



**State Committee on Investments and
State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan**

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES

2012

**In cooperation with
United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan
and
Department for International Development, UK**



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



**Dushanbe
2012**

Development Partner Profiles 2012

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Dear partners, colleagues and friends!

It gives me great pleasure to present this edition of the *Development Partner Profiles 2012* guide. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan greatly values the activities of all partners working in Tajikistan, and the present guide is evidence of its commitment towards the development of effective and constructive cooperation.

The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness was held in 2011, in Busan, Republic of Korea, under the slogan "Building a new global partnership for effective development cooperation". The Forum considered the key issues related to the goals and modalities of cooperation development, and identified new concepts for development assistance.

An important element of coordination is foreign aid transparency. This principle was enshrined in various international documents. The final document adopted at the Forum, 'The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation', reiterated the need for transparency of information on assistance programmes and encouraged member countries to take concrete steps to make information about aid more accessible. In particular, Forum participants assumed obligations to "work on improving availability and accessibility of public information on development cooperation and other resources for development". Transparency of information on external assistance is also important in establishing mutual trust; essential for effective cooperation.

We would like to express our gratitude to all organizations that contributed to the preparation of this guide. We look forward to continuing our collaboration in making information on external assistance programmes accurate and available. Aid transparency is important *inter alia* for the results of our shared efforts to be duly appreciated by the people of Tajikistan and the international community.

We hope this guide will be helpful in facilitating further dialogue on the effectiveness of foreign aid in Tajikistan and on the specific role each stakeholder is expected to play in the process.

Yours sincerely,

Davlatali Saidov

**Chairman
State Committee on Investments and
State Property Management of the
Republic of Tajikistan**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Since independence, the Republic of Tajikistan has been an active participant in international cooperation. The foreign aid policy of Tajikistan is determined by national strategies establishing its medium- and long-term priorities, including attraction and utilization of foreign aid. Currently, Tajikistan has a Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2012 (PRS) based on the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period to 2015 (NDS). Under the current PRS, Tajikistan's total requirement in foreign aid for 2010-2012 amounts to US\$ 1.9141 billion.

Currently, foreign aid for development in Tajikistan involves approximately 80 partners including bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The landscape of foreign aid in Tajikistan is constantly changing: while some partners are phasing out, others are expanding their activities. The share of 'new donors' has grown in recent years, and the number of projects implemented by NGOs at the local level has also been increasing. Aid modalities are also changing. A number of partners have begun providing direct budget support; for instance, cooperation with global programmes or vertical funds providing aid to address specific challenges has increased, such as the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The increasingly complex aid architecture requires sufficient coordination and coherent actions to avoid duplication and increase effectiveness. A key element of coordination is accessibility of information on the activities of each stakeholder. This principle has been reflected in a number of international agreements. The importance of transparency of aid information was highlighted in the outcome document of the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Accra in 2008. The document recommended that participating countries take concrete steps towards making aid information more transparent and accessible.

At the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, which took place from 29 November-1 December 2011 in Busan, Republic of Korea, it was noted that in the era of globalization, when each country is closely connected with others, the problems related to external assistance delivery require a global solution. Forum participants agreed on the need to move to a "new partnership and cooperation model" through shared responsibility. Under this partnership, donor countries should continue to implement assistance programmes, despite the economic crisis, and recipient countries will define clear goals for development, fulfil their obligations and cooperate with civil society. New donors and the private sector should intensify efforts and make a bold commitment to the allocation of aid. In these circumstances, the relevance of transparency and consistency of actions increases significantly. In this regard, Forum participants made commitments to improve the accessibility of information on development cooperation for the general public.

The goal of this guide is to increase awareness of all current and potential stakeholders in the foreign aid process in Tajikistan, and the specific nature and direction of each development partner. Updates made on an annual basis allow the tracking of changes in partners' activities.

Most importantly, the guide is designed to promote a higher level of partnership, coordination and coherence of efforts among the different organizations engaged in the process of providing foreign aid to Tajikistan.

The *Development Partner Profiles 2012* is the tenth edition of the guide. Previous editions have been widely used by various national and foreign agencies and were well received by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the international community. This edition incorporates recent modifications to partners' profiles, taking note of changes occurring during the past year in their policies and practices related to the provision of external assistance to Tajikistan, and outlining future plans. The guide includes information on the tasks and responsibilities of the central Government body responsible for aid coordination, the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan (SCISPM). This committee is the key government counterpart for the donor community and international agencies involved in mobilization, coordination, and monitoring of foreign aid in Tajikistan. The main tasks of SCISPM include: improving the process of aid coordination, developing regional and sectoral level coordination, and strengthening management strategies for the loan portfolio of Tajikistan.

The guide also provides detailed information relevant to those involved in sector- and local-level projects. It outlines aid allocation patterns and identifies "darling" sectors and regions.

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Development Partner Profiles 2012 will be useful to specialists of national government bodies, local authorities, public associations, and other enterprises and organizations of Tajikistan in making proposals and programming. The guide will also help representatives of donor countries and international organizations as they elaborate plans for cooperation with Tajikistan in the provision of external assistance. University students and professors will also find the guide potentially useful.

The Development Partner guide was prepared with the assistance of the project ‘Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion’ funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DIFID). The State Committee on Investments and State

Property Management acknowledges the support of these organizations in the national aid coordination process and for their assistance in developing this guide. The committee also acknowledges the support of all development partners for providing the required information, contributing to the preparation of this edition, and, above all, for their assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan.

II. METHODOLOGY

Sources of information and collection format

The guide is based on the submissions made by development partners to SCISPM, through completion of a standardized form on the organization’s profile and activities.

The standard form for the Development Partner Profile includes three sections.

The first section includes general information about the organization (including title, address and contacts of the organization and its representation, and information about its management and senior officials).

The second section provides: (a) brief information (profile) about the organization; (b) past and current programmes; and (c) future programming directions.

- (a) **Organization profile:** provides a short description of the partner agency and its sub-offices that are responsible for foreign aid to Tajikistan. This enables organizations working in Tajikistan to identify relevant development partners for particular types of assistance, and receive their contact information.
- (b) **Past and current programmes:** provides a brief description of projects and programmes, both completed and ongoing. The description indicates the sector and type of programme (capital investment, capacity building, loans and grants) and the total amount of assistance. This information offers an overview of development partners’ current priorities and aid allocation patterns to enable stakeholders to plan their activities effectively and forge partnerships.
- (c) **Future programming directions:** provides information on partners’ planned activities, including sectors and areas of interest, as well as available capacities. Some development partners have provided detailed lists of their projects/programmes along with funding estimates. This approach helps to improve the foreign aid coordination process and encourages stakeholders and development partners to identify projects and resources.

The third section includes information related to the categories of: sectors covered by the projects/programmes, regions covered by the projects/programmes, and contact details.

III. SCISPM AS A CENTRAL BODY FOR AID COORDINATION

In order to improve aid coordination and its effectiveness it is essential to ensure that national objectives and priority interventions are identified and costed. The most significant achievement in this area was the adoption of the National Development Strategy (NDS) in 2007. The document provides detailed descriptions of long-term goals and priorities for Tajikistan’s development process. The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) is a key medium-term document for achieving the NDS objectives. This set of strategic documents stipulates the key development priorities and determines the areas where external assistance is required.

Effective aid coordination is essential, as international assistance to Tajikistan is provided by many donors, covers many sectors, and is directed towards numerous recipients. The President, and the Government of the

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Republic of Tajikistan highlight mobilization and management of external assistance as pivotal in addressing the challenges of poverty and socio-economic development as envisaged in the NDS and the PRS.

The State Committee on Investments and State Property Management (SCISPM) is the government body in Tajikistan responsible for coordination of foreign aid.

SCISPM implements its activities in accordance with the ‘Regulation on the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan’ that was approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 28 December 2006, Decree № 590. The Decree № 135 of 3 March 2011 made amendments to the Regulation, defining SCISPM as the central body of executive power authorized to implement the policy and regulatory procedures in the area of investment, measures on targeted mobilization, coordination and monitoring of external aid. The responsibilities of SCISPM also include: ensuring public property management, overseeing and monitoring corporatization and privatization processes in Tajikistan, as well as to support entrepreneurial activities on behalf of the State.

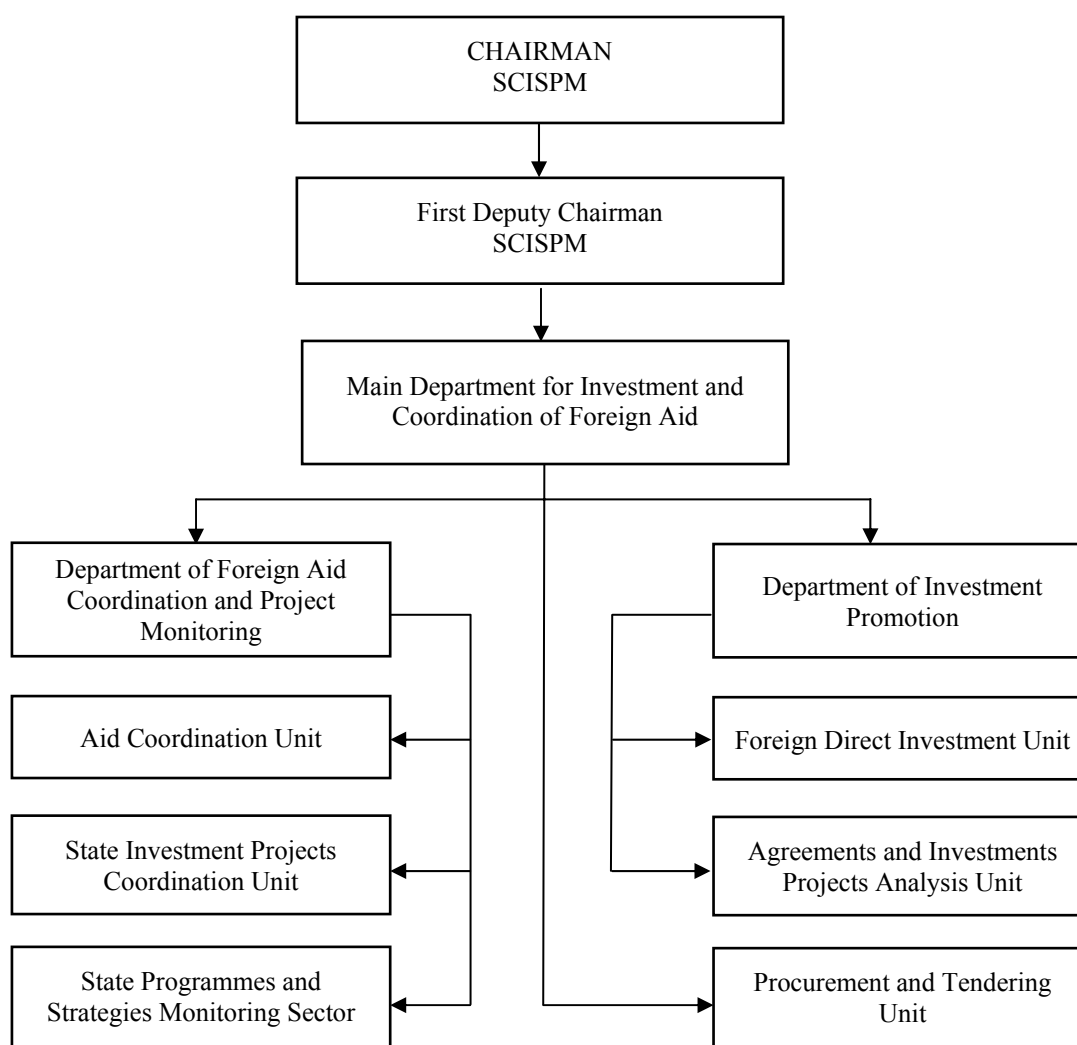
One of the key departments of SCISPM, in accordance with the revision of its Regulation, is the Main Department for

Investment and Coordination of Foreign Aid, which covers issues related to foreign aid coordination and foreign direct investments. The structure of the department is provided in Figure 1.

The Main Department for Investment and Coordination of Foreign Aid includes additional two departments:

- Department of Foreign Aid Coordination and Project Monitoring.
- Department of Investment Promotion.

Figure 1. Structure of the Main Department for Investment and Coordination of Foreign Aid



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The new structure allowed for the expansion in personnel of SCISPM for more effective implementation of the assigned functions.

According to the Regulation and its revisions, SCISPM has the following specific responsibilities in the area of investment and foreign aid:

- Develop and implement measures aimed at improving the country's investment climate, and setting up legal and other provisions promoting investments;
- Participate in developing and implementing investment programmes, drafting provisions for concession agreements, and represent the interests of the State as a proprietor under the respective legal and regulatory framework of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Promote foreign investments for implementation of State programmes and priority social projects, including loans and grants from international economic and financial institutions and donor-countries;
- Conduct general coordination of the process of aid mobilization, management and monitoring and ensure implementation of plans and activities provided in the programmes and strategies for mobilization, management and monitoring of foreign aid (as amended by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 March 2011, № 135);
- Establish a system of effective communication with investors; supporting guarantees envisaged by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and protecting legal rights and interests of investors;
- Coordinate partnerships between public authorities and investors;
- Assess the influx of investments; studying and consolidating international experiences in the area of investment promotion and management;
- Draft proposals on measures to improve the investment climate and legal framework of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as proposals for promoting international investment cooperation;
- Participate in drafting and concluding international agreements on investments in cooperation with other relevant ministries and agencies;
- Carry out marketing campaigns on investment opportunities in the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Consolidate, analyze, and support project proposals submitted by foreign representations of the Republic of Tajikistan in the order established by the legislation;
- Collaborate with interested agencies on accounting and records related to mobilization and management of investment and all types of external aid provided for Tajikistan (as amended by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 March 2011, № 135);
- Organize and host summits, fora, seminars, presentations, and conferences in collaboration with interested State agencies in the Republic of Tajikistan and beyond, in order to popularize and promote achievements and investment opportunities of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Cooperate with investors, international organizations and others in the areas within its mandate;
- Facilitate and manage appraisals of contracts and other documents within its mandate related to investment projects;
- Conduct analysis and overseeing of the implementation of technical, environmental, financial, tax and other provisions of the actual contracts;
- Ensure that all authorizations and permissions necessary for project implementation are in place;
- Conduct monitoring and control of the implementation of investment projects and provisions of the contracts;
- Ensure publication in the mass media of regulations and legal acts related to the implementation of investment projects, of the projects under contract, amounts of investment contributions and number of jobs created under contracts;

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- Interact with the authorities of foreign states and international organizations on issues related to its mandate;
- Carry out independent negotiations with international financial organizations, donors and foreign investors on resource mobilization to finance priority projects;
- Enter information into the project database on all agreements financed by foreign aid;
- Prepare implementation progress reports for investment projects, and status of foreign aid mobilization for the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Participate in preparation and coordination of State Investment Programme projects;
- Take steps to ensure transparency, fairness and effectiveness of procurement of goods, works and services in the context of State Investment Projects;
- Organize bid opening procedures for tenders on procurement of goods, works and services in the context of State Investment Projects;
- Monitor procurement activities in project coordination units (PIUs/PMUs);
- Develop and implement the Aid Information Management System (AIMS), and collect, process, store and disseminate data on implementation of foreign aid projects in the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Develop and prepare standard forms for project proposals to attract investors;
- Participate in events related to the presentation of investment opportunities of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Review and analyze implementation of investment agreements and contracts;
- Prepare and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan drafts of agreements and memoranda with foreign states on mutual protection of investment and investment climate improvement (as amended by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 March, 2011, № 135).

In relation to its goals and objectives, SCISPM is also involved with the following activities related to foreign aid:

- Coordinating foreign aid at sectoral and regional levels, and managing aid flows;
- Cooperating with development partners;
- Managing the Aid Information Management System(AIMS);
- Managing the SCISPM website on aid coordination: www.amcu.gki.tj;
- Interacting with ministries, agencies, and local authorities dealing with foreign aid and investment project implementation issues;
- Coordinating investment project portfolio performance;
- Interacting with the donor community to increase the volumes of foreign aid;
- Engaging in the implementation of the Public Investment Projects (PIP);
- Drafting and publishing annual editions of *Development Partner Profiles* and *Foreign Aid Report*;
- Providing advisory services to interested organizations and communities on foreign aid-related issues.

Foreign aid coordination

A key area of SCISPM's work is foreign aid coordination. To implement its mandate, SCISPM performs the following:

- Collecting and disseminating information on development partners and foreign aid flows;

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- Interacting with donors on how to transform their pledges into specific commitments supported by respective agreements and their implementations under specific projects;
- Coordinating and monitoring activities of international organizations in relation to the foreign aid they provide in Tajikistan;
- Monitoring implementation of foreign aid-funded projects;
- Analyzing the status of project implementation and foreign fund disbursement, and developing proposals and recommendations on improvement;
- Implementing measures to improve coordination between national and foreign stakeholders involved in the processes of aid delivery, aid mobilization for new projects, identifying executing agencies, etc.

Adoption of the *Guidelines on Foreign Aid Mobilization, Management, Coordination and Monitoring in the Republic of Tajikistan* in 2010 was a significant step in establishing the institutional system of aid coordination. The guidelines reconfirmed the functions of SCISPM as the main government counterpart for all donors and international organizations working in Tajikistan and providing aid.

Cooperation with development partners

Another key area of SCISPM's work is collaboration with development partners and effective coordination of all stakeholders providing external assistance to Tajikistan. SCISPM's role includes facilitating the exchange of information, and fostering mutual support in addressing common challenges related to implementation of aid projects and programmes in Tajikistan.

In accordance with the Regulation and its revisions, SCISPM is the key government body working with all development partners on issues related to foreign aid. Collaboration between SCISPM and partners includes:

- Coordinating partnerships between development partners and government bodies at different levels;
- Initiating partnerships and organizing meetings and consultations with representatives of local authorities;
- Monitoring results of joint investment projects and addressing challenges;
- Assisting development partners in locating and selecting priority projects for financing;
- Updating AIMS information by development partners;
- Conducting joint conferences, seminars and other activities related to foreign aid in Tajikistan;
- Consulting and sharing opinions on issues of foreign aid allocation to Tajikistan by development partners, its targeted and effective delivery, and the priority sectors and projects.

The evidence of effective cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and development partners can be seen in the signing and implementation of the Joint Country Partnership Strategy (JCPS) for 2010-2012. The common goals of JCPS partners and the government aimed at increasing effective aid coordination and management are:

- A single strategy – National Development Strategy of Tajikistan for the period to 2015;
- A single mechanism of coordination stipulating interaction with the Donor Coordination Council, acting on behalf of development partners and SCISPM (on behalf of the government and other ministries and agencies concerned); and
- A single system of monitoring and evaluation based on the NDS and PRS.

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Aid Information Management System (AIMS) development and management

Since 2002, with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Database of Aid Coordination and Project Monitoring System (ACPMS) has been operating to improve coordination and analysis of effective utilization of foreign aid. The database has been developed over time to enhance its functionality and better meet the needs of information users. Improvements to modernize the database have included extending language versions, introducing new sub-sectors, regions, and creating linkages with the PRS and the Paris Declaration monitoring indicators. In 2010, an external aid map of Tajikistan was created to provide a rapid and visual representation of information on foreign aid. The map allows for the accessing and analyzing of information about the geographical and sectoral distribution of foreign aid in Tajikistan.

The ACPMS database (created in the ACCESS M 8 format) has since become obsolescent, as it does not allow full use of new information and communication technologies to improve collection and processing of data on foreign aid, thereby reducing the complexity of procedures and expediting the process of collection and dissemination.

In 2012, with the assistance of the 'Support to Effective Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion' project funded by UNDP and DFID, the SCISPM has developed and implemented the AIMS database to enhance online gathering and updating of information on aid projects. AIMS was designed utilizing international experience, and significantly simplifies the process of gathering information, improves the quality and timeliness of collected data, and enables wider access to all information users.

The AIMS database contains information about all external assistance projects and agreements, and the relationship with the PIP. The database contains information on:

- Current commitments of development partners;
- Loans and grants and their disbursement;
- Foreign aid distribution by expenditure categories;
- Disbursement status by development partner;
- Project implementation progress by sector and region;
- Other useful information.

The AIMS database enables the efficient construction of various analytical tables, charts, graphs and reports required for aid analysis. AIMS has also developed a new module of aid mapping.

AIMS is regarded as an essential tool for aid coordination. Based on the information on external assistance provided by development partners, AIMS allows comprehensive analysis and assessment of the situation in foreign aid to be carried out, and concerted actions to raise its effectiveness and purposeful use undertaken.

SCISPM recognizes the importance of collaboration with all development partners and relies upon their understanding and collaboration in providing practical assistance through updating AIMS information in a timely manner.

Collaboration with ministries, agencies and territories, and sectoral coordination

SCISPM works in close partnership with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economic Development and Trade, Justice, and line ministries and agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan, together with local *khukumats*.

In accordance with its guidelines, SCISPM is expected to advocate for the interests of line ministries and agencies in dealing with development partners on matters of foreign aid allocations, thereby facilitating promotion of their project proposals, locating funding opportunities, and conducting joint monitoring of project implementation.

In the new phase of enhanced partnership between SCISPM and ministries and agencies, the focus is on

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developing sectoral coordination in order to promote higher volumes of aid, and improve effectiveness and coverage of external assistance in support of strategic sectoral development programmes.

In recent years significant experience has been accumulated in the area of sectoral coordination in priority sectors such as health, education, and social policy.

Interaction with local authorities, and regional coordination

For the purpose of improving public administration, institutional changes were made in the structure of management bodies of administrative-territorial units, i.e. regions, cities and *rayons*. Thus, Investment and State Property Management Departments were created at regional level to facilitate implementation of the functions of SCISPM. These departments function under SCISPM while remaining a part of the provincial (*oblast*) administration. The structure of regional investment departments includes sections working on: investment, promotion of entrepreneurship, and State property management.

Foreign aid coordination activities at regional level are carried out by Oblast Investment Units.

Oblast Investment Units focus on building relations with members of the international community present in the area. They meet periodically with the heads of international agencies to discuss coordination of foreign aid in their respective provinces. The Investment department, and other stakeholders, determines provincial requirements for external resources in order to implement programmes and projects related to poverty reduction and economic development.

Oblast Investment Units, together with the initiators of project proposals, communicate project information to the main office of SCISPM, which in turn begins to look for funding sources among donor organizations and foreign diplomatic missions.

At present, SCISPM makes significant efforts to improve foreign aid coordination at the regional level, and to develop tools and procedures at provincial and district levels. Improvement in these processes are expected to increase aid flows and promote more targeted and effective use of aid in the regions.

Coordination of Investment Projects Portfolio implementation

One of the important objectives of SCISPM is the effective disbursement of loans provided to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan by donors and international financial institutions. The loan portfolio coordination implies a wide range of SCISPM activities:

- Coordinating project drafting and implementation processes under the investment loan portfolio of international financial institutions;
- Evaluating reports and other information provided by donors and PIUs with regard to loans provided to the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Interacting with local representatives and missions of international financial institutions on loan portfolio assessment and review, development of joint action plans with the government, and implementation of plans;
- Monitoring and evaluating investment projects.

The SCISPM role in the process of monitoring joint investment projects – carried out by government agencies – is to ensure systematic analysis and progress evaluation of current projects, and the performance of PIUs. The findings are reported to the government, and efforts made to address existing problems in project implementation. SCISPM provides systematic collection and processing of data on all aspects of ongoing investment projects and PIU activities, controls the project implementation progress, and ensures high performance in a timely and effective manner.

Dissemination of information and preparation of reports

To ensure an open and transparent foreign aid allocation process, SCISPM shares information with the government, international agencies, and the general population on the status of foreign aid allocation and its impact.

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According to the Regulation and its revisions, SCISPM submits information on executing agencies' implementation of joint investment projects to the government and the Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, on a quarterly and annual basis.

The *Development Partner Profiles* guide is published annually and includes information on development partners, and the scope and direction of their activities. The *Foreign Aid Report* provides information on the status of foreign aid allocations based on information from the AIMS database.

In order to increase awareness among stakeholders and improve the transparency of the foreign aid process, an official SCISPM website on aid coordination was created (www.amcu.gki.tj). This website contains comprehensive information about the country, SCISPM and its work, strategic government documents and those of key donors, *Development Partner Profiles* guides and *Foreign Aid Reports*, legal and regulatory frameworks, protocols of meetings of the Donors' Advisory Group on Tajikistan, and on the monitoring process of the project implementation portfolio. The website also contains a news page providing updates and information on current SCISPM activities.

The SCISPM website also contains the Foreign Aid Map which gives visual details on the geographic allocation of aid. The map enables users to gain access to all resources of the database. Tenders and vacancy announcements for implementation of State Investment Projects are also published on the website.

To achieve its goals, SCISPM makes substantial efforts and undertakes concrete measures to improve the coordination of all stakeholders involved in aid mobilization and management, and thereby enhance the efficient, effective, and purposeful use of foreign aid resources.

IV. DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILES

Note: The titles of the Development Partners not updating information on their profiles are marked with *.

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Non Government Organization

Act Central Asia

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Organisation Profile

Act Central Asia is the Representation of Christian Aid, Britain & Ireland and has been working in Central Asia since 1996. The general objectives of Act Central Asia are to enhance the quality and impact of work in the region by improving the service and support to our partners - local NGOs.

