 3,3%;**

**-Japan Government –USD 58,6 mlns or 2,2%;**

**-Saudi Development Fund – USD 45,0 mlns or 1,7%;**

**-DFID – USD 38,5 mlns or 1,44%;**

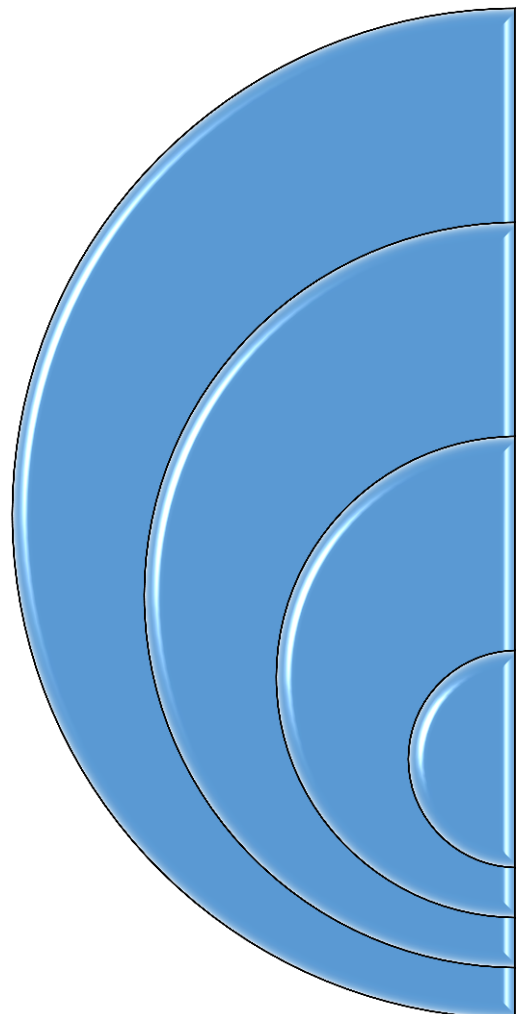
**-International Fund of Agriculture Development – USD 37,0 mln or 1,4%;**

**-other IFO (donor countries) –USD 215,4 mlns or 7,9%;**

**-share of Tajikistan Gov-t – USD 135,5 mlns or 5%;**

**-other sources (share of domestic public enterprises, local government authorities etc) –USD 23,46 mlns or 0,9%.**

# Governance and Management of Development Finance And Cooperation



Implementation of the Busan commitments are guided by key documents such as Development Partners Profiles 2015, Foreign Aid Report 2014, Joint Country Partnership Strategy, Shared Principles of Cooperation between the Government and Development Partners, and others.
Adoption of the Concept on Local Development and the Concept on State Guaranteed Free Legal Aid demonstrated government commitment to enhancing civil service, legal systems and public institutions.
High-level international conference ‘Water for Life 2005-2015’ set the common ground for discussion on water co-operation at national, regional and global levels and contributed to the formulation of water-related SDGs.
Tajikistan launched an Aid Information Management System (AIMS) in 2012 enabling monitoring and promotion of external official development finance projects, which enhances transparency and accountability.

# Global Partnership Monitoring Indicators in Tajikistan with quantitative assessment

Indicator	Measure (%)
<b>Indicator 1a: Extent of use of country results frameworks by development cooperation providers:</b>	67%
- Alignment of targets	76%
- Alignment of results	78%
- Monitoring system	100%
- Joint assessments	
<b>Indicator 5a: Development co-operation is more predictable (annual)</b>	94%
<b>Indicator 5b: Development co-operation is more predictable (medium-term)</b>	85%
<b>Indicator 6: Aid is based on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny</b>	58%
<b>Indicator 7: Mutual accountability strengthened through inclusive reviews</b>	100%
<b>Indicator 9b: Use of developing country PFM and procurement systems</b>	14%



# Partners' Alignment and Use of Country-Led Results Frameworks

The National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2007-2015 includes indicators for measuring development results.

The Medium-Term Living Standards Improving Strategy (LSIS)

The long-term NDS, medium-term PRS, LSIS, public investment, grants and technical assistance programme (PIP) are used during the development of the Medium-Term Programme Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and annual budgets.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade sets development priorities and targets and conducts monitoring and evaluation at the national level. On a sectoral level - relevant ministries and departments.



