



Implementation of the SDG Agenda until 2030 in the Republic of Tajikistan

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Progress in the implementation of the SDGs in Tajikistan



Tajikistan approved the “Sustainable Development Agenda” until 2030 at the United Nations Summit in September 2015. The new agenda implies the country's transition from the MDGs to the SDGs, based on a inclusive and comprehensive approach to sustainable development in Tajikistan.

Sustainable development objectives require that policies be developed and implemented in an integrated way, combining social, economic and environmental sectors to achieve goals - minimizing the negative impact of trade-offs.

Progress in the implementation of the SDGs in Tajikistan



- In 2016, Tajikistan developed and adopted for implementation the National Development Strategy for the period up to 2030 (NDS-2030), which defines the main directions for achieving the SDGs in Tajikistan.
- NDS-2030 sets the highest goal of the country's long-term development in raising the standard of living and welfare of the population based on the implementation of the “4 + 1 Concept” in the structure of its strategic goals and priorities. This concept implies the achievement of four national strategic development goals of the country for the next 15 years: (1) ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity; (2) breaking the communication deadlock and turning the country into a transit country; (3) ensuring food security and public access to quality nutrition; and (4) expanding productive employment. In addition, the question of further enhanced human capital development is put in the NDS-2030 as an integrated, intersectoral priority, which addresses issues of education, health care and social protection.

Progress in the implementation of the SDGs in Tajikistan



- In 2017, Tajikistan initiated the preparation of a Voluntary National Review (VNR) followed by a presentation at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). The main objective of the Review was to analyze the process of the SDGs implementation at the country level and the integration of the 2030-Agenda into the national development policy through broad participation of all counterparts.
- The review was based on thematic Goals and Objectives of Sustainable Development; MDG outcomes; Development priorities identified in the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020; International initiatives of Tajikistan in the field of water resources management; planned activities for the National Year of the Youth, which was announced in Tajikistan in 2017. The following years in 2018, the announcement of the year of development of tourism and folk crafts. Also, 2019-2021, the Decree of the President of the country is celebrated with the year of development, the village, tourism and folk crafts.

Progress in the implementation of the SDGs in Tajikistan



- Sustainable development cannot be achieved without ensuring a decent life and respect for the rights of all citizens of the country without exception, expanding their opportunities, ensuring reproductive health and rights, decent work and promoting economic growth. In the Review, it was noted that increasing investment in youth health and education and providing more opportunities for women would reveal the underused potential of the working age population and contribute to the development of human capital in the country.
- The review reviewed the main achievements of Tajikistan, existing problems and challenges in the implementation of the SDGs, a vision for the future and analysis-based conclusions.

Progress in the implementation of the SDGs in Tajikistan



- At the same time, it is very important to note that today, along with monitoring the implementation of the strategic goals of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020, as well as the nationalization of the SDGs, the tasks of implementing the SDGs in sectoral policies, localizing the SDGs at the regional level, the further development of national implementation mechanisms for the SDGs, as well as the identification of difficulties and problems that stand in the way of achieving them.
- An important feature of the National Report preparation is the idea that the strategic goals of the NDS-2030 and the majority of the SDGs are interconnected and complementary to each other, their cumulative decision contributes to the achievement of a number of other goals.

The goal and objectives of the National Report



- After the adoption of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020 in Tajikistan, the Government started an extensive study of the interconnection between the strategic documents and the SDGs.
- A Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) of alignment between the SDGs and national strategic documents and institutional policies revealed that 64% of goals, objectives and priorities of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP 2020 have overlapped with the SDGs, in particular, in definitions of the strategic goals.
- The data obtained through the RIA contributed to the identification of the main accelerators for the sustainable development in the context of the implementation of the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020.

The goal and objectives of the National Report



- The VNR report was presented at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum 2017 in New York and received positive feedback from the attendees.
- After the successful presentation of the VNR, the Government of Tajikistan decided to prepare a more comprehensive report providing an in-depth analysis of the existing situation, problems, obstacles and future action steps in regard to the strategic priorities of the country, as a mechanism of the SDG implementation.
- At the same time, the UN developed general methodological recommendations for the country reporting on the SDGs, which shaped the methodology of the National Report and complemented the country-specific analytical approach applied earlier in preparation of other similar documents.

The goal and objectives of the National Report



The main objectives of the report were:

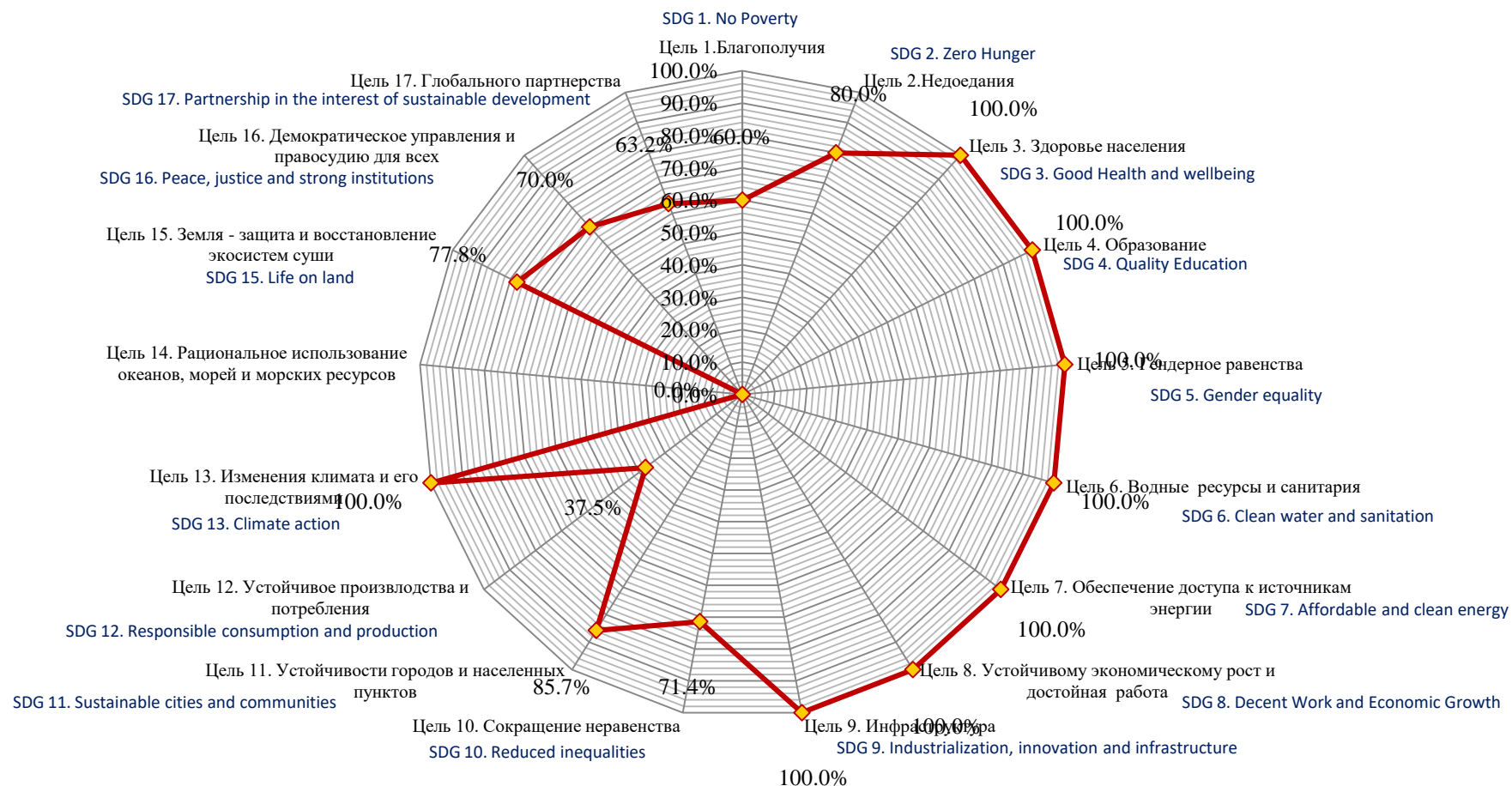
- to analyze the progress in achievement of the strategic goals stipulated in the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020, institutional and regional policies and their relation to the SDGs;
- to reveal the key barriers in achieving the NDS-2030, the MtDP-2020 and the SDGs;
- to analyze the gaps and needs for a robust system of monitoring and evaluation of the NDS-2030/MtDP-2020 and the SDGs;
- to identify ways to improve coordination between stakeholders involved in the implementation of national strategic documents and the SDGs;
- to address issues of national reporting on the SDGs, and quality of data collection;
- to ensure broad participation of all stakeholders in discussion of the progress toward the NDS-2030/MtDP-2020 and the SDGs.

Based on the above-mentioned goals and objectives, the methodology of the National Report was developed.

- The mechanism of adapting the SDGs through the NDS-2030 is envisioned as a complex implementation of various measures and activities.
- The NDS-2030 serves as a main mechanism under which nationalization and direct implementation of the SDGs is organized. The SDGs implementation will be processed through fulfilling three five-year programs of mid-term development. For the practical application of the SDGs and the NDS-2030, a Mid-Term Development Program for the period 2016-2020 has been developed. (MtDP-2020). It laid down the main activities to achieve the first phase of the implementation of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs.
- Mid-term development program for the period 2016-2020.

- In 2017, with the UN support in Tajikistan, a Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) of the national strategies and several key institutional programs and plans towards the relevance of the SDGs was conducted.
- Based on the RIA, it was determined that approximately 64% of objectives outlined in the two national strategic documents of the country – the NDS-2030 and the MtDP-2020 –are relevant to the targets outlined in the SDGs. More comprehensive review of key institutional strategies and programs showed that integration of the SDGs into the national strategic documents is at 78%.
- The review of the cross-sectoral key objectives of the SDGs allowed creating a map/profile of Tajikistan in the context of the SDGs alignment with the strategies and programs of the country's development.

INTEGRATION OF SDGS INTO STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



INTEGRATION OF SDGS INTO STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



- A high level of consistency was revealed in the following goals: SDG 2 (zero hunger – 80%); SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing – 100%), SDG 4 (quality education – 100%); SDG 5 (gender equality – 100%); SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation – 100%); SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy – 100%); SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth – 100%); SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure – 100%); SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities – 100%); SDG 13 (climate action); and SDG 15 (life on land – 78%).
- A partial rate of consistency was revealed in the priority areas of the SDGs: SDG 1 (no poverty – 60%), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities– 71%), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions – 70%) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals - 63%).
- A weak (not otherwise specified) rate of consistency was identified in SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production –38%)
- Consistency determines that the national planning document has a target that corresponds to the SDG target, not only in the text, but also in scale and ambition. Indicators are identified to assess their progress.
- A partial level of consistency shows that there is a target in national development strategy documents that is consistent with the SDG target, but that it does not have a full scope or indicators to measure their progress.
- A weak (not labeled) level of consistency means that the targets of the national planning document are not relevant to the SDGs targets.

- ❑ Achievement of the NDS-2030 strategic goals and SDGs in the framework of the 2030 Agenda requires concerted efforts aimed at their maximum interaction. Not all goals can be pursued equally and in tandem. While all the goals are important, reflecting a global consensus on many aspects of sustainable development, the sequence of their reaching should repulse national strategic goals and priorities, and also the dynamic relationship of SDGs achievement and environment/conditions of Tajikistan.
- ❑ In order to assess the extent of SDGs interconnectedness, in the process of preparation of this Report, thematic consultations were held with a broad participation of all stakeholders: Parliament of the country, specialists of ministries and agencies, civil society, UN agencies and development partners, representatives of private sector, academia and the media. In total, 12 thematic consultations were conducted to assess progress in implementation of NDS-2030, MTDP 2020 and SDGs.
- ❑ At the thematic consultations handouts on NDS-2030, MTDP 2020 and SDGs and their targets were distributed to make audience be aware of national strategic documents' goals and their linkages with SDGs.