Act Central Asia principles:

The principles underlying our activities are to work for the eradication of poverty and the fulfilment of human dignity and human rights through a commitment to:

- Supporting and strengthening local development actors and their initiatives with a long term perspective
- A rights based approach to development aimed at empowering the poor and marginalised to secure a life with dignity and their basic human rights
- Solidarity with the poorest of the poor even if the impact of our support is not immediate and may be hard to demonstrate
- Gender-sensitive development which promotes greater equality in gender relations across the whole programme
- Work with institutions, organisations, communities and individuals, which are faith-based or secular.

The programmes in Tajikistan involve around eleven partner organisations of differing size and at various stages of development. The major priorities and themes of these programmes are the provision of basic services with a rights-based approach to vulnerable and marginalised urban and sub-urban groups such as pensioners, street children and settlers, community development with a strong focus on self-help groups as a basis for mobilisation and empowerment and micro-finance development, rural livelihood development which includes micro-crediting, work on land rights, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, health and reproductive health education, reducing stigma against people with HIV and AIDS and work on improving gender relations and reducing violence against women.

Act Central Asia's main partners are: Ghamkhori, Najoti Kudakon, Youth Ecological Centre, National Volunteer Centre, Zumrad, Mehrangez, Ruhafzo, ASTI, ASDP Nau, Khumo, Zan va Zamin, Rights & Prosperity.

Past and Current Programmes

Secure Livelihoods

Act Central Asia is running and on the way to develop the Secure Livelihoods programme in Central Asia. Secure Livelihoods it is one of key corporate priorities for the agency and there are vast numbers of partners of Act Central Asia are grouped under this theme, especially in the rural setting. Though Secure Livelihoods programme has been running for a long time at least last 4-5 years. All current corporate goals of Christian Aid including SL run until this year. However, taking into account the recent developments in Act Central Asia the agency needs to go back to overall strategy and see how it fits with current portfolio of partners and in country/region priorities. CPSP review (after 2008) can be one of the ways to do this as CAID requires CPSP for each programme.

Disaster Risk Reduction Program

Act Central Asia started a disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme in 2005 in Kyrgyzstan and extended it to Tajikistan in 2006. This involves DRR mainstreaming amongst partners, building the capacity of NGO partners on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation; information and awareness about risks and developing community-based response/rescue teams and advocating for increased resource to respond to and prepare for disasters. Act Central Asia is a member of REACT.

In 2009 Act Central Asia sponsored projects of 7 partners- 3 partners in Tajikistan and 4 partners in Kyrgyzstan through its Risk reduction and Climate Change Adaptation programme. In addition 2 partners in Tajikistan and 1 partner in Kyrgyzstan was sponsored within DIPECHO's Disaster Resilience in Communities in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan Programme.

In addition to project funding Act Central Asia has been working closely with its local NGO partners to identify and support the organisation development needs through a variety of customised initiatives including regional exchange and exposure visits. In 2009, 2 capacity development workshops were organized in Tajikistan for partner NGOs both from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan as well as exchange visits organized for representatives of local partner NGOs to Kyrgyzstan to learn from and share experience with local Kyrgyz NGO working on Risk reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

HIV/AIDS

Act Central Asia started its HIV and AIDS interventions in Tajikistan in 2005, mainly with financial and technical support of Christian Aid and with a strong focus on mainstreaming the issue within the work of local Act Central Asia partners. Supported interventions in Tajikistan are not limited to mainstreaming HIV and AIDS but also include interventions aimed at the prevention of the further spread of HIV and at the improvement of the social and economic position of people living with HIV.

Act Central Asia has identified some areas in which it is particularly interested, these choices are based on a variety of factors: the HIV/AIDS policies of the different Act Central Asia members; the type of partners Act Central Asia is actually working with; earlier context studies done; and information of external sources:

- Effective awareness raising and education, including gender and sexual violence issues
- Strengthening networking movement
- PLHA inclusion in developing programme work, PLHA care and support, PLH rights
- Stigma reduction through faith-based and PLHA-led approaches
- Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS
- National/International advocacy

currently three main NGO partners are working on HIV prevention and mainstreaming projects. Act Central Asia intends to continue developing its HIV programme in the country.

Accountable Governance/Advocacy

Act Central Asia partners work on PRSP monitoring as well as civil society strengthening through Self-Help Groups and Mahalla Committees, networking, rights of most vulnerable groups; such as children's rights; rights of elderly; women (women-headed families), etc. The strategy developed on advocacy is related to work on children rights in the country. this mainly includes writing of shadow reports on the Child Rights' Convention.

Capacity development

Act Central Asia is actively working on Capacity Building of its partners both on organisational and programmatic development. This programme is running since 2004 and is expected to be reviewed and strategised during this year and beyond. the Capacity Building program includes such activities as: exposure and exchange visits; trainings and workshops support based on needs assessment and expected agenda; networking cooperation strengthening; organisational assessment; etc.

In addition to project funding Act Central Asia has been working closely with its local NGO partners to identify and support the organisation development needs through a variety of customised initiatives including regional exchange and exposure visits. In November 2007, representatives of local partner NGOs visited India to learn from and share experience with local Indian NGOs working on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention and public health.

Future Programming Direction

In 2012 Act Central Asia will continue to work with its current partners. The immediate programme direction will remain the same as now with more focus on programmatic approach. During 2010 the strategy was reviewed and a new strategy paper produced for 2011-2015. The review suggested consolidating work fewer partners and developing a stronger and more focussed portfolio. Key lead themes for CAID include work on Disaster Risk reduction, climate change, gender, HIV, accountable institutions and Sustainable Livelihoods.

Today CA operates in over 45 countries across the globe supporting local communities to find their own solutions to the problems they face. We are unequivocal about working where the need is greatest, regardless of race or creed.

We believe that local people in poor countries are the real experts on poverty. We therefore support local partner organizations which are best placed to understand the causes of poverty and how to fight it. We provide necessary support to our partners to tackle the symptoms, systems and structures causing poverty - in terms of grant-making, specific expertise, internal capacity-building and financial management.

Because we work in partnership, we know what works on the ground. Through our partners we can respond where the need is greatest, be present before, during and after emergencies, press governments and others for change, and make a long-term commitment to the communities with whom we work, ensuring the best value for money provided by our donors.

CA has been present in the Central Asia region for more than 10 years working on four major issues: secure livelihoods (poverty eradication through economic development), community health & HIV, good governance & gender, and climate change, disaster risk reduction & mitigation measures.

CA has a broad network of local partner organizations in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan with whom we always jointly evaluate needs with different local stakeholders. Through consultation, we can identify and address gaps in capacity and efficiently implement projects. CA also provides emergency humanitarian assistance in times of crisis.

Our sources of funding come from direct donations from UK and Irish supporters as well as from international agencies such as UNDP, EU, ECHO, UK DFID, DANIDA, USAID, WFP and Irish Aid.

CA is the only INGO present in the region that is HAP (Humanitarian Accountability Partnership <http://www.hapinternational.org/> certified in the field. CA is also a signatory to the Red Cross Code of Conduct and SPHERE standards.

Aga Khan Development Network

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Organization Profile:

Known for its capacity to develop innovative, sustainable, community-driven solutions to institutionalized problems, the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) seeks to marry local consensus with leading development practice. Underpinned by an ethos of improving living conditions and opportunities for the poor, without regard to their faith, origin or gender, the AKDN has operated in Tajikistan since 1992, and currently employs over 3,500 people; a vast majority of them local Tajiki citizens. In Tajikistan, the Network is comprised of eight different agencies, and is involved in a diverse array of programmatic initiatives, in all regions of the country including the capital, Dushanbe. The Network is heavily invested in the fields of health, education, rural, economic and cultural development, poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, and cross-border development. AKDN aims to contribute to the development of an economically dynamic, politically stable, intellectually vibrant and culturally plural Tajikistan. This year, the AKDN marks its 17th anniversary of the signing of the *Agreement of Cooperation* with the Government of Tajikistan.

The Agencies/Affiliates of AKDN that are currently implementing programmes in various parts of the country and in various sectors, are Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance (AKAM), Aga Khan Education Services (AKES), Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED), Aga Khan Health Services (AKHS), Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC), University of Central Asia (UCA), FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance, and Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP) which is an affiliate of AKF.

A more detailed description of the AKDN Agencies is provided in their individual sections (please see the reports from each of the agencies).

Past and Current Programmes:

AKDN and its Agencies and Affiliates support programmes and projects in different domains, including: (1) **Health:** AKHS, Tajikistan provides technical assistance to the government, reinforces community health/primary health care approaches, and seeks to improve secondary health care. In this regard, AKHS services have benefitted over 500,000 in Tajikistan and approximately 50,000 through cross-border initiatives with Afghanistan. Its Family Medicine (FM) project encompasses: health promotion, provision of pharmaceuticals, training in new clinical and managerial practices (including at the six district hospitals), and a pilot community-based health financing scheme in nine villages in Rushan District. AKHS is working with the Ministry of Health to develop and scale-up the Family Medicine programme. The project aims to provide quality, cost-effective health care to improve efficiency and reduce the overall health care costs in targeted areas. (2) **Education:** AKES, Tajikistan operates the Aga Khan Lycée in Khorog offering an enriched national curriculum education in Russian, Tajik, and English medium to approximately 900 students. Working with Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), AKES has developed plans to implement an early childhood development programme. AKES is also participating in donor-led forums to advise the government on the planned reforms and implementation of the proposed national education strategy. The University of Central Asia engages in academic programmes through the School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE), established in Khorog and Dushanbe, and the Aga Khan Humanities Programme. AKDN agencies also work with government institutions, such as the Institute for Professional Development (IPD) to introduce innovative teaching methods and build relevant educational capacities; (3) **Rural Development:** The Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP) began operations in 1993 with the original goal to ensure food security and community mobilization. MSDSP now works on local governance, development of agriculture and natural resource management, and habitat and rural infrastructure. MSDSP supports market-based approaches to small enterprise development and tourism organizations, facilitates cross-border socio-economic cooperation, and provides access to capital and business development services. ; (4) **Economic Development:** AKFED is an agency of AKDN dedicated to promoting entrepreneurship and building economically sound enterprises in the developing world. AKDN, in partnership with the International Finance Corporation entered into a Public-Private Partnership and formed the PamirEnergy Company to manage and operate the generation, transmission and sale of electricity. Through a Concession Agreement with the Government of Tajikistan and in collaboration with other partners, approximately \$40m has been invested since 2002 in the PamirEnergy HPS system, which today provides regular electricity to over 90% of the population in GBAO with over 70% of the customers enjoying 24-hour supply; (5) **Poverty Alleviation:** The First MicroFinance Bank of Tajikistan (FMFB-T) was established in 2004: the country's first fully-licensed commercial bank with a principle focus on microfinance lending. It is committed to facilitating savings and wealth accumulation through a wide range of deposit and saving products, providing consumer housing and agriculture loan services and, promoting cost-effective and efficient remittance services. The Bank currently has approximately 13,000 borrowers with a loan portfolio of around \$25m spread over 40 branches and banking service centers in the country (6) **Cultural Development:** AKDN supports the efforts of Central Asian musicians and communities to sustain, preserve, develop and transmit onward musical traditions that are a vital part of their heritage. The Network supports *ustâd-shâgird* centres in Tajikistan including the Academy of Maqâm in Dushanbe and the Khunar Centre in Khujand; (7) **Town Planning:** The initiative began activities in 2007 with views towards understanding the cultural, economic, demographic, administrative and other factors currently shaping the growth of Khorog and to anticipate the demands that will accompany future developments; (8) **Humanitarian Assistance:** Since its establishment in 1997, FOCUS has built resilience of the communities through disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs as well as responded to over 200 disasters. DRR programs include hazard vulnerability risk assessments (HVRAs), hazard mapping, escape route and safe haven planning and adult and school children awareness campaigns. In addition, FOCUS engages in government capacity building at district, provincial and national levels. and (9) **Regional Cooperation:** To promote regional economic development and cooperation,

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

AKDN has facilitated and completed the construction of four bridges over the Pyanj River, with a fifth scheduled to open in late-2012, all connecting Tajikistan with Afghanistan. The Tajik and Afghan offices of FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance, work closely together to coordinate response efforts to disasters in the mountain areas of Badakhshan. As part of the strategy to supply energy to Afghanistan, PamirEnergy established a transmission line to Shugnan in June 2008. The 10kV line is supplying electricity to over 1,100 households, 30 businesses and government offices, and to various international organizations, providing energy to a total of 12 villages. With the support of external donors, PamirEnergy is expected to expand its service provision in the coming three years to reach an additional 30 villages or 3,300 households (approx. 26,500 people) by 2015. Additionally, AKDN is striving to ensure that quality hospital care is available for the communities of the region, including GBAO and the border districts of Afghan - Badakhshan. AKDN Agencies are working with IPD and the Teachers Training College (TTC) in Afghanistan, both government organizations, to expand the sharing of educational experiences across borders. To date, the collaboration between IPD and TTC has resulted in training of over 600 Afghan teachers. In addition, AKES-Tajikistan is also working with both entities, to enhance our cross-border collaboration in providing professional development services, institutional capacity building, and local curriculum development. In addition, SPCE, Khorog has been running a project, *Cross-border Vocational Education in Badakhshan*, funded by USAID since 30 September 2010. The project aims to provide some 90 scholarships in professional courses and programmes in Information Technology, English and Accounting, as well as 30 scholarships in Training of Teachers in Vocational Education Programmes. To date, more than 110 students from Afghan-Badakhshan have graduated from UCA – SPCE. Further, AKDN is exploring developing regional tourism potential through connecting tour operators and service providers from both Tajik and Afghan Badakhshan, facilitating joint training programmes, as well as promoting cultural events.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Aga Khan Education Service, Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

The Aga Khan Education Services (AKES) is a private non-profit organization that is part of the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN). AKES focuses on providing high quality education and manages over 300 schools - ranging from pre-primary to higher secondary schools. More than 50,000 pupils are enrolled in these schools in 11 countries around the world including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Madagascar, Syria, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and Afghanistan.

AKES, Tajikistan was established in 1995. In addition to operating the Aga Khan Lycée (AKL) in Khorog, which educates over 950 students each year, it was rehabilitating and improving programs, services and processes at six Government schools in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) region. AKES also offers scholarships for individuals to pursue undergraduate and graduate studies within and outside the country.

Past and Current Programmes

In 2002, AKES, in collaboration with the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), established the Allied Schools Project (ASP) to raise standards of education in six Government schools in the districts of GBAO. This goal has been primarily pursued through the professional development of ASP school teachers, the development of Learning Resource Centres in the schools and the improvement of school buildings and facilities.

AKES conducted in-school trainings to teach educators at ASP schools new approaches to teaching which are followed by teacher shadowing sessions at AKL, where these methods are already in place. Further workshops on educational leadership are conducted to introduce more effective styles of management into these schools. To date, these programmes have benefited over 400 teachers and 30 administrators, and, in turn, their 3,500 students. Outcomes have included improved student attendance and improved matriculation results.

Each year, AKES offers scholarships for both undergraduate and postgraduate study in Tajikistan and abroad. Since 1993, the Tajik Scholarship Programme, funded by the AKF and managed by AKES, has allowed more than 200 meritorious students from Tajikistan the chance to access quality undergraduate education in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. More than 65 scholarship recipients have gone on for further study.

In 1998, AKES established the Aga Khan Lycée (AKL) as the first privately operated school in the GBAO region. AKL educates over 980 students from grades 0 to 11 with a graduation rate of above 92 percent. It aims not only to offer a high quality education to its students and prepare them for studies at first-rate universities, but it also seeks to test and develop new teaching and learning approaches which can be established as models of best practice in Tajikistan.

The curriculum at AKL is offered in three languages - English, Tajik and Russian - and focuses on interactive approaches that foster critical thinking skills while also developing creativity and problem-solving abilities. Special attention is paid to teaching the Tajik language and cultivating a knowledge and appreciation of the country's rich history, literature and culture.

AKES' extra-curricular clubs, youth forum and summer camp programs support the development of life skills in students. The clubs program gives students an opportunity to put theory into practice in meaningful ways. Some of the clubs offered by AKES include theatre, dance, sports, business, English, math and television clubs and students governance. A summer camp program focusing on pluralism, diversity and community service has been developed and currently implemented. Every year more than 550 students participate in club program, more than 220 students in the youth forum and more than 100 students in the summer camp. These numbers include students from government schools and AKL.

AKES established and manages five school based Early Childhood Development centres – one at AKL and four at the allied schools in Porshniev, Rushan, Roshtkala and Ishkashim districts. (282 children and 18 ECD teachers).

Future Programming Direction

AKES, Tajikistan is planning to expand Early Childhood Development (ECD) programs in Tajikistan. In 2012 Human Resource capacity building and strengthening the existing ECD programs is the main focus of the project.

AKES, Tajikistan is also planning to establish private schools in Tajikistan.

Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) is part of Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) founded and guided by His Highness the Aga Khan. AKF is a non-denominational, international development agency established in 1967. The Foundation's activity in Tajikistan began in 1993, when it mounted a response to acute food shortages in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) resulting from the collapse of the Soviet Union and the ensuing civil war. In parallel with this emergency programme, AKF initiated a rural development programme with the aim of contributing to poverty alleviation efforts in the programme areas. Programmes for reform in the social sector were introduced in 1994, aiming to assist the Government to cope more efficiently with reduced resources while at the same time benefiting from new approaches to education and health. Currently the Foundation's programmes in Tajikistan are focused in four areas: rural development, health, education and civil society. Many of its initiatives address cross-cutting concerns including gender issues, pluralism, human resource development and public awareness of development issues. Through its activities in all four regions of Tajikistan (21 districts), AKF is reaching almost one million people. One of the hallmarks of AKF's approach in Tajikistan is its long-term commitment.

AKF began managing grants and implementing projects with partners. To address rural development issues in Tajikistan, in 1997 AKF founded the Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP), which evolved from a humanitarian relief programme into one of the most respected local non-governmental organizations in country. AKF seeks to increase rural incomes and employment by fostering the development of micro and small-enterprises, facilitating business development services and cross-border trade. One crucial activity is the development of the tourism sector.

The thrust of AKF education programme is to ensure that children are equipped with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values to help them interact effectively with the world and be contributing members of society. In order to ensure that the outcomes of the Programme are sustained in the long term, AKF has been building the institutional capacity of the government-run Institute of Professional Development (IPD) and works closely with it in implementing its initiatives. IPD is implementing the Whole School Improvement Programme (WSIP) in GBAO, which employs a holistic approach to undertake comprehensive improvements to primary and secondary education systems in the region. It is expected that by the end of 2011, 316 schools across GBAO will benefit from WSIP. The Foundation also developed and piloted a community based Early Childhood Development (ECD) model which is planned to be expanded across GBAO and nationwide. During the last two years 31 community-based ECD centers have been established, which provide access for 1,000 children to ECD services. Foundation support IPD and University of Central Asia to promote cross border education services in Afghanistan.

In the area of health care, the Foundation supports the work of the Aga Khan Health Services (AKHS), by providing the technical assistance along with mobilization of funds. The Community Health Programme (CHP), which started in 1997 promoted the provision of primary care in the community and at the first level of the health system. In 2006 the program activities were expanded to 4 districts of Khatlon using the experience and lessons learnt from programme in GBAO. The implementation of Family Medicine (FM) has started from piloting of comprehensive FM model in Rushan district of GBAO.

Launched in 2006, the aim of AKF's Civil Society Programme (CSP) is to ensure that, over time, there is a sufficient number of civil society organisations in quality, geographic distribution, and spectrum of activities in place, so that "civil society" has a positive impact on the life of significant segments of the population. This programme is contextualized within AKDN's over arching goal of promoting improved quality of life; equity of access to quality education; healthcare, and economic opportunity; ethical behaviour; good governance; pluralism; and peace and stability.

Since 2002 AKF built and rehabilitated four bridges over the Panj River at Tem, Darwaz, Langar, Ishkashim and Vanj (under construction), which now connect remote regions of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. More than 500 Afghan households are connected to the PamirEnergy system and 280 households in Tajik and Afghan side will benefit from cross border irrigations projects.

Past and Current Programmes

In early days the focus of rural development program was mainly on the food security, production and productivity via providing access to the inputs, extension work and agricultural diversification. The Programme has established and build the capacity of 1,226 Village Organizations, 99 Social Union Development for Village Organizations (SUDVOs) with a total of 143,445 members. More than 5,000 infrastructure projects were implemented since the beginning of the Programme. Latter programmes actively supported villagers to add value to their products and market it. Cross border cooperation and tourism, establishment of Business Development Centers and community saving groups, a better use of natural resources, support of tourism and cross border activities are currently the main components of the programme.

IPD is completing the implementation of the Whole School Improvement Programme (WSIP) in all schools in GBAO. WSIP package

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

includes training primary and secondary teachers in interactive teaching methods, enhancing school management capacity, mentoring initiatives, establishment of resource centers and engagement of community in school life.

In early years, AKHS mainly worked on the Community Health Project to change the focus from hospital curative based system to community based prevention.

Pharmaceutical project provides access to low cost and good quality pharmacy in all the villages of GBAO.

Family Medicine is expanding to Ishkashim district of GBAO.

Civil Society Project is working with partners on the Certification of Civil Society Organization, development of Civic Education curriculum, training AKFED companies on the Corporate Social Responsibility and four AKDN Agencies are applying Institutional integrity in their work

Construction of Vanj Bridge and water projects is ongoing.

Future Programming Direction

New strategy of AKF rural programme is encouraging innovative and productive approaches to natural resource management by promoting community based system resource management system, facilitating access to appropriate innovative technologies and inputs, enhancing rural economic development and promoting community based tourism. Important aspects are new focus areas - energy efficiency and habitat improvement.

Education programme will cover 70 % of children in GBAO by 2013 by ECD programme and in each jamoat one key school will get intensive support that could help teachers of neighboring schools too. IPD will continue providing support to Afghan teachers.

Family Medicine will scale up to all GBAO and 3 districts of Khatlon Oblast by preparing family doctors and nurses and the majority of medical points will be rehabilitated and equipped. Project will strengthen the capacity of diagnostic unit of Khorog hospital and health system in GBAO and 3 districts of Khatlon.

Civil society will provide access for the Civil Society Organisation to good source of training and active work with professional association.

Construction of Shurabad Bridge and border market will end by 2013.

4,000 Afghan households will benefit from PamirEnergy services.

Construction of more than 12 cross border infrastructure projects is planned for the next 3 years

Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development \ Industrial Promotion Services (IPS) -Asia region*

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Organisation Profile

Industrial Promotion Services (IPS)

AKFED works with governments, international corporations, international financial institutions and donors to create solutions to pressing infrastructure needs, including power generation and telecommunications. AKFED has invested in, and manages, over 50 industrial project companies in Africa and Asia.

In the early 1960s, a group of companies was set up under the corporate name Industrial Promotion Services (IPS). Each company was created to provide venture capital, technical assistance and management support to encourage and expand private enterprise in countries of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Growth, privatisation and a re-orientation away from import substitution and towards export promotion resulted in adjustments to IPS' approach. Expansion into areas such as agribusiness, packaging and infrastructure in sub-Saharan Africa were accompanied by the need for new investments in the emerging economies of Central Asia in the 1990s and 2000s, in particular, in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Today, IPS companies play a vital role in local and regional economies.

Food and Agro-Processing. One of IPS' core operational sectors, agro-processing, includes companies that supply goods for both local and export markets. They also play a significant role in supporting the rural economy. In Kenya, for example, Frigoken provides agricultural extension services to 45,000 Kenyan bean farmers. The beans are processed and exported to European markets. Loans are provided to the farmers by the non-profit Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance to assist them with financial needs that arise prior to receiving harvest revenues.

In West Africa, AKFED supplies agricultural extension services to more than 60,000 cotton farmers, operates cotton ginneries and exports finished products. Its social programmes offer microfinance, education, health and sanitation to the farmers.

In addition to promoting the employment of women, these companies have become national role models in matters of employee welfare, including the provision of child care and health care.

Infrastructure. AKFED works with governments, international corporations, international financial institutions and donors to create solutions to pressing infrastructure needs, including power generation, telecommunications and water supply services. AKFED's first investment in the power sector, the US\$225 million Azito Energy project in the Ivory Coast, was the largest private sector power plant in sub-Saharan Africa. It currently provides 40 percent of the electricity generation needs for the country. It was followed by the Tsavo Power plant in Mombasa, Kenya's first privately financed "open-bid" project and the first such plant successfully constructed under an updated and more stringent environmental law.

AKFED also worked with partners to rehabilitate and expand a Soviet-era hydroelectric power plant that is boosting the eastern province of Tajikistan's inadequate electricity supply, reducing deforestation and contributing to the region's economic recovery. In Uganda, AKFED is leading the US\$860-million, 220-megawatt Bujagali Hydro Power Project, to produce critically needed electricity for the country, and for neighbouring Kenya.

AKFED's initial involvement in building telecommunications infrastructure was in Indigo, a GSM mobile phone operation in Tajikistan. In Afghanistan, AKFED determined that building communication infrastructure was critically important to the redevelopment of the country and was awarded the country's second GSM mobile phone license. The company that was formed, Roshan, has invested over US\$250 million in expanding its coverage. Roshan directly employs over 900 people; indirectly, nearly 20,000 people are employed through distributors, contractors and suppliers.