Alignment in Objectives **67%**



Alignment in Results **76%**



Use of Government Data **78%**



Joint Evaluations **100%**

*Monitoring profile – October 2016*

<http://effectivecooperation.org>

# Use of Country System

	Budget (ideal: 100%)	Financial Reporting (ideal: 100%)	Auditing (ideal: 100%)	Procurement (ideal: 100%)	CPIA* (maximum: 6)	Untying (ideal: 100%)
INDICATOR 9B.	29% ▲	23% ▲	4% ▲	1% ▼		
INDICATORS 9A & 10.					3.50 ►	80% ▼

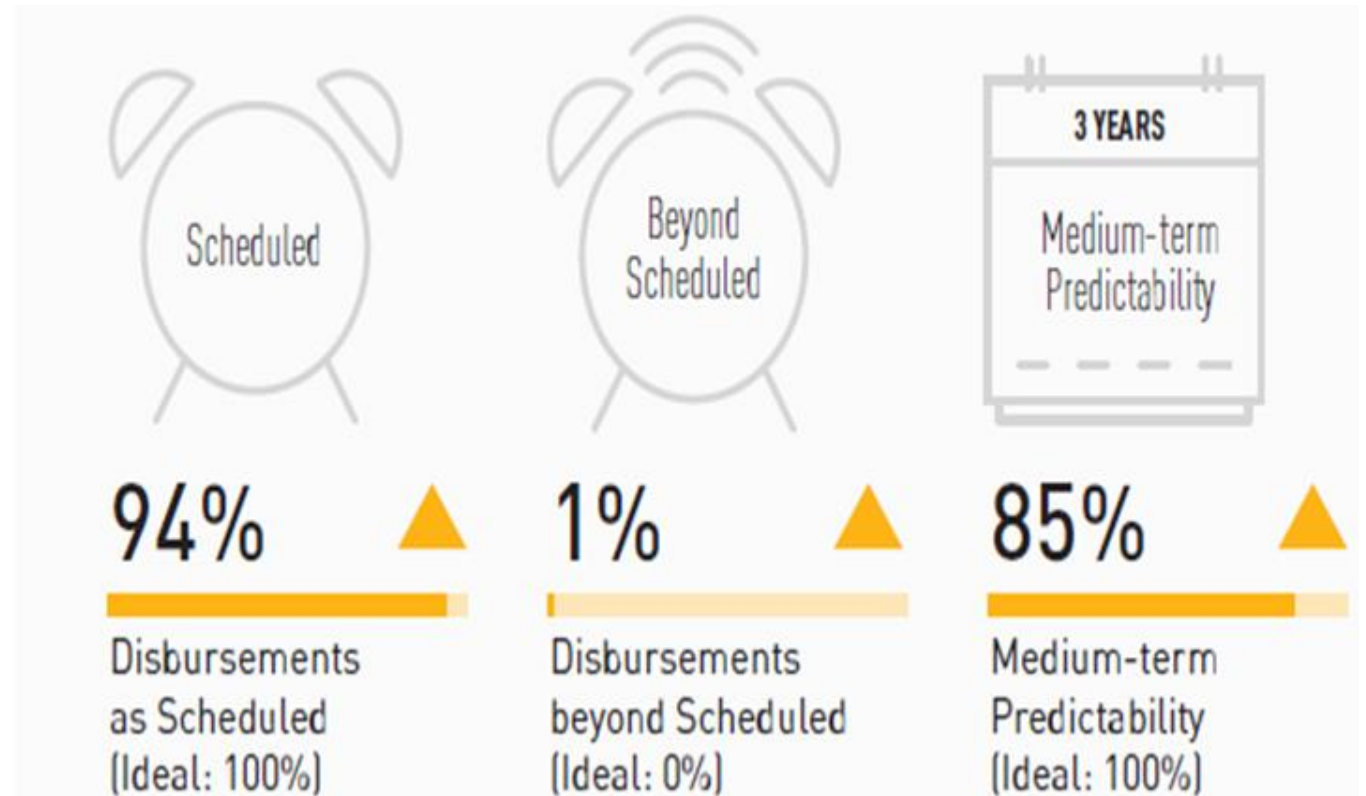
\* Country Policy and Institutional Assessment

# Fostering Inclusive Partnerships for Development


- National and Regional Level Dialogue Platform with Development Partners, CSO and Private Sector:
  - Public Council of Tajikistan
  - Consultative Council under the President on the Improvement of Investment Climate
  - National Development Council under the President
  - Regional Consultative Councils.
- Resources and training opportunities for capacity-building are available for all stakeholders to engage in multi-stakeholder dialogue.
- Mechanisms facilitate consolidated and inclusive participation of CSOs in political dialogue and for coordination on programming among CSOs, and CSO-managed processes address transparency and accountability.
- Development of a free, open and legally competent civil society has been integrated into the agenda for political dialogue between the government and interested partners and one of the main platforms is the Development Coordination Council.
- The private sector uses various approaches for interactions with relevant governmental stakeholders, including, but not limited to, unions, associations and various forums and meetings at national and local levels.