- ❑ For this purpose, the National Development Council under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (NDC) was established by the decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to ensure coordination and cooperation of all stakeholders in the issues of national development of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Council determines a general reform strategy and ensures the interaction between public authorities, the private sector and civil society in implementation of SDG-related strategic documents.
- ❑ It ensures the unity of the interrelated elements, measuring progress and implementation of the proposed actions on SDGs, and prepares interim and final reports. Coordination has been achieved among donors who provide technical and financial support and contribute to the development of strategies and reforms in the country.

COORDINATION AND EVALUATION OF MECHANISMS OF THE NDS-2030 AND THE SDGs



- The M&E of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs are under the authority of and in coordination with the Secretariat of the National Development Council (NDC) acting as the Ministry.
- The NDC Secretariat monitors the process of achieving the SDGs at the national level. It coordinates the efforts of all parties involved. For this, a wide range of issues related to the achievement of specific goals and objectives of sustainable development was organized within the framework of the NDC with the participation of representatives of relevant ministries and departments, scientific and research structures, non-governmental organizations, civil societies, as well as partners from the UN system and international organizations.
- The NDC Secretariat reports to the President and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the progress of NDS/MtDP and SDG implementation, and makes process improvement recommendations. Parliamentary hearings and national consultations, as well as development forums with participation of a wide range of development partners, including civil society are all part of the process of implementing and monitoring NDS/MtDP and the SDG achievement.
- The Chairman of the Council, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, had obliged all Ministries and Agencies along with the local Executive authorities of regions, cities and districts, to continue to develop new sectoral and regional development programs based on the structure, goals and priorities of the country's new strategic documents. In addition, attention was drawn to the necessity of bringing the existing development programs into alignment with the goals and objectives reflected in these documents (From the minutes of the meeting of the NDC dated June 21, 2016, #1C/22-2).

Coordination, collection and compilation of information on the NDS and SDG indicators



- ❑ The main body of data, especially quantitative data (broken down by sex and other groups) should be provided by the Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan through specific reporting forms developed for respective government and non-government organizations. Additionally, all relevant Ministries and agencies must provide activity-related data as they are fully responsible for the accuracy of the data collected.
- ❑ The assessment of the statistical potential of the Republic of Tajikistan for monitoring indicators of global SDGs parameters is one of the priorities of the statistical bodies. The AS is considered a main source of data that collects information from its own and other administrative sources managed by the Ministries and agencies. Nevertheless, using of expert research results plays a crucial role.

- State statistical observations on socio-demographic issues
- Full monitoring of the activities of small and medium businesses
- Population and Housing Census
- Sample Household Budget Survey
- Labor Force Survey
- Health and demographic studies;
- Administrative data (ministries and departments)

Organizational

- Integration of SDG indicators into the Statistical Work Program
- Coordination of interagency cooperation
- Establishment of a data flow process for SDGs within the UIS "Tajstat" (Unified Information System "Tajstat")

Statistical

- *Development of methodology and methods for collecting data on SDG indicators*
- *Disaggregation of data (by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location)*
- *Collection of regional data on SDGs (68 regions of the Republic of Tajikistan)*

Statistical matters:

- ☐ Expand statistical surveys, especially in social statistics
- ☐ Make better use of administrative data
- ☐ Study the use of Big Data

Organizational matters:

- ☐ Establish a national Inter-Agency Working Group or Single Coordinating Body for SDG Indicators
- ☐ Define WEB - portal
- ☐ To establish interdepartmental interaction
- ☐ Prepare a country report on SDG indicators (taking into account national and regional targets)

Improving the monitoring and evaluation system



- An assessment of the available capacity to determine the global SDG indicators for Tajikistan was carried out for all 232 SDG indicators agreed at the 48th session of the UN Statistical Commission, with the exception of 30 indicators that are not applicable for Tajikistan.

In December 2017, the road map for the implementation of the Action Plan to improve the National system of statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2018-2020 was developed and approved with the technical support of UNDP. The main purpose is to develop and improve the M&E system of the NDS-2030. Along with this, it targets implementation of the inventory of SDG indicators, identification of priorities, development of the Work Plan for monitoring SDG indicators and establishment of cooperation with representatives of various authorities to monitor SDG indicators.

To perform this work, data were collected on the first level indicators. For the period of work on the report, 83 indicators were at the first level. Data was only presented for 71 indicators.

At present, the work on the nationalization of the SDGs is still ongoing. An assessment was made of the completeness of statistical indicators in the context of their availability not only as a whole, but also on a disaggregated level.

- Administrative data sources for monitoring SDGs, account for approximately 60% of the total number of indicators. The administrative sources are annual data produced by various Ministries such as: the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Internal affairs, and other agencies.
- The analysis of data availability by regions and stakeholders highlights that 161 indicators of the SDGs are available to data owners or agencies responsible for M&E of the SDG. Therefore, it is necessary to split the objectives and stimulate effective use of resources in implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.
- In all existing SDG indicators important to the Republic of Tajikistan, the leading agency on creating indicators is the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. It remains responsible for creating 46 indicators of which, 19 are economic, 19 social, 5 for the field of energy, and 3 for the rights and management)..

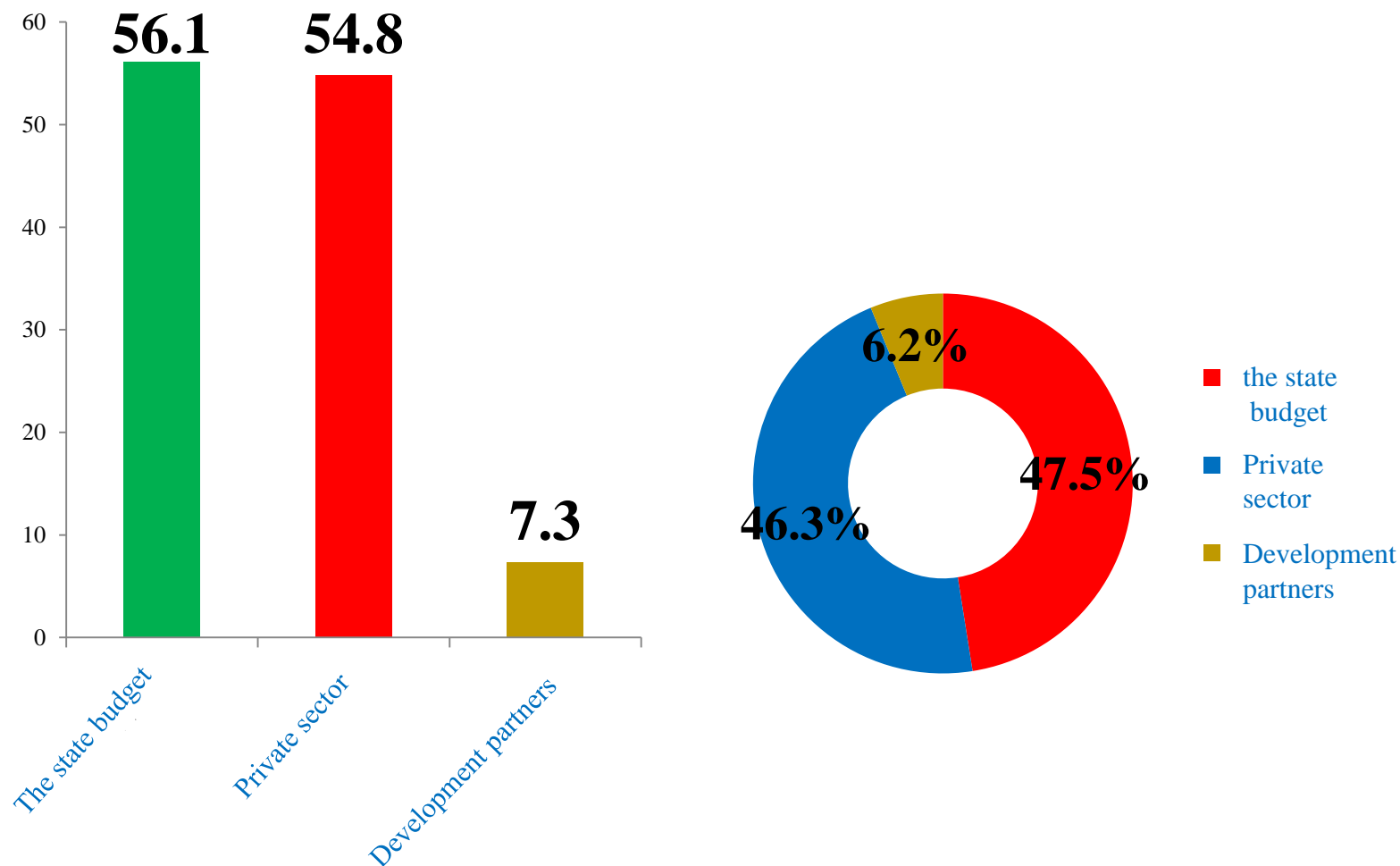
SDG Indicator Classification



In 2017, the Agency on statistics under the President of the republic of Tajikistan became a member of the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IEG) on indicators for achieving the SDGs formed by the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) to develop and implement a global indicator framework for achieving the SDGs. Being a member allows the Republic of Tajikistan to implement initiatives for the development of the indicators for sustainable development.

- ❑ Government revenues, which consist of taxes, grants and other revenues, are the main source of funding for state investments and programs for the implementation of NDS-2030, MtDP-2020 and the SDGs.
- ❑ At this stage, the attraction of the necessary general financial resources for the MtDP-2020 is at the level of 54%.
- ❑ In 2017, the state budget expenditures were financed by 73.7% at the expense of budget funds (14,507.9 million somoni), 13.7% at the expense of special funds of budget organizations (2,705.0 million somoni).
- ❑ Financing of investment projects amounted to 9.9% of the total expenditures (1943.0 million somoni) and 2.7% of the resources were allocated for the payment of public debt (537.9 million somoni).
- ❑ In general, the execution of the state budget expenditures in 2017 amounted to 19.7 billion somoni, while the percentage of execution improved slightly compared with 2015 and 2016. The most complete execution was observed in the execution of local budgets.