Past and Current Programmes

Pamir Prive Power Project - (PamirEnergy) - The Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) in partnership with International Finance Corporation formed the Pamir Energy Company in 2002 to address the energy crisis in GBAO region that was at the edge of collapse. Over US\$ 30 Millions have been invested by the company to repair the electrical infrastructure of GBAO and expand hydroelectric capacity. In the wake of these efforts, over 86% of the region's inhabitants now have access to electricity while tariff subsidies have ensured that even the poorest households are able to access power.

INDIGO Tajikistan - in 2001 AKFED partnered with MCT to launch the Indigo mobile telephony company in Tajikistan as part of an effort to improve services and spur competition in the country's mobile service industry. The company is now one of the leading operators amongst the eight Tajik mobile operators.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Future Programming Direction

- IPS funded a pre-feasibility study for a potential Hydro Power Generation project in the GBAO region that is aimed at fully compensating the winter deficit and the deficit for industrial and mining opportunities as well as exporting power to neighbouring countries. The study is in progress.
- IPS has been looking at improving regional airports with the view to invest in critical infrastructure to spur tourism. Some preliminary ground works have been completed and the project feasibility is being currently studied.

Aga Khan Health Service in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

With community health programmes in large geographical areas in Central and South Asia, as well as East Africa, and more than 200 health facilities including nine hospitals, the Aga Khan Health Services (AKHS) is one of the most comprehensive private not-for-profit health care systems in the developing world. Building on the Community's Health Care efforts in the first half of the 20th century, AKHS now provides primary health care and curative medical care in Afghanistan, India, Kenya, Pakistan, and Tanzania, and provides technical assistance to government in health service delivery in Kenya, Syria and Tajikistan.

AKHS's overall major initiatives currently include:

- 1 Assisting communities to develop, manage, and sustain the health care they need.
- 2 Providing accessible medical care in modern, efficient, and cost-effective facilities.
- 3 Working in partnership with other agencies in the development of communities and the enhancement of their health.
- 4 Educating physicians, nurses, and allied health professionals.
- 5 Conducting research relevant to environments in which AKHS institutions exist.
- 6 Contributing to the development of national and international health policy.

In AKHS's approach to health services, primary health care and prevention are considered as steps towards improved health status that must be linked to the availability of high quality medical care. To complement its work in primary health care, AKHS offers curative services in institutions ranging from dispensaries through health centres to full-service hospitals. At each level of care, the AKHS focus is on providing services that are needed and wanted by the community and on building linkages within the system. It also aims to ensure a quality of care that significantly raises local standards. Quality control in laboratory diagnosis, appropriate documentation in medical records, regular supply of pharmaceuticals and continuing education of nurses and doctors are some of the practices that AKHS emphasises in its approach to institutional development.

AKHS's community health programmes are designed to reach vulnerable groups in society, especially child-bearing women and young children, with low-cost, proven medical technologies: immunisation, systematic prenatal care, aseptic deliveries, and oral rehydration therapy for diarrhoeal disease. Experience with Public Health Centres within the Aga Khan Development Network has confirmed both the efficiency of primary health care in improving health status, and its cost-effectiveness.

AKHS in Tajikistan works to improve the health status of the communities in GBAO and in selected 3 districts in Khatlon Oblast. It focuses on training of the MoH health staff in basic health topics to increase their capacity for quality care, involve communities to increase their responsibility for their own health, and develop a cadre of Community health Volunteers/promoters who work with Government, CBOs and DoH to advocate for addressing health issues of their communities.

Currently 467 CHPs in GBAO and 449 CHPs in Khatlon are trained and work in the communities and 752 PHC staff in GBAO and 658 PHC staff in Khatlon have been trained in topics such as breast feeding, reproductive health, immunization, family planning, safe motherhood, early child development and integrated management of childhood illnesses, hypertension, yearly detection of breast and cervix cancer, hygiene and sanitation. Nursing practices have been improved in KoGH and professional trainings were provided to nurses. The Family Medicine was piloted in the two centers of Rushan district with the aim of further expansion. The programmes are supported by donors such as SDC, HH, UNDP/GF Norway grant (GBAO), , SIDA (Khatlon), . 30FD and 89 FN graduated FM courses in GBAO and 12 FD and 54 FN graduated FM courses in Muminabad district. Medical literature received and distributed to the FMTC according to the order list for the FM training course. AKHS rehabilitated and equipped 7 health facilities in Ishoshim district and one in Khorog. 467 CHPs in GBAO and 449 CHPs in Khatlon received Refresher Training on key health topics. 175 sessions on FM conducted for community members by CHPs. 3 Health fairs on "Family Medicine" were conducted at Rushan (centre, Barushan, Bartang). During Health Fair the IEC materials. TV spot on introduction of "FM" was broadcasted through the local TV. 60 monthly presentations were conducted on Kidney Stone, Duodenal and Stomach Ulcer, Climacteric Syndrome, Heart Attack, Antenatal Care, Hepatitis, Helminthosis, First Aid during Bleeding, HIV/AIDS and Alcoholism in 6 CE centres. 1,148 health workers were attended. 1,083 health workers attended the CEC library. Library was updated on a monthly basis with newsletters and journals, including Madadi Sino, Avicenna, and Journals for Paediatrician, Cardiology, Physicians, Surgeon, Neurology, Midwifery and new medicals books. 434 health workers at 6 CECs used the computer lab AKHS IT staff visited and monitored all equipment of CECs of Vanj, Darvaz, Rushan, Murgab, Ishkashim districts. 6 CE centres were equipped with a projection lamp EHJ 24V/250W, cartridge, extension lead, lamp, etc. Stationary provided to all 6 CE centres on a quarterly basis. AKHS extended Community Based Health Financing scheme in 7 pilot VOs in Ishkoshim district. Steering Sub-Committee was established and functioned.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

CBHF Household Baseline Survey were designed, conducted, analyzed and reported. Operational mechanism of CBHF is established and functioned in pilots. 32 FGDs conducted among community in pilot's. 3 trainings conducted for FM specialists and Hospital staff on introduction of CBHF and active involving of medical staff in CBHF scheme. 45 units and 13 households are became new members of the CBHF schem.

In order to improve the access to the health care for bordering Afghan community the Cross Border Health project has been initiated in three districts of Badakhshan Afghanistan and bordering hospitals in Badakhshan Tajikistan based on the protocols signed by Cross Border Joint Coordination Committee of two provinces of GBAO Tajikistan and Badakhshan Afghanistan. During the year of 2010 23 emergency cases were served in Badakhshan Afghanistan CHCs by Tajik specialists. (12 patients underwent surgical operations). 1,592 patients (311 undergone surgical operations) were served during the routine visits (3-5 days) by Tajik DoH specialists to the CHCs: Badakhshan Afghanistan. Three rounds of vaccination campaign have been conducted in by Tajik health professionals in Darwaz districts of Afghanistan. Totally 4,091 mothers and 3,430 children were covered by vaccination

Past and Current Programmes

Community Health programme (former RHCS):

- Upgrading skills of PHC staff to build their capacity for provision of high quality first health care
- Establishment of a network of Community Health Promoters to disseminated health related information and serve as a link between communities, health facilities and CBOs
- Joint planning of activities with relevant DoH institutions to promote synergy and improve coordination
- Growth Monitoring Programme
- Joint programme monitoring with DoH to build its capacity for monitoring and information based decision making
- Promotion of Family Medicine through piloting of FM approach
- Behavior change communication - development and dissemination of health messages through mass media, distribution of IEC materials and health fairs

Rationalizing Pharmaceuticals Policy and Management

- A cost recovery mechanism for pharmaceuticals by using of a pricing policy to ensure access to essential drugs at affordable prices
- Promotion of Essential Drugs policy
- Training of health professionals on rational use of drugs
- Informing general population about appropriate use of essential drugs
- Policy dialogue at Oblast and National level to ensure that National support is available and MoH learns from the expereince of GBAO

Family Medicine program

- Improve infrastructure, equipment and management capacity to accelerate health care reforms and to establish the practice of Family Medicine.
- Development of a comprehensive and continuous system for training and re-training medical staff for the Family Medicine practice.
- Development of the information system that supports implementation of Family Medicine.
- Implementation of mechanisms to use the strengths of FDs and FNs to improve access, efficiency and quality of medical care.
- Implementation of rational forms and methods to manage the delivery of PHC through the Family Medicine approach, promote the relationships with specialized care, home-based care, emergency care and first aid, taking into account the social infrastructure of different regions.
- Implementation of the Clinical Audit with the aim of improving the quality of the health care for the community.

Community Based Health Financing

- To establish a functioning Community Based Health Financing Scheme
- To improve financial access to community members for the first 24 hours of emergency health care. Community members pool their resources through voluntary monthly contributions and when unaffordable and unexpected emergency care is needed, they can use money from the pool for transportation, diagnostics or pharmaceutical costs.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- The scheme encourages the use of primary health care, particularly Family Medicine (FM) specialists at Family Medicine Centres (FMCs), as a first source of health care, by limiting scheme money to patients who see a Family Medicine doctor or nurse first, before being referred to secondary level care. This facilitates the FM health specialists' role as gatekeepers to expensive higher-level care.

TB program

- Increase awareness of community about symptoms and the way of dissemination of TB
- Enhance the knowledge of existing community and its involvement to the activity on TB
- Reduction of «Stigma» in relations to TB patients among the community.

Cross Border Health Project

- Support the development of an inter-linked health system between Gorno-Badakhshan Tajikistan and Badakhshan Afghanistan:
- Improve access to and quality health care for bordering Afghan community
- Improve knowledge and skills of health care professionals

Future Programming Direction

- AKHS will continue its current activities in the Community Health Programme, Pharmaceuticals field and professional development of DoH staff.
- AKHS will increase its focus on Family Medicine implementation in GBAO that includes continuation of the implementation of the clinical excellence program and integration of the community Health Program activities in the FMC.
- AKHS will work with DoH, Government and CBOs to promote the sustainability of the current programmers
- AKHS will continue provision of high quality essential drugs in GBAO, to ensure that PHC facilities have access to Essential Drugs. The Drug Revolving Fund will be used for procurement of drugs from reputable suppliers.
- AKHS will start to implement Family Medicine programme and Clinical Excellence initiatives in 3 districts (Shurabad, Muminabad and Khovaling) of Khatlon
- AKHS will conduct Feasibility Study on Pharmaceutical in Khatlon project districts
- AKHS plan to continue piloting of Community Based Health Financing scheme in Murgab district
- AKHS will work with Governments, Ministries and Departments of health of Tajikistan and Afghanistan in order to enhance the cooperation for improving the access to and quality health care of bordering Afghan community.
- AKHS will establish new Diagnostic center in Khorog General hospital and will provide high quality health care to community.

Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development

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Organisation Profile

The Agency for technical cooperation and development (ACTED) is an apolitical, and non-confessional international relief agency created in Afghanistan. ACTED's vocation is to save lives, to support vulnerable populations and to bring hope of a brighter future for those who are in need. All programs implemented by ACTED aim at supporting the populations most deeply stricken by crisis, by integrating actions on a mid-term logic that takes into account the social, political, and economic environment of the country or the region in which we intervene. The final and long-term goal is to strive for poverty eradication in those countries through support to civil populations, which have been left aside and are in acute distress situation in times of transition and upheaval.

ACTED currently implements approximately 7 projects a year covering emergency, rehabilitation and development in countries of intervention.

Past and Current Programmes

Main activities implemented in Tajikistan include:

1. Economic development
 - Creation of Agricultural cooperatives
 - Rehabilitation of Road Infrastructures
 - Rehabilitation of Shelters
 - Small Business Support
 - Disaster Preparedness
2. "Advocacy", institutional support and regional dialogue
 - Strengthening of regional migration services (policy formation)
 - Decentralization and Local Governance
 - Support to Minorities
 - Fair Trade
 - Peace Promotion and Cross-border Cooperation
3. Cultural promotion
 - Cultural Heritage Protection
 - Cultural Activities Promotion
4. Food security
 - Agricultural Support
 - Income Generation
 - Irrigation
5. Health promotion
 - Health Education
 - Water and Sanitation

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

6. Education and training
 - Basic Education Support
 - Vocational Training
 - Support to Children in Precarious Situation
 - Gender
 - Rehabilitation of Education-based Infrastructures
7. Environmental restoration
 - Reforestation
 - Integrated Natural Recourse Management
 - Pasture Management

Future Programming Direction

- Community Health Promotion
- Forming Agricultural groups and cooperatives
- Agro-business
- Cultural promotion
- Agricultural technical support
- Local Governance Initiatives
- Poverty Alleviation

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative*

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Organisation Profile

The Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI) is a non-profit organization based in Washington, DC. The Rule of Law Initiative was created in 1990 as the Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (CEELI) and opened its first overseas office in Sofia, Bulgaria in 1991. The ABA launched sister initiatives in Asia in 1998, and in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2000. In 2003, the ABA launched its Middle East program. These regional programs were recently consolidated into a single entity now known as the ABA Rule of Law Initiative. The Rule of Law Initiative promotes legal reform efforts in over 40 countries around the world in such fields as anti-corruption, criminal law reform, gender equity, human rights/conflict mitigation, legal education reform, judicial reform and legal profession reform.

Past and Current Programmes

Over the past few years ABA/ROLI in Tajikistan has been promoting a number of legal education initiatives for youth, legal professionals, and local government officials. The initiatives have been aimed at increasing the opportunities for law students to receive practical education and improving their analytical and legal skills, increasing availability of legal information to needy citizens, equipping local governments' employees with legal skills, and developing the professional skills of lawyers. Currently ABA/ROLI is involved in activities in the area of criminal law reform. The programs aim to advance criminal law and procedure reform, in particular support for drafting of a new Criminal Procedure Code, the development of a manual for defense attorneys, and technical support for implementation of the national action plan on combating human trafficking. Related activities include establishment of legal research centers for advocates through free access to the legal database, development of trial advocacy skills courses for law students at the Tajik State National University's faculty of law, as well as development of law courses at the Tajik Islamic Institute.

Future Programming Direction

ABA/ROLI plans to continue providing technical assistance and support for reform in the criminal justice sector. Follow-up initiatives will focus on improving the quality of attorneys' legal services, providing continuing education for advocates and legal professionals generally, improving the understanding of new developments regarding the Criminal Procedure Code both among legal professionals and the general public.

American Councils for International Education in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS is an international non-profit organization working to advance education, research, and mutual understanding across the United States, Canada and the nations of Southeastern Europe, Eurasia, and South Asia. With a staff of over 370 professionals, American Councils designs, implements, and supports innovative programs in education, professional development and scholarly research.

Founded in 1974 as an association for area and language professionals, American Councils has focused its expertise on academic exchange, professional training, distance learning, curriculum and test development, and delivery of technical assistance, research, evaluation, and institution building.

Originally incorporated as the American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR), American Councils has worked to advance research, training, and materials development in the fields of Russian and English, as well as strengthen communication within and among the communities of scholars and educators in language, literature, and area studies of the United States and the former Soviet Union. In 1987, the ACTR Board of Directors created the American Council for Collaboration in Education and Language Study (ACCELS), which quickly became a leader in the design and administration of exchange and training programs funded by the U.S. government.

To reflect the organization's development and expanded activities, in 1998, the ACTR Board created a new organizational structure with a new name, American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS. ACTR and ACCELS are divisions of the American Councils. American Councils employs a full-time professional staff of over 370, located in forty-seven offices in forty cities in 24 countries of Eastern Europe and Eurasia.

Past and Current Programmes

FLEX: An EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

The FLEX program was created by the United States Congress to extend a hand of friendship from the people of the United States of America to the people of the countries of the former Soviet Union. It established the first large-scale, long-term exchange program for secondary school students to travel to the United States for a year. FLEX is fully funded by the US Government and administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the US Department of State. Recruitment, selection, orientation, and travel arrangements for the program are organized by American Councils for International Education. Secondary school students from Tajikistan are invited to participate in an open competition for FLEX scholarships. The eligibility requirement for the FLEX program applicants include: citizenship of Tajikistan, be currently enrolled in 9th, 10th or 11th grades, be born in a certain time period; meet US visa eligibility requirements, have an academic standing of "good" or better.

Junior Faculty Development Program (JFDP) is a non-degree, professional development program intended to provide opportunities for university instructors from CIS countries including Tajikistan with training in their academic fields. The goal of the JFDP is to support the development of higher education, scholarship and democratic society in Eurasia. The program places university faculty from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan at selected higher educational institutions in the United States, through a process of open competition. JFDP Fellows work with an American colleague to further develop their knowledge of teaching methodologies, theoretical aspects of their field, and to create new courses and course materials for use at their home institutions. The program is intended to support those scholars who plan to return to their home country in order to continue their teaching and professional activities.

The American Councils Eurasian Regional Language Program provides graduate students, advanced undergraduates, scholars, and professional's intensive individualized instruction in the languages of Eurasia. Participants may enroll in semester, academic year, or summer programs. All courses are conducted by expert faculty from leading local universities and educational institutions. Participants may select semester, academic year, or summer programs. Students are enrolled in either small group classes or individual tutorials. All classes are conducted in the target language by full-time faculty members of the host institution who have extensive experience teaching foreign students.

Future Programming Direction

Tradition of Learning

American Councils for International Education is the worldwide leader in connecting people from the US, Russia, Eastern Europe and Eurasia to learning and to teach other.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

How do we accomplish this?

- We operate study - abroad programs for students, education professionals, independent travelers and local leaders.
- We work with and support alumni of US government sponsored programs as they design and implement projects in their home countries.
- We perform research, publish books and develop Web sites.
- We serve an institutional role by holding conferences, administering standardized tests, managing information centers and acting as a consultant to governments.
- We develop and advocate policy on language education around the world.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Multilateral Organization

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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Organisation Profile

Since its founding in 1966, ADB has been driven by an inspiration and dedication to improving people's lives in Asia and the Pacific. ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries substantially reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance. In 2011, overall ADB approvals including cofinancing totaled \$21.7 billion.

Past and Current Programmes

ADB began operations in Tajikistan in 1998 and has enjoyed a stable partnership with the country during the past 14 years. ADB's operations benefit the population by reducing isolation, increasing communication, broadening access to electricity, improving social services, and creating more income-generating opportunities.

As of the end of 2011, ADB cumulatively approved \$372.5 million in loans, \$36.5 million in technical assistance, and \$449.4 million in grants for Tajikistan.

Tajikistan has been solely an Asian Development Fund (ADF) borrower because of its poverty level and relatively low socioeconomic indicators. Starting from 2008, the country is eligible for grants up to 100% of its entire ADF allocation.

In May 2010, ADB and Tajikistan agreed on a new five-year Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for Tajikistan covering 2010-2014. The CPS supports Tajikistan in tackling its most critical development constraints focusing on inclusive growth. It supports the country's efforts to expand energy supplies. ADB focuses on rehabilitating existing infrastructure, as well as in developing clean, renewable energy to support both internal and regional demand.

The CPS also targets road improvements, focusing on domestic and regional road links with the People's Republic of China, Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan, including improvement of cross border customs arrangements and transit procedures.

The CPS also supports public management reforms and other measures to improve business and investment climate, including the use of public-private partnerships, and continues to support the government's push to strengthen regional ties through the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program. Other priorities include addressing climate change and other environmental matters, including flood controls.

Future Programming Direction

ADB's program in Tajikistan will continue supporting regional cooperation, energy and transport sectors, and provide policy support for improving the investment climate.

ADB plans an indicative \$215.1 million grant program for Tajikistan for 2012-2014 to help develop energy and transport infrastructure and reforms, including renewable energy alternatives, and support private sector development. However, final amount will depend on the country's performance and the availability of ADB funds.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Association for Aid and Relief, Japan

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Organisation Profile

Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR JAPAN) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) 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 eight 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- FELICIMO 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: in progress)
- 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: in progress)
- 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 – FELICIMO – JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOUNDATION Project - Sewing courses for persons with disabilities, in 2012 (in progress)
- 10) AAR JAPAN –JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOUNDATION Project- Cooking courses for persons with disabilities, in 2012 (in progress)
- 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: in progress)
- 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: in progress)

Future Programming Direction

- 1) Project for the Capacity Development of the National Rehabilitation Center for Children with Disabilities in Vahdat District. (for 2012-2013)
- 2) Project for capacity development of the wheelchair production facility in Vakhsh district and further distribution of wheelchairs for persons with disabilities (for 2012-2013)

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Branch of Operation Mercy in the RT

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Organisation Profile

Operation Mercy Tajikistan (formerly the Central Asian Development Agency or CADA), an international humanitarian organization, was established with a vision to work alongside the peoples of Central Asia in meeting their needs. Incorporated as a Non-Government Organization (NGO) in the USA in 1992, Operation Mercy Tajikistan began its work in Tajikistan early in 1993.

In Tajikistan, Operation Mercy has established itself as a pioneer in information communication technology, English language training, emergency relief, and community development. While supported by donors and volunteers from across the world, Operation Mercy actively promotes its policy to train and develop local staff.

The branch of Operation Mercy in RT underwent restructuring and adaptation of its vision and purpose to address Tajikistan's current challenges. As a result we focus on the development and support of the rural areas of the Central Republican (RRJ - Regions under Republican Jurisdiction), Sugd and GBAO regions. Our activities include Programmes such as rural schools, health, people with disabilities, water and income generation.

We defined our new vision and purpose statement as: "We resource and equip needy people through quality development programs, modeling compassion and integrity as they partner with us. We desire to observe individuals and communities actively participating in the development of their own (physical, social and economic) wellbeing and to see them extend compassion and integrity to others who are vulnerable."

Past and Current Programmes

I. RELIEF PROJECTS

The project is designed to provide aid to individuals, families and institutions identified as the most vulnerable and needy through the distribution of food, clothing and equipment.

1.1 Kulob Flood Relief and Rehabilitation. On May 7, 2010, a flash flood hit Kulob city and surrounding areas. Operation Mercy delivered humanitarian aid items (hygiene, clothing, wheelchairs and etc.) to the flood victims. Also we helped a Kulob kindergarten that was relocated to School #30 with carpets, a refrigerator, towels, kitchen appliances and clothing. In total, the project gave hope to more than 2,000 people.

1.2 Sugd Region. Installation of Central Heating System in Kindergarten No. 26. Operation Mercy Khujand Branch assisted in installation of Central Heating System in Kindergarten No. 26 in Khujand. About 170 children who visit the kindergarten every day (2 groups of children with physical disabilities, 2 groups of deaf children and 6 groups of able-bodied children) as well as about 50 disabled children who visit the Kindergarten for Operation Mercy's Early Intervention Programme can learn and develop in a warm and learning-friendly environment.

1.3 GBAO Winter Relief & Vulnerable People Assistance. a) Transportation Assistance. In partnership with the Red Crescent of GBAO, Operation Mercy Tajikistan, Khorugh Branch distributed Humanitarian Aid in the form of donated clothing and bedding to all GBAO districts; also assisted local government in delivery of bedding to flood-affected people in Alichur region. b) Winter Relief to Mental hospital in Roshtkala and the Orphanage of GBAO in Rushan. Operation Mercy Tajikistan Khorugh Branch provided food and supplies to support the residents in each institution. c) Vanj Earthquake Reconstruction Assistance. A strong earthquake hit the Vanj District in GBAO and 130 households were displaced from their homes to a new settlement. Approximately 9 households received doors donated by Operation Mercy.

1.4 Regions under Republican Jurisdiction (RRJ). During the winter of 2010 the Relief project assisted schoolchildren from needy families – those who have difficulty attending school during cold weather, provided them with winter clothes. Operation Mercy Tajikistan gave hope to 752 school students from needy families in Rudaki District (Shaynak Village, School #62; Hosilot Village, School #117), Rasht District (Yaldamich Village, School #26), Republican Boarding School Nurobod District, all Tavildara District (Vakhiyo subdistrict) (Schools #56, 55, 57, 27, 54), Tursunzoda District (Rahmonov Subdistrict, School #71) and Tursunzoda City (Paxtaobod Village, School #4; Garav Subdistrict, School #46) helping them with winter clothes. The total distribution included: winter shoes (boots) – 752 pairs, sweaters – 752 pieces, trousers – 702, socks – 286 pairs, and hats - 416 pieces.

II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

2.1 Rural Youth Support Programme – RRJ (Faizobod and Rudaki Regions).

2.1.1 Support to Village Schools. This project seeks to set good learning conditions by gathering worn-out tables and chairs from many schools for repair. As possible, the project will give village students the opportunity to gain useful skills by providing them the necessary supplies to repair the school furniture. More than 2,000 people benefited from the project.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

2.1.2 Rural Schools Project RRJ (Rudaki Region). «Child-to-Child Club». (Shaynak Village, School #62; Istiqlol Village, School #15; Hosilot Village, School #117; Daryobod Village). The schoolchildren received information on different topics, such as Diabetes, Vaccination, Tuberculosis, Flu, Bird Flu, Diarrhea, Intestinal Worms Typhoid, and Eye Care. «Two-day Camp». (Shaynak Village, School #62) In May a two-day camp organized for students from the Child-to-Child group with health, English, and computer technology activities. «English Club». (Daryobod Village, School #60; Hosilot Village, School #117; Shaynak Village, School #62) The English Club continued to support and improve students' knowledge of English and their ability to speak and understand the language. «Sports Club». (Daryobod Village, School #60) Operation Mercy provided basketball stands and hoops to School #60. The Physical Education teacher from Operation Mercy conducted basketball lessons where students learned the theory and the strategy of the game. At the principal's request, there were two classrooms repaired in that school. «Health Club for Teenage Girls». (Shaynak Village, School #62) At the request of the school principal a Health Club for Teenage girls was started in September 2009 with 20 girls, ages 14 to 16. Lessons were held every week and ended in May 2010. During the lessons, students learn about prevention, causes and symptoms of different diseases that occur in their village. The main goal of organizing the group is to give information on different diseases. Total number of beneficiaries: 179 schoolchildren.