# Transparency and Accountability

- Short-term predictability of development co-operation finance increased from 89% in 2013 to 94% in 2015, while disbursements beyond scheduled increased from 0% to 1%, demonstrating a positive trend.
- Medium-term predictability rose from 61% in the 2013-2014 monitoring round to 85% in the second monitoring round, indicating increased accountability and transparency of development co-operation.
- Tajikistan has an official development finance policy or partnership policy that determines country priorities for development co-operation. These are reflected in the Guidelines on Foreign Aid Mobilization, Management, Coordination and Monitoring in the Republic of Tajikistan; Joint Country Partnership Strategy; and Shared Principles of Co-operation between the Government and International Development Partners.
- Development co-operation partners participate in the development of National Development Strategy and Medium-term Living Standards Improving Strategy before parliament officially adopts the documents.



# Main Characteristics of NSD-2030



Defines long-term directions of socio-economic development of the country;
Considers existing issues of national ecologic and economic trends;
Three development scenarios are considered: <b>(1) inertial, (2) industrial, (3) industrial-innovative.</b>

# Strategic Goals of the NSD-2030



**Ensuring energy security and effective use of electric energy**



**Moving beyond the communication deadlock and turning Tajikistan into the transit country**

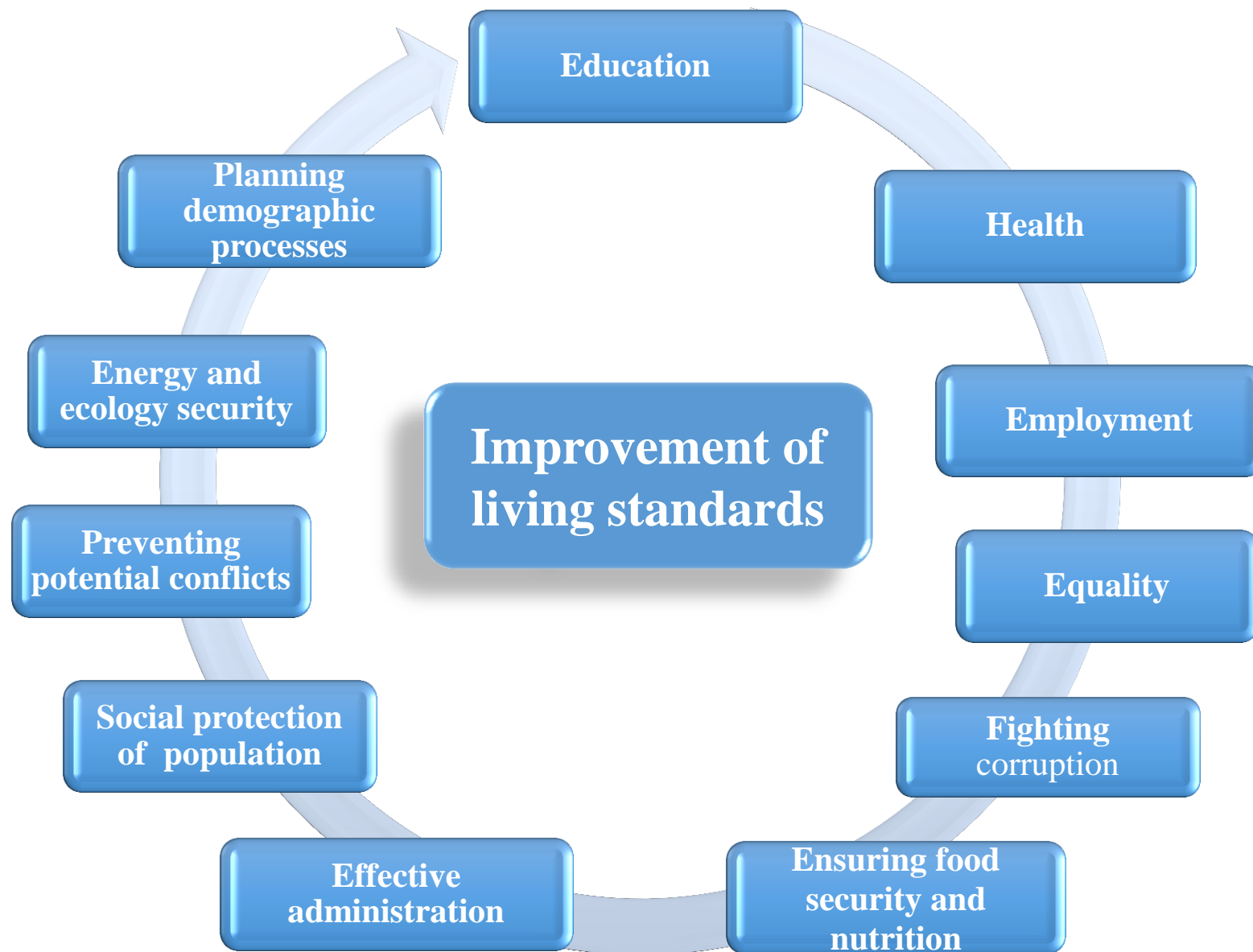


**Ensuring food security and public access to quality nutrition**

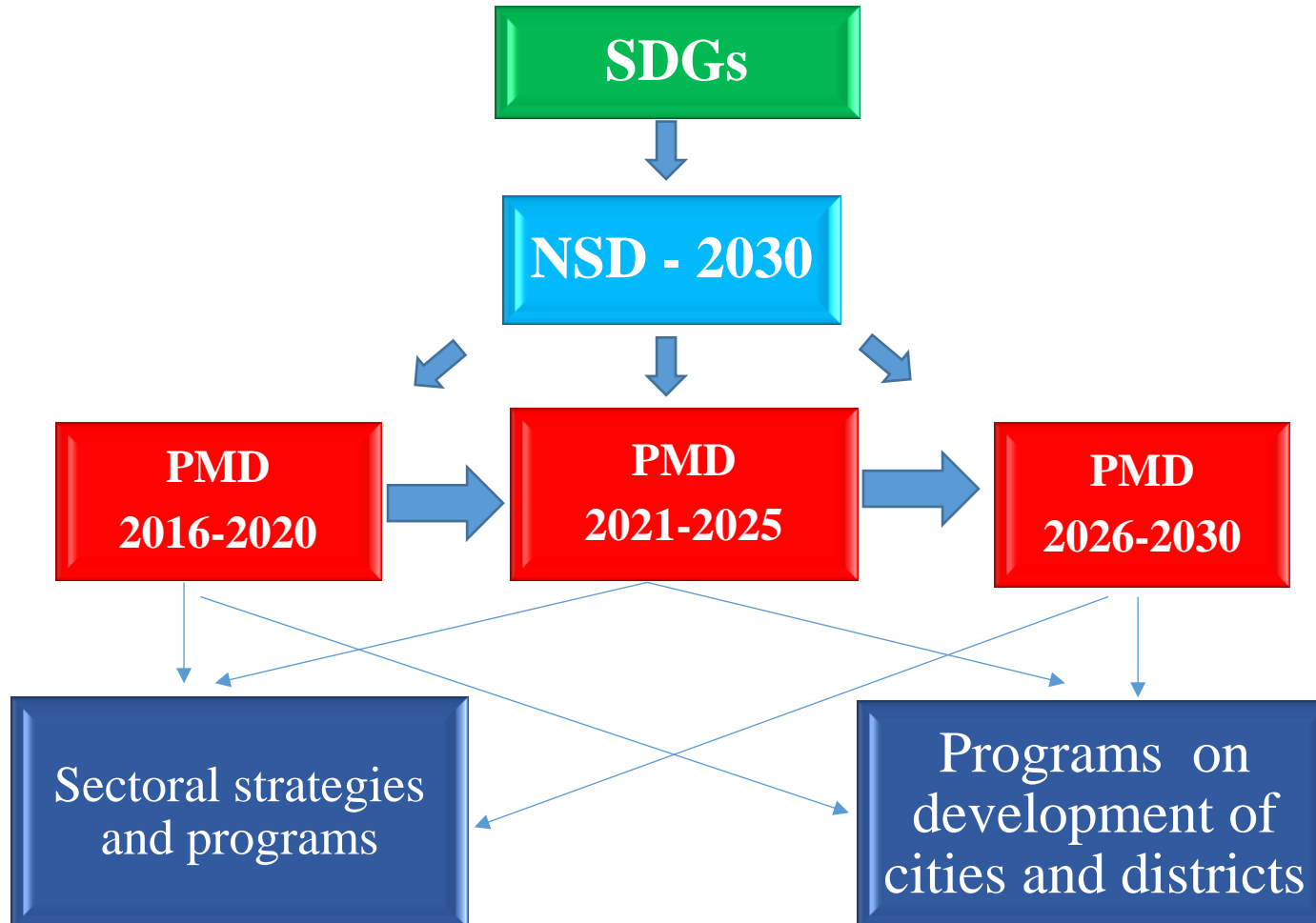


**Expanding the Productive Employment**

# Key priorities of NSD-2030



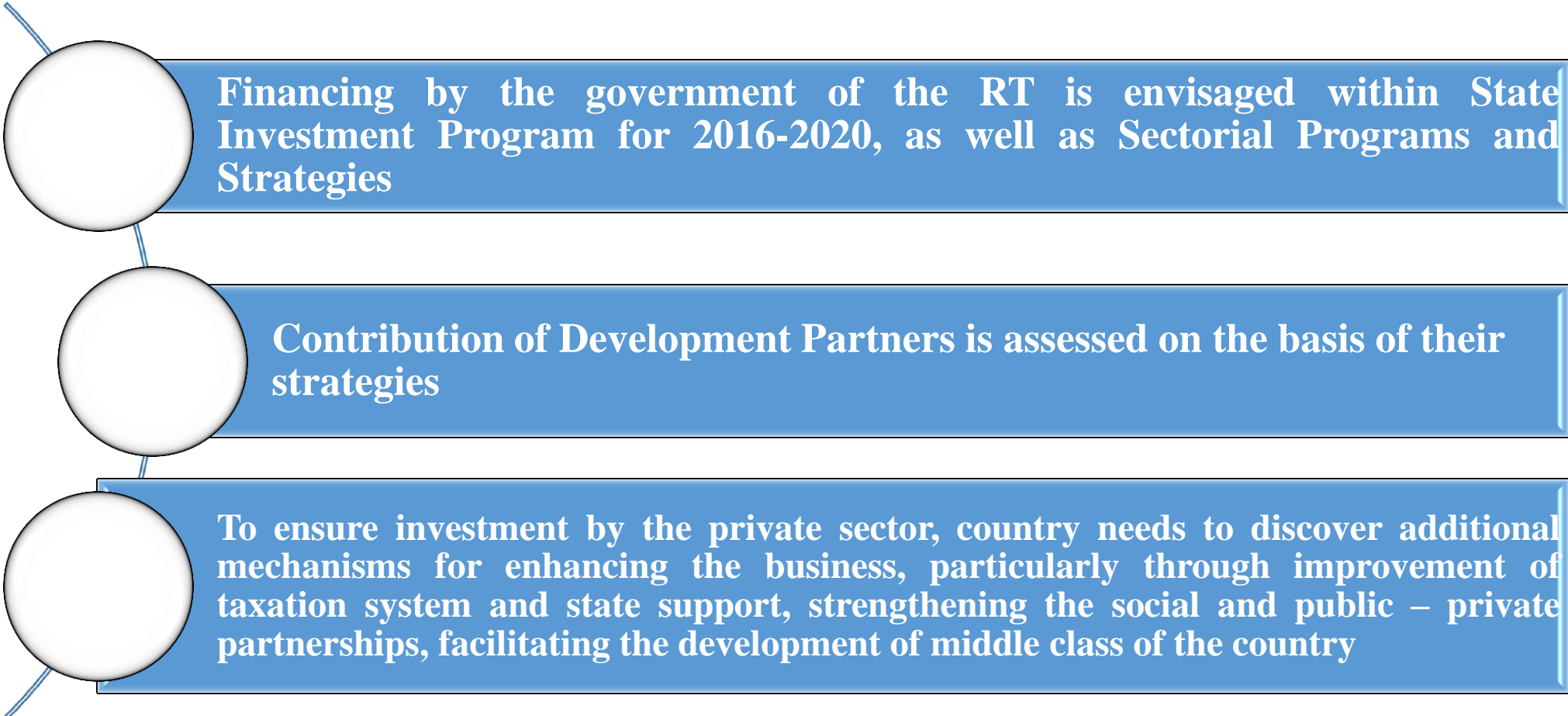
# System of Integration of SDGs in Country Strategic Documents





