

## Summary

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

The Republic of Tajikistan is a lower middle-income country with an HDI of 0.627 as of 2015. The Russian recession aggravated the weak domestic economy, lowered remittances, reduced international trade turnover and depreciated the national currency against the United States dollar by 24.9% (2015).

However, the country has made significant progress in economic development, with a GDP per capita that improved from US\$730 in 2010 to US\$796 in 2016, changing its income level category from low-income to lower middle-income. After joining the WTO in 2013, the country improved its Doing Business rank 2017 by 8 levels through expanded measures to support and develop the private sector, which contributes 70% of GDP, covers 67% of economically active population and provides 78% of tax payments to the state budget. The country was three times (2010, 2011, 2015) among the ten top reformer countries.

Tajikistan has achieved impressive development results on MDG implementation: the poverty rate dropped from 81% in 1999 to 31% in 2016, malaria was eliminated; infant mortality decreased; and universal secondary education was achieved. However, issues such as maternal mortality, gender inequality and environment need to be addressed at national and local decision-making levels.

The National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2007-2015 is the key document defining national development priorities. Lessons and results from the NDS and the MDG implementation process fed into

the new NDS for 2016-2030, which focuses on sustainable and diversified economic development and strengthening of middle-class society. National laws Nos. 53 and 494 determine country-level development priorities from a judicial perspective. Joint evaluations of development objectives are conducted between the government and partners at National Development Council meetings and the Tajikistan Development Forum chaired by the president. The SDGs established a critical basis for the development of national goals, objectives and results indicators of the new NDS 2030 and the National Medium-Term Development Programme (NMDP) 2016-2020.

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. In 2015, Tajikistan hosted the high-level international conference 'Water for Life 2005-2015', which 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 that publishes online information on all external official development finance projects since 2002. AIMS enables monitoring and promotion of external official development finance projects, which enhances transparency and accountability. AIMS data for 2015 was used for evaluation of indicators 1a, 5a, 5b, 6 and 9b during the second monitoring round.

Table 1. 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%

#### Indicator 1: 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) for 2013-2015 also contains an action matrix and results indicators, where goals, objectives, actions and expected results are presented within the sectoral context. 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 are responsible for setting priorities and monitoring respective sectors.

#### Indicator 6. Development Co-operation is on Budget (Subject to Parliamentary Scrutiny)

Development co-operation finance recorded in the 2015 annual government budget was US\$363 million, which indicates 58% of such finance was disbursed as scheduled. The extent to which budgets cover resources expected at the time of formulation has deteriorated slightly comparing to 61% of official development finance disbursed on budget and US\$368.5 million disbursement reported in the 2013-2014 monitoring round. However, the current percentage of official development finance on budget is higher than the 46% official development finance on budget reported in 2010, demonstrating a positive trend in general.

#### Indicators 9 and 10. Use of Country Systems

Although the overall use of country systems by development co-operation partners is lower than in 2010, there has been a positive trend since the last monitoring round. Use of national budget execution procedures in development cooperation has significantly increased from 8% in the last monitoring round to 29% in the current monitoring round; use of financial reporting procedures has also increased from 8% to 23%; use of national auditing procedures has increased from 0% to 6%; and use of procurement systems has declined from 8% to only 1%. In this regard, the national procurement system needs to be strengthened to encourage its use. The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) has maintained a consistent level of 3.50 since 2010, but there is room for improvement. Untying of official

development finance slightly declined from 81% in 2013 to 80% in 2014, but overall it demonstrates an increased country ownership in terms of untying official development finance.

#### Indicators 2 and 3. Fostering Inclusive Partnerships for Development

National-level multilateral consultations such as the Public Council of Tajikistan, the Consultative Council under the president on the improvement of investment climate, and the National Development Council under the president all engage development partners, CSOs and private sector to discuss planning, implementation and monitoring of the national development policy. At the local level, regional consultative councils are established to involve private sector and non-governmental representatives.