2.1.3 English Access Microscholarship Project is a two-year project financed by the Public Affairs Department of the US State Department through the US Embassy in Tajikistan. The idea is to give students an opportunity to study English at schools where they either do not have English teachers or not enough teachers. Each year of study includes intensive summer activities where not only language lessons are the focus, but also culture, sports and geography. Total number of beneficiaries in 2010: 113 students.

2.1.4 Teacher Development Project. The aim of the project is to develop better language skills and ability of student English teachers and existing English teachers, as well as equip them with adequate tools for good language teaching. The project provided weekly lessons with the English Conversation and Practice Group at the Pedagogical University (Dushanbe), Teacher Workshops for teachers and students, weekly lessons with English Conversation and Practice Group at the Pedagogical College in Somoniyon (Rudaki district), weekly support and tutoring of the local English teachers at School #60 and #62. Totally 187 people benefited from the project.

2.2 Income Generation – Poverty Reduction Programmes

2.2.1 Microenterprise project in RRJ (Central region of RT). Operation Mercy hopes to use its expertise in business to support those with the desire and commitment to be successful entrepreneurs. Location: Faizobod, Jirgatal, Hissor, Shahrinav, Rudaki, and Nurobod Districts, Dushanbe City, and Bobojon Ghafurov District (Sogd). 1. Operation Mercy partnered with the Blind Society of Dushanbe to print both Tajik language and math textbooks in Braille (Tajik) for second and third grades. These books are for the four special schools for the visually impaired (about 40 copies per textbook – 10 copies for each of the four schools); 2. Based on a request from local organization “Olami Kudakon” (“Children’s World”) in Rudaki region, we sponsored a training class on Tajik and International cooking for 19 young women; 3. Helped with fertilizer to The Republican Boarding School in Shahrinav region the Disabled Society of Jirgatal region to support planting potatoes; 4. Provided canning jars and lids, tools to close the jars, and sugar, to 16 families, many headed by widows, in Javonon subdistrict (Faizobod district); 5. Organized a three-day business training seminar in Faizobod District in December. The goal of the seminar is to increase understanding of important business principles including marketing and finance, and to improve participants’ abilities to prepare a business plan; 6. Supported the development of a small sewing workshop for a few women - members of the Disabled Society of Bobojon Ghafurov district (Sogd Region). 7. Provided material and thread for sewing dresses to the Republican Boarding School in Nurobod. Total number of beneficiaries: 514 people.

2.2.2 Fruit Drying Project – Khorog. The goal of this project was to design and construct affordable dryers for both families with a few trees, as well as farmers with large orchards and to teach people how to use these dryers to dry their excess fruit to achieve a quality and healthy product. We also aimed to assist those who wanted to sell their fruit by offering basic business advice. Total number of local people benefiting from the project: Botanical Gardens and staff, village communities in Nishusp, Darmorakht, Sizhd and Tang, Carpenters in Khorog, Village Organization representatives, Recipients of Fruit-Drying Manual (153 to 303 beneficiaries).

2.2.3 Mushroom Project Khorog – Detailed Feasibility Project. The aim is to create new jobs through mushroom growing and to produce a nutritious, alternative vegetable for the local population. The first phase of the project is now finished and we have concluded that mushroom growing in the Pamirs is viable. The project will now assist the local business that has been set up to grow and sell the mushrooms. The project began in mid-2008. Grain spawn production was started in early 2009 and the first crop of mushrooms was harvested in late 2009. The year 2010 has seen growing rooms developed and mushrooms grown on a larger scale. Next year, 2011 will see full-scale production. The aim for the second phase is to see the business become fully independent by the end of 2012.

2.2.4 Yak Yak Project – Khorog. This project exists to create new income generation opportunities through the manufacture and sale of high quality yak down products. The project will develop local capability to improve the value captured from yak down through technology provision and training to enable the production of yak down items for the tourist and expat markets. The Yak Yak project is based on our initial needs assessment in the Pamir region. Its feasibility and relevance for the region's development have been confirmed by the meetings and research conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reported in the paper “Unlocking Pamir’s development potential” (FAO, 2010). This year we have piloted combing, spinning and knitting. Beneficiaries: combs have been distributed to 30 families in the Murgob district, 4 women have participated in spinning trials from the village of Porshinev, 3 women have participated in crocheting trials from the village of Oqtaloq, and two women from Porshinev. Further development of this project will increase the number of beneficiaries. The project also raises Tajikistan's global tourism profile through our website: www.yakyakstory.com.

3. Yova Community Development Initiative – Access to Clean Water. Operation Mercy provided all materials for this project, including over 700 meters large diameter piping, 1000 meters of small diameter piping, taps, connections, valves, cement, and other materials. We also provided all required professional labor and the transportation of materials. All residents of Kuyuktol village (Bobojon Ghafurov District of the Sughd Region), approximately 700 people, benefit from the provision of clean water.

III. HEALTH PROGRAM

3.1 Maternal Health Project – “Miracle of Life” Pregnancy Calendar Translation Project. One of the main priorities in the National Development Strategy for the health care system is improvement of maternal and child health. In line with this, we have translated into Tajik an excellent calendar about pregnancy and the care of children. This calendar has beautiful pictures of the developing baby and sound

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medical advice on pregnancy. The first printing of 5,000 copies of the calendar was received in October 2009. The original Miracle of Life pregnancy calendar was written by Katarina Breslin, a nurse and midwife from Sweden. It was published in Turkish in June 1998 and since then has been translated into 9 different languages. Through the distribution of the Pregnancy Calendar and through providing training to medical workers on maternal health issues, we aim to better equip these medical workers with knowledge that could help them to prevent or detect complications during pregnancy. More than 5,000 people benefited from the project. Many of those receiving the calendar shared the information with others. Indirect beneficiaries (average 10 people per calendar) 50,000.

3.2 Yova Community Development Initiative – Health (Yova Subdistrict, City of Khujand). The project is designed to fulfill the objective of raising health awareness in rural villages by addressing specific health topics related to the needs in the community. Weekly health lessons have been carried out with a focus on women being interested in learning about pregnancy. The lessons are designed to increase women's knowledge, as well as being a tool for medical staff in their work with pregnant women. The main topics covered are the development of the fetus, nutrition, anaemia, exercises for pregnant women, nursing the baby, family planning, caring for sick children and immunizations. Navobod village medical clinic (medpunkt) was built as a partnership between Operation Mercy and the village of Navobod, in the Yova subdistrict of the Bobojon Gafurov district. Operation Mercy provided all materials for construction and the community provided labour.

3.3 Maternal Health and Nutrition Project (GBAO). Many medical workers in the Shugnon, Roshtkala, Rushan and Ishkashim districts serve communities which are many hours drive from a hospital. Through the distribution of the Pregnancy Calendar and through providing training to medical workers on maternal health issues, we aim to better equip these medical workers with knowledge that could help them to prevent or detect complications during pregnancy.

3.4 Pregnancy Calendar Training in Khorog City the aim is to improve the quality of antenatal care provided by the polyclinic and Khorog Oblast General Hospital (KOGH) in Khorog City. With the recent new publication of the Miracle of Life Pregnancy Calendar we wanted to introduce this new resource to relevant medical professionals in both the main hospital and polyclinic where a lot of patients are seen. 14 women pregnant women attending seminar about Pregnancy Calendar and 15 health care professionals who attended the training sessions in the main hospital benefited from the project.

3.5 Education for the Prevention of HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis. The project presented seminars for needy people and labor migrants about TB and HIV in Dushanbe, Tursunzoda, Vahdat cities; Fayzobod, Rudaki (Esenboy subdistrict), Nurobod, Danghara, Shurobod, Darvoz, Vanj and Shahrinav districts. Totally 296 people benefited from the project.

3.6 Summer Camp for Children with Diabetes Location: Regions (districts) under Republican Jurisdiction, Khatlon and Sughd Regions. At the request of the Republican Endocrinology Center, we organized a summer camp for children with diabetes from Khatlon Region that are from poor families. In Khujand at camp Ovchi-Kal'acha, a children's camp also was organized. Total number of beneficiaries: 44 children, a doctor, and a nurse, plus those tested in Khujand with the glucometers we distributed.

3.7 "A Health Book for All" – Translation Project. Statistics indicate that improved health knowledge among citizens and improved local (rural) health care is an important need. One way to address this need is to provide current, practical, and understandable information in the Tajik language. The proposal for A Health Book for All or Where There Is No Doctor was updated and we received funding for 2,000 copies each of the chapters on women's health, eyes, nutrition and children illnesses. We are planning to print 2,000 copies of each of the booklets and so at least 2,000 people should have improved health knowledge and as a result improved health because of the booklets.

IV. DISABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

4.1 Community-Based Rehabilitation for Children and Adults affected by Polio and other Children with Physical Disabilities. In 2010, Tajikistan had a serious polio outbreak with over 700 people suffering from acute flaccid paralysis. Operation Mercy is a key partner to the Tajik government as well as UN organisations in raising awareness, and planning and implementing a community-based rehabilitation strategy for the country to address the acute and long-term rehabilitation needs of people affected by polio and other people with disabilities. So far 4,500 brochures have been distributed to families affected by polio and health workers. Also, 206 doctors, nurses and NGO workers have been trained in the acute rehabilitation techniques and CBR principles. Operation Mercy trained 67 nurses, doctors and parents at the community level in rehabilitation, integration, and practical ways to assist the children affected by polio and other children with disabilities to live a fulfilled life. 30 children have been assessed directly by our specialists in cooperation with local doctors. 68 children will receive regular attention by the participants of community seminars.

4.2 All About Children (AAC). AAC provides services for children with disabilities aged between 6 months and 8 years of age. Children referred to AAC have diagnoses such as Cerebral Palsy, Down Syndrome, Intellectual Disability, Microcephaly, Hydrocephalus, Global Developmental Delay, Autism, Rett Syndrome and Brain Injuries. The project offers Early Intervention Sessions from children aged 6 months through to 6 years of age, and a full time Day Care Program for children aged 4 years to 8 years. Within the Community Based Rehabilitation Program, Home Visiting services are also provided for children up to the age of 8 years. Additional activities take place in the City of Khujand and the Bobojon Gafurov District in the Sughd Region. In order to reach children with disabilities outside of the City of Khujand, satellite groups have been formed in the Dadoi Kholmatov Subdistrict (in the village of Vodnik), in Ghozion Subdistrict, and in the Bobojon Gafurov District. Children receiving services from AAC are from all over the Sughd Region. Beneficiaries: 135 children with disabilities and their families who are in regular ongoing contact with the program; 225 professionals who received training in the area of disability and inclusive education; 27 one-time beneficiaries of mobility aids and all children of Kindergarten #26 benefiting from the new heating system. To help parents of children with disabilities in April 2010, two trainers taught a four-day "Start Your Business" seminar for 11 mothers from AAC. With some support from one of the trainers, five of these mothers completed and submitted simple business plans.

4.3 Wheelchair Distribution Project actively assists disabled children and adults. The main activity of the project is to supply disabled people with mobility aids. With this goal, in April 2010 a container from Great Britain with orthopedic supplies and mobility aids (wheelchairs, crutches, orthotics, special shoes, walking frames, and special tables and chairs for disabled children) arrived in the Republic of Tajikistan. According to appropriate requests the items were distributed to Fayzobod District, Day center "Parastu" for disabled children in Kulob City, Day center "Oftobak" for disabled children in Hissor District, Government Orthopaedic Workshop for Orthotics and Prosthetics, Republican Rehabilitation Center "Machiton", Government institution and school for the elderly and disabled "Batosh" in Tursunzoda City, Government

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institution and school for the elderly and disabled “Dehmoy” in Sughd Region. With the help of Red Crescent and the local government we identified and collected applications for those in need of wheelchairs and later personally delivered 13 wheelchairs to the families in GBAO region (as far as the last village in the Roshkala District). Our area of distribution also covered individuals in Dushanbe City, who needed wheelchairs, in Vahdat City, in Hissor and in Kuhistoni Mastchoh district, the organization “Children, Migrants and Needy Citizens”, in cooperation with the Department of Social Protection in Rudaki District, in cooperation with the Head Office of the Government Agency of Social Protection, Labor and Migrants in Rudaki District, Jirgatal District. We sent 15 wheelchairs for natural disaster (flood) victims in Kulob City. Overall, we distributed 136 wheelchairs to those who wanted them, plus other mobility aids. More than 500 people benefited from the project.

4.4 Children in Need Project’s main activity is to aid orphans and children from poor families. The goal of project activities consists of using aid to address children’s needs so they can be involved in continuing their education at schools and improving their living conditions. So children can be empowered and reach their goals we are cooperating with schools, boarding schools, families, communities, government offices (national and local). Through cooperation with people at the local level, our project assisted children in RRJ with winter clothing, food products and school supplies. Totally 498 people benefited from the project.

4.5 Partnership with Orthopedic Centre of MLSP (Dushanbe). In the rehabilitation of paralyzed children, the workshop plays a large role. The purpose is both to prevent contractures, but also to enable walking for those who could walk with an orthotic device. Therefore we are very happy that we could come to an agreement at the end of the year with the workshop, MLSP and MOH where we made a plan to work together to help as many patients as possible in the shortest time possible. In 2010 the cooperation with the workshop has not had any direct beneficiaries. But with the new agreement we will be able to provide around 300 patients with orthotics next year, and will have done practical training with staff from the workshop that, in the future, could help all the patients they meet.

Future Programming Direction

I. RELIEF PROJECTS

Within Kulob Relief Project Operation Mercy is planning to perform a simple evaluation of impact of aid in 2010 and within funding limits and based on the findings of our evaluation, provide appropriate assistance to improve child-friendly spaces or to help replace of livelihoods (income) for the most needy families. In Regions under Republican Jurisdiction Operation Mercy plans to survey at least 70 children (sample) in at least four regions in the first quarter of 2011. We will ask about school attendance for students who received winter clothing items, hoping to see at least 80 percent attendance even in winter in rural areas. If funds permit, we will distribute winter boots and sweaters to additional school students. As funding becomes available, Operation Mercy will continue to seek opportunities to help various vulnerable people in the GBAO region.

II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Operation Mercy through the «Rural Youth Support Programme» is planning to provide materials to improve at least one classroom floor at a school in Rudaki District (either Esanboy or Sultonobod subdistrict). «Rural Schools RRJ» will continue with the same clubs at the current locations until June 2011. In September 2011 we will start with new groups of students with the same clubs. Our two-year «English Access Micro-scholarship» (RRJ) proposal was approved and a grant given for 2010-2012. We would like to extend the project to other schools (not in 2011) and villages in the Rudaki district, but also want to continue working with our current schools and maintain good relationships. We see our current English Access students as potential village teachers. We are looking at the possibility of giving some kind of scholarship to students from the villages who want to study at the university to become teachers. Funding and staff permitting, «Teacher Development Project» (RRJ) wants to continue working with the groups of students both at the Pedagogical University in Dushanbe and Pedagogical College in Somoniyon and invite more students to participate. We are also open to future cooperation with other institutions that provide teacher training. Our plan is to hold Teacher Training Workshops at our office or in the districts. Besides, at the requests of several school principals extra lessons for English teachers (3 English teachers at School #60 in Daryobod, 1 at School #62 in Shaynak, and 4 at School #15 in Istiqlol) are planned in 2011.

«Income generation - poverty reduction Projects». Funding permitting, in 2011 «Microenterprise project» (Central region of RT) is planning to: a) Provide practical support and business (marketing) consulting to families in Faizobod District to increase income through microbusinesses; b) Conduct soil testing and pilot agriculture (beans, corn, beets) – Rudaki and other districts; c) Help families with one or more disabled children by offering simple training on business planning and perhaps material assistance for a home-based business; d) Give a basic business knowledge seminar for ninth, tenth, eleventh graders (or recent graduates/college students) who have or are learning technical skills (Rudaki district); e) Partner with a local organisation, such as a disabled society, in a cooperative agricultural project; e) Cooperate in the printing at least fourth grade reading and math textbooks in Braille.

«Fruit Drying Project» (GBAO) was a one-year project and has now come to a close. However, there are still plans to print and distribute the fruit-drying manual in the spring. There is also the possibility that we may re-open the project at a later stage. Our design may well be used by MSDSP in its sustainable technologies display and could form part of an eco-technology business it is thinking of starting. Moreover, whilst our involvement has come to an end, our partners continue to use our technology and help to develop their own fruit drying. The future for «Mushroom Project» (GBAO) is exciting. In 2011 we will raise further funding to fully equip our growing rooms and increase the production of mushrooms. We will focus on training all staff of the local business and handing over job tasks to local workers. We will assist the business to expand its sales and make the business profitable. As sales increase, the business will be able to employ new staff. In this next phase, Operation Mercy will mentor the business as it employs two local staff on contract basis in the growing rooms, one driver to take mushrooms from the growing rooms into the markets, and a salesperson to distribute the mushrooms around Khorog. The project will also employ a local project manager. Further development and expansion of «Yak Yak Project» (GBAO) beneficiaries depends on dehairing large quantities of yak down. We plan to distribute combs to herding families in the Murgab district, and to establish a dehairing centre for the down in Khorog. Once yak down is successfully dehaired in GBAO, we will pilot spinning and knitting groups.

III. HEALTH PROGRAM

«Maternal health project» (RT) will continue to give training lessons especially on topics suggested in the evaluation survey and is planning

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to print additional copies of “Miracle of Life” Pregnancy Calendar to distribute in 2011, with mothers and brides as a priority. «Yova Community Development Initiative» plans to continue work in rural villages with a focus on maternal health and childcare, including more general health topics requested by the communities. Nutrition is another area where Operation Mercy plans to continue cooperation with the Endocrinology Centre. We have made an initial contact with the AIDS centre and may explore further possibilities of cooperation. A free eye clinic with testing of eye sight and distribution of glasses is also on the agenda. This will be carried out in the villages in cooperation with the Regional Eye Hospital in the city of Khujand. «Maternal Health and Nutrition Project» is planning to conduct seminars in some villages of the Bartang Valley spring 2011. We also hope to continue to be involved in the distribution of the pregnancy calendar as it is reprinted and distributed more widely. Beyond that we hope to identify two or three communities where we can focus time and energy in helping them to address identified health problems. We will build on existing relationships forged or strengthened through the work we have just completed. «Education for the Prevention of HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis» will present seminars about HIV/AIDS to youth and migrant workers in districts under RRJ and in the Russian Federation, and to distribute brochures about HIV; give seminars about TB and discrimination against people who are HIV-positive to groups to whom we have given an HIV lesson; increase cooperation with other organisations and support to local NGOs working on HIV, TB and migration issues. Within «“A Health Book for All” translation Project» Operation Mercy is going to distribute the pamphlet on Breast Health and do training on that topic, print the chapters on the Eyes and Nutrition in the first several months of 2011 (after receiving permission from the Ministry of Health), edit the chapter on Children's Health and, after review and approval, print it, to distribute the booklets and offer training in the use of the material that we print (at least conduct an introductory training).

IV. DISABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

«Community-Based Rehabilitation for Children and Adults Affected by Polio and Other Children with Physical Disabilities»

We will continue with community-based seminars in the RRJ until all main districts affected by the polio outbreak have had training. Operation Mercy will set up support centres for families of children with polio and other disabilities in key locations, will monitor the project, and offer additional training as needed to the people already trained. In the second half of 2011, we plan refresher training for the trainers and a stronger focus on education with the aim of re-integration of all children affected by polio into age-appropriate education. In 2011, Operation Mercy plans for «All About Children» to continue in the activities that were expanded in 2010, as well as working to improve the quality of services offered in all locations. The AAC project also plans to start offering a regular “Kid’s Club” that will provide opportunities for children with disabilities who are over the age of eight years and are not attending a mainstream school to meet together with their regularly developing peers, on a regular basis for social interaction, recreational activities and independent living skills training. «Wheelchair Distribution». We plan to order a few custom wheelchairs from a workshop in Khatlon region for a few children who have submitted requests and are waiting. Based on requests already received and funding available, «Assistance to Children in Need» (RRJ) plans to distribute more boots and sweaters to school students in February 2011. In «Partnership with Orthopedic Centre of MLSP» (Dushanbe) we plan to have a mobile team that will go to villages that have polio victims to assess the victims and take castings (for orthotics). If the mobile team passes near patients’ homes, the patients will be picked up by the team and brought to the workshop for fitting their orthotic devices.

Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan

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Organization Profile

The goals and objectives of the Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan are to promote the principles of an open society in Tajikistan by providing humanitarian and charitable assistance in the Republic of Tajikistan, including, but not limited to the fields of transparency and accountability, human and civil rights, education, public health, economic and business development, humanity science, access to information, mass media, gender equality, arts and culture.

The strategic priorities of our organization are:

- Increasing the capacity of citizens and civil society to hold government and the private sector to account;
- Empowering citizens to claim and defend their rights;
- Championing inclusive, fair, access to basic services, particularly in health and education and particularly for the most disadvantaged;
- Maintaining a vibrant intellectual life and reversing the "brain drain"

Current Programs

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVES (TAI)

The TAI is the result of joint efforts of two programs in OSI Tajikistan - Economic Development and Business Development and Local Government Initiatives. Currently, the program continues the unique initiatives of the Foundation to support civic initiatives in improving the transparency of the state budget at various levels, the effective participation of civil society in the budget process, improving access to information and public services, and facilitating the assessment of good governance in various sectors.

The program aims to (a) promote responsible governance, transparency, and capacity of civil society organizations in Tajikistan to ensure the accountability of government and private sector to the public through incorporation of the International Accountability System into the local system. The system embraces the Extractive Industries Transparency, the Open Budget Index, and the Electricity Governance Initiative; (b) facilitate analytical capacity in public policy in Tajikistan. It is important to have analytical capacities reflecting the realities of life and suggesting concrete solutions to the existing problems. The new projects within this initiative are targeted on analytical capacity building in Tajikistan, and it is planned to consolidate available resources on the creation of first independent analytical centers involving local experts capable of conducting impartial assessment of problems in various spheres of the social policy; (c) improve citizen access to information and public services by means of: (i) capacity building among participants of the budget process and technical assistance to ensure budget transparency; (ii) introducing the e-governance for ensuring transparency in decision making, access to information and improvement of accountability of the state structures; and (iii) improving the quality of services provided by the state and local self-governance bodies through monitoring of public services' quality and "popular control."

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (EBDP)

The overall priority of the program is to assist in the development of small and medium enterprises, which are important elements of the civil society, by ensuring freedom of entrepreneur's access to investment capital, justice, necessary information and knowledge. The program aims to (a) assist in the development of an independent analytical center. The program will help in the preparation of analysts, development of web site and develop its content and implement activities to establish an Analytical Center; (b) promotion social and economic development and self-employment among vulnerable groups (youth, women, and returning labor migrants) in Tajikistan by improving access to information, services and resources ; (c) assistance in providing access to quality non-state business education for students, managers, business organizations, microfinance institutions and banks.

INFORMATION PROGRAM (IP)

OSI Tajikistan and its IP are one of the leading actors working for the strengthening the capacity of civil society in ICT sector. The Foundation has been working in this area for nearly 10 years and has largely been successful in promoting ICT policy at different levels. The Foundation created a professional network of civil society institutions, which has provided a basis for creating the region's first ICT for Development Academy. Current goals of the IP are: (a) supporting policymaking capacity to improve civil society's role in decision-making and to increase accountability of the public and private sectors; (b) improving citizens' access to reliable sources of information and increase

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the number of citizen-centric e-government initiatives to promote accountability; (c) implementing the adapted e-Readiness and e-Government indices with providing access to these indices to local and international institutions.

LAW PROGRAM (LP)

The LP sees its main roles in: (a) monitoring the overall human rights situation in the country; (b) enhancing the involvement of civil society in the decision-making process; (c) promoting accessibility and transparency in the process of drafting legislation; and (d) strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and young professional lawyers.

In the past, the Program has actively participated in the implementation of particular elements of legal reform, including judicial reform, the improvement of constitutional justice, and providing expert advice and commentary on the Criminal Procedural Code of Tajikistan and monitoring its implementation. Now, the Program will expand its focus on empowering citizens to claim and defend their rights as guaranteed by law, and to enhance the capacity of those who work on human rights issues.

The LP advocates and supports the following initiatives: the adequate protection of rights of defendants and accused individuals and the promotion of zero-tolerance attitude toward tortures and other illegal extrajudicial practices. The program also strives for legal empowering of the poor and for strengthening human rights advocates and young generation of lawyers, particularly in labor migration, rights of disabled people, gender issues, and patients' rights.