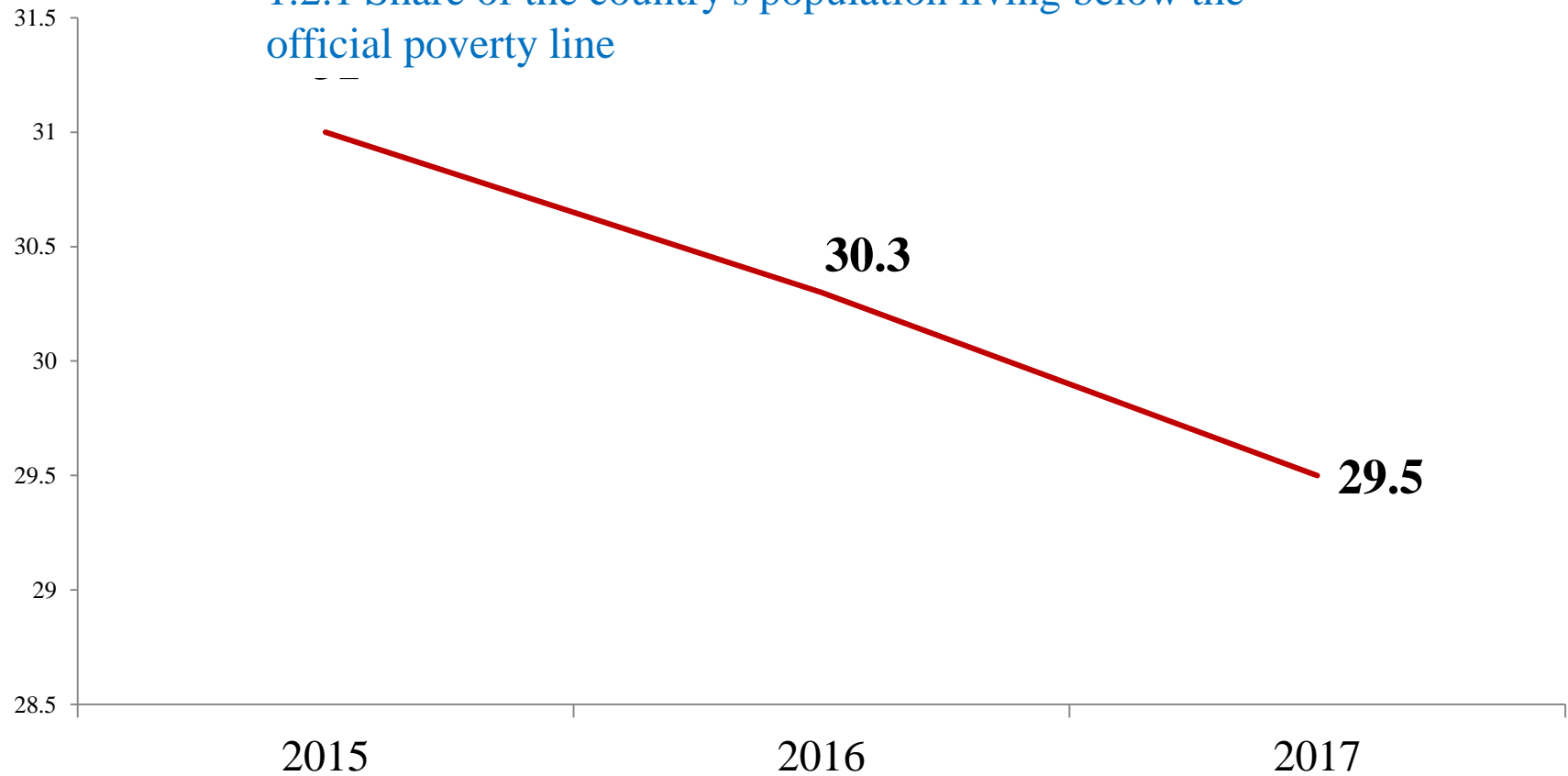
FORECAST, STRUCTURE AND FINANCING OF THE NDS / MtDP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS, billion US dollars, percent (\$ 118.2 billion (estimated by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan)



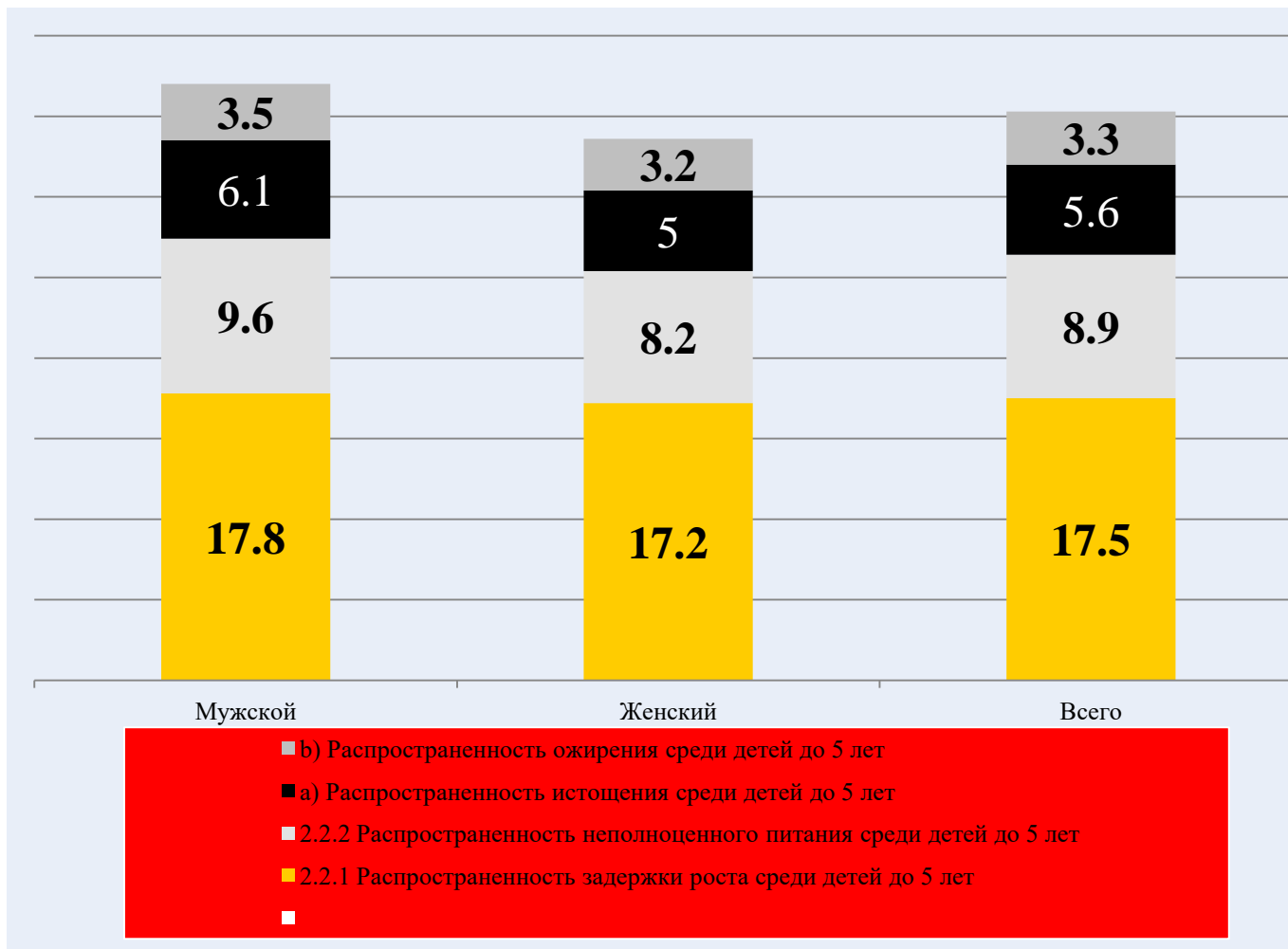
DATA COLLECTION BY SEPARATE SDG INDICATORS



1.2.1 Share of the country's population living below the official poverty line

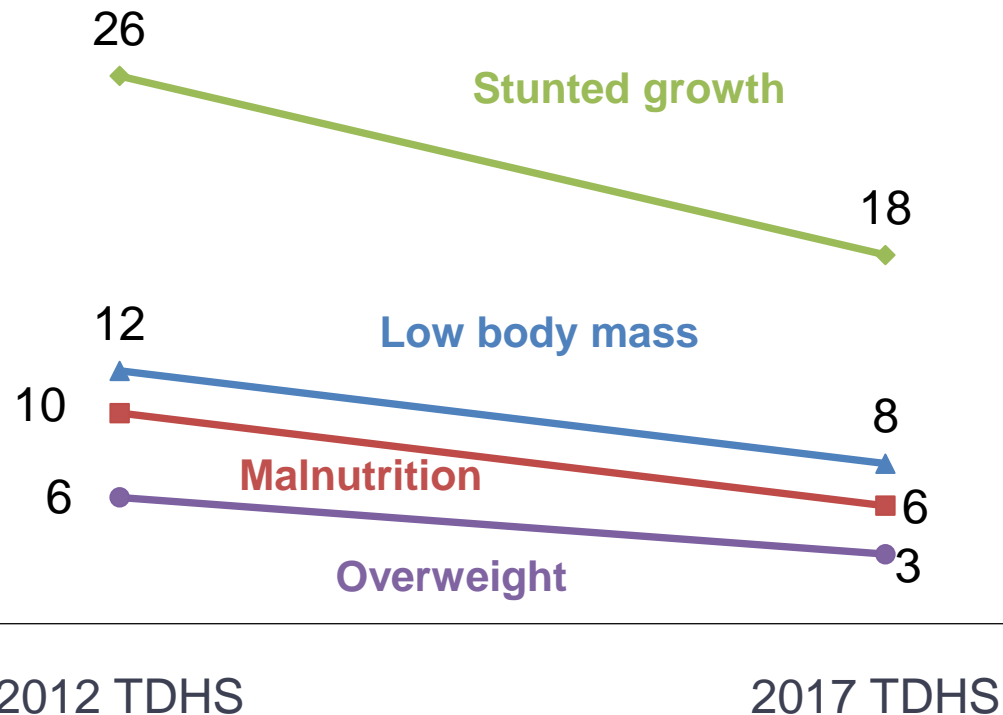


2. ZERO HUNGER



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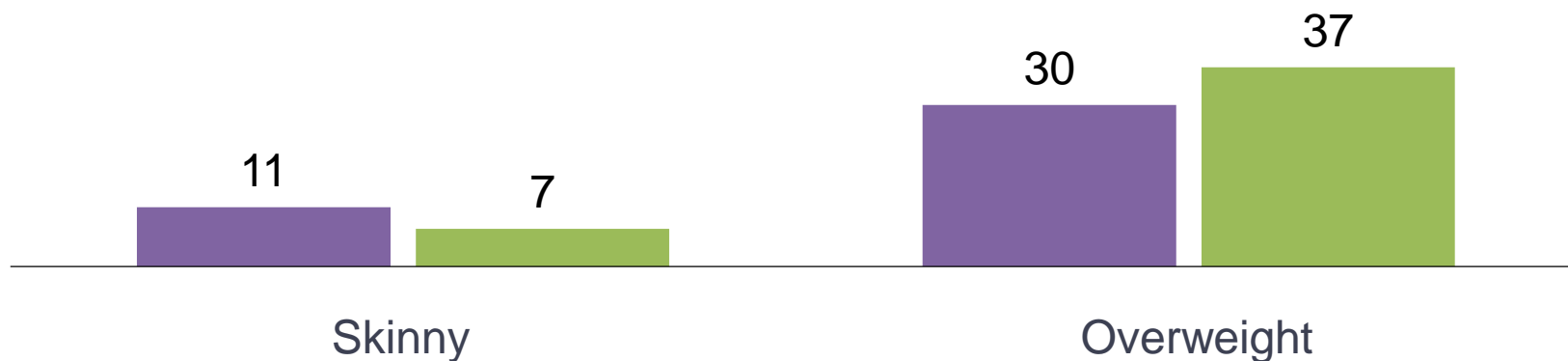
Percentage of children under 5 years of age with malnutrition