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. CSOs also contributed to developing gender statistics and identification of gender issues across sectors, including gender-specific perspectives in the planning process of country strategies. 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. The government has various initiatives and institutional arrangements that cooperate with the private sector, build capacity and address issues related to entrepreneurship activities and mobilization of private investments.

#### Indicator 8. Gender Empowerment

The country has an official government statement, central government leadership and oversight of a system for tracking allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender equality-focused budget information has been made publically available. Gender-specific indicators and data are disaggregated by sex to inform budget allocation decisions and are integrated into budget planning.

#### Indicator 5 and 7. Development Co-operation is More Predictable,

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.

#### Indicator 9b: Use of developing country Public Financial Management (PFM) and procurement systems

The indicator measures the proportion of development cooperation disbursements for the government sector using the developing country's PFM and procurement systems.

Data for indicator 9b is collected from implementing agencies of state investment projects (PMUs, PIUs, etc.). For this purpose, an additional section was developed in the AIMS standard agreement

form.. Data collection was accompanied by carrying out corresponding workshops-trainings and an active consultation process between the Support Group and PMUs.

During the consultations the methodology was explained, together with the requirements for information to be provided by PMUs on the use of public finance management procedures, national audit procedures and procurement systems. Upon completion of data collection from PMUs, the information was incorporated into the Country spreadsheet.

The value of indicator 9b by monitoring results was 14 per cent (see Table 1), suggesting that only 14% of total aid to the government sector allocated for Tajikistan in 2015 was implemented using only PFM and financial reporting.

The next steps to support the enhanced use of PFM systems include 'Shared principles of cooperation', aiming to ensure that development partners provide support to the government in improving fiduciary systems, thereby increasing aid inflows through the state budget.

Monitoring indicators with quality parameters:

Indicator 1: Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries' priorities;

Indicator 2: Civil society operates within an environment which maximises its engagement in and contribution to development;

Indicator 3: Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development;

### **National priorities going forward**

In early 2016 Tajikistan adopted National Development Strategy until 2030 and the Medium-Term Development Programme for 2016-2020 aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The implementation of these new strategic documents for Tajikistan suggests the use of experience from the previous phase of co-operation with the wide involvement of all stakeholders, including development partners, the private sector and civil society. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan intends to develop and actively use the national Aid Information Management System to improve its attraction, coordination and monitoring mechanisms, to better align attracted external resources to national priorities and the budget, and to increase the predictability of development partners' assistance. Due attention will be paid to the further development of national systems in the area of fiduciary issues. The Government of Tajikistan is committed to the further development of inclusive partnerships with development partners in order to promote the implementation of the Busan partnership principles, the agenda of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. For this, it is expected that the platform of the Global Partnership will be further involved and effectively used.

Public Investment, Grants and Technical Assistance Program (PIP) projects portfolio as per September 1, 2017

PIP projects portfolio as per September 1, 2017 consists of 65 projects, including 24 grant projects, 13 credit project and 28 grant and credit projects amounted totally TJK 23,8 bln or USD 2,7 bln.

**There are USD 1,32 bln or 48,7% 000 credit, USD 1,23 bln or 45,4% of grants, USD 135,5 mln or 5% of Tajikistan Government's share and other sources in structure of the current portfolio of projects**

Up today USD 1,39 bln have been allocated within implementation of current projects that account 51,4% of gross amount.

Funds allocation within current projects implementation during 8 months of 2017 (January-August) amount USD 191 mln that is 87% of reporting period financial plan, including:

- energy sector within 9 projects – USD 75,87 mlns or 104% of the reporting period plan;
- transport sector within 15 projects – USD 51,5 mlns or 67%;
- education within 8 projects -USD 17,9 mlns or 130%;

- irrigation within 4 projects -USD 12,9 mlns or 112%;
- housing and utilities within 14 projects -USD 1,4 mlns or 67%;
- ecology/emergency within 4 projects -USD 7,36 mlns or 93%;
- finance, including microfinancing parts of projects within 5 projects -USD 5,8 mlns or 101%;
- health and social protection within 3 projects -USD 4,1 mlns or 84%;
- agriculture within 3 projects –USD 2,8 mlns or 68%;
- other sectors (tax, customs, private sector and statistics) within 4 projects – USD 1,31 mlns or 33%.