MEDIA PROGRAM (MP)

The MP's strategic priority is to strengthen the values of open society through assistance in development of professional journalism, growth and consolidation of national mass media, and providing access to information. Amongst the program's goals are: (a) enhancing access to information on political and economic initiatives, the state budget, plans, services, and government obligations; (b) promoting civil initiatives to boost transparency through developing sustainable national training programs for journalists, providing training for media lawyers, and ensuring transparent process of transition to the digital broadcasting in the Republic of Tajikistan; (c) creating a group of independent media - analysts for the development of professional and reliable analysis and recommendations to the public, state and international structures.

HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAM (HESP)

The program goals are: (a) to assist in creating both equal and fair access to services at the higher education institutions using Tajik Law and international conventions through elaboration and implementation of a contemporary and all-inclusive education policy; (b) to advance the system of management and coordination in higher education; (c) to support the research and scientific work capacity; (d) to promote mechanisms for the provision and efficient managing of financial resources for the higher education development (b) facilitates in collaboration between admission offices of universities and the National Testing Center.

NATIONAL TESTING CENTER (NTC)

Assist NTC in Tajikistan in establishing and conducting a fair and transparent selection mechanism at the university entrance examination. In addition to preventing overt forms of corruption, a new NTC will have to deal with complex questions such as (a) defining an optimal balance between governmental control over the university admission process and the individual higher institutions; (b) developing and implementing most appropriate tests for selection of the qualified students; (c) building capacity of national professionals in education assessment filed.

GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (GEP)

The GEP advocates for: (a) better access to quality education and other services for children with special needs through assisting the development and adoption of the National Concept of inclusive education; (b) principles of fairness, transparency and accountability in educational sector through promoting civil society organizations' participation in education reforms; (c) capacity building of educational institutions on inclusive education and critical thinking.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (ECDP)

The strategic priority of the program is to promote inclusive and fair access to the early childhood educational services of meaningful quality, particularly for most vulnerable or marginalized segments of society. The program supports: (a) initiatives in advocating a broader access to alternative forms of early childhood education such as Getting Ready for School Project, Community Based Centers, and other new forms and models of early education; (b) development and implementation of the National Concept on Inclusive Education; (c) institutionalization of teachers' training and retraining institutes and centers by means of sponsoring the modern base subjects, theories, methodologies, as well as pedagogical practices in early education.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM (PHP)

The PHP advocates inclusive and fair access to basic health services and health education of meaningful quality to the general public with a special focus on marginalized and vulnerable groups. PHP works on: (a) Palliative Care Program, which takes part in development of the palliative care services for suffering people and their right protection for a decent life through the influence on macro level with the purpose to amend corresponding legislative acts and provision of legal information for beneficiaries and the development of alternative types of services; (b) Mental Health Initiative Program, which provides assistance in the formation of the positive attitude of the society towards people with mental disabilities as well as builds the capacity and explores the alternative approaches to social rehabilitation of people with mental disabilities; (c) Sexual Health and Rights Program that focuses on capacity building, education and support in developing innovative service models for sex workers; (d) Health Media Initiatives Program, which raises awareness of the population on the PH issues, in particular of the most vulnerable population on the specific issues; (e) Local Health initiatives that aim to increase access to the health care for underserved and neglected populations; (f) Salzburg Medical Seminars which offer a series of professional seminars with various topics for medical workers.

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ARTS AND CULTURE PROGRAM (ACP)

The program is aimed at providing assistance in forming and developing culture policy through: (a) promoting the advocacy capacity of nongovernment sector of culture, creative people and representatives of culture, their active involvement in the legislative process and the process of decision-making, the creation of an independent capacity to monitor, criticism and influence public policy in order to provide the greatest possible freedom in the artistic environment; (b) broadening the intellectual horizons and cultural environment for the youth of Tajikistan and the creation of an environment in which representatives of culture and art prefer to stay or return regularly to Tajikistan; (c) assisting in the development and improvement of legal framework for the management of the cultural and arts sector, optimizing mechanisms for the implementation of existing legal provisions and initiatives.

YOUTH PROGRAM (YP)

The program works on promoting an active civil position amongst the youth, their social maturity, independence, self-organization and self-development. The YP supports: (a) the development of leadership, critical thinking and other important skills among the youth leaders. The program aims to support youth initiatives, using and developing debates format as an instrument of solving the young people's problems; (b) enhancing the capacity of youth organizations, particularly in rural areas. The program explores the approach that Right to Play (RtP), i.e. using sports and play as a means of promoting leadership, cooperation, and conflict resolution. This initiative should create a space for self-expression and alternatives to potentially destructive tendencies such as criminalization, radicalization, and drug abuse, particularly among youth in regions, who are generally underserved and alienated; (c) increasing the youth self-reliance by promoting small start-up businesses and local development projects. Young people, particularly young women, youth in rural areas, and youth with disabilities will have increased capacity and opportunities for independent economic activity. This initiative will help reduce unemployment in the regions, promote the quality and standard of living and economic independence among youth.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (SP)

The purpose of the program is to provide students, teachers, academicians and accredited specialists with the opportunity to enhance their knowledge and experience in relevant areas and use the acquired knowledge for the development of Tajikistan. Scholarship Program administers Doctor's degree programs, MA degree programs in US, Canada and Europe, as well as various research programs and programs for universities' faculty.

TRAVEL GRANTS PROGRAM (TGP)

The TGP promotes the establishment of contacts in academic, cultural, and public environment as well as cooperation and free flows of information by providing financial support to the program's finalists through: (a) provision access to citizens of Tajikistan to the international academic and non-academic events and resources; (b) promotion of intra- and interregional contacts between research centers, academic institutions, and NGOs.

EAST-EAST: PARTNERSHIP BEYOND BORDERS PROGRAM (EEP)

The program aims to assist in the development of civil society by offering opportunities for the implementation of joint regional projects to specialists of different areas, as well as promote Tajik citizens' participation in international events held in CIS and Eastern Europe countries aimed at building contacts and exchange of information. The EEP supports long-term international initiatives within themes fundamental to open society, encompassing good governance, accountability and public policy; rights protection and social justice; and, international and geopolitical relations.

HERITAGE PROGRAMS

EMERGENCY FUND PROGRAM (EFP)

EFP ensured provision of timely targeted assistance to various groups of population for alleviating the hard social problems and economic needs caused by consequences of world financial and economic crisis.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE PROGRAM (LGIP)

LGIP supported the public administration and local governance reforms with the aim of promoting democracy and open society and establishing institutional provisions to implement the principles of effective governance in the Republic of Tajikistan.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan is a branch of the German Caritas Association, founded in 1897, which is the largest welfare association in Germany. In its international operations the German Caritas Association provides disaster relief on a global scale together with a network of 162 independent national Caritas associations, and sponsors social projects for children, the elderly, the ill and people with disabilities in many parts of the world.

The country program of Caritas Germany in Tajikistan is based on social projects designed in partnership with skilled local partner organizations, implemented mainly by local partners, and financed by the German Caritas Association or by other financing agencies.

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan signed in 2010 a Memorandum with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection on cooperation in the development of social services provided by governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Past and Current Programmes

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan has four main program areas:

- social work with children and youth;
- support to people with disabilities through community-based rehabilitation (CBR) and by supporting local initiatives for inclusive education;
- promoting professional social work and building local capacities for the professional education of practical social workers;
- disaster relief and rehabilitation.

Future Programming Direction

Caritas Germany plans to continue and develop its work in all present program areas.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Caritas Internationalis Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Caritas Tajikistan is a branch of CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS in Tajikistan.

Caritas Internationalis is a confederation of 165 Catholic relief, development and social service organizations working to build a better world, especially for the poor and oppressed, in over 200 countries and territories.

Caritas works without regard to creed, race, gender, or ethnicity, and is one of the world's largest humanitarian networks.

Caritas' mandate includes integral development, emergency relief, respect for human rights and support for proper stewardship of the planet's environment and resources.

The Caritas approach is based on the social teaching of the Church, which focuses on the dignity of the human person.

Caritas believes that the weak and oppressed are not objects of pity, but agents of change leading the struggle to eradicate dehumanizing poverty, unacceptable living and working conditions, and unjust social, political, economic and cultural structures.

What makes Caritas unique is its ongoing presence in communities, before, during and after crisis situations. Important, too, is that being part of civil society and incorporating the perspective of the poor, Caritas can continuously adapt its strategies to an ever changing environment.

Past and Current Programmes

Past and current program portfolio of Caritas Tajikistan includes projects on water and sanitation, health, social support and emergency spheres targeting children with special needs and old poor people.

Caritas Tajikistan programmes included following projects:

1. Opening a social center (donors: Caritas Germany);
2. Social support project for old poor people, Shohmansur district, Dushanbe
3. Work on inclusive education of children with special needs (in Kurgan-Tube and Vakhsh);
4. Emergency support of flood affected population of Kulob;
5. Social work with family dormitories, Dushanbe;
6. Small scale water and sanitary projects;
7. Improving livelihood in three communities of Yovon.

Future Programming Direction

Caritas Tajikistan envisions its program strategy in the same sectors plus has intention to open projects, in case of need, in the emergency response field.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan*

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Organisation Profile

Caritas Switzerland is a Swiss NGO, founded in 1901 with its headquarters in Lucerne, Switzerland. Caritas assists people in need in more than 50 countries abroad as well as in Switzerland. Caritas does its own fund raising, mostly through donations from people or private institutions and is supported by the Swiss government. Caritas is involved in implementing a number of development and disaster preparedness/prevention projects in all over the world. Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan is active since 1994. In partnership with Caritas Luxembourg and Caritas Germany, Caritas Switzerland opened a regional office in Dushanbe.

In Tajikistan Caritas Switzerland has its focus on projects related to secure livelihoods (community development, community based water supply and local governance), disaster preparedness and prevention (water related disasters), social justice and emergency situations and works according to the rights based approach and puts actors and their initiatives first. Caritas supports institutionalization of best practices from local to national level.

Our main funds are coming from: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein, Misereor, Brot fur die Welt, Caritas Luxembourg, Caritas Germany, and private donations.

Past and Current Programmes

Caritas implements its project in several spheres: a) Secure livelihoods: This was for example achieved through the Local Development Muminabad (LDM) project which lasted from 2000-2010, where Caritas promoted participatory development planning and steering at district level involving local government and population, men and women equally. From July 2010 on, Caritas is supporting a new project in Muminabad Enhancing Incomes for Poor Women, which aims at reducing the poverty of women and increasing their participation at planning and steering of development. b) Disaster prevention and preparedness: Caritas strengthens communities in dealing with natural disasters, e.g. through earthquake-proof building and by raising awareness and implemented the Natural Disaster Risk Management (NDRM) project in the period of 2007 - 2010. c) Human rights and social justice: Together with partner organisations, Caritas engages in lobbying and public relation activities to prevent violation of human rights in face of the Inclusive education and rehabilitation of children with disabilities project. d) Emergency response situations: "Caritas did and does implement construction and renovation projects of houses in affected districts of Rudaki, Rasht, Khuroson and Vanj.

Future Programming Direction

In future, Caritas Switzerland intends to continue working on implementation projects in the spheres of secure livelihood, disaster prevention and preparedness, human rights and social justice, and emergency response situations.

CESVI - COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Organisation Profile

Cesvi, established in 1985, is a secular, independent association, working for global solidarity.

In the values which guide Cesvi, the moral principle of human solidarity and the ideal of social justice are transformed into humanitarian aid and development, reinforcing an affirmation of universal human rights.

Cesvi believes strongly that helping the underprivileged in developing countries, or those in difficulty due to war, natural calamities and environmental disasters, does not help only those who suffer, but contributes also to the well-being of all of us on the planet, our "common home" to be looked after for future generations.

In the acronym Cesvi, the words *cooperazione e sviluppo* (Cooperation and Development) underline the fact that Cesvi bases its philosophy on the idea of giving the recipients of aid a leading role, working together for their own natural benefit. It is for this reason that Cesvi is strongly committed to making sure that international aid does not become mere charity, and nor is it influenced by the donors' self-interest.

Past and Current Programmes

CESVI started its activities in 2001, mainly working in water and sanitation.

The projects implemented in this sector are:

2001-2002: Reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases, Upgrading of drinking water quality in villages of Gissar and Shahrinav. Funded by ECHO: ECHO/TJK/210/2001/01017

Project overview:

The main goal of this project was to reduce the incidence of water borne diseases by improving the quality and the quantity of safe drinking water in Gissar and Shahrinav districts. In order to achieve the project objective, CESVI selected two options to provide water for the members of the communities:

- 546 shallow hand pumps in the villages where there was no water available at all;
- 140 slow sand filters with tank where it was impossible to find water with shallow hand pumps and instead water was always available from a near stream, canal, or river.

The reduction of the incidence of water borne diseases could not be realized by only improving access to safe drinking water in sufficient quantities without increasing the awareness of the target population upon hygiene issues.

Therefore the following sub - objectives were included within the project activities:

- to improve both the quality and the quantity of domestic water supplies,
- to develop awareness of the target population through seminars upon:
 - Water borne diseases and transmission mechanisms,
 - Prevention of the water borne diseases.

Also, CESVI established water committees in each village in order to increase the capacity of beneficiaries on management and maintenance of CESVI implementation

2002-2003: Reducing the incidence of water borne diseases by improving quality and quantity of safe drinking water in Gissar, Shahrinav, Kofarnihon, Varzob and Leninski districts. Funded by ECHO: ECHO/TJK/210/2002/01018

Project overview:

The main goal of this project is to reduce the incidence of water borne diseases by improving the quality and the quantity of safe drinking water in Gissar, Shahrinav, Kofarnihon, Varzob and Leninski districts. While the project long-term goal is to eradicate water borne diseases in the project area, the overall project objectives are:

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- To facilitate the access to safe drinking water for vulnerable rural population of the selected areas by:
 - Construction of spring captures;
 - Construction of slow sand filters;
 - Installation of hand pumps.
- To promote hygiene education through intensive seminars:
 - Selection in each village of at least one field assistant selected among school teachers and/or village doctor;
 - Training of field assistants by CESVI health workers;
 - Promotion of hygiene/health education by field assistants;
- To establish in each village a solid network for the management of water:
 - Selection of the representatives for each water committee;
 - Training of water committee and beneficiaries' workers on construction of spring captures and slow sand filters, and installation of hand pumps;
 - Training of water committees' members on maintenance of CESVI implementation;
 - Strengthening the capacity of each water committee on revolving fund and management of income from usage of water by beneficiaries.

The goals have been reached through the building of 45 spring catchment with 157 water distribution points, 39 slow sand filters and 165 shallow hand pumps. Moreover 64 Village Water Committees have been settled down.

2003-2004: Reducing the waterborne diseases by improving the availability and accessibility of safe drinking water supply to rural mountainous areas of Regions of Republican Subordination (Leninski, Varzob, Kofarnihon districts) and Sughd region (Penjakin district). Funded by ECHO: ECHO/TJK/210/2003/01004

Project Overview:

The main goal of this project is the same than other projects implemented by CESVI in Tajikistan: reducing the waterborne diseases by improving sustainable safe drinking water supply. But all implementation within this project could be one of the best alternatives in term of water supply and water quality.

CESVI introduces two alternatives in order to increase the water quantity and quality in these areas:

- Construction of spring captures: with an appropriate number of distribution points in the selected villages (for each 300 beneficiaries, one distribution point); totally 105 spring capture have to be built during this implementation, with 467 water distribution points.
- Rehabilitation of boreholes: Drilling of borehole is an extraction of underground water by a method of boring. Depth of borehole depends of horizon of underground waters. Methods of drilling are various - they depend of sort of deposited soil. The most widespread method of drilling in Tajikistan is a method of shock-rotary. Depth of drilling changes from 25 up to 150 meters. Also, as the boreholes water is found deeply, there is no risk of contamination by bacteria or chemical substance. Rehabilitation of one borehole will facilitate access to safe drinking water for 7 villages and an equivalent of 40.000 beneficiaries in the city of Kofarnihon.

Concerning the health education and the establishment of water committees: 123 Village Water Committees have been established; 158.000 people participated at the health education program and 41.898 students participated at the training in the school using materials furnished by Unicef.

2004-2005: Support to the sustainable safe drinking water supply system for the vulnerable population of the Vahdat, Somoniyeon (RRS oblast) and Istarafshan (Sughd oblast). Funded by ECHO: ECHO/TJK/BUD/2004/01001

Project Overview:

As previous projects, the main goal is the reduction of waterborne diseases through the provision of safe drinking water. This is obtained with:

- Construction of spring captures: with an appropriate number of distribution points in the selected villages (for each 300 beneficiaries, one distribution point); totally 29 spring capture were built during this implementation, with 140 water distribution points.
- Rehabilitation of boreholes: Rehabilitation of one borehole will facilitate access to safe drinking water for the city of Somoniyeon and 8 villages and an equivalent of 42.671 beneficiaries.

2005: Integrated water management for improved livelihoods of vulnerable people and development of local community of Abdurakhomi Jami district, Khatlon Oblast, Tajikistan. Financed by CIDA: CIDA/LIP 09/TAJ 04-05

The overall goal of the proposed intervention is to improve management of water resources by communities, thereby providing sufficient safe drinking water to vulnerable population of a pilot area in Jamoat 50 Let Tajikistan, villages 1st May and Komunist, Abdurakhomi Jami

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

district, Khatlon Oblast, Tajikistan. The purpose is to build capacity of rural communities towards establishment of sustainable water infrastructure management systems through:

- The provision of and access to safe drinking water for communities willing to contribute toward capital costs and pay for all recurrent costs of improved water delivery systems;
- The establishment of Village-based Water Committees (VWCs) that will enhance village level capacity to plan and maintain water supply facilities in a sustainable way;
- Strengthening the role of women in management of water supply systems;
- Initiating changes in behavior related to environmental health, hygiene and sanitation;
- Improving drinking water supply and hygiene condition in the selected villages.

This pilot proposal will permit CESVI to start to cooperate with CIDA and to put the base for future cooperation. CESVI is now waiting for an answer.

Since 2005, CESVI started to work also in the rural and agricultural sector contributing to support vulnerable population in Khatlon and Soghd regions, with a strong focus on gender issues.

The projects implemented are:

February 2005- July 2006: Improving living standards of vulnerable population in Baljuvon and Khovaling Districts, Khatlon Oblast. Funded by EC: TACIS/2004/090/981

Project Overview:

The project founded by EU-TACIS aims at supporting the economic and social development of vulnerable population in Tajikistan's Khatlon Oblast, Baljuvon and Khovaling districts, through the improving of living standards of the rural communities, with special attention to women and vulnerable households in remote areas.. The integrated approach was based on three main components: (a) the support to small-scale water infrastructure supply including training for hygiene and maintenance; (b) the set up of business incubators according to local resources, skills and demand; (c) the sustain to local agricultural associations in terms of increased awareness on land reform.

Target group for this intervention was the vulnerable population in rural villages, which was mainly composed by female-headed households, unemployed, disabled or elder-headed household or large households. A special emphasis was given in strengthening the rural communities organizational capacity through community-based capacity building, marketing strategies and technical skills.

In 2007 CESVI did not implement any activities due to lack of funds for the year.

In July 2008 CESVI started 2 new project funded by European Commission: Poverty Alleviation Through the Improvement of Socio-Economic Conditions in the Soghd Region and Enhancing individual income and improving living standards of vulnerable population in Baljuvon and Khovaling Districts, Khatlon Oblast – Second Phase.

July 2008-December 2009 Poverty Alleviation through the Improvement of Socio-Economic Conditions in the Soghd Region

Project Overview:

The project purpose is achieved through the following:

- a) The reintegration of vulnerable women and marginalized groups through the creation of Women Development Centers. The project promoted the establishment of two Women Development Centers in the two target districts (Nau and Ghonchi). In these centers associative market practices among women and small producers are promoted. This facilitated economic and physical access to agricultural and non-agricultural inputs as well as improved marketing knowledge. By strengthening business, market and participative management skills, women are able to better influence the local market value chain. The WDCs helped to provide target groups with resources and skills in order to start new income generating activities.
- b) Support to local economic development initiatives through the creation of small business incubators, the distribution of agriculture inputs, the rehabilitation of irrigation canals, and the development of community-based organizations. The project focused on household plots/kitchen gardens since they often constitutes the main source of subsistence for the local families. Small household plots are free from State Cotton Policy pressure and this allows farmers to choose which crops to cultivate, thus allowing more variety and easier access to the market. Particular support is given to women-headed households so as to re-start cultivating their small land plots.

The project promoted associative market practices among small producers, women and vulnerable households that facilitate economic and physical access to agriculture inputs and improve marketing of households' producers. The introduction of crop rotation schemes, new agriculture techniques and biological defense of plants allowed target beneficiaries: a) restoring and conserving soil fertility, b) increasing crops yields and c) diversifying the variety and time of production.

Since in Tajikistan civil society appears unorganized and rural communities are weakly represented, the ability of the communities to organize, networks and gain access to resources is vital in strengthening their capacity to reduce poverty. Supporting people's ability to create and maintain village committees (Village Farmers Committees,) fostered their active participation in the process of social and economic changes. Participative approaches were used to build and consolidate community capacity, and women play a decisive role in the community as they will be actively involved in operational and management activities. Moreover, through the creation of these Village

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Farmers Committees, it was possible to rehabilitate irrigation canals that are vital to efficient agricultural production, health and social conflict mitigation.

c) Tackling unemployment through support to the local Professional school PTU. The project supported the local Professional School PTU of Nau district, through the provision of inputs, equipment and vocational training both to students and teachers. The cooperation with the PTU is a pilot project to start new business incubators that students will be able to further implement on their own, after receiving proper training on business management, new agriculture techniques and on the use of new equipment. An experimental green house for nursery both of vegetable and plants, together with the establishment of a laboratory room furnished with different tools and equipment gave the possibility to students to gain proper skills for future jobs.

d) Increase awareness on land-related rights and access to land for vulnerable households, and in particular women in Nau and Ghonchi districts. Under conditions of poverty and unemployment, the land has become a strategic resource for vulnerable households. Ensuring more equitable access to land and agriculture inputs represents a key factor in improving the social status of women and most vulnerable groups. In Tajikistan the population of the rural area, particularly women, are inadequately aware of their land ownership rights and they have no access to technical and legal information. The house plot holders and local associations are supported and trained in order to increase their awareness about the land reform process and also about their rights as individuals. A legal advisor was also available to provide information on the procedures to obtain new plots of land. Local authorities at a municipal ("jamoats") level were involved during workshops and consultancies to the community, in order to train them and to advice local Dekhans about their responsibilities. Trainings on land reform have been addressed to Dekhan's associations and Women Development Centers in three jamoats of Nau district and two jamoats of Ghonchi district.

July 2008- December 2009 Enhancing individual income and improving living standards of vulnerable population in Baljuvon and Khovaling Districts, Khatlon Oblast – Second Phase

Project overview:

The overall objective is to support the economic and social development of vulnerable communities in Tajikistan (Khatlon Oblast) through a participatory integrated approach, enhancing long-term sustainability. The action builds its strategic approach upon previous projects promoted by CESVI in the country and in the area targeted by the proposed intervention, and funded by the European Commission. Extensive community participation, prioritising traditionally marginalized groups such as women and elderly people, has shown to be a major pre-requisite to long-term sustainability. The targeted rural communities require a strong support in terms of community mobilization and awareness, aiming at boosting self-confidence and promoting concrete social changes. To this regard CESVI acted as promoter and mediator of sound initiatives in order to enhance community development. A particular emphasis has been given to the empowerment of rural communities in terms of organizational capacities and skills. Training on capacity building are organized and held at community level, including fundamental topics such as marketing strategies and business development.

The specific objective is to improve the livelihood standards and social welfare in the targeted rural communities, by developing income generating activities and new job opportunities, improving drinking water facilities and small-scale irrigation schemes, promoting hygiene, sanitation and health education and awareness as well as strengthening local stakeholders in the Khatlon Region. The improvement of livelihood standards and social welfare of the rural communities will be achieved through an integrated participatory approach, as described by the overall objective.

The action is built on the following main components:

- a) the support to community-based associative expressions, such as women associations, CBOs, farmer associations etc.;
- b) the development of sound and sustainable business opportunities strictly related to local expertise, resources, skills and demand;
- c) the support and access to agricultural extension services and to appropriate technologies and knowledge for upgrading agriculture production, relating both to production efficiency and post-harvest processing, storage and packaging;
- d) the promotion of hygiene and sanitation safe practices through an Health, Hygiene, Sanitation and Nutrition Education campaign;
- e) the increase in availability of safe drinking water through the construction or rehabilitation of small-scale water supply systems.

In May 2009 CESVI started 2 new projects funded by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Commission: Improvement of Water resources and hygienic conditions in the rural communities in Jomi district (Khatlon Region) and Enhancing rural incomes in Ghonchi and Spitamen Districts through the Development of Small Agricultural Value Chains (Sughd Region, Tajikistan).

May 2009 - May 2012 Improvement of Water resources and hygienic conditions in the rural communities in Jomi district (Khatlon Region), financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Project Overview:

The aim of the Project is to provide the vulnerable rural population with access to safe drinking water using the best technology according to the specific features of each working context. The focus has been given mainly to the villages in remote areas where people do not have access to clean water. The simple technology of small spring catchments boosts the sustainability of the action, due to gravity distribution (without energy consumption) and low running and maintenance costs. The rehabilitation of existing structures will ensure the integration of the action within the present background.