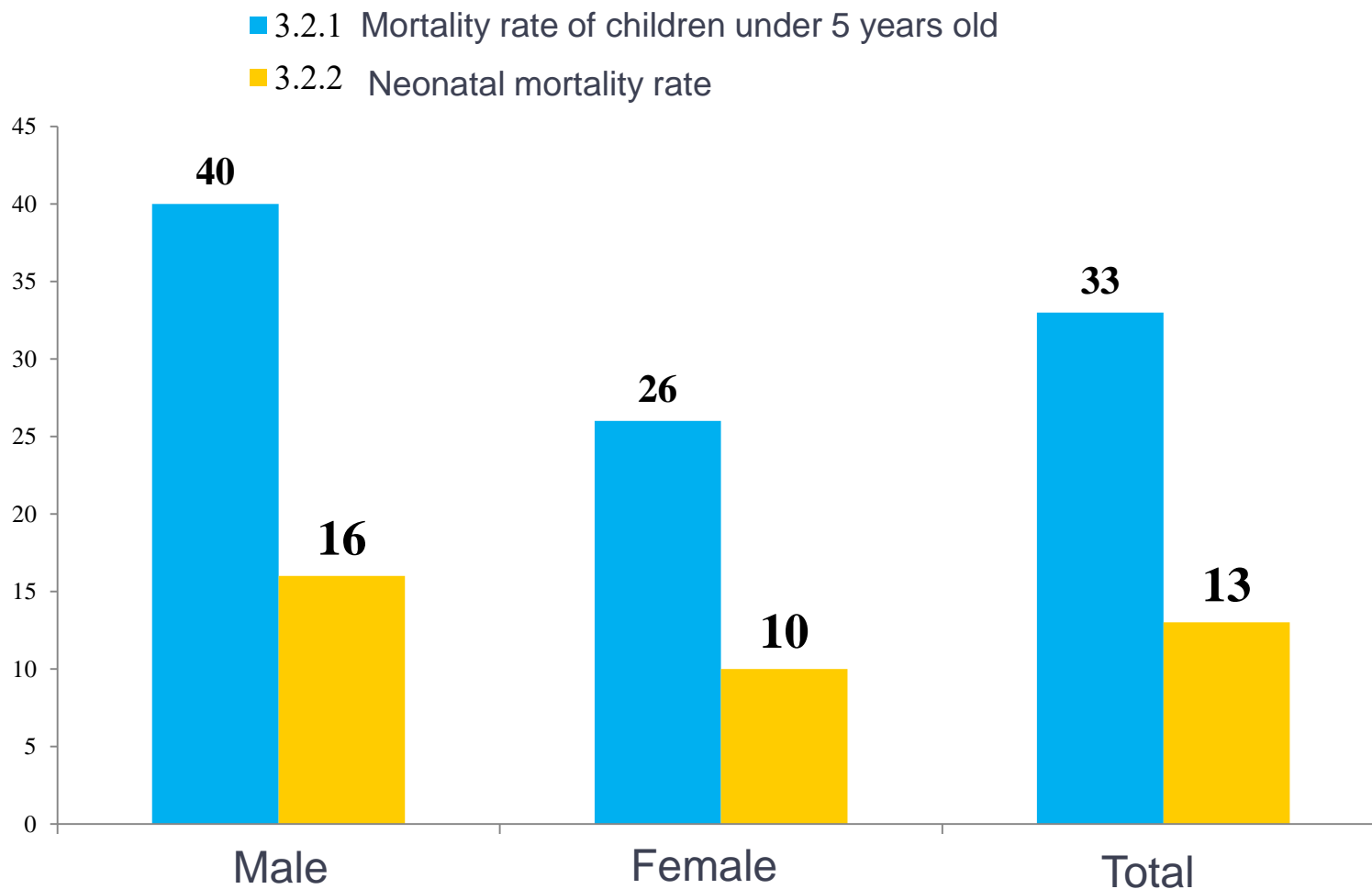
2. ZERO HUNGER

Percentage of women aged 15-49

■ 2012 TDHS ■ 2017 TDHS

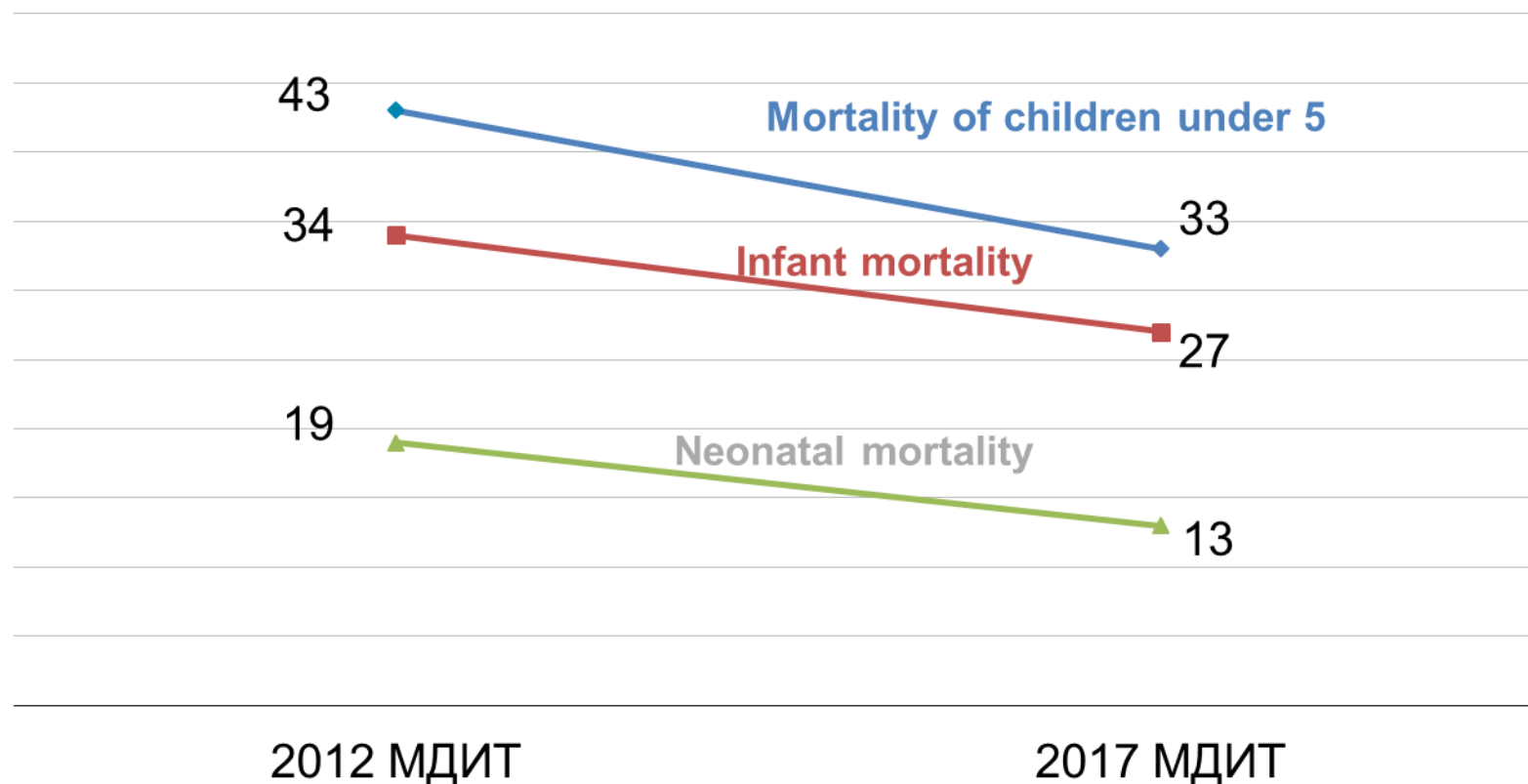


3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING



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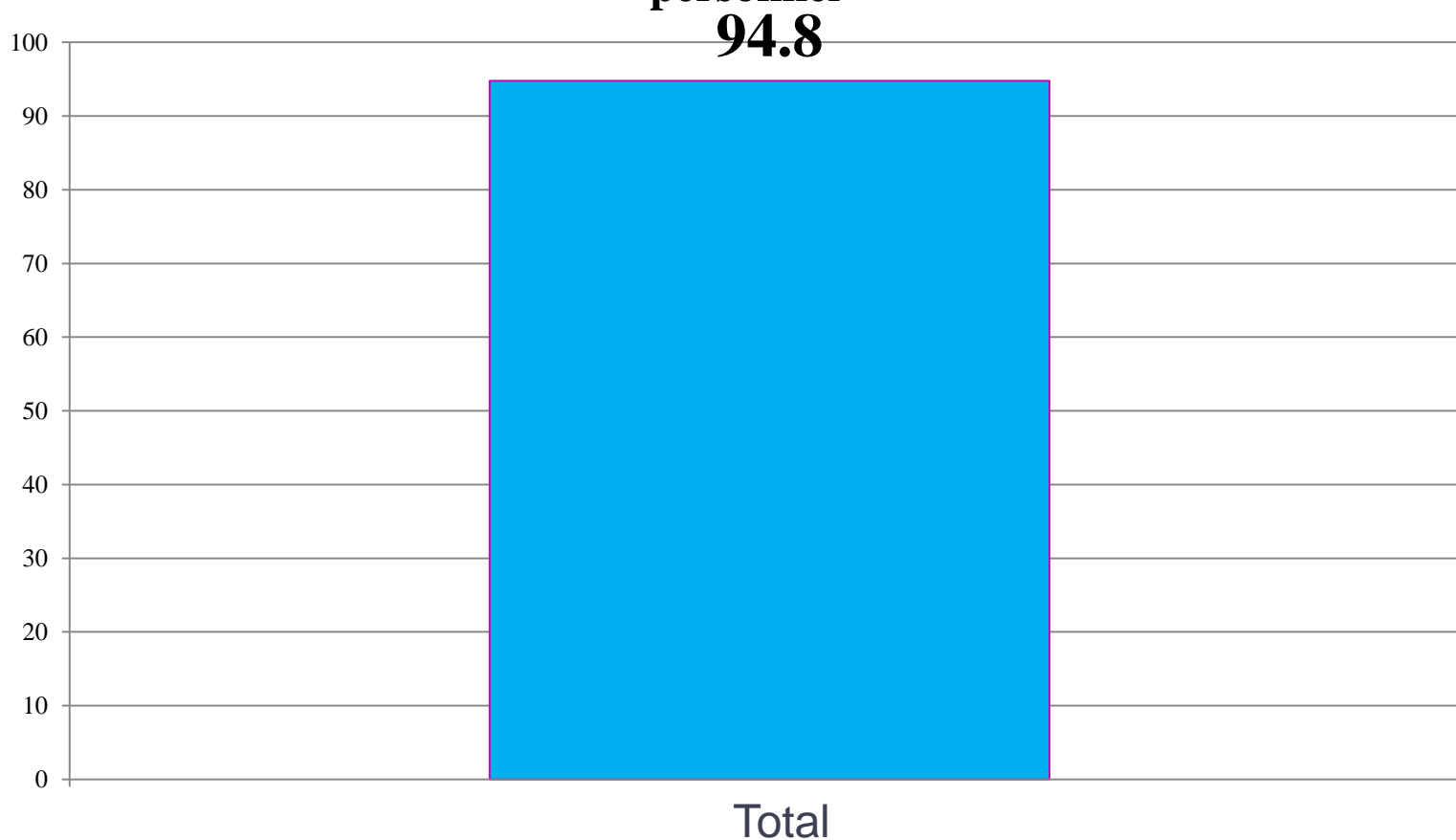
Deaths per 1000 live births over a 5-year period prior to the study