The structure of allocated gross funds within current projects in the reporting period of 2017 is following:

- USD 94,96 mlns or 49,7% of allocated funds are credits;
- USD 84,96 mlns or 44,5% are grant funds;
- USD 8,23 mlns or 4,3% are the share of Tajikistan government;
- USD 8 mlns or 1,5% are from other sources.

*The sources for state investment projects' portfolio:*

- 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%.

PIP for 2016-2020 includes 144 projects on a total amount of 17,3 blns., including 23 operating projects accounting USD 1.22 blns and 121 new projects accounting USD 16,1 blns. Financing for 5 years (2016 – 2020) is defined in amount of USD 1020 mlns.

Table 3 «PIP 2016-2020» shows investment through sectors and years which are under implementation (provided with financing) and new projects (some of them have certain source of financing).

In the list of new projects there are also such projects that are officially adopted, but considered as one of high priorities.

Table №3

### Distribution of investment funds by sectors

(southands of USD)

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
<b>Totally</b>	<b>231 556</b>	<b>259 514</b>	<b>266 630</b>	<b>139 555</b>	<b>122 770</b>	<b>1 020 025</b>

As a table shows infrastructure sectors, in particular energy and transport (aggregate value of which is USD 671,9 mlns or 65,8 % from total value) are constitute the bulk of projects for three years period. As well-developed infrastructure facilitates increasing the performance and economic growth of all sectors, ensures the access to markets, encourages competition and activation of the private sector.

It is realized in Strategy of improvement of peoples' wellbeing in Tajikistan that infrastructure ensures the access of poor people to water, electricity and transport.

Projects on social sectors including health, education, water supply and sewerage constitute 20,8% from the total amount and agriculture, irrigation, rural area water supply projects constitute 7% from the total