In order to sustain the water supply system, CESVI implements all the works with the Village Water Committees that are established during the course of the project and are further responsible for the management of the schemes. The sense of ownership is also strengthened through a cost-sharing approach.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

The outcomes foreseen in the ongoing water and sanitation program are:

- 14 villages provided with rehabilitated or constructed drinking water supply systems,
- Rehabilitation of 5 pumping stations for 30.270 beneficiaries,
- Creation of 30 Water Committees and building members' capacities in community mobilization, management, accounting, technical skills,
- Health, Hygiene and Nutrition Education in 14 villages and distribution of Hygiene kits,
- 250 seminars on Hygiene,

700 hectares of arable land benefit from irrigation systems,

Goals achieved:

Provision of drinking water for 5 villages,

Creation and training of 25 Village Water Committees,

Realization of Health, Hygiene and Nutrition campaign and distribution of Hygiene kits in 14 villages,

Provision of irrigation water for 350 hectares of arable land.

May 2009- May 2011 Enhancing rural incomes in Ghonchi and Spitamen Districts through the Development of Small Agricultural Value Chains (Sughd Region, Tajikistan), financed by European Commission.

Project Overview:

The Specific Objective of the project is to improve the livelihoods of the rural population of Ghonchi and Spitamen districts through the development of agricultural value chains.

The project is aimed to tackle the main causes of low productivity. Farm householders in particular will learn techniques for extending the seasonality (use of green houses) and apply proper storage techniques, increasing their incomes during winter period.

The action will improve the access to market and promote the processing of most potential products through creation of Women Mini Enterprises. In this way they will be strengthened in their contribution to the household incomes and to proper consumption attitudes.

The activities of the project are implemented with the support of two of the main national Extension Service Providers (ESPs), JOVID and AIN, promoting their own improvement and sustainability, in the belief that their strengthening will leave on the territory the basis for a longer term impact.

The main results of the project are:

1. Two local institutions for agricultural extension services are strengthened in their capacity of intervention
2. The quantity and quality of farmer main productions is increased
3. Women Mini Enterprises (WME) are processing agricultural products
4. Access to market is increased for beneficiaries (farmers + WMEs) productions

These 4 results have been achieved through the following main activities:

Result 1: Selection and training of extension unit trainers; Setting of 2 new extension units inside jamoats; Distribution of agricultural inputs and recovery of costs for I. G. A. with extension units and Community Development Committees; Implementation of I. G. A. with recovered costs; Organization of 3 workshops, in cooperation with SENAS, for exchange of experiences between extension services.

Result 2: Training 600 farmers on improved, innovative and ecological agricultural techniques (4 Demoplots); Support to the construction of 4 warehouses for agricultural products storage; Establishment of 300 tunnel green houses; Testing the quality of agricultural production through external consultancies

Result 3: Establishment of 4 Women Mini Enterprises for processing agricultural products; Training of 300 women on household management: family balance and nutrition; Training of 300 women on management of WME

Result 4: Development of 2 analysis of main potential value chains for Ghonchi and Spitamen (200 copies) and diffusion among local stakeholders; Elaboration and diffusion of 450 synthesis handbooks on main potential value chains among beneficiaries; Realization of 6 roundtable meetings for promotion of links between different stakeholders of value chains; Participation to 3 regional agricultural market events for representatives of project beneficiaries.

In 2010, CESVI started other 2 projects financed by European Union: "Improving the livelihoods of rural communities in Tajikistan, through innovative agricultural production, processing and marketing techniques, following an inclusive and sustainable approach" and "Reduction of Land Degradation and Prevention of Desertification through the Development of Natural Resources Management in Tajikistan.

November 2010 - November 2013 "Improving the livelihoods of rural communities in Tajikistan, through innovative agricultural production, processing and marketing techniques, following an inclusive and sustainable approach", financed by European Union.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Project Overview:

The main objective of the project is to improve the livelihoods of targeted rural communities in the Spitamen, Ghonchi and Khovaling districts, through the promotion of innovative extension services and effective agricultural value chains, following a participatory, gender inclusive and environmentally sustainable approach.

The activities of the project are implemented in partnership with two local agricultural extension service providers (ESPs) - Zarzamin and ATAC, promoting their own capacity building and sustainability.

In the framework of the project, Zarzamin and ATAC will be strengthened in their intervention capacity and sustainability to offer better advisory packages on innovative agricultural techniques and natural resource management to the farmers; 900 farmer households will apply these techniques to their agricultural production, to improve the productivity, quality, diversification and integration of agricultural production; 450 processors will strengthen and further develop their agro-processing production in a feasible way; and both farmers and processors will increase the market potential and real access to markets of their agricultural and agro-processed production.

The main activities are: Conduction of an analysis of advisory packages proposed by ESPs in relation to farmer needs and further development of their packages; Elaboration, dissemination and marketing of 1800 brochures describing the range of advisory packages offered by ESPs among target farmers and rural communities; Training of advisors of ESPs (ToT) on advisory packages and innovative and sustainable agricultural techniques and NRM; Organization of 3 workshops for the exchange of experience among ESPs; Provision of advisory packages / training of 900 farmer households by ESPs on innovative agricultural techniques and sustainable NRM, Provision of high-quality agricultural inputs, tools and materials relevant to the advisory packages to 900 farmer households; Training for 900 farmer households on the formation of farmer cooperatives; Establishment of 600 tunnel greenhouses; Establishment of 3 demonstrative multi-season greenhouses and 3 nurseries; Distribution of 500 bee kits and on the spot training for honey production; Demonstrations of pasture land management, fodder crop rotation and energy-efficiency; Elaboration and dissemination of a technical feasibility study of the potential processing products; Establishment of 6 agro-processing units; Training on agro-processing techniques; Training on small business management; Organization of 6 regional workshops to share best practices on mini-processing; Organization of 25 seminars for 450 agro-processors on marketing techniques; Elaboration and dissemination of 450 marketing brochures among beneficiaries; Promotion of 15 dedicated spaces for processed products and advertising at sale points; Provision of transport means for product distribution in 3 targeted districts; Realization of 6 round-tables for the promotion of better links between value chain stakeholders; Participation to 6 regional agricultural market events by farmer and processors representatives.

November 2010 - November 2013 "Reduction of Land Degradation and Prevention of Desertification through the Development of Natural Resources Management in Tajikistan", financed by European Union.

Project Overview:

The main objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of poverty of the rural population in Southern Tajikistan through land degradation reduction and desertification prevention. The Specific objective is to improve the livelihoods of the rural population of Khovaling and Temurmalik districts through the development of sustainable natural resources management.

The activities of the project will be implemented in partnership with the German NGO Welthungerhilfe (former German Agro Action) who will be working in Temurmalik district and with one local organization ATAC, agricultural extension service provider (ESP).

The project will promote: Awareness and knowledge on desertification prevention and natural resources management. Reduction of land degradation through the application of sustainable soil management techniques; at the same time energy efficiency, conservation and efficient use of water resources will be improved.

At the end of the project Khovaling and Temurmalik districts will have an Environment and Natural Resources Management Plan, the degraded land areas of the target districts will decrease (at least 10%), at least 2.000 farmers will use soil conservation/land management/energy efficiency techniques, 1.000 farmers households averagely will increase of 15% the net income/ha.

The main activities are: Establishment and capacity building of 2 Natural Resources Management Boards; Elaboration of 2 Environment and Natural Resources Management districts Plans; Implementation of the environment management plans in 12 target watershed; Organization of 10 exchanges of experience on land and water management (national and international); Organization of 2 regional workshops on land degradation prevention; Elaboration of 4 publications on desertification prevention techniques and diffusion among stakeholders; Establishment and organization of 120 farmer interest groups and identification of 16 field promoters; Capacity building on sustainable land management techniques for Extension Service Providers (4 demo plots); Training on soil management and household energy efficiency techniques to 60 farmer groups (30 learning fields); Conversion of 10ha of marginal land into agro forestry systems; Training on sustainable pasture management to 30 farmer groups and distribution of fodder crops; Training on water harvesting and efficient irrigation techniques for 30 farmer groups; Provision of material for springs protection; Installation of 30 water-trough for livestock; Rehabilitation of 12 irrigation systems.

January 2011 - January 2013: Promotion of development of the handicraft sector in Tajikistan through fair-trade links and BIOs networking. Funded by European Union: EU/TAJ (TAJA53)

Duration: 24 months

Budget: 451,668.00 Euro

Target district

Nationwide

40 Direct and 2,000 Indirect Beneficiaries

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

The main objective of the project is to BIOs in the handicraft sector to provide better support, services and market potential to handicraft producers and artisans, the project aims at contributing to private sector development by promoting the market potential of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Tajikistan.

BIOs (Business Intermediate Organizations) are sector operators providing services to facilitate SMEs in lobbying and advocacy, access to information, markets and finance, and improving product quality, so to substantially increase their profits. The action is improving the ability of Tajik BIOs to deliver necessary services to increase the effectiveness of

SMEs in the handicraft sector, at the local, national and international levels. The project is implemented by CESVI in partnership with the National Association of Small and Medium Businesses (NASMB) and is built upon previous experiences of the partners in the country.

To increase awareness of Fair Trade policies and exporting market potential for SMEs, the project organized a "National Conference on Fair Trade" with seven Fair Trade experts from Italy and UK (120 participants, among them: Deputy Minister of Commerce, 50 BIOs/Artisans, 6 Donors, 3 Tajik Business Associations, 6 International NGOs). Together with the conference, Cesvi organized an Exhibition with 50 handicraft vendors, 1340 visitors and a total turnover of over 11.000 Euro. The Fair Trade experts wrote a "Report on Fair Trade opportunities for Tajik handicraft" and booklets on "Fair Trade policies and markets" were distributed among BIOs and artisans in 600 copies. Six BIOs representatives participated to a study tour to Mumbai to meet other Indian Fair Trade organizations and six BIOs will participate to an exposure visit in Italy to meet Fair Trade importers.

To strengthen BIOs' capacity to influence policies and regulations for the handicraft sector, the project supported the establishment of a national Union of Artisans of Tajikistan. During the first year of implementation a working group of artisans' representatives elaborated with the technical assistance of NASMB a law proposal to promote the development of the handicraft sector in Tajikistan, which will be submitted to the Government of Tajikistan.

To improve BIOs' services to increase product quality and market access for SMEs, Cesvi is partnering with Atracualita' (Italian Fair Trade Importer) to develop new products for the domestic and international markets. In April 2012 twenty four artisans representing seven BIOs participated to a workshop in Dushanbe to develop new products.

To enhance Rural BIOs' capacities to strengthen existing SMEs and promote new ones, Cesvi and NASMB has been organizing trainings on Taxes and in collaboration with AMFOT (Association of Microfinance Organizations of Tajikistan) organized one workshop between Micro Finance Institutions and BIOs and a second one will be organized.

April 2011 – August 2011 - "Improving living standards in the trans-border areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan through innovative agricultural techniques, energy efficiency activities and good governance practices".

Financed by UNDP.

Budget: 149.990 USD

The Project goal is to contribute to Reducing Poverty and improving living standards of rural population in the trans-border areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

The project objective are to improve the livelihoods of targeted rural communities in Hamadoni district (Tajikistan) and Takhar Province (Afghanistan) through the implementation of economic development initiatives and democratic governance, following a participatory gender inclusive and environmentally sustainable approach.

The Expected Results are:

1. Economic development is strengthened through introduction of innovative agricultural techniques and energy efficiency activities
2. Local capacities in participatory decision making and planning for economic development and poverty reduction are improved

The project is implemented by CESVI in partnership with OPRA, Organization of Poverty Relief for Afghans, with an extensive experience in implementing sustainable livelihood projects, focusing mostly on community mobilization and capacity building, good governance, and disaster risk reduction and gender equality.

The main activities of the project are:

Activities to guarantee proper implementation

- 0.1 Management and Coordination, linking with stakeholders, reporting and visibility actions
- 0.2 Selection of target communities and identification of beneficiaries
- 0.3 Baseline and End line socio-economic & KAP surveys
- 0.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

For result 1: Economic development is strengthened through introduction of innovative agricultural techniques and energy efficiency activities

- 1.1 Organization of 1 study visit in order to exchange best practices in innovative green housing techniques and energy efficiency
- 1.2 Establishment of 8 farmer groups and provision of trainings on greenhouse construction and management
- 1.3 Provision of high quality agricultural inputs, tools and materials for 80 small tunnel greenhouses establishment
- 1.4 Elaboration and distribution of 800 brochures on kitchen garden agricultural techniques

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- 1.5 Establishment of 2 demonstrative multi-season greenhouses (only Tajikistan)
- 1.6 Organization of 2 field visits to the demonstrative greenhouses
- 1.7 Provision of 32 trainings on energy efficiency techniques (house insulation, improved cooking stoves, pressure cooker, heat exchangers) (four per village)
- 1.8 Establishment of 8 demonstrative energy saving houses
- 1.9 Provision of energy efficiency tools (pressure cooker, heat exchangers) to 80 vulnerable households

For result 2: Local capacities in participatory decision making and planning for economic development and poverty reduction are improved

- 2.1 Provision of 8 capacity building trainings for local authorities and target villages on participatory planning, social mobilization and partnership
- 2.2 Organization of 8 workshops to support target villages in elaboration/updating Village Development Plans
- 2.3 Organization of 4 trainings on Disaster Risk Reduction and Environmental Protection for MC / CDC and local authorities (only Afghanistan)
- 2.4 Provision of 2 trainings to local officials on Effective Public Service delivery (only Afghanistan)
- 2.5 Organization of 2 workshops to LAs target villages on Conflict prevention through civil Society Dialogue (only Tajikistan)

April 2011 – August 2011 - "Improving living standards in the trans-border areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan through bee-keeping, honey processing and cross border initiatives".

Financed by UNDP.

Budget: 148.650 USD

The project goal is to contribute to Reducing Poverty and improving living standards of rural population in the trans-border areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

The project objectives are to improve the livelihoods of targeted rural communities in Hamadoni district (Tajikistan) and Takhar Province (Afghanistan) through the implementation of economic development initiatives and cross-border cooperation activities, following a participatory gender inclusive and environmentally sustainable approach.

The Expected Results are:

- 1. Economic development is strengthened through the promotion of bee-keeping and honey processing activities
- 2. Increased awareness of target communities on cross-border cooperation issues.

The main activities are:

Activities to guarantee proper implementation

- 0.1 Management and Coordination, linking with stakeholders, reporting and visibility actions
- 0.2 Selection of target communities and identification of beneficiaries
- 0.3 Baseline and End line socio-economic & KAP surveys
- 0.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

For result 1: Economic development is strengthened through the promotion of bee-keeping and honey processing activities

- 1.1 Organization of 1 study visit for exchanging best practices in bee-keeping and honey processing techniques
- 1.2 Establishment of 4 farmer groups and provision of trainings on bee-keeping, honey production, product quality improvement.
- 1.3 Elaboration and distribution of 100 brochures on bee-keeping
- 1.4 Provision of bee-keeping kits and bee-families to 40 farmers
- 1.5 Establishment of 1 honey processing unit and rehabilitation of premises
- 1.6 Provision of honey processing equipment
- 1.7 Provision of 4 training sessions on business planning, management and marketing
- 1.8 Organization of 1 cross visit with existing honey processing unit in Khatlon province

For result 2: Increased awareness of target communities on cross-border cooperation issues

- 2.1 Conduction of small survey on cross-border issues in the target communities

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

2.2 Conduction of 8 awareness raising campaigns in target villages on cross-border issues

2.3 Organization of 2 radio programs on cross-border cooperation issues

2.4 Organization of 2 round tables (1 in Kulob zone and 1 in Tahar province) on cross-border cooperation issues (border customs, tax and police services)

2.5 Elaboration and distribution of 800 leaflets on cross-border trade requirements

September 2011 - December 2011: Improving living standards in Shurab Jamoat through the support of income generating activities (IGAs) and the provision of innovative business management trainings. Funded by UNDP (TAJC98)

Duration: 4 months

Budget: 37,361.37 euro

Target district

Sughd Region: Isfara, Shurat Jamoat

85 beneficiaries in 3 villages

This pilot project was born in the framework of the social conflict existing in Isfara district as border region and of the plan of the Tajik Government for internal (voluntary) migration of fit-to-work residents from overpopulated regions with shortage of land to the regions of the republic where land has been reserved for the resettlement for the years 2010-2012 (moving communities from Chorkuh and Surh Jamoats to Shurab Jamoat in Isfara District). The goal is to contribute to alleviate poverty and improve living standards of the population of the resettled and residents communities in Shurab Jamoat through the implementation of Income Generating Activities and the provision of Innovative Business Management trainings.

To increase the business opportunities in the area and to improve the management and organizational skills, 8 mini enterprises have been established, provided with necessary equipment and legally registered as consumer cooperatives: a carpentry, a welding workshop, a confectionary, a bakery, a chicken breeding and a goat breeding farms, a computer center and a sewing workshop. The members of the IGAs have been trained on business management, legal structures for shared business, as well as on specific trainings on the proper use of equipment and basic accountancy.

Future Programming Direction

CESVI will start a new project financed by European Union in February 2012 called "Strengthening the Musical Culture in Central Asia through Regional Cooperation, Integration and International Networking ". The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the strengthening of the political, institutional and economic environment encouraging the musical sector and its main actors in Central Asia for a more sustainable economic, social and human development. The specific objective is contribute to the development and promotion of traditional and classical music in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan by strengthening regional cooperation, integration and European networking.

The activities of the Project will be implemented in partnership with the Art School for Children "M. Aminzoda", one of the most prominent music school for young artists in Tajikistan, the Republican Pre Professional Musical Boarding School "M. Abraev", the national school for preparing symphonic and folk orchestras for young musicians in Kyrgyzstan and the State Institution "Complex Musical College – Music School for talented children" which is one of the most prominent music schools for young musicians in Kazakhstan; and in collaboration of the Ministries of Culture and Education of the 3 mentioned countries.

In the framework of this project, CESVI and the partners will reinforce the institutional, managerial and musical capacities of 3 National Music Schools and 15 Local Music Schools, will establish and train a Central Asian Youth Orchestra (CAYO) and its management capacities will be built; and will promote traditional Central Asian and classical music in Central Asia and Europe through cross-musical exchanges and music performances.

Moreover, CESVI is exploring the possibilities to implement projects aiming at contributing to the eradication of forced child labour in Tajikistan.

Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

The European Union (EU) is a family of 27 democratic European countries, committed to working together for peace and prosperity. The EU Member States (MS) have set up common institutions such as the European Commission (EC) and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to which they delegate some of their sovereignty so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at the European level and to ensure that these decisions are then represented by one single entity.

The EU's decision-making process involves three main institutions:

- the European Parliament (EP), which represented the EU's citizens and is directly elected by them;
- the European Commission, which upholds the interests of the Union as a whole.
- the Council of the European Union, which represents the individual Member States;

This 'institutional triangle' produces the policies and laws that apply throughout the EU.

The Commission is also the EU's executive arm - in other words, it is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Parliament and the Council, which means implementing its policies, running its programmes and spending its funds.

The European Commission has four main roles:

1. to propose legislation to Parliament and the Council;
2. to manage and implement EU policies and the budget;
3. to enforce European law (jointly with the Court of Justice);
4. to represent the European Union on the international stage, for example by negotiating agreements between the EU and other countries.

The European Commission Delegation to the Republic of Tajikistan opened in 2004 in Dushanbe. Until the end of 2009 it remained under the responsibility of the Delegation in Kazakhstan. It was upgraded to a fully fledged Delegation, reporting directly to headquarters, by the end of 2009, and is now headed by Ambassador Eduard Auer as Head of Delegation.

With the coming into effect of the Lisbon Treaty on 1 December 2009, the EC Delegation became the Delegation of the European Union to Tajikistan and the European External Action Service was formally launched on 1 December 2010. The EEAS is unique and independent from other EU institutions, drawing its personnel from EU institutions (Secretariat General of the Council of EU, European Commission) as well as from Foreign Ministries of Member States. It implements the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy and other areas of the EU's external policies. The EEAS is under the authority of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR), a post also created by the Treaty of Lisbon. The EEAS cooperates with the Commission in areas where two institutions share competences.

The legal framework for EU - Tajikistan relations until recently had been the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters (TCA) and as of 1st January 2010, the new legal framework Partnership and Cooperation Agreement came into force.

Past and Current Programmes

The Delegation of the European Union implements cooperation with Tajikistan at centralized, regional, sub-regional and national level, with projects managed from Brussels, Astana, Bishkek, and Dushanbe.

An indicative global budget of 719M euro has been earmarked for the period 2007-2013 for financing both regional and bilateral programmes in Central Asia.

With the new EU Central Asia Strategy 2007-2013, the new cooperation instrument is the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), which provides the EU with a new framework for planning and delivering assistance, enabling the actions implemented through this instrument to be more effective in increasing the ownership and impact of cooperation programmes, with the focus on poverty reduction, economic and social reforms, good governance and institutional changes, in line with EU values.

Cooperation through dialogue and regional programmes:

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

The priorities for bilateral cooperation are set by the "EU Strategy towards Central Asia: a new partnership". Activities under this framework include the Human Rights Dialogue (the 4th Human Rights Dialogue meeting was held in Dushanbe in October 2011, the next one being foreseen during autumn 2012) as well as platforms for dialogue through the EU Initiatives on Environment and Water, Education and the Rule of Law in Central Asia.

Energy and transport Integration

EU-Central Asia cooperation in this area is aimed at the promotion of a regional approach to the key energy policies and progressive integration of Central Asia energy markets into the European one.

INOGATE: is the basis for the implementation of EC energy programmes in Central Asia, at regional and national level. Projects formulated under this framework includes energy efficiency and energy security, as well as initiatives aimed to strengthen regional cooperation, converging energy markets, attracting investments and reducing environmental impact.

TRACECA: aims to develop economic relations, trade and transport communications along the Europe-Caucasus-Asia transportation corridor.

IFCA: this EU funded Investment Facility for Central Asia will focus primarily on investment in the energy and environment sectors, as well as in support of SMEs.

Central Asia-Invest: is another targeted programme aimed at encouraging the development of small and medium sized enterprises.

Environment:

The EC funded Central Asia Environment Programmes focus especially on the key water governance and supply issues, particularly facilitating solutions to problems affecting trans-boundary waters and integrated water resources management at river basin and inter-state level.

A good partnership has been established between the various national and international donor organisations on water governance issues.

Other areas for future cooperation include, among others, environmental monitoring, adaptation to climate change and impact mitigation.

Education:

Tempus and Erasmus Mundus: these programmes support the modernisation of higher education through the modernisation of curricula, teaching methods and quality assurance. Erasmus Mundus is a mobility programme for students and academics covering all levels of higher education.

CAREN: the Central Asia Research and Education Network will connect universities and researchers in the 5 Central Asia countries by high capacity internet. At the same time it will enable them to work jointly with the EU centres on international research projects. This programme will use the pan-European GEANT network.

Border Management:

The EU has invested heavily to improve border management in Central Asian states through two distinct but inter-related programmes:

BOMCA on border management;

CADAP on drug and crime prevention.

These programmes are aimed to improve the capability of local law enforcement agencies through training and capacity building, equipment and infrastructure, to modernise border management and encourage cross-border trade.

In addition to the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the main other assistance instruments that have been used by the EC in Tajikistan are: Technical Assistance programmes (TACIS), now in their last phases of implementation; the Food Security Programme (FSP), the Exceptional Financial Assistance (EFA), the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and humanitarian assistance through the ECHO office.

Future Programming Direction

The current and future cooperation between the EU and Tajikistan are regulated by the PCA, signed in 2004 and entered into force on the 1st of January 2010. Within the European Commission Central Asia Strategy 2007-2013, poverty reduction and alleviation remains the overall objective to be achieved through the EU-Tajikistan cooperation and the European Commission Indicative Programme 2011-2013 is in line with all national strategic documents, namely the NDS 2015, the PRS and the Anti-crisis Action Plan.

The main sectors in which the EU Delegation currently focuses its cooperation with Tajikistan, and which will remain into force until 2013, are as follows:

1. Social Protection:

- ☐ New state policy in the area of labour market and migration corresponding to the capacity of executive and country's needs;
- ☐ Improved targeting of social assistance;
- ☐ Strengthened and further developed social care;
- ☐ Poverty, labour force and social inclusion statistics improved and regularly updated;
- ☐ Social protection sector resources consolidated and linked to policy-making;

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- ☐ Financially and socially sustainable pension system.

2. Health:

- ☐ A more effective, modern and sustainable health care system;
- ☐ Increased efficiency of work of Ministry of Health focused on development of policy on health protection and health promotion and evidence-based decision making;
- ☐ National Health Strategy for 2010 - 2020 and Action Plan implemented according to set targets;
- ☐ Increased responsiveness and transparency of the health system.

3. Public Finance Management as a cross-cutting issue.

4. Promotion of Economic Development and Trade through the improvement of the business environment, agricultural diversification and food security:

- ☐ Business enabling environment improved by enhancing the strategic, legal and regulatory framework for Private Sector Development (PSD) as well as the Government's ability to implement reform;
- ☐ Private sector's capacity enhanced to advocate for reform and to access adequate financial products and business development services for SMEs;
- ☐ Competitiveness of the agro-processing sector increased with business comparative advantage and good potential for poverty reduction

A provision of EUR 62 million has been earmarked for the period 2011-2013 under the European Commission Indicative Programme, respectively aimed at the Private Sector Development (EUR 16 million for the Agri-business sub-sector), Public Finance Management (EUR 8 million) and Human Development Sector Policy Programme (EUR 38 million).