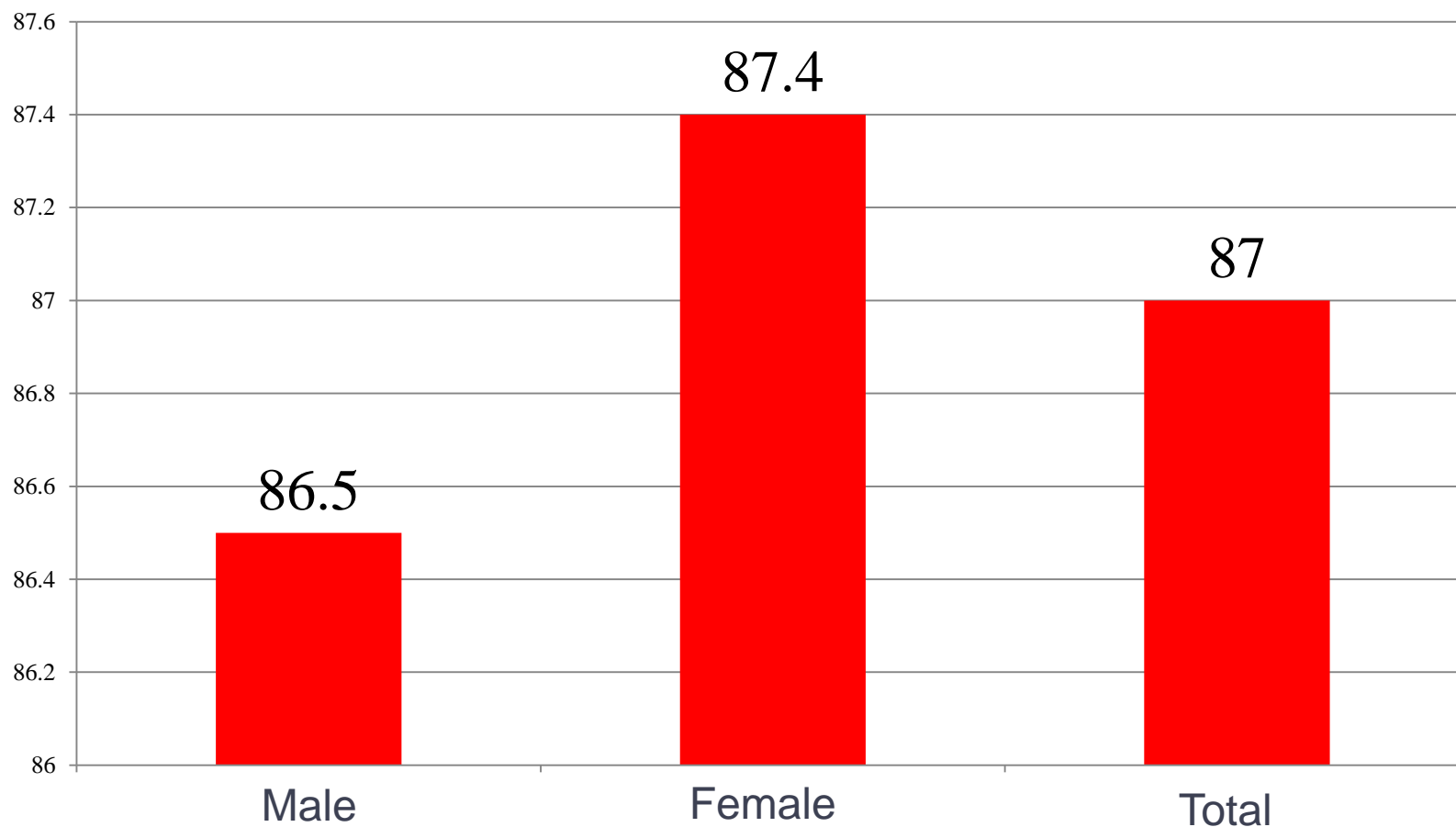


3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING



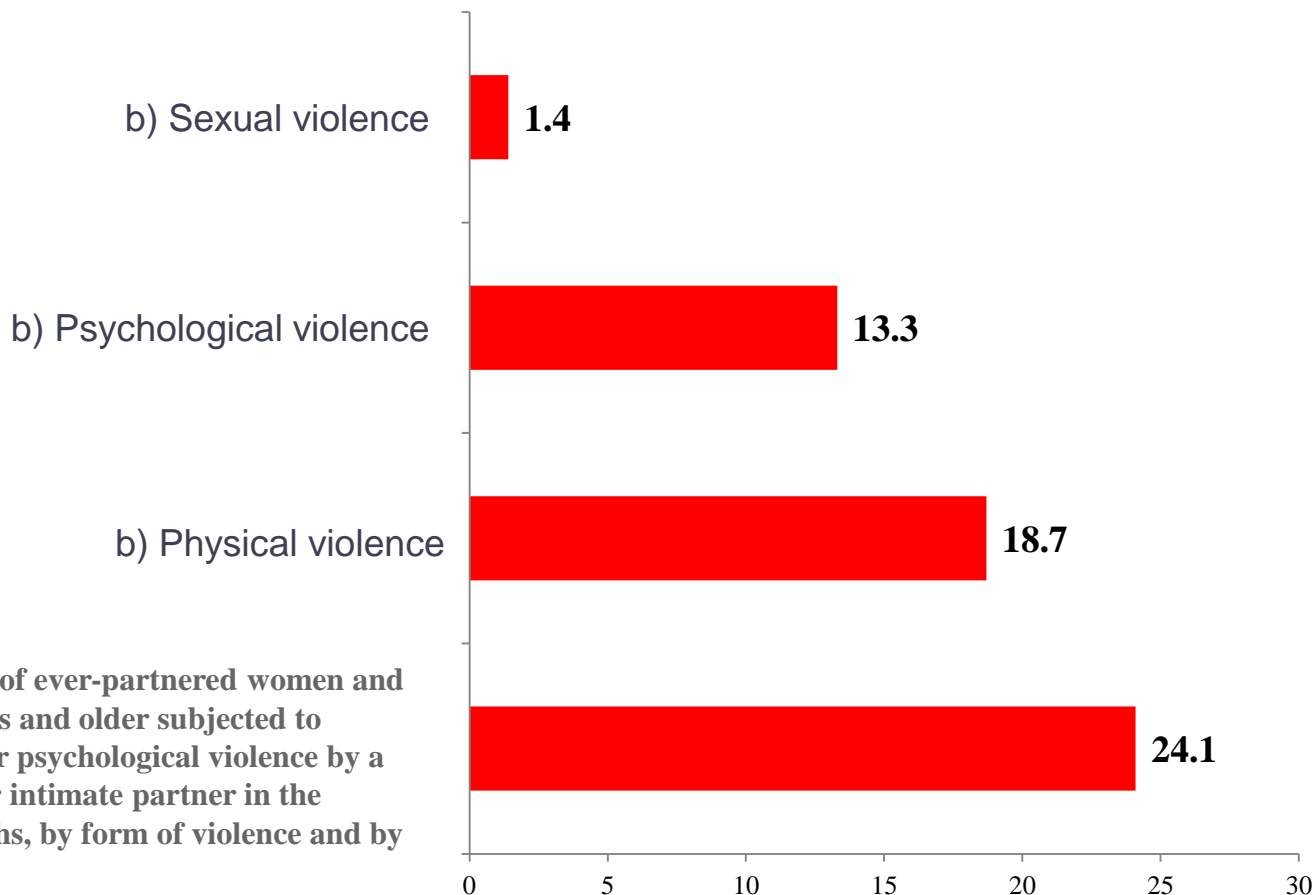
3.1.2 Proportion of live births accepted by qualified medical personnel



3.b.1 Proportion of target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program