Figure №1: Sectoral structure of PIP for 2016-2020

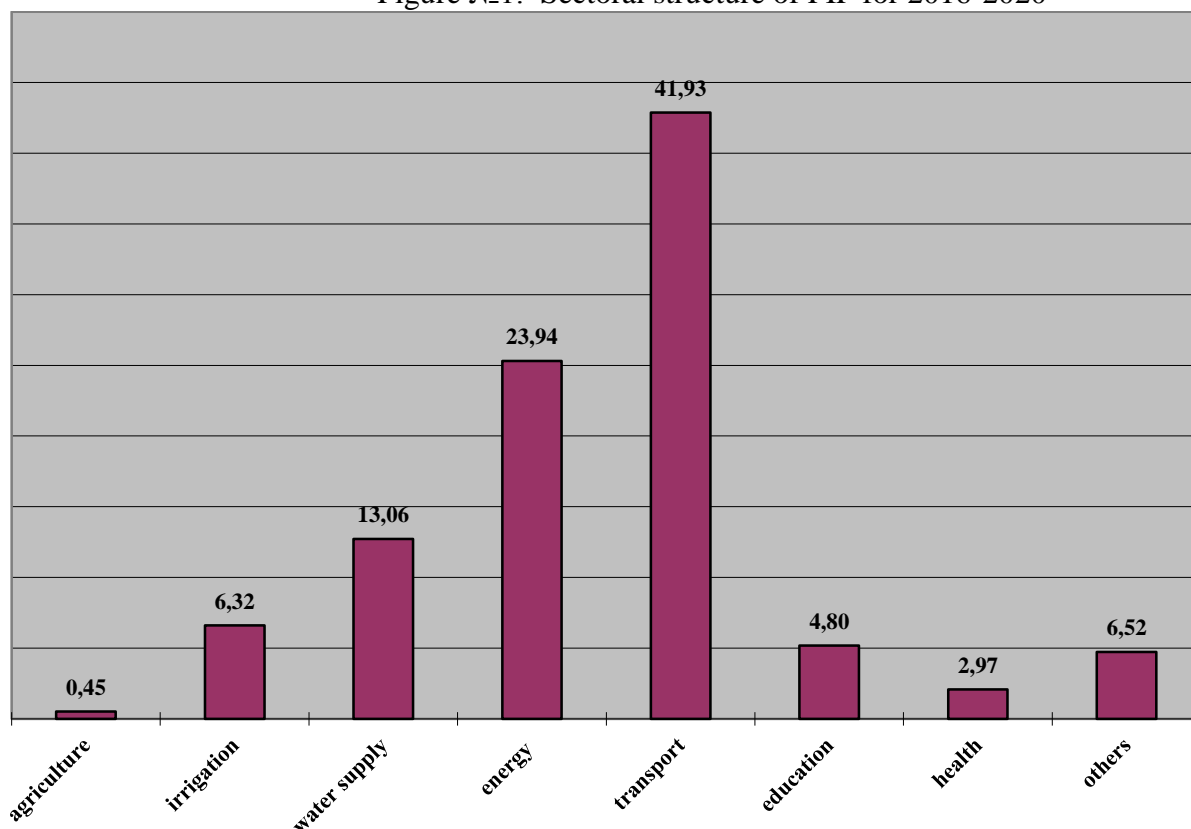


Table 4 «Funding sources» shows actual and potential sources of financing for PSI 2016-2020. External financing includes approved sources and sources under consideration as well as projects requiring funding.

Table №4

**Funding sources for PIP 2016 – 2020**

(Southands of USD)

Sources	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	In total for 2016-2020
<b>External financing (including)</b>	<b>223 561,00</b>	<b>250 490,00</b>	<b>256 820,00</b>	<b>134 435,00</b>	<b>120 965,00</b>	<b>986 271,00</b>
<i>Loans</i>	<i>202 164,00</i>	<i>232 370,00</i>	<i>233 750,00</i>	<i>120 995,00</i>	<i>109 515,00</i>	<i>898 794,00</i>
<i>Grants</i>	<i>21 397,00</i>	<i>18 120,00</i>	<i>23 070,00</i>	<i>13 440,00</i>	<i>11 450,00</i>	<i>87 477,00</i>
<b>Internal financing (including)</b>	<b>7 995,00</b>	<b>9 024,00</b>	<b>9 810,00</b>	<b>5 120,00</b>	<b>1 805,00</b>	<b>33 754,00</b>
<i>State budget</i>	<i>7 145,00</i>	<i>6 494,00</i>	<i>3 550,00</i>	<i>1 220,00</i>	<i>1 330,00</i>	<i>19 739,00</i>
<i>Other sources</i>	<i>850,00</i>	<i>2 530,00</i>	<i>6 260,00</i>	<i>3 900,00</i>	<i>475,00</i>	<i>14 015,00</i>
<b>Totally</b>	<b>231 556,00</b>	<b>259 514,00</b>	<b>266 630,00</b>	<b>139 555,00</b>	<b>122 770,00</b>	<b>1 020 025,00</b>

## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES

### **Asian Development Bank**

ADB has partnered with Tajikistan since 1998. As of end-2015, ADB has cumulatively approved over \$1.4 billion in concessional loans, grants, and technical assistance to the country. ADB's operations benefit the population by reducing isolation, increasing communication, broadening access to electricity, improving social services, and creating more income-generating opportunities. Tajikistan has been solely an Asian Development Fund (ADF) receiver because of its poverty level, risk to debt sustainability, and relatively low socioeconomic indicators. During 2008-2014, the country received 100% of its ADF allocation in grants, but has moved to 50% grant - 50% loan ratio from 2015.

ADB's current partnership strategy with Tajikistan focuses on improved connectivity, energy security, and private sector development.

### **Future Programming Direction**

An ADB new partnership strategy for Tajikistan for 2016–2020 is being finalized. The new strategy plans to help the government achieve sustained and inclusive economic growth, which will be less susceptible to external shocks and create higher-paying jobs. This is expected to be done through continuing to invest in infrastructure rehabilitation, coupled with supporting reforms to improve the investment climate.