## Financing of National Strategies/Development Programs and also SDGs

### Conclusions



Financing by the government of the RT is envisaged within State Investment Program for 2016-2020, as well as Sectorial Programs and Strategies

Contribution of Development Partners is assessed on the basis of their strategies

To ensure investment by the private sector, country needs to discover additional mechanisms for enhancing the business, particularly through improvement of taxation system and state support, strengthening the social and public – private partnerships, facilitating the development of middle class of the country

# Key Priorities of Reforms on Business Development



**Improvement of Legal Framework**

**Enforcing Contract System Development**

**Introduction of Corporate Governance**


**Ensuring Property Rights**

**Elimination of Excessive Administrative Barriers**

**Increasing Investment Capacity**

**Reducing Investment Risks**

# Views on the future: practical implementation of the SDGs

- 
- Road map for nationalization, introduction and reporting SDGs
  - Linking structure M&E NSD/PMD with SDGs
  - Reviewing the national provisions on development, implementation and monitoring the urban and district development programs coordinated with NSD/PMD/SDGs
  - Strengthening the participation of civil society and raising its awareness to promote multi – stakeholder dialogue on the agenda for 2030 – SDGs/NSD/PMD

## Key Target Indicators of NSD-2030

Name of indicators	Unit	2015	Industrial and innovative scenario		
			2020	2025	2030
GDP PER CAPITA	TJK	5663	8869	14302	23131
Annual Average Real GDP Growth Rate	%	6,0	7,5	8,9	9,6
Share of Private Investment in GDP	%	5	12	20	25
Share of Industry in GDP	%	12,3	13-13,5	16-16,5	20-21,0
- <i>Mining industry</i>	%	-	11-11,5	10-10,5	8-9
- <i>Manufacturing industry</i>	%	-	73-74	75-76	78-78,5
- <i>Production and distribution of water, gas and energy</i>	%	-	15-15,5	14-14,5	13-13,5
Share of Agriculture in GDP	%	23,3	19,5-20,5	18-18,5	17-18
Share of services in GDP (excepting construction)	%	-	38-38,5	35-35,5	30-30,6
Net indirect taxes in GDP	%	13,4	12,3	12	12
Electricity generation, total	bln KWh	17,1	26,2	37,6	45
Per capita electricity generation	ths KWh	2,02	2,78	3,65	4,06
Growth of industrial output (comparing to 2015)	%	100	200	400	510
Monetization (broad money supply to GDP)	%	22,3	44-46	48-50	52-56
Credits to GDP	%	23,2	39-41	43-46	48-50
Capitalization (securities) to GDP	%	0	8-10	12-14	<sup>20</sup> 16-20

# Social Indicators of NSD - 2030

Name of indicators	Unit	2015	Industrial and Innovative scenario		
			2020	2025	2030
LIFE EXPECTANCY	years	73,5	75,7	77,8	80,0
Middle class share	%	22,4	30	40	50
Creation of new permanent productive jobs	jobs	61 000	annually no less than 100 000		
Percentage of persons with vocational education among the employed population	%	26	>30	>50	>60
- including among women	%	20	>24	>40	>50
Real wages growth (average annual growth)	%	0,6	5		
Ratio of women's wages to men's wages	%	62	65	70	75
Developed (availability) model specifications and standards for services to vulnerable populations	unit	6	10	12	15
Share of social protection and health institutions, which buildings are adapted for persons with disabilities	%	50	100	100	100
Coverage of children from three to six years of preschool education	%	12	30	40	50
Total expenditure on science	% к ВВП	0,15	>0,8	>1,2	<sup>21</sup> >1,5

# Cross-Sectoral Indicators and International Comparisons

Name of indicators	Unit	2015	Industrial and Innovative Scenario		
			2020	2025	2030
Poverty level	%	31	20	18	15
Development of human capital	Ranking	65	<60	<55	<50
Human development index	Index	0,624	0,667	In the group with high level of Human Development	
Human development index	Ranking	69	<60	<55	<50
<i>Gender development index</i>	Group on level of development	3	2		
Share of employment in the informal sector	%	40	37	35	30
<i>Level of food self – sufficiency</i>	%	55	60	65	70
Economic accessibility of food (population expenditure for food from general income)	%	55-56	22-50	47-45	42-40
Doing Business	Ranking	132	<80	<70	<60
Environmental sustainability	Index	31,34	In the group of CA countries leaders		





**Thank you!**