5. GENDER EQUALITY

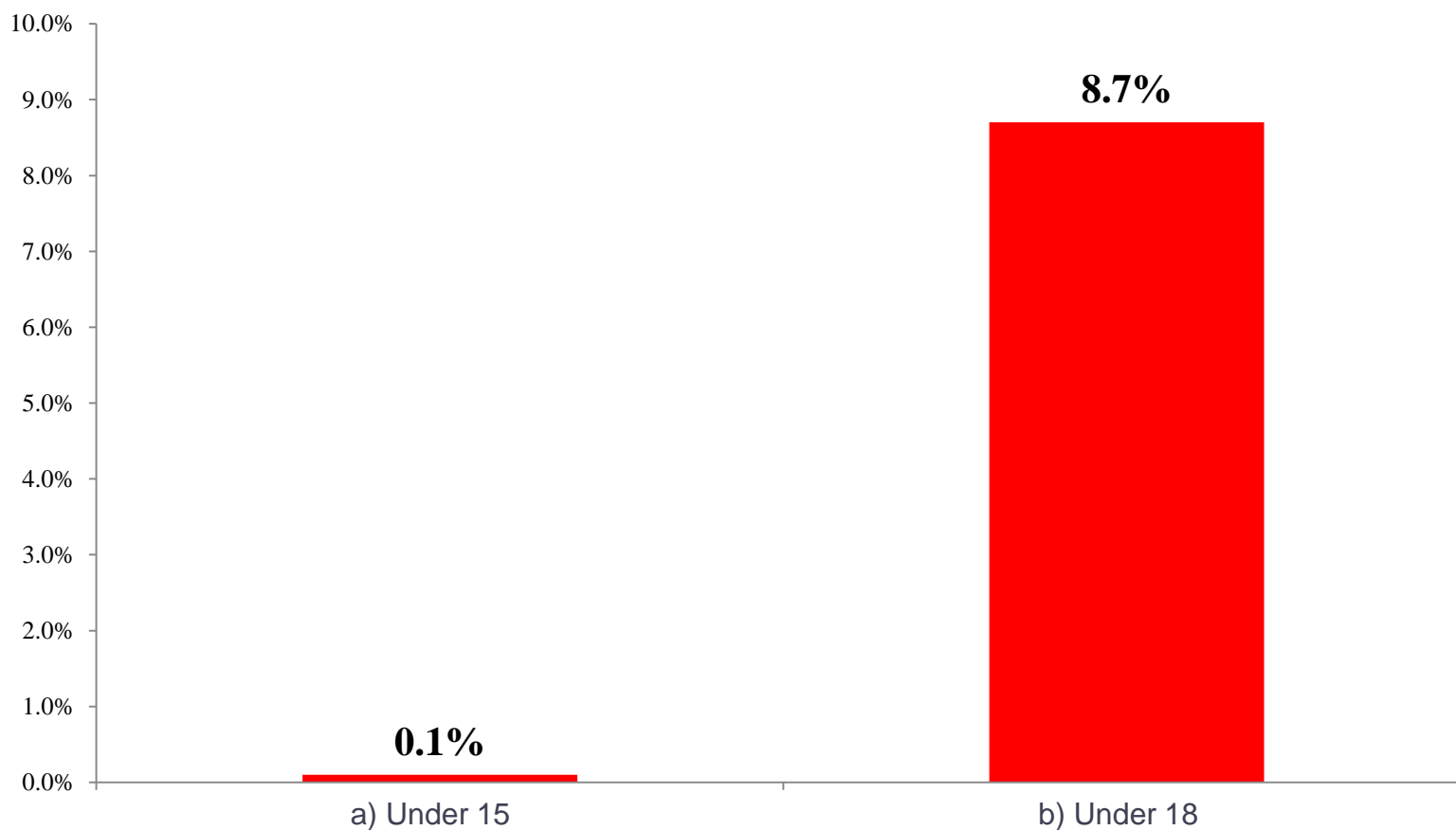
WOMEN 15-49 YEARS OLD



5.2.1: 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

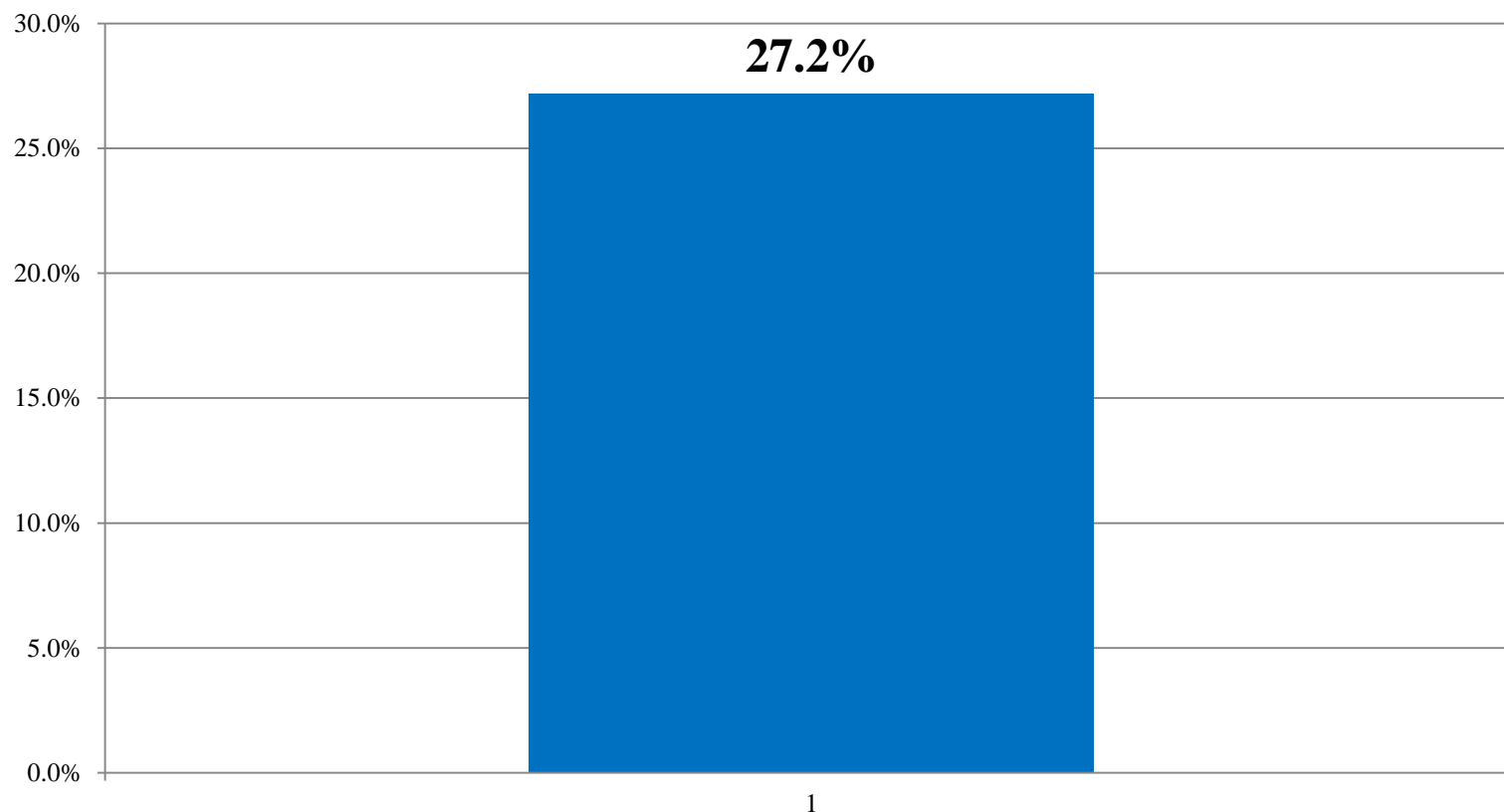
5. GENDER EQUALITY

5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18



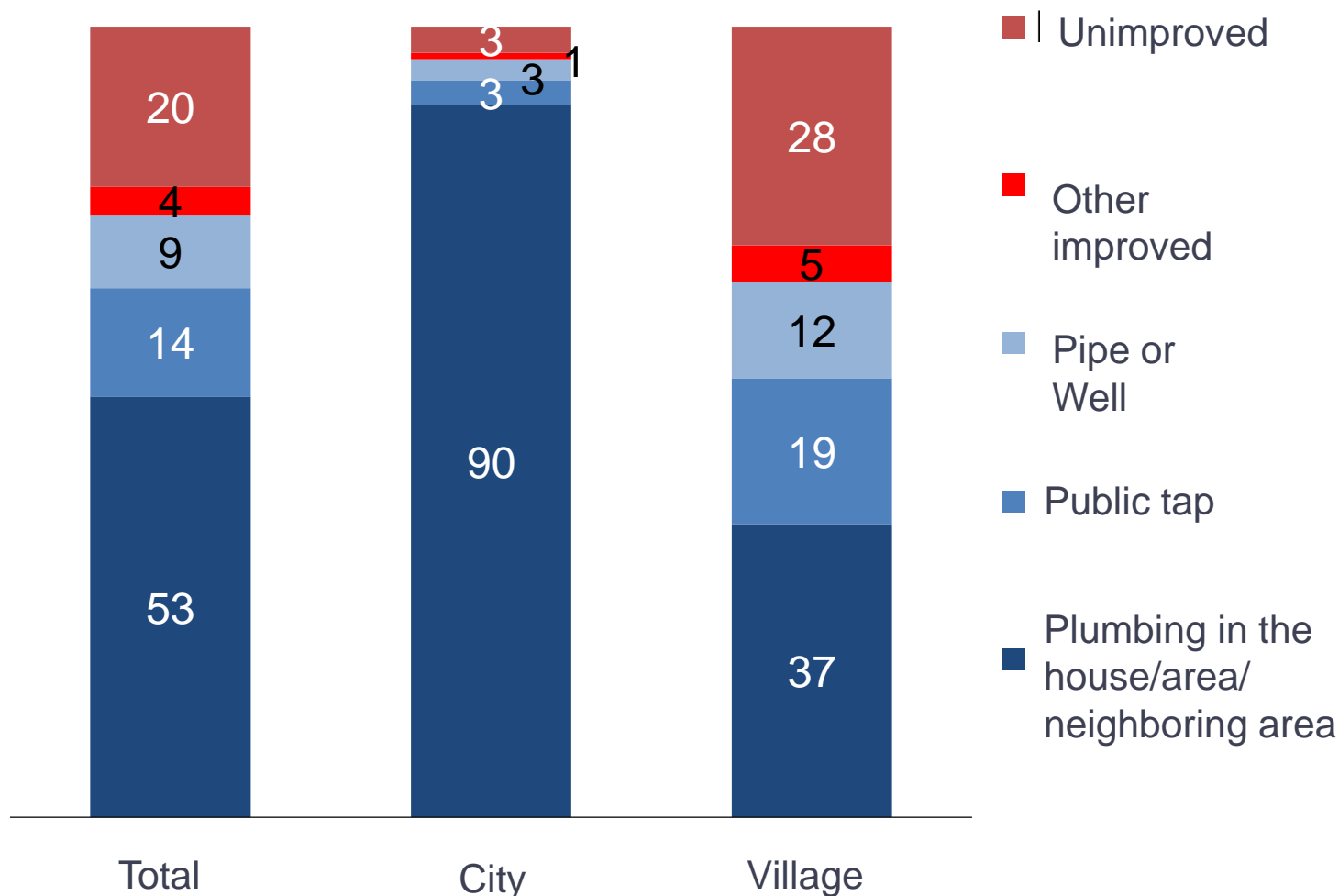
5. GENDER EQUALITY

5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care



6.1.1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICES

Percentage distribution of households by drinking water source



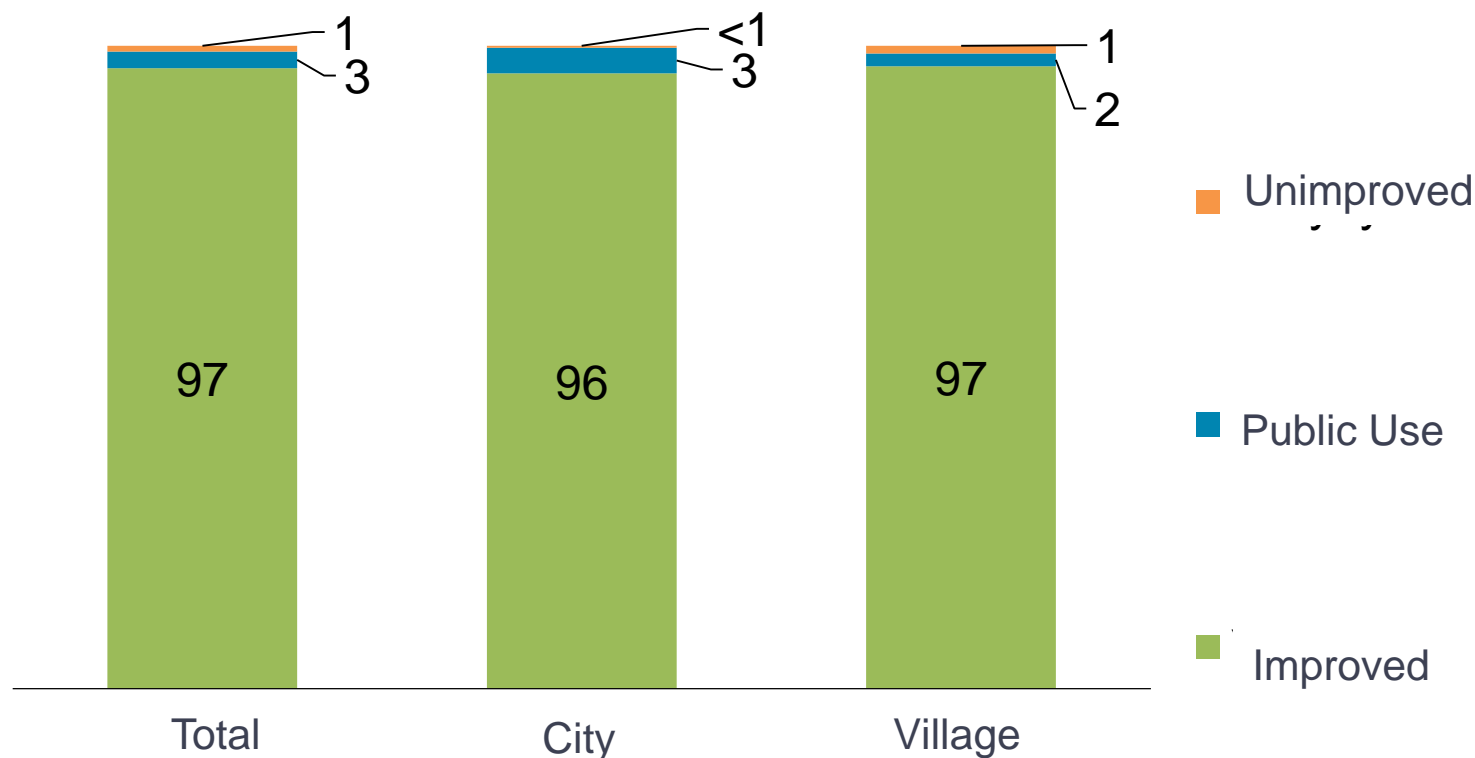
6.2.1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES AND A HAND-WASHING FACILITY WITH SOAP AND WATER

Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities

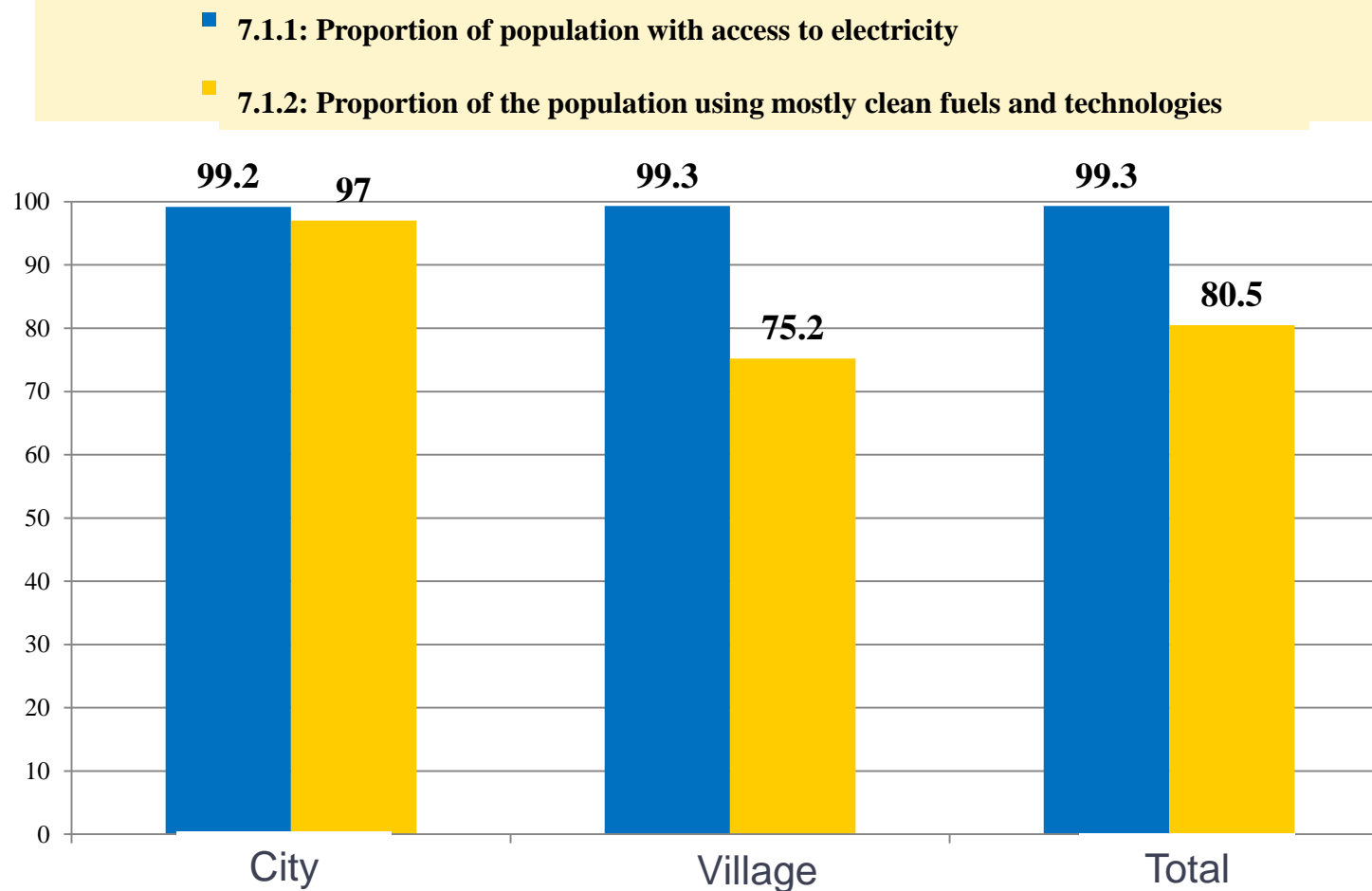


6.2.1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES AND A HAND-WASHING FACILITY WITH SOAP AND WATER

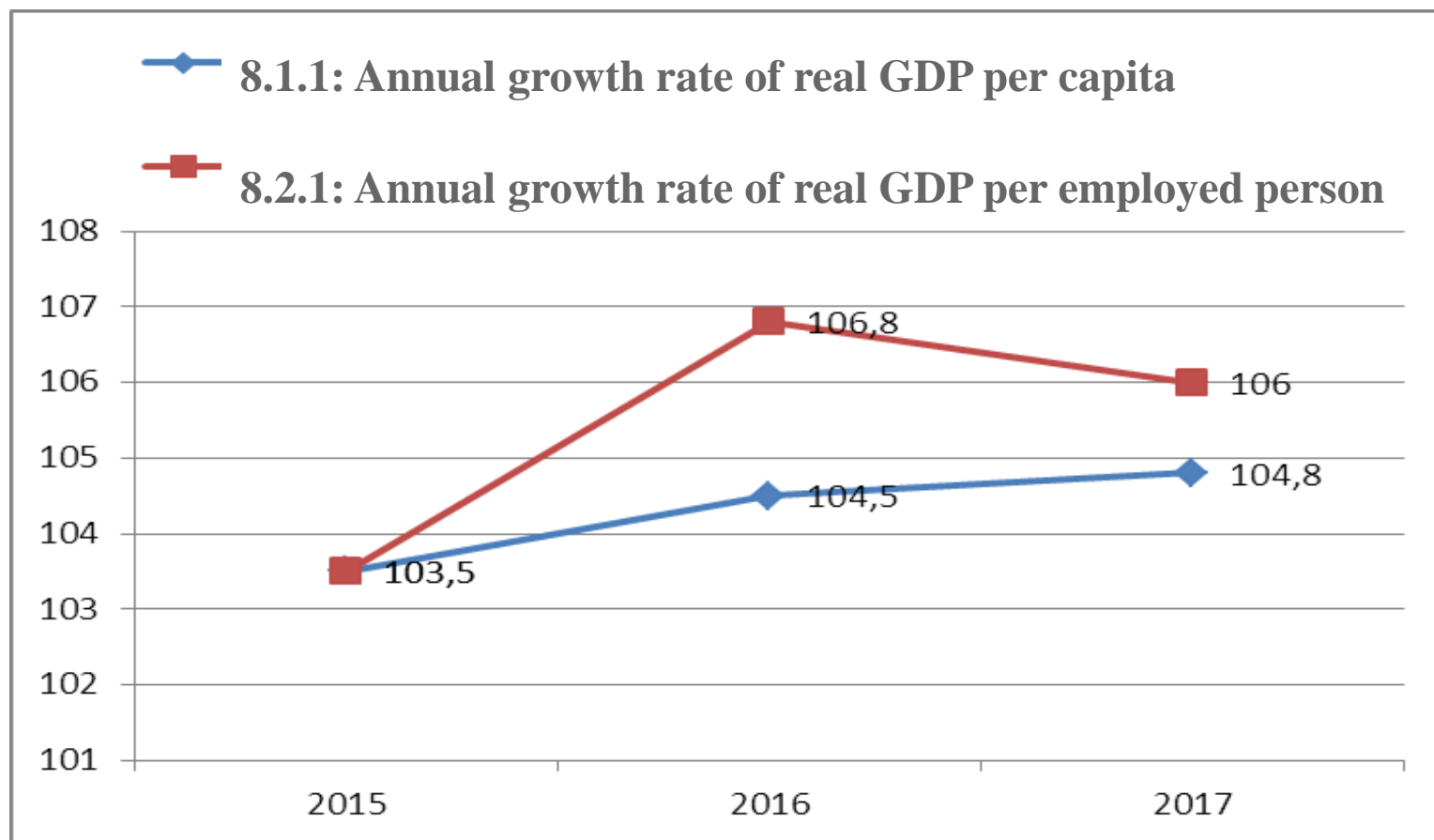
Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



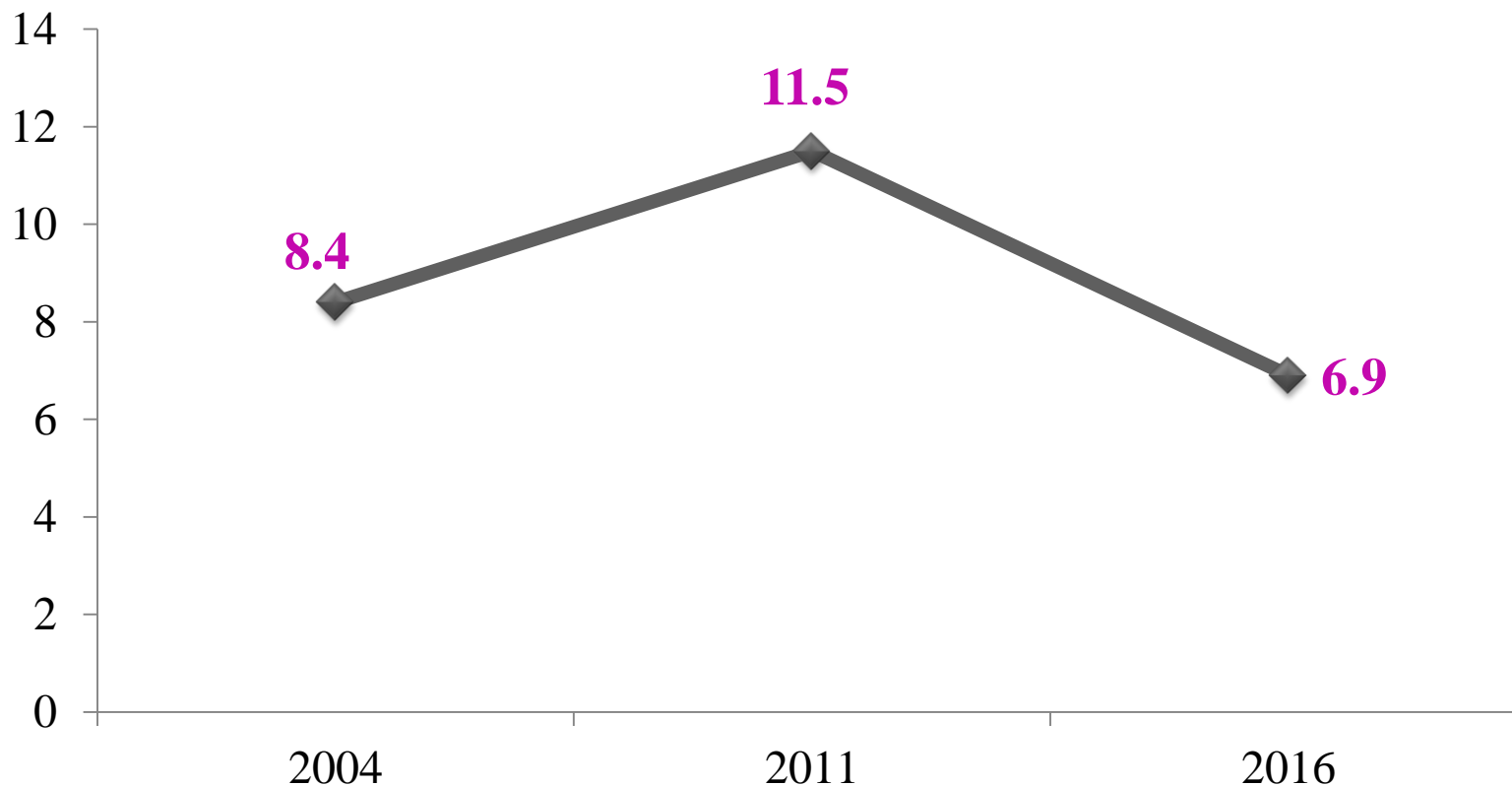
SDG 7. ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL



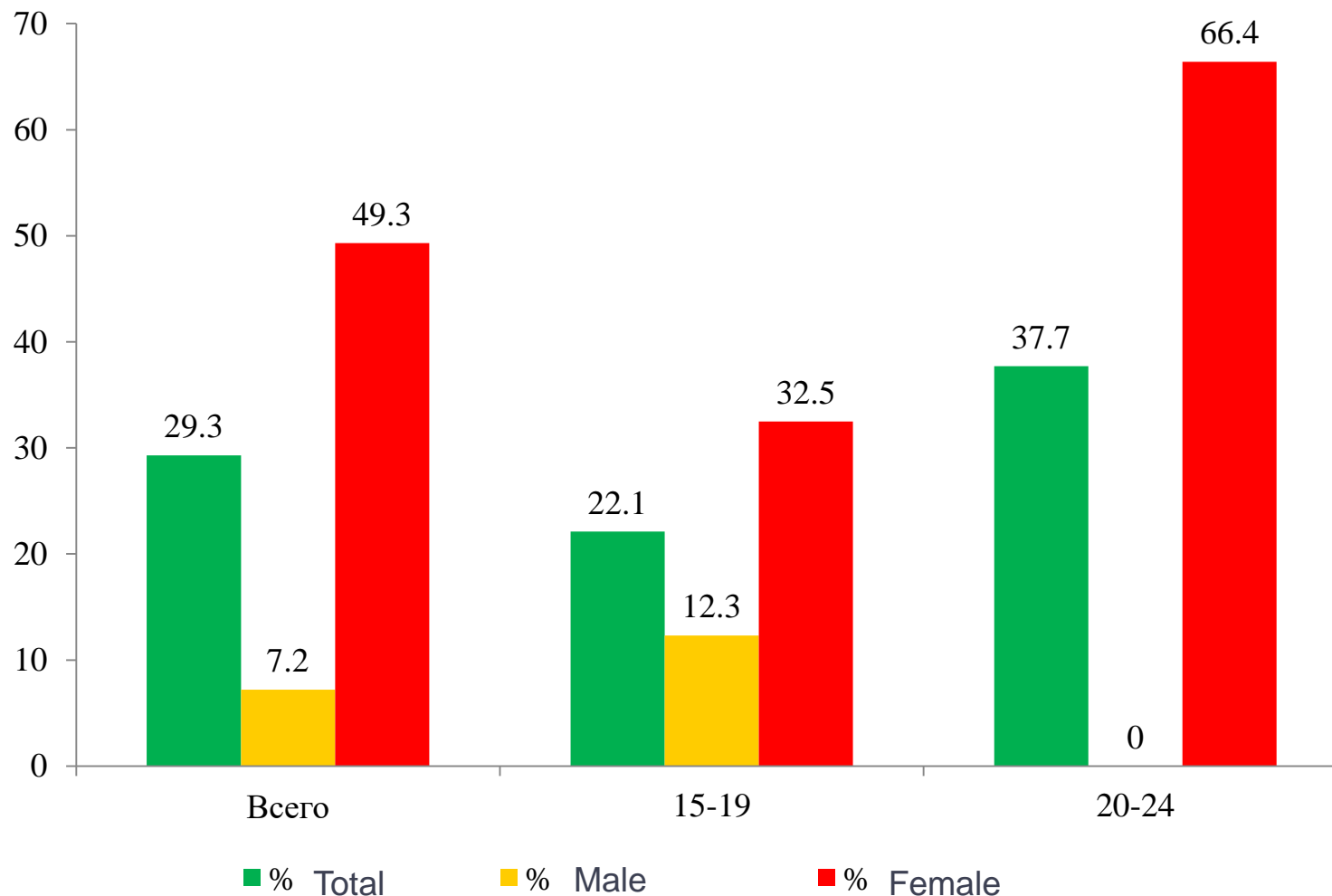
DATA COLLECTION BY SEPARATE SDG INDICATORS