ADB also plans to support improving food security, water management, and climate-change adaptation. The 2016 ADB proposed assistance program for Tajikistan is currently set at a total of \$90 million. Out of this, \$65 million is planned to rehabilitate the Dushanbe-Kurgonteppa road. ADB is also preparing \$25 million project to improve water resource management and strengthen climate resilience in the Chubek irrigation area, which will help lift farm incomes.

### **Government of Russian Federation**

Diplomatic relations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan were established in April 8, 1992. Treaty of friendship, and mutual aid was signed (25 May 1993). More than 100 interstate, intergovernmental and interagency agreements regulating collaboration in political, economical, military, humanitarian and other spheres were signed.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Since 2006, the Republic of Tajikistan annually receives humanitarian aid from Russian donor contributions to the funds of the specialized international organizations. Based on their friendly and strategic nature of the Russian - Tajik relationships. Russia, together with international institutions intends to assist Tajikistan in achieving its goals in various spheres. It should be noted that the humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan is regular, despite the fact that the amount of Russian humanitarian aid to Tajikistan annually varies - this is due to the fact that it enters both through the Russian authorities directly, as well as in the form of Russia contributions to the international organizations funds. Thus according to the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan the share of Russian humanitarian aid of the total aid is among the three leaders as of the results of 11 months of 2014, and for four months in 2015 has taken a leading position.

Through a number of international organizations such as WHO, UNESCO, WFP, UNICEF and others., the Russian Government implemented such projects as:

- «National Testing Center of the Republic of Tajikistan"
- «Development of school feeding system" • « Immunization against diphtheria for population of Tajikistan"
- «Eastern Europe and Central Asia Technical assistance program in the field of prevention, control and surveillance of HIV / AIDS and other infectious diseases"



- «Malnutrition of mothers and children: a call for urgent action"
- «Improved quality of pediatric care at the first-level referral hospitals"
- «Strengthening Tajikistan Health System for an effective response to the AIDS epidemic and, in particular, the improvement of HIV infection control, viral hepatitis among women and children"
- «Improving the nutritional status of women and children 2013-2016 - UNICEF"
- «Purchase of the prefabricated-dismountable houses in Russian Federation "
- «Modernization and improving the competitiveness amongst Tajikistan' enterprises, involved in the carpet weaving, embroidery and textiles sectors".
- «Improving the welfare of 1 million rural population in 9 districts of the Republic of Tajikistan"

### **Future Programming Direction**

Support from the Russian Federation is not limited to only financial assistance. The Russian side also attaches great importance to conducting trainings and seminars with the participation of leading Russian experts, which in turn makes it possible to provide a platform to exchange of views, transfer of experiences, searching common solutions to the challenges the international community is facing. In the modern conditions of society development the humanitarian cooperation is of crucial social importance and is one of the key elements in the social sphere.

The Russian Federation will continue in the future its efforts to assist in the preservation of citizens' lives and improvement of their health by using the potential of international organizations.

Currently the International Development Assistance concept is developed, and within its framework it is envisaged to put on a systemic basis the whole process of provision of assistance from Russia to international partners to focus on the implementation of donor projects in those countries with whom we have friendly and allied relationships, which certainly applies to Tajikistan.

### **Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)**

Aiming to provide emergency assistance, assistance to people with disabilities, mine action, among other operations.

It was established in 1979 as an organization with no political, ideological, or religious affiliation. AAR Japan currently has offices in 15 countries.