Cooperation in the fields of Education, Transport and Energy, Water and Environment, Rural Development, Border Security, Human Rights (EIDHR), strengthening Civil Society (Non-State Actors) and the Rule of Law, continues at national, regional and centralized (HQ in Brussels) levels. Furthermore, the EU Delegation is a signatory of the Joint Country Partnership Strategy (JCPS), whose aim is to take important steps to implement the principles of the Paris Declaration and of the Accra Agenda for Action.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

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Organisation Profile

The European Bank for Reconstruction & Development (EBRD) was established in 1991 in response to major changes in the political and economic climate in the Central and Eastern Europe. The EBRD is an international institution, which is based in London, United Kingdom.

The EBRD is an international financial institution that supports projects from central Europe to central Asia. It is owned by 63 countries plus the European Union and the European Investment Bank. Investing primarily in private sector clients whose needs cannot be fully met by the market, the Bank fosters transition towards open and democratic market economies. In all our operations we follow the highest standards of corporate governance and sustainable development. The EBRD aims to promote market economies that function well - where businesses are competitive, innovation is encouraged, household incomes reflect rising employment and productivity, and where environmental and social conditions reflect peoples' needs.

The EBRD is the largest single investor in the region and mobilises significant foreign direct investment beyond its own financing. Despite its public sector shareholders, it invests mainly in private enterprises, usually together with commercial partners. It provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. It also works with publicly owned companies, to support privatisation, restructuring state-owned firms and improvement of municipal services. The Bank uses its close relationship with governments in the region to promote policies that will bolster the business environment.

The strategy for Tajikistan for the years 2012-2015 was approved by the Board of the EBRD on 13 March 2012. The Bank's activities in the country will focus on fostering the private sector, strengthening the financial sector, supporting critical infrastructure and improving the quality of energy supply, regulation and energy efficiency. In developing the private sector, the first priority is to develop micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) through microfinance instruments, small and medium-sized enterprises credit lines, and Trade Facilitation Programme. The financial sector will be strengthened through various means including broadening lending products and extending a Medium-Sized Co-financing Facility to suitable local banks. In supporting the country's infrastructure, the EBRD will facilitate commercialisation, while concentrating on the basic needs of the population and affordability.

As at 31 July 2012, the EBRD has provided loan and equity financing to 68 projects for a total amount of €288 million

Past and Current Programmes

Sector breakdown of current projects



Future Programming Direction

In the municipal sector, the Bank continued to build on its successful involvement in water supply sector by signing the Central Tajik Water Rehabilitation Project. The project benefited from grant co-financing from EU Investment Facility for Central Asia ("IFCA") and from the EBRD Shareholder Special Fund ("SSF"). A project supporting the improvement of solid waste services in Khujand was signed, with grant co-financing from the Shareholders' Special Fund.

For 2012, priority will be given to implementation of the already signed water projects while continuing to roll out of the water supply projects to northern and southern parts of the country jointly with international donors. The Bank also considers wastewater, solid waste and public transport projects in secondary cities.

In the energy sector, the Bank has signed, together with the EIB and the IFCA, Sughd Energy Loss Reduction Project and currently is under preparation of the rehabilitation of Kairakkum HPP project, the latter will be co-financed under the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience analysing the climate vulnerability of the hydro power sector. Small hydro power projects in Gorno Badakhsan region will be considered with private investors.

In the Transport sector the Bank has signed the Dushanbe Tursunzade Road Rehabilitation Project co-financed by the ADB, which is part of CAREC Corridor 3 that spans almost 7,000 km from the Russian Federation in the north to the Persian Gulf in the south.

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (DG ECHO) in Central Asia

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Organisation Profile

Humanitarian Donor

Past and Current Programmes

Since 1992, ECHO has provided almost 250 million EURO to various interventions in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and other countries of Central Asia, of which over 175 million EURO to Tajikistan.

As of 2003, ECHO's focus is on disaster risk reduction under the so called DIPECHO programme, working with the Committee of Emergency Situations in Tajikistan and our partners from NGO community, United Nations family, and the Red Cross and Crescent Society, as well as other partners and counterparts in Central Asia. DIPECHO-funded projects increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of local communities and institutions by supporting strategies which enable them to better prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters. Since 2003, ECHO funded over 90 projects through seven DIPECHO rounds in Central Asia, with the total budget of almost 35 million EURO.

Through the current DIPECHO VII cycle, March 2012 - September 2013, ECHO funds 10 projects implemented by non-governmental, international organizations and UN agencies. The projects focused on multilevel Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Preparedness cover Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The total funding for DIPECHO VII is EURO 5 million, of which about EURO 2.6 million will be used in Tajikistan, which is the single largest recipient of DIPECHO funds in the region.

In addition to DIPECHO financial decision, ECHO provides funding for food emergency support in Tajikistan. In June 2012, ECHO released a humanitarian implementation plan valued at EURO 2 million to support projects aiming at alleviating the suffering of the most vulnerable population affected by the recent crisis. Further, in May 2012, through the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Society, ECHO provided funding for emergency response to the victims of floods in Kyrgyzstan and floods in Tajikistan; these projects were implemented by the respective national Red Crescent Societies.

Focus Humanitarian Assistance in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Focus Humanitarian Assistance (FOCUS) is an international emergency response and disaster management agency that provides relief and support services during and following natural and man-made disasters, primarily in the developing world. FOCUS helps people in need reduce their dependence on humanitarian aid and facilitates their transition to sustainable self-reliance. FOCUS has offices in Afghanistan, Canada, Europe (headquartered in the UK) India, Pakistan, Tajikistan and the USA. FOCUS is affiliated with the Aga Khan Development Network, a group of institutions working to improve opportunities and living conditions for people of all faiths and origins in specific regions of the developing world.

In Tajikistan, many lives, millions of somonis and years of economic development are lost every year due to natural calamities. Through comprehensive risk assessments, activities to limit the severity of potential hazards and effective training in disaster preparedness, FOCUS actively reduces the impact of disasters through a natural disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response programme.

FOCUS' approach to disaster management in Tajikistan is supported by the utilization of geographic information systems and risk modelling. These systems develop effective risk-reduction methodologies that can be incorporated into the work of development organizations and government agencies and can direct FOCUS' work in providing structural and social solutions to potential disasters.

Since 1997, FOCUS in Tajikistan, in coordination with the Government of Tajikistan, has responded to more than 200 natural disasters and provided relief aid to affected communities.

Past Programmes

- **Project** – Lake Sarez Mitigation Project / **Donor** - USAID/OFDA, AKDN and FOCUS / **Period** – 2000 to 2003 / **Components** - Design and installation of a monitoring and warning system, conducting social training and establishment of safety (emergency) supplies, conduct studies to assess possible long-term solutions and capacity building of national agencies.
- **Project** - Reducing Poverty in High Mountain Environments Around Lake Sarez / **Donor** – Government of Japan, World Bank, AKDN and FOCUS / **Period** – 2003 to 2005 / **Components** - Improvement of communication (road and radio) between villages, Protection of basic socio-economic infrastructure, small-scale Community Based Sustainable Livelihood activities.
- **Project** - Fostering Disaster Resilient Communities in Isolated Mountain Areas, Phases 1-6 / **Donor** - European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DIPECHO), FOCUS / **Period** - 2003 to 2011 / **Components** – Community natural disaster assessment, community disaster awareness, implementation of natural disaster mitigation projects, installation of emergency communication systems, capacity building of national agencies like Committee of Emergency Situations, Agency for Hydrometeorology and Department of Geology
- **Project** - Remote Geo-hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring Project / **Donor** - UKAid of the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation / **Period** -2009 to 2010 / **Components** - Community natural disaster assessment, community disaster awareness, implementation of natural disaster mitigation projects, installation of early warning system, capacity building of national agencies like Committee of Emergency Situations, Agency for Hydrometeorology, Department of Geology and Institute of Seismology
- **Project** - Fostering Resilience to Earthquake Safety (CARESI, TESI), Phases 1-3 / **Donor** - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, USAID and USDA / **Period** – 2004 to 2009 / **Components** – Earthquake safety awareness campaign in schools, health facilities and administrative offices through Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Committee of Emergency Situations.
- **Project** – Structural mitigation projects / **Donor** - Grassroots Community-Based Activities with support of the Embassy of Japan / **Period** – 2001 to 2010 / **Components** - rehabilitation of bridges and paths to allow communities safe evacuation routes, relocation of a school from a landslide risk zone, rehabilitation of irrigation channels and reinforcement of river banks.

Current Programmes

- **Project** - Poverty Alleviation through Mitigation of Integrated high mountain Risk" (PAMIR) / **Donor** – European Commission, Hilfswerk Austria International, FOCUS / **Period** – 2011 to 2013 / **Components** - Community natural disaster assessment and community disaster awareness.
- **Project** - Remote Geo-hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring Project, Phase 2 / **Donor** - UKAid of the Department for International Development (DFID), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Aga Khan Development Programme, Welthungerhilfe, FOCUS / **Period** – 2011 to 2013 / **Components** - Community natural disaster assessment, community disaster awareness, implementation of natural disaster mitigation projects, installation of early warning system, set up of emergency stockpiles, capacity building to national agencies like Committee of Emergency Situations, Agency for Hydrometeorology,

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- **Project** - Fostering Disaster Resilient Communities in Isolated Mountain Areas, Phase 7 / **Donor** - European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DIPECHO), Aga Khan Foundation, FOCUS / **Period** - 2012 to 2013 / **Components** – Community natural disaster assessment, community disaster awareness, implementation of natural disaster mitigation projects, capacity building of national agencies like Committee of Emergency Situations Agency, Hydrometeorology and Department of Geology, natural disaster awareness sessions in schools, , masonry training, retrofitting of schools
- **Project** – Mitigation Project Maintenance / **Donor** – FOCUS / **Period** - 2010 to 2011 / **Components** – Implementation of the maintenance and rehabilitation of natural mitigation projects implemented in previous years

Future Programming Direction

FOCUS plans to continue to collaborate with the Government of Tajikistan, local communities and other non-government partners to foster the disaster resiliency of communities in Tajikistan. Emphasis of FOCUS' future programs will continue to include community-based disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management capacity building of the Government of Tajikistan.

Other future FOCUS programs will include:

- Fostering resiliency to climate change induced threats like glacial lake outburst floods
- Fostering resiliency to earthquakes
- Emergency response capacity building of local communities and national and regional authorities

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

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Organisation Profile

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. We help developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since our founding in 1945, we have focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people. FAO's activities comprise four main areas:

- ☐ Putting information within reach.
- ☐ Sharing policy expertise.
- ☐ Providing a meeting place for nations.
- ☐ Bringing knowledge to the field.

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts - to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, to better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.

FAO provides the kind of behind-the-scenes assistance that helps people and nations help themselves. If a community wants to increase crop yields but lacks the technical skills, we introduce simple, sustainable tools and techniques. When a country shifts from state to private land ownership, we provide the legal advice to smooth the way. When a drought pushes already vulnerable groups to the point of famine, we mobilize action. And in a complex world of competing needs, we provide a neutral meeting place and the background knowledge needed to reach consensus.

Past and Current Programmes

The main priorities of FAO in Tajikistan are as follows:

- ☐ Reduce dependency on food aid through supporting the Government's strategy of poverty alleviation through rehabilitation and development in the agriculture sector;
- ☐ Increased access to agricultural inputs & rehabilitation of agricultural systems;
- ☐ Strengthening of institutional/local capacities and networking in the agricultural sector;
- ☐ Increase co-ordination among stakeholders for the rehabilitation and development of the agriculture sector;
- ☐ Support government reform process in agriculture and facilitate a positive environment for agriculture related private activities and reduce government interventions in decision-making.

In achieving these priorities, FAO undertakes its activities in Tajikistan around four main pillars:

- ☐ Animal Health and Production - currently consisting of the projects on national veterinary health and privatization, brucellosis control, PPR control, Transboundary diseases control, avian influenza control, and etc. The projects are implemented in close partnership with the Veterinary Associations and the State Veterinary Departments (SVD) in Tajikistan.
- ☐ Community Based Land and Water Resources Development - with projects on watershed, pasture and livestock development in Khatlon region, implemented through newly established FAO Field Office in the Danghara district of Khatlon region.
- ☐ Policy Advice, Food Security and Land Tenure - with projects on agricultural coordination and food security, and monitoring gender focused land reform, implemented jointly with the Ministry of Economic Development & Trade (MoEDT) and Agency for Land Tenure, Geodesy and Cartography (ALTGC).
- ☐ Crops Production and Marketing - consisting of such components as seed potato production, high-value crops and marketing, through partnership with the Institute of Physiology, Plant and Genetics (Institute of Horticulture).

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

All FAO Tajikistan projects are of a complex technical nature. These are no longer typical emergency projects, but are designed to assist the transitional process the country is facing. The projects are aimed at long-term sustainability.

Enhanced Livestock and Pasture Rehabilitation: through the EC funding, the project is designed to improve livestock production in remote rural areas.

Monitoring Food Security: through funding provided by CIDA, aims to improve the Government's ability to monitor the food security situation. Similar but smaller projects focus on developing a Food Security Strategy and work on Cotton Sector Recovery and Poverty Reduction.

Animal Health: Supporting the State Veterinary Department in enhancing the delivery of clinical veterinary services, through SIDA funding.

Avian Influenza: The project support by the World Bank is designed to prevent and reduce food losses caused by Avian Influenza.

Land Reform: Focuses on supporting private farmers or those seeking access to land, particularly women. Supported by CIDA and implemented in cooperation with UNIFEM.

Watershed Management: The World Bank support project aims to institutionalize a watershed approach to community management in the Danghara region.

Current Programs:

Controlling Transboundary Animal Diseases in Central Asian Countries

Home Based Nursery Development for Improved Food Security and Environmental Protection in Tajikistan

Enhancing individual incomes and improving living standards in Khatlon and Sughd Regions, Tajikistan, through control of brucellosis in animals and humans.

Future Programming Direction

FAO continues to support the needs of the Tajik Government, helping the Government to move from emergency rehabilitation to development in the agricultural sector. We provide institutional support and capacity building, filling the gaps during the transition period, and carry out programming exercises with key Government Agencies (MoAPN, MoEDT, MoH, MoI, ALMGC, etc). Some examples of such exercises are Technical support of Agrarian Reform, elaboration and endorsement of the Food Security Strategy and Program, Development of a National Forestry Program and Development of the Cooperation Program between the FAO and key Government Agencies for future allocation of project funding by FAO and donor community.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Foundation CARITAS Luxembourg

Contact: Mr. Yormahmad Kholov Representative of Caritas Luxembourg in RT Tel: (+992 44) 600 51 08, 600 51 11 Fax: 600 51 08 Email: yormahmad@gmail.com Website: www.caritas.lu Address: Dushanbe Tajikistan, 20 Pavlova str.
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Organisation Profile

As an international NGO Caritas Luxembourg is working on two strategic directions providing support to the country. First direction is Health particularly, tuberculosis control in prisons; and second direction program on emergency - mitigation of emergencies.

Past and Current Programmes

“Tuberculosis (TB) control in prisons of Tajikistan” program is working since 2005 in the frame of introduction of DOTC program in prisons of Tajikistan. It was started from four prisons and since 2008 it covered all prisons of Ministry of Justice of the country. Project activities include treatment of TB patients in prisons, provision of additional food for TB patients and construction/reconstruction of medical units in the prisons for TB patients. Project also provides hygiene packages and dishware for patients.

Future Programming Direction

Future plans of the organization for up to 2013 prescribe intention of organization continue work in health sector and particularly in tuberculosis control field in prisons.

German International Cooperation

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Organisation Profile

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German International Cooperation)

The “Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH” (German International Cooperation) was formed on 1 January 2011. It brings together the long-standing expertise of Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED) gGmbH (German Development Service), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH (German Technical Cooperation) and Inwent - Capacity Building International, Germany under one roof.

The services delivered by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH draw on a wealth of regional and technical expertise and tried and tested management know-how. As a federal enterprise, GIZ supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. GIZ is also engaged in international education work around the globe.

GIZ offers demand-driven, tailor-made and effective services for sustainable development. To ensure the participation of all stakeholders, GIZ applies a holistic approach based on the values and principles upheld in German society. This is how GIZ facilitates change and empowers people to take ownership of their own sustainable development processes. In doing this, GIZ is always guided by the concept of sustainable development, and takes account of political, economic, social and ecological factors. GIZ supports its partners at local, regional, national and international level in designing strategies and meeting their policy goals.

GIZ operates in many fields: economic development and employment promotion; governance and democracy; security, reconstruction, peacebuilding and civil conflict transformation; food security, health and basic education; and environmental protection, resource conservation and climate change mitigation. GIZ also supports its partners with management and logistical services, and acts as an intermediary, balancing diverse interests in sensitive contexts. In crises, GIZ carries out refugee and emergency aid programmes. As part of our services, GIZ also second development workers to partner countries.

Through programmes for integrated and returning experts, GIZ places managers and specialist personnel in key positions in partner countries. GIZ also promotes networking and dialogue among actors in international cooperation. Capacity development for partner-country experts is a major component of GIZ's services, and GIZ offers its programme participants diverse opportunities to benefit from the contacts they have made. GIZ also gives young people a chance to gain professional experience around the world – exchange programmes for young professionals lay the foundations for successful careers in national and international markets.

Most of GIZ's work is commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). GIZ also operates on behalf of other German ministries – including the Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, the Federal Ministry of Defence, the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research – as well as German federal states and municipalities, and public and private sector clients in Germany and abroad. These include the governments of other countries, the European Commission, the United Nations and the World Bank. GIZ works closely with the private sector and promotes synergies between the development and foreign trade sectors. GIZ's considerable experience with networks in partner countries and in Germany is a key factor for successful international cooperation, not only in the business, research and cultural spheres, but also in civil society.

GIZ operates in more than 130 countries worldwide. In Germany, GIZ maintains a presence in nearly all the federal states. GIZ registered offices are in Bonn and Eschborn. GIZ has more than 17,000 staff members across the globe – some 70 % of whom are employed locally as national personnel. In addition, GIZ places or finances around 1,110 development workers, 700 integrated experts, 455 returning experts and 820 *weltwärts* volunteers. With a business volume of around EUR 1.85 billion, GIZ is well placed to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Past and Current Programmes of GIZ in Tajikistan

For more than 15 years, Germany has supported the Republic of Tajikistan in the reconstruction of the country, in economic and administrative reforms, as well as through assistance in key social and economic sectors. Today, Germany is one of Tajikistan's most important bilateral partners and makes a major and substantive contribution to achieving the country's development goals.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Poverty reduction is the main priority in this context. To date, the German Government has provided more than EUR 100 Million for Tajikistan, particularly through the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

At the beginning of the Tajik-German development cooperation after the civil war, GIZ initially provided support in the form of emergency aid and reconstruction assistance as well as measures to safeguard food security. Today, cooperation focuses on structural reforms and the attainment of

long-term, sustainable improvements to benefit the people of Tajikistan. Both countries have agreed on sustainable economic development and health as the priority areas of their cooperation. GIZ's portfolio in Tajikistan has steadily expanded over recent years. In 2008, projects with a German contribution of about EUR 5 Million were jointly implemented in Tajikistan through technical cooperation. In 2009 the amount has already increased to EUR 10 Million, in 2011 to about 11 Mio EUR, which are contributed from the German side to bilateral and regional projects. Currently GIZ Tajikistan employs more than 20 seconded experts, 15 development workers, 4 integrated (CIM) experts and some 160 national experts. GIZ's portfolio spans the entire country, from the capital Dushanbe out into the regions.

List of current programmes

a) Bilateral Programmes

1. 'Framework and Finance for Private Sector Development' (including components on support for microfinance services in rural areas, support for small and medium enterprises in Tajikistan, economic policy advice and promotion of cross-border trade between Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Kirgistan). This programme is co-funded by German Government and DFID.
2. 'Support for the Reform in the Vocational Education and Training System, Tajikistan'
3. 'Safeguard and Stabilisation of Livelihoods in the Tajik-Afghan Borderlands in Southwest-Khatlon'
4. 'Vocation Education in Tajikistan: Establishment and Support to Regional Training Centers'
5. 'Support to the Tourism Sector in Tajikistan' (through Development Workers)

b) Regional Programmes in Central Asia (with activities in Tajikistan)

1. 'Support for Legal und Juridical Reform in Central Asia'
2. 'Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Central Asia'
3. 'Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia'
4. 'Regional Programme on Health in Central Asia' (including components on system development in the health sector, HIV/AIDS and addiction prevention and social protection)
5. 'Support for Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia'
6. 'Reform of Education Systems in Central Asia'
7. 'Programme Vocational Education and Training in Central Asia I'
8. 'Support of Microfinance Sectors in Central Asia, regional'
9. 'Safeguard and Stabilisation of Livelihoods in Central Asia through Natural Disaster Prevention'
10. 'Development through Extractive Raw Materials in Central Asia'
11. 'Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP)'
12. 'Promotion of Intraregional and Local Economic Development in Central Asia'
13. 'Vocational Education as Contribution to Climate and Resource Protection (in Central Asia and Mongolia)'
14. 'Adaption to Climate Change through Sustainable Resource Management and Transboundary Cooperation on Disaster Prevention in Central Asia'
15. 'Adapted Strategies for the Fight against and Prevention of HIV/AIDS'

Future Programming Direction

The focal areas of Tajik-German bilateral cooperation, "sustainable economic development" and "health", have once more been approved during the last bilateral government negotiations and consultation between the Government of Tajikistan and the Federal Republic of Germany in December 2010 and October 2011. GIZ will continue to implement project in Tajikistan and Central Asia jointly with national and international partners and on behalf of German Government and other development partners.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Bilateral Organization

Germany / KfW Development Bank (KfW Entwicklungsbank)*

Contact: Mr. Stefan Lutz Director KfW Central Asia Tel: (+996 312) 90 90 85 Fax: (+996 312) 90 90 85 Email: stefan.lutz@kfw.de Website: www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/centralasia Address: 107 Sovetskaya str., 734001 Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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Organisation Profile

KfW Entwicklungsbank, the Germany development bank - is a competent and strategic advisor on current development issues. Reducing poverty, securing peace, protecting natural resources and helping to shape globalization are the main priorities of KfW Entwicklungsbank.

On behalf of the German Federal Government it finances reforms, infrastructure and financial systems for socially and ecologically compatible economic growth. As part of KfW Bankengruppe it is a worldwide financing partner, and it also employs funds of its own for development projects. KfW Entwicklungsbank knows about the potentials and problems in developing countries thanks to its close cooperation with local partners and target groups.

It actively seeks to cooperate with German and International partners in order to further enhance the developmental effectiveness and efficiency of its activities.

Past and Current Programmes

Bilateral German Financial Cooperation with Tajikistan began in 2002. Since then, the German federal government has committed more than EUR 127 million under Financial Cooperation for investments and accompanying advisory and training services in three main areas to foster sustainable development, reforms and better services to the population:

Sustainable economic development:

- Country-wide Microfinance Services (equity, credit lines, advisory and training)
- Municipal Infrastructure Finance (schools and other small scale infrastructure, training and advisory)

Health care:

- Tuberculosis Control (rehabilitation of hospitals, equipment, training and advisory)
- Mother-child and emergency health care (rehabilitation of hospitals, equipment, training and advisory)

Energy:

- Modernisation of the 220 KV switchyard at Nurek Hydropower Plant (new construction, training and advisory)
- Small scale hydro power plant (in planning stage)

Future Programming Direction

The German Federal Government is committed to foster cooperation in the sectors of sustainable economic development and health.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Global Partners Great Britain

Contact: Mr. Gregory Lee Gamble Country Director Tel: (+992 37) 224 33 14 Fax: Email: gpdushanbe@gmail.com Website: www.globalpartnersca.com Address: 184 Zainab-bibi str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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Organisation Profile

Global Partners is a British based humanitarian aid organization which is non political and non profit. GP has its headquarters in Redhill, England and also a Regional office (Central Asia Branch office) in Sharjah United Arab Emirates.

The stated purpose of Global Partners is to relieve poverty and to advance education while developing projects throughout the country to relieve poverty and human suffering.

Global Partners was registered at MFA of RT in 1998 under the number 049 and was re-registered at the Ministry of Justice in 2009 under the number 1112 as a Department of the Humanitarian Company.

Global Partners has many offices in many countries including Thailand, Singapore, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Indonesia, Hong Kong, etc.

Past and Current Programmes

Dushanbe office projects:

- Well digging project in Shartuz district
- Bussiness development project
- Varzob Area projects:
 - Drinking water project
 - River bank protection works
 - Kykteppa School Computer Room Project

GBAO:

- House Construction in GBAO
- Irrigation channel rehabilitation
- Roads clearing

Rasht:

- Waterwheel project
- Agricultural projects
- Sport projects
- Health projects
- Drinking water project

Panjakent:

- River bank project
- Drinking water projects
- Health project
- Irrigation
- Food project
- Disaster relief project

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Future Programming Direction

GP Dushanbe office will continue to focus on providing clean drinking water to villages in Khatlon region and Varzob valleys who have limited or no access to fresh, safe water.