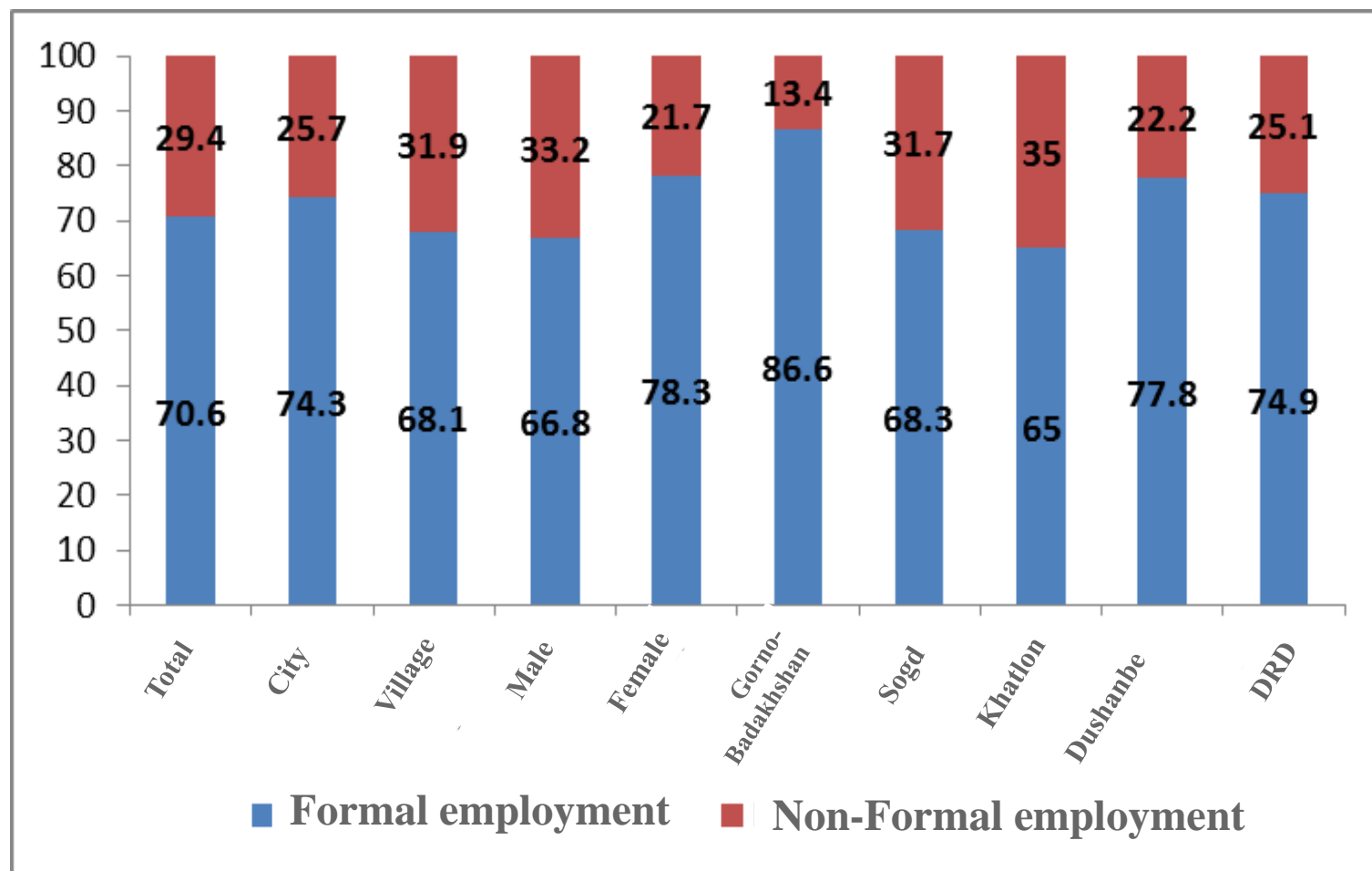
8.5.2 Unemployment rate



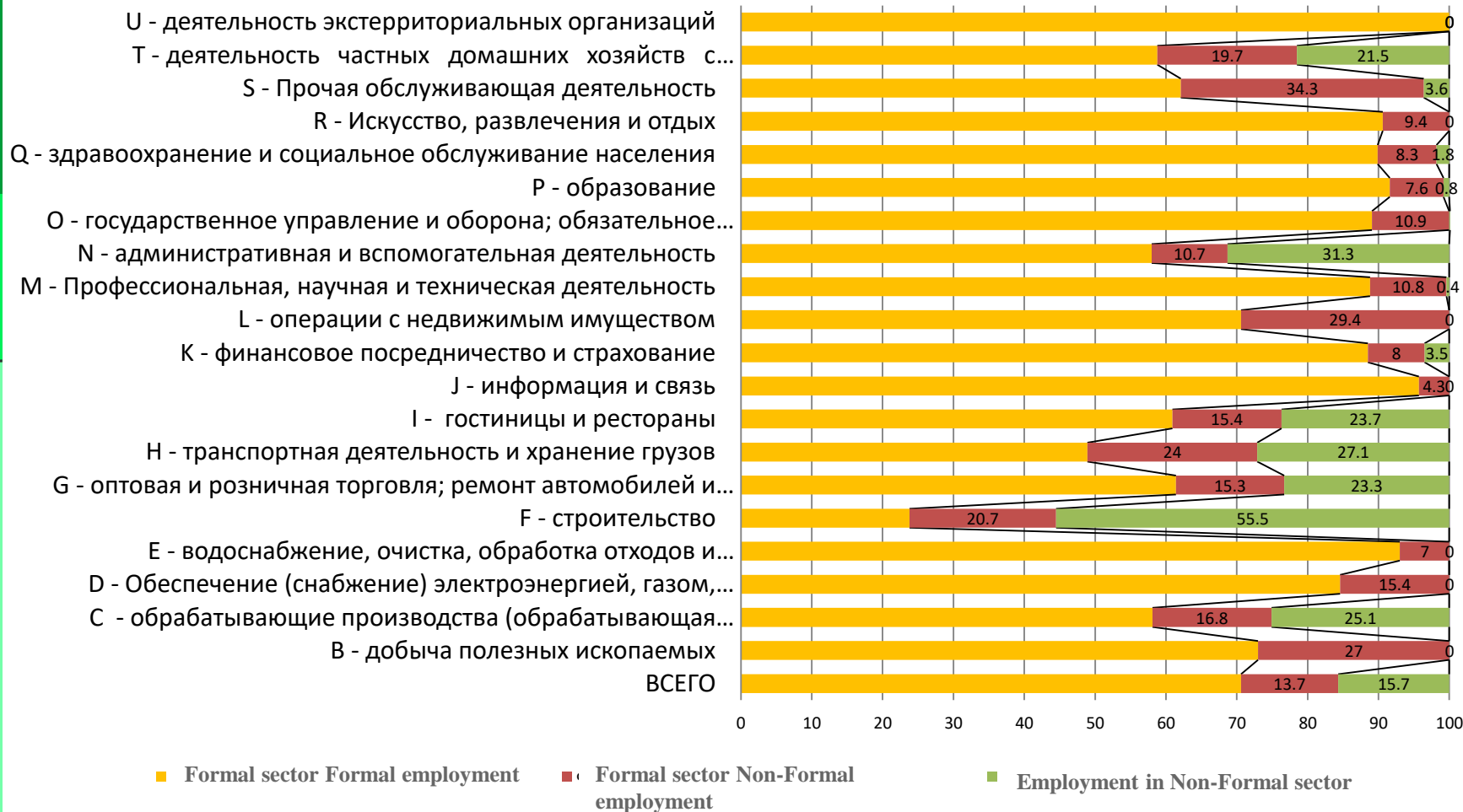
8.6.1 PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH AGED 16-24 YEARS NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING



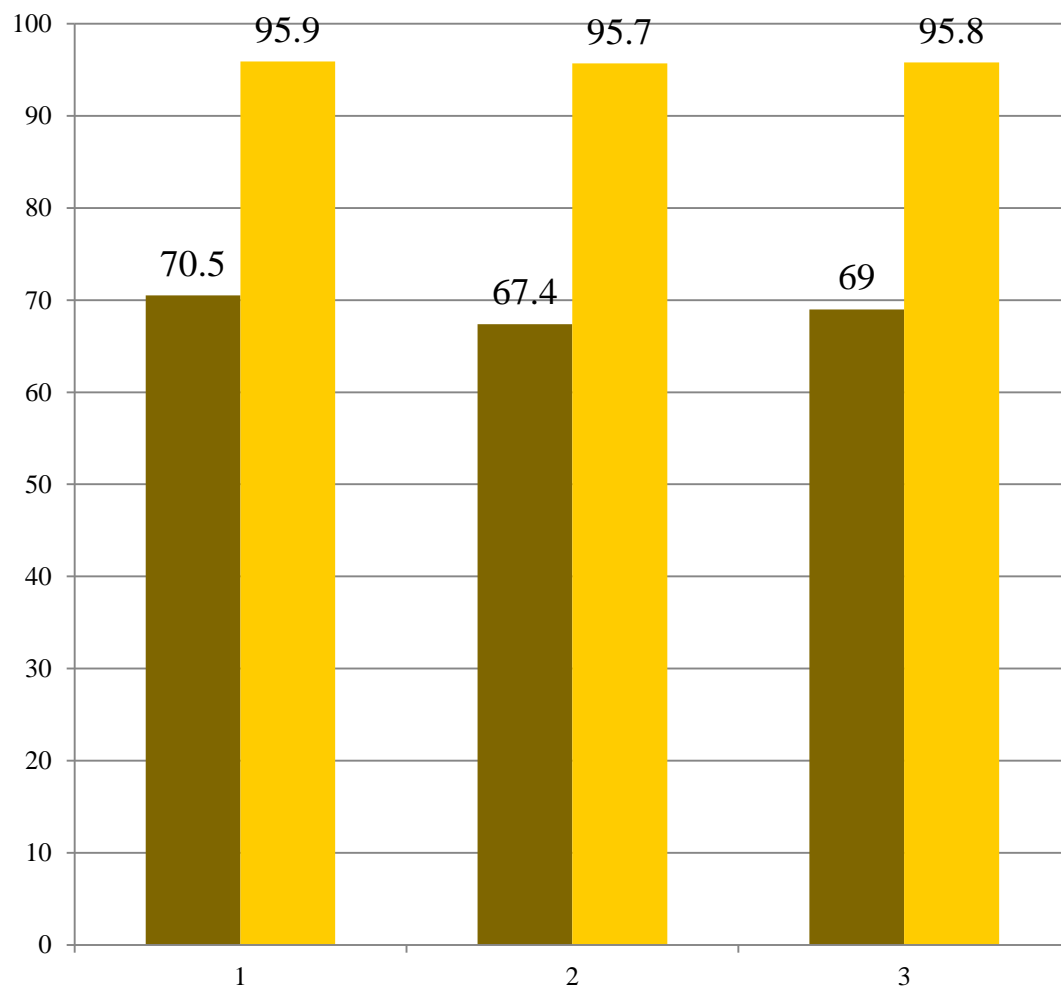
8.3.1: PROPORTION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX



8.3.1: PROPORTION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX



16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



- 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
- 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

**Thank you for
your attention!**