#### **Past and Current Programmes**

- 1) Construction of the Hospital for the population in Nurabad district and donation of several required medical equipment, in 2003. (Status: completed);
- 2) AAR Japan Beekeeping Development Project for persons with disabilities in Rasht and Tawildara districts, in 2006-2007. (Status: completed);
- 3) AAR Japan Central District Hospital Project of Rasht district for donation of several required medical equipment, in 2007-2008. (Status: completed);
- 4) AAR Japan – AEON Sewing Courses Project (a) teaching persons with disabilities the sewing skills and (b) donation of sewing machines, wheelchairs, cattle, massage apparatus for persons with disabilities from Dushanbe, Rudaki, Tojikobod, Tursunzoda, Hisor, Shahrinav, Dangara, Khuroson, Shuroobod districts, in 2010. (Status: completed);
- 5) AAR Japan – National Research Institution Project for donation of medical equipment and Occupational therapy goods, construction of the roof, repairing of sports-hall, and provision of Occupational Therapy training/seminars. (Status: completed);
- 6) AAR Japan – AEON-HAKUHOKAI- FELISSIMO Sewing Courses Project (a) teaching persons with disabilities the sewing skills and (b) donation of sewing machines to institutions working with persons with disabilities, in 2010. (Status: completed);
- 7) AAR Japan Project for the reconstruction of multifunctional barrier free compartment for the “National Union of Persons with Disabilities of the Republic of Tajikistan” and the “Society of Persons with Disabilities of Dushanbe City”, in 2011. (Status: completed);

- 8) AAR Japan Project – Donation of sewing machines to in National Boarding School for Disabled Children of Hissar District, in 2011 (Status: completed);
- 9) AAR Japan – FELISSIMO – JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOUNDATION Project - Sewing courses for persons with disabilities, in 2012 (Status: completed);
- 10) AAR Japan –JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOUNDATION Project- Cooking courses for persons with disabilities, in 2012 (Status: completed);
- 11) AAR Japan Project for the reconstruction of the roof and greenhouse in National Boarding School for Disabled Children of Hissar District, in 2012 (Status: completed);
- 12) AAR Japan Project for the reconstruction and capacity development of the wheelchair production facility in Vakhsh district and further distribution of wheelchairs for persons with disabilities (Status: completed);
- 13) Project for the Capacity Development of the National Rehabilitation Center for Children with Disabilities in Vahdat District. (for 2012-2013);
- 14) Project for capacity development of the wheelchair production facility in Vakhsh district and further distribution of wheelchairs for persons with disabilities (for 2012-2013);
- 15) Project for development of inclusive education in Dushanbe for 2014-2015-2016.

### **Government of Japan**

Main Projects under Japan General and Cultural Grant Aid: (100 million yen)

- 2007 The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Mir Saiid Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region 0.49
- 2007 The Project for Rehabilitation of Kurgan Tyube-Dusti Road 0.63
- 2007 The Project for the Improvement of Dusty-Nizhniy Pyandzh Road 7.37
- 2009 Food Aid (through WFP) 4.50
- 2009 Food Aid (through WFP) 3.00
- 2010 The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System 4.50
- 2010 The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship 1.19
- 2010 Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers 1.90

**Future Programming Direction:** education, health care, agricultural, infrastructure, social/gender and water supply

The economic department of the Embassy of Japan provides grant assistance within the framework of “Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects (GGP)” to local governments, educational/medical institutions and Local/International NGOs in Tajikistan.

Since 1996, GGP has supported 341 projects in the spheres of education (29,8%), health care (23,9%), agriculture (16,1%), infrastructure (9,1%), social/gender (7,9%), water supply (4,4%), demining activities (6,6%) and disaster relief (0,4%) and other (1,7%).

The total amount of these GGP funded projects, as of 2014, is US\$ 27, 587, 072. The Government of Japan continues to support implementation of 17 to 19 development projects on an annual basis through GGP unit at the Embassy of Japan.

### **Government of China**

In the past years China offered following aid:

- 2004-2006 gratuitous aid of the total 180 million Yuan for construction of the tunnel Shar-Shar and staff training
- 2007 gratuitous aid of the total 79 million Yuan for construction of the tunnel Shar-Shar and provision with buses, Mobile inspection and observation complex, radiotechnics etc.
- In 2008. Grant aid in the amount of 105 million of Chinese Yuan for the construction of the Shar-Shar tunnel, and humanitarian cargoes –buses, vehicles, dump trucks, TV and FM transmitters, personal computers and teaching tools for the Tajik State Medical University.

In 2009. Grant aid in the amount of 65 million of Chinese Yuan for the construction of the Shar-Shar tunnel, and humanitarian cargoes –construction materials and diesel generators for disaster response activities in the areas affected by torrential rains, mudflows, etc.

The ongoing project: at the turn of 2009 the government of the Chinese People's Republic and the government of the Republic of Tajikistan signed a techno-economic agreement on the provision of grant aid in the amount of 60 million Chinese Yuan for feasibility study of a project on the construction of a school in Dangara district, Khatlon province, and other projects discussed and concerted by the parties.

### **Future Programming Direction**

In the future, the People's Republic of China intends to continue providing aid in different areas in order to encourage social and economic development of the Republic of Tajikistan.

### **JICA**

JICA began its technical cooperation with Tajikistan in 1993 by offering 21 seats for officials in Tajikistan to study in Japan. Total number of participants in training Tajik officials in Japan covers around 1896 people from early 1993 until April 2014. At the start of the cooperation, the main focus was made at consolidating peace. Training Tajik officials in Japan was a big part of the technical cooperation and only in 2003 the projects based on grant aid were introduced, and in 2006 JICA Office was opened in Dushanbe.

JICA funds and implements the following programs in the Republic of Tajikistan: a program for the protection of mother and child health, water supply program, the program on poverty reduction through rural development, program to improve the roads, aviation and energy infrastructure, border management program and capacity building program. The aggregate amount of grant aid provision to Tajikistan constitutes 213.67 million USD\* as of 2014 and the total amount of the provision of technical assistance constitutes 54.02 million USD as of 2014. (\* including grant aid amount directly given by Japanese Government).

In Tajikistan, JICA attaches high priority to Khatlon region, because it is the poorest and the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) level region in Tajikistan, and located next to Afghanistan.

### **Past Projects**

Project for improving Maternal and Child Health Care System in Khatlon Region;

The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment and Water Supply and Drainage Facilities for Maternal and Child Health Care Institutions;

Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Mir Said Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region (Phase I & II);

Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers (2 KR) (1 and 2);

Food Aid Program for the Underprivileged Groups in the Republic of Tajikistan via WFP;

Project for the Improvement of Dusty-Nizhniy Pyanzh Road (Phases I & II);

Kurgan-tyube - Dusty Road Rehabilitation Project (Phase I & II);

Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations;

Project for Equipment Provision for Infectious Disease Control (EPI) (Phase I & II);

Project for Provision of Essential Drugs (Medicines on Federated Directing of Child Diseases) (Phase I & II);

Training of Operation and Management Skills on Water Supply System in Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region;

Study for Sustainable Medical Herb Cultivation;

Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative (TAPRI);

Rural Development Project in Tajik-Afghan Border Area of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast;

The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Road Maintenance in Khatlon Region and Districts of Republican Subordination;

Preparatory Survey on BOP Business on Licorice Cultivation.

### **Ongoing Projects:**

The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Road Maintenance in Sughd Region and the Eastern Part of Khatlon Region;

The Project for Improvement of Road Maintenance;

Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity generation System (Grant Aid for Environment Program);

The Project for Human Resources Development Scholarship (7 persons for Master of Arts courses each year);

Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Invite almost 80 Tajik officials per year to Japan (Group, Regional, and Country-focused Training Program, as well as Training Program for Young Leaders.);

Short-term Senior Volunteer (Japanese Language Teachers) to Universities;

Project for Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply Systems in Pyanj District of Khatlon Region;

The Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Areas (LITACA);

The Project for Improvement of Locust Management in the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan;

The Project for Improvement of Dushanbe International Airport;

The Project for Capacity Development in Air Traffic Services;

Project for Promoting Cross-border Cooperation through Effective Management of Tajikistan's Border with Afghanistan.

### **Future Programming Direction**

1. Rural Development in Khatlon Region;
2. Improvement of Drinking Water Supply in Khatlon Region;
3. Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Care in Khatlon Region;
4. Job Creation through Rural Development;
5. Improvement of Transportation Infrastructure in Khatlon and Sughd Regions;
6. Improvement of Electricity Infrastructure;
7. Improvement of Aviation Sector in Tajikistan;
8. Capacity Building of Officials.