GP Khorog office will continue to work in cooperation with the Ministry of Emergency Situations to respond to disasters.

GP Rasht and Panjakent offices will continue disaster management, business, health, sport, education and clean water providing projects in Rasht and Panjakent valleys.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Bilateral Organization

Government of France

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Organisation Profile

France's relationship with Tajikistan has been more substantial since 2001, when a French military unit settled on the Dushanbe Airport upon invitation of the Government of Tajikistan. At the same time, a diplomatic office was opened in Tajikistan. Following President Rahmon's visit to Paris in December 2002, it was turned into a full fledged Embassy.

Past and Current Programmes

Tajikistan is an important partner for France in Central Asia. We wish to assure Tajikistan of our support not only through the usual cooperation programs but also in difficult times when the country has to address severe weather conditions.

Also we are contributing to the training of Tajik executives in different fields (banking, justice, health, police...).

In the difficult winter of 2008, France provided a 150,000€ emergency aid through the French NGO ACTED.

Our main objective is to support the construction of rule of law in Tajikistan, the economic reforms, the renewal of administration and legislation, along with the fight against narco-traffic.

We carry on an active cultural policy by financing diverse cultural activities. For instance, France supports the Bactria Cultural Center in Dushanbe, a branch of the French NGO ACTED (direct financing as well as providing the salary of its director) for a global amount of 100.000€ per year.

Through this policy, we want to contribute to cultural diversity and dialogue between cultures.

France also provides grants to a local NGO, RCVC, (approximately 40.000€ per year) for refugee and vulnerable children, while the Tajik government accommodates the organization in government owned dwellings.

Future Programming Direction

France granted Tajikistan a long-term, low interest 20 million € loan to fund the construction of a new terminal, at the Dushanbe International Airport. The French military have been working on the modernisation of the surfaces (runway, taxiway, parkings, aprons) of the airport since several years and are planning the construction of a control tower as well. Those important infrastructure works currently represent a gift value of approximately 30 million €.

Government of India*

Contact: Mr. Asith Bhattacharjee Ambassador of India Dushanbe Tel: (+992 37) 221 18 03 Fax: 2510035 Email: hoc.dushanbe@mea.gov.in Website: www.indembassy.tj Address: 45 Bukhoro str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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Organisation Profile

India opened its Embassy in Dushanbe in 1994 and Tajikistan opened its Consulate in Delhi in 2003, which was upgraded to a full fledged Embassy in 2006. There are seven wings in the Embassy, namely, Political, Administration, Commerce, Consular, Defence, Information and Culture.

Past and Current Programmes

Government of India has funded/funding the following projects in Tajikistan,

1. Fruit Processing Plant - A grant of USD 600,000 was extended in 2003 to set up a Fruit Processing Plant in Dushanbe. The plant was commissioned on 26th January 2005 and handed over to the Dushanbe Hukumat for commercial operation.
2. Information Technology Centre was set up with a grant of USD 600,000/- at the National Centre for Patents and Information. The Centre was inaugurated on 18th July 2006 and started functioning from November 2006 under the name Bedil India Tajikistan Centre for Information Technology (BITCIT).
3. Machine Tool Room cum Training Centre is to be set up through a grant of USD 700,000 at the Tajik Technical University by HMT I, Bangalore. The Centre was inaugurated on 2nd June, 2011.
4. Rehabilitation of Varzob-I Hydro Power Station with a grant of USD 17 million National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) is currently undertaking the modernization work.
5. Capacity building Programme:
 - (a) Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) scholarships (100 per year) are granted for short term professional, vocational and language courses.
 - (b) 30 scholarships are granted for graduation and post graduation per year.

Future Programming Direction

To assist in mutually agreed socio-economic development projects in Tajikistan.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Bilateral Organization

Government of Japan

Contact: Mr. Hiroyuki IMAHASHI Ambassador, Embassy of Japan in Tajikistan Tel: (+992 37) 227 54 36, 227 54 46 Fax: 600 54 78, Email: embjpn@embjpn.tajikiston.com Website: Address: 734025 Dushanbe Tajikistan, 80/A Habibulo Nazarov str.

Organisation Profile

The Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Tajikistan was established in 2002. H.E. Mr. Sin MARUO is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and Republic of Tajikistan with residence in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. There are three main sections at the Embassy: Economic, Political and Cultural.

Past and Current Programmes

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

Transportation, agricultural infrastructure, health care, water supply, culture, human resource development

Government of Russian Federation*

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Organisation Profile

Diplomatic relations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan were established in April 8, 1992. Treaty of friendship, collaboration 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

During recent years Russia has actively been involved into the capital contribution to international initiatives, including those put forward by "The Group of Eight". This includes contribution to the Global Fund for fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (40 mln. USD in 2002-2008, as well as Fund balance up to 2010 at the amount of 217 mln. USD previously allocated for implementation of russian projects), to the budgets of Global initiatives for elimination of poliomyelitis (18 mln. USD in 2003-2008), Global action plan for fight against avian and pandemic flu (44,7 mln. USD in 2005), as well as support of fight against malaria in Africa (20 mln. USD) and participation in funding of regional group similar as FATF founded for CIS countries, support of peacemaking, and others. Considerable contributions are made to the Fund of international partnership on power engineering "Global village" (30 mln. USD), program "Education for everyone" (7,2 mln. USD). Loan and financial cooperation under the Ministry of Finance of Russia is presently absolutely prevailing by its scope.

Russia has already written off or took responsibility for writing off the debt of developing country for the amount of 11,3 bln. USD, including 2,2 bln. USD within HIPC initiative. During 2003-2006 Russian party has made additional contribution to the HIPC Trust fund at the amount of 25 mln. USD. Besides, Russia considers possibility of total writing off the debts of poor countries with big loan debts not falling under criteria of official development aid. As a result, debts of such countries will be reduced for 750 mln. USD.

Conversion and exchange draw-up of debts of Tajikistan to the Russian Federation for the amount of 300 mln. USD has been made.

Contribution of Russia to the IDA in 2003-2014 will make 90 mln. USD.

Having paid a debt to IMF ahead of schedule, Russia regularly participates in financial operations of the Fund allocating funds (135 mln. SDR in 2005 and 66 mln. SDR in 2006) used for loans to indigent countries.

Russia has made a principal decision to participate in IMF financial programs on rendering aid to poor countries suffered from external shock by voluntary contributing 43.5 mln. USD in 2006-2010. It also participates in two other IMF programs: on rendering aid to poor countries suffered from natural disasters (1,5 mln. USD in 2005-2009) and loan program for poverty reduction and growth support (3,71 mln. SDR in 2006-2008).

In 2005-2006 Government has made decision to increase russian voluntary contribution, particularly to the gross product (11 mln. USD), UNHCR (2 mln. USD), UNDP (1,1 mln. USD), UNICEF (1 mln. USD), UN-Habitat (400 thous. USD), UNFPA (300 thous. USD) and others.

Russia remains being a major donor of humanitarian and emergency aid. Humanitarian assistance of Russia at multilateral channels is implemented through collaboration with UN food programs.

Embassy carries out range of activities aimed at support of population of the Republic of Tajikistan, including the following:

In partnership with the Council of Russian Compatriots of Tajikistan (CRCT) and veteran organizations number of activities dedicated to anniversary celebrations of outstanding cultural workers and historical events of Russian history are being carried out.

Every year the Embassy holds health-improving recreation activities and educational and informative tours to Russian cities for schoolchildren, as well as finances health-improving treatment and recreation of pensioners in sanatoriums and health resorts of Russia and Tajikistan.

The Embassy constantly supports the most needy population, including war and labour veterans, pensioners.

Under the support of the Embassy conference, round tables and forums on topical problems, as well as russian language and culture support programs are being regularly held.

The Embassy subscribes primary organizations of CRCT to Tajik and Russian magazines and newspapers.

Under assistance of the Embassy recitals and concertos of artistic and professional teams are held on regular basis, as well as help to the State russian dramatic theater named after V. Mayakovsky is rendered.

The Embassy holds various activities on donation of textbooks, teaching aid, tutorials and fictions to the schools and universities of

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Tajikistan . It also supports capacity building of teachers in secondary schools under the Russian-Tajik Slavonic University and conduction of olympics among schoolchildren.

Future Programming Direction

In 2009 Russian plans to render assistance at the amount of more than 400 000 USD for development goals, conduction of seminars, olimpycs, competitions, payment of medical treatments, material aid to the veterans of Great Patriotic War, emergency medical care to population of Tajikistan, as well as humanitarian aid at the amount of more than 9 mln. USD.

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany*

Contact: Ms. Doris Hertramps Ambassador, Embassy of Germany in Tajikistan Tel: (+992 37) 221 21 89/ 98 Fax: 224 03 90 Email: info@dusc.diplo.de Website: www.duschanbe.diplo.de Address: 59/1 Ismoil Somoni Ave., Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Organisation Profile

The Embassy represents the Federal Republic of Germany as a donor.

The funds mentioned below are administrated and distributed to the executing agencies (usually GTZ for technical and KfW for financial assistance, but also DED, GAA and other NGOs) by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation in Bonn, Germany.

Past and Current Programmes

Since 1993 has been providing both technical and financial assistance, primarily in the form of emergency assistance. Since the end of the civil war, Germany and Tajikistan have been moving toward medium and long term economic cooperation. Every year bilateral intergovernmental negotiations take place to define larger projects of technical and financial assistance. The next negotiations will take place in Bonn in autumn 2008. The focus areas of bilateral economic assistance are economic reform and building market economy as well as primary education and health system.

Current Bilateral Projects:

- 1 Credit lines to the First Microfinance Bank of Tajikistan (Financial Cooperation)
- 2 Local Infrastructure and Primary Education I and II (FC)
- 3 Consulting of Small and Medium Enterprises (Technical Cooperation)
- 4 Support of Microfinance Services in Rural Areas (TC)
- 5 Reform of Secondary Education (TC)
- 6 Focus Program Health (FC)
- 7 Fight against Tuberculosis I and II(FC)
- 8 Rehabilitation of hydropower station Nurek (FC)
- 9 Study and Expert Fund I and II (FC)
- 10 Study and Expert Fund (TC)
- 11 Teacher Training and School Rehabilitation (TC)
- 12 Local Disaster Preparedness in Zeravshan Valley (TC)

Regional Projects in Central Asia with a Tajik component:

- 13 Fight against Tuberculosis in Central Asia (FC)
- 14 Developing Health System (TC in preparation)
- 15 Subregional program for the implementation of the Convention on Combat of Desertification (CCD) (TC)
- 16 Support of Legal Reforms in Central Asia (TZ)
- 17 Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia (TC)
- 18 Agricultural Education Central Asia
- 19 Foundation for Economic Development and Professional Education (SEQUA)

Participation in multilateral projects:

- 20 Technical Assistance for CIS (TACIS)

Note: Germany is a major contributor to the budgets of international finance institutions and is by extension a donor within the framework of the financial support given to Tajikistan from these institutions (World Bank, ADB, EU, UNDP, etc.).

Future Programming Direction

Focus points: economic reform and building market economy, primary education, health system

Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran*

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Organisation Profile

The Islamic Republic of Iran was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Tajikistan that became independent in 1991 and the first nation to open its embassy in Dushanbe in January 1992. Iranian President paid official visit to Tajikistan in June 2006 and participated in opening ceremony of “Istiqlol” tunnel. During his visit in Dushanbe a joint Communique was adopted that testifies the aspiration of the sides to development of bilateral cooperation in spheres of economy, communication, culture, information technology, fight against international terrorism, separatism, contraband narcotic, and also a number of inter governmental agreements were signed, that fulfilled foundation of Tajik-Iranian cooperation. Tajik - Iranian cooperation is aimed at long-termed perspective, the evidence is the increasing volume of trade between the two countries.

Past and Current Programmes

The Islamic Republic of Iran is now paying close attention to the country’s development and had sent two of its contractors for building the Sangtudeh 2 dam and hydropower plant. The project, financed by the Islamic Development Bank, that costs \$256 million, with Iran paying for \$220 million.

The other activities are:

- Iran’s Sabir Company had constructed Tajikistan’s Anzab (Istiqlal) tunnel that amounted 5 mln USD.
- And this Company is in the final stages of completing the Shagon-Zighar road, which is part of Tajikistan’s Dushanbe-Kulob-Darvoz-Khorog-Kulma-Karakorum Highway (KKH) highway system vital to Tajikistan’s transportation network
- Renovation and equipment of education centres
- Donation of computers and books to schools and libraries
- Publication of scientific and literary books
- Reconstruction of ancient heritage
- Ministry of Defense
- Equipment to Tajik Radio and Television
- Vulnerable of nature disasters
- Water pumps for drinking water
- Aid donated by Imam Khomeini Imdad Committee

Future Programming Direction

- Completion of Istiklol Tunnel constructions
- Establishment of Light system and ventilation system of the Tunnel that comes around 5 mln USD
- Continuation of works in Sangtuda 2
- Activities of Hiloli Ahmar

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- Committee of Imam Khomeini
- “Youth resource of World” company and “Pors moorg” are cooperating in fields of pharmaceuticals, poultry keeping and farming.
- It is expected that Iranian SAIPA Company will open a representative office in Tajikistan soon and then establish a car sales center here
- Construction of Iranian business center in Dushanbe started that can be another base for giving new impulse for further expansion of mutual beneficial cooperation.
- Increase of Aid given by Imam Khomeini Imdad Committee to poor families for reduction of poverty in the society. Opening the office in states of Badakhshan, Sukhd and other cities..

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Bilateral Organization

Government of the People's Republic of China*

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Organisation Profile

Embassy of the People's Republic of China was opened in Tajikistan on 4th November 1992. In the 11 year period, it has carried out many Aid and Economic Development Assistance projects in Tajikistan. The Chancellery of Trade and Economic Adviser deals with economic and trade issues between China and Tajikistan.

Past and Current Programmes

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.

Government of the Republic of Turkey

Contact: Mr. Mehmet Munis Dirik Ambassador of Turkey in RT Tel: (+993 37) 221 14 85 Fax: 221-14-81 Email: turedmus@tajik.net Website: www.embassy.dushanbe@mfa.gov.tr Address: Dushanbe Tajikistan, 17/2 Rudaki Ave.

Organisation Profile

Republic of Turkey is one of the first countries recognizing the independence of Tajikistan (16 December 1991). The Embassy of the Republic of Turkey opened in 1992 and continued its activities even throughout the civil war which took place between 1992-1997. Between 1992 and 2012, Turkey supplied of humanitarian aid (in monetary and physical terms) consisting of food, medical supplies and clothing.

Furthermore, Tajik students receive higher education in Turkey on Turkish Governments scholarship . Also Turkish Language Center provides courses for 350 Tajik students per year.

Republic of Turkey continues to assist Tajikistan through Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency's (TIKA).

Past and Current Programmes

Turkey has made about at the value of 90 million USD financial support and aid to Tajikistan so far, including Türk Eximbank credits and aids of TIKA (12, 4 million USD) and other Turkish Institutions.

Turkish ODA (Official Development Assistance) is implemented mainly through TICA. Under the current circumstances, the main priority areas, on which TICA focuses in Tajikistan, are as follows:

- development of educational infrastructure
- development of health care infrastructure
- vocational training

Major Ongoing Projects

Sector : Education

Title : Support to Improvement of Educational Infrastructure

Location : Secondary School Number 4, Dangara District

Activities : Rehabilitation of buildings, construction of a new school building and provision of equipment

Sector : Health

Title : Establishment of Oncology Treatment Center for Children

Location : Republican Clinical Scientific Center of Oncology, Dushanbe

Activities : Rehabilitation of buildings, provision of medical equipment, training of medical staff

Sector : Employment, Poverty Reduction, Vocational Training

Title : Improvement of Vocational Training Infrastructure

Location : Vocational Training Center for Adults, Dushanbe

Activities : Rehabilitation of buildings, provision of equipment, training of trainers

Future Programming Direction

TIKA intends to continue its works in Tajikistan in line with the priorities and goals set by the "National Development Strategy for the Period to 2015".

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Habitat for Humanity Tajiksitan

Contact: Mrs. Samira Sharifkhojaeva Executive Director Tel: +992 37 227 74 48 Fax: +992 37 227 74 25 Email: samira@habitat.tj Website: www.habitat.tj Address: 16/6 Pushkin Str., Apt.9, 734034, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Organisation Profile

Habitat for Humanity is an international non-profit organization dedicated to the cause of eliminating poverty housing. Since its founding in 1976, Habitat has built, rehabilitated and repaired more than 350,000 homes worldwide, providing simple, decent and affordable shelter for more than 1.75 million people. In Europe and Central Asia, Habitat for Humanity works in 20 countries, building and repairing houses, offering housing microfinance services, improving water and sanitation, working on disaster response and advocating for affordable housing, all with families in need. Find out more at www.habitateurope.org.

In Tajikistan, Habitat was established in 1999, and to date more than 1000 housing interventions have been completed, ranging from new house builds, completion of half-built houses, renovations and the complete remodeling of an apartment block building, together with volunteers and homeowners. A total of more than 4000 families have been served. Find out more at www.habitat.tj.

Past and Current Programmes

Past and current programmes of Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan is focused on following directions:

- Disaster Response
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Capacity Development/Resource Centre
- Sustainable building/Urban and rural Housing
- Housing Finance/Micro Finance Investment partnerships

Future Programming Direction

Future programming direction of Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan will be focused in the following sectors:

- Disaster Response
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Capacity Development/Resource Centre
- Sustainable building/Urban and rural Housing
- Housing Finance/MFI partnerships

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Country Representation (IFRC)

Contact: Mr. Eric Michel-Sellier Country Representative for Tajikistan Tel: (+992 37) 224 00 33 Fax: (+992 37) 224 85 20 Email: eric.michelsellier@ifrc.org Website: www.ifrc.org Address: Dushanbe Tajikistan, 120, Umar Khayom Street
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Organisation Profile

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the world's largest humanitarian organization, providing assistance without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions.

Founded in 1919, the International Federation comprises 186 member Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, a Secretariat in Geneva and more than 60 Delegations strategically located to support activities around the world. There are more societies in formation.

The Federation mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. Vulnerable people are those who are at greatest risk from situations that threaten their survival or their capacity to live with an acceptable level of social and economic security and human dignity. Often, these are victims of natural disasters, poverty drought about socio-economic crises, refugees, and victims of health emergencies.

The unique network of National Societies which covers almost every country in the world is the Federation's principal strength. Cooperation between National Societies gives the Federation greater potential to develop capacities and assist those most in need. At all local level, the network enables the Federation to reach individual communities.

The role of the field delegations is to assist and advise National Societies with relief operations, development programs and regional cooperation.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Federation) established its permanent presence in Tajikistan in 1994 to provide assistance to the most vulnerable population of the republic in close cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST).

Past and Current Programmes

At the very beginning the Federation programmes in Tajikistan have been developed with focus on food provision to vulnerable population and medical supplies to health care institutions. Year by year the Federation, in close cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), has extended the variety of programme initiatives including disaster preparedness and response, relief targeting the most vulnerable, community-based first aid and public health campaign, water and sanitation projects and organizational development. These initiatives have been implemented with a number of emergency response operations caused by natural disasters (floods in 1999, drought in 2000, food deficit in 2001, earthquake, floods and mudslides in 2010, and several small-scale disasters).

Since 1999, the Federation and RCST have gradually shifted from relief programmes to strengthening organizational capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan.

The Federation, through the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan implemented the following programmes:

Health and Care - The overall goal of the programme was to improve the health status of targeted vulnerable population in Tajikistan on TB, HIV/AIDS and preventable communicable diseases (This programme includes two components: primary health care and water and sanitation). Water and Sanitation programme aimed to improve the health conditions of targeted communities through better access to safe water, use of latrines and increase of health promotion.

Disaster Management - This section associates two types of activities: disaster response and disaster preparedness.

Disaster response is focused on reduction of overall vulnerability of the population most effected by the natural disasters.

Disaster preparedness programme is aimed at improving the RCST capacity to respond to future disasters through a consolidated disaster preparedness and response approach by enhancing the active involvement of the communities.

Organizational Development programme is aimed to increase the capacity, resources and skills of RCST at all levels towards reaching the standards of a well functioning National Society.

Future Programming Direction

The Federation priorities for Tajikistan under the Plan 2011 include the following four core areas of activities:

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Disaster Management Programme:

- Improve the RCST disaster response mechanisms, tools and plans for adequate and effective response to disasters and increase timely response to the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Establish effective tools for disaster preparedness of the communities living in most risk areas of the country and implement disaster risk reduction activities.
- Improve the understanding of the International Federation's policies, guidelines and their application by the National Society.
- Enhance the disaster response capacity of vulnerable communities through disaster-risk awareness campaigns/activities, public education, disaster management, first-aid training and establishment of local disaster committees.
- Increase the disaster preparedness/response and awareness of secondary school students and teachers to respond to future disasters through integrated disaster preparedness/awareness and first-aid trainings.
- Reduce the potential effects of landslides, mudslides and floods on vulnerable communities living in most disaster-prone areas through the implementation of mitigation projects.
- Reduce the number of deaths, injuries on the roads through road safety awareness campaigns, disaster preparedness/response and first-aid trainings in driving schools among schoolchildren and target communities.
- Increase the National Society capacity to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions of communities.

Health and Care Programme:

- Reduce vulnerability to HIV and its impact through preventing further infection, expanding support to people living with HIV and reducing stigma and discrimination.
- Reduce vulnerability to TB and its impact through preventing further infection, rendering social support to TB patients, reducing stigma and discrimination and integrating with HIV prevention.
- Improve population health through diseases prevention, health promotion, trauma reduction, and first-aid training.
- Improve access to safe water and sanitation services.

Organizational development and Capacity Building Programme:

- Improve Red Crescent governance and management capacities to develop and implement strategies.
- Increase Red Crescent capacities through the development of human, financial and material resources at headquarters and branch levels.
- Raise funds of Tajikistan Red Crescent and at the same time develop fundraising policy and procedures.
- Expand the range of youth and improve the quality of its services.

Principles and Values programme:

- Promote the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the Movement.
- Enhance the ability of communities to combat discrimination, intolerance and violence and to promote respect for diversity. Assist potential migrants, migrants and their families through establishing a network of information and education centres.
- Improve the image and profile of the Tajikistan Red Crescent.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Multilateral Organization

International Finance Corporation, a member of World Bank Group

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Organisation Profile

IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. We help developing countries achieve sustainable growth by financing investment, mobilizing capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments. In FY12, our investments reached an all-time high of more than \$20 billion, leveraging the power of the private sector to create jobs, spark innovation, and tackle the world's most pressing development challenges. For more information, visit www.ifc.org.

Investment Services

IFC provides a broad range of financial products and services designed to promote economic development and help reduce poverty. IFC has expanded its investment program in Tajikistan significantly in the last three years, with commitments of \$42.3 million in 10 projects in financial markets, manufacturing, and infrastructure.

Advisory Services

Private sector development requires more than just finance. Experience shows the powerful role advisory services can play in unlocking investment and helping businesses expand and create jobs. In FY11, advisory services project expenditures totaled \$206.7 million. In Tajikistan, IFC works with the private sector clients, government and civil society to bring the benefit of the global expertise through its advisory services. IFC helps Tajik banks and companies strengthen their operations through improvements to risk management, internal controls, and business processes. IFC also works at the national level to improve the investment climate and introduce modern principles of private sector regulation.

Past and Current Programmes

There are several IFC advisory projects currently in operation in Tajikistan:

- **The Financial Market Infrastructure Project** is a part of the regional program of financial infrastructure development in Central Asia (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and Azerbaijan (ACAFI Project), which is being implemented with financial support from the Government of Switzerland. ACAFI project aims to develop effective credit information sharing and introduce formal risk education and certification for financial institution employees in the region.
- **Business Regulation and Investment Policy project (July 2012 - June, 2015)** is funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Department for International Development (DFID). The Project seeks to (1) Reduce compliance costs and regulatory obstacles for key areas of business regulation through reforms to primary legislation and introduction of modern regulatory practices; (2) improve sustainability of reforms through capacity building of the mid-level officials and closing implementation gap through a set of pilot activities aimed at reducing the gap between de jure and de facto reforms; (3) improve investment policy and protection for investors; (4) increase legal awareness among SMEs to promote stronger implementation of reforms and greater participation of private sector in policy making;
- **Central Asia Tax Administration project (July 2012 - June, 2015)** is a part of the regional Investment Climate program (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and aims to (i) reduce tax compliance costs for businesses; and (ii) promote formalization and growth of business through the following objectives: (1) improve tax administration in the region through reforms to specific tax instruments, tax regimes, and related procedures; (2) sustainably build capacity among tax authorities through strengthening training programs and increased use of peer to peer learning; and (3) improve transparency and knowledge of tax procedures. The project is funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Department for International Development (DFID).
- **Tajikistan Infrastructure Project (July 2012 - June, 2015)** represents the combination of IFC's core competencies in Investment Climate reform, PPP transaction advisory, and project finance, to facilitate greater investment in infrastructure in Tajikistan. The objectives of this Project include: (1) facilitate private participation in Small Hydro Power Projects in Tajikistan through streamlined regulatory requirements, improved information for investors, and demonstrated legal viability of off-grid SHPPs; (2) facilitate investment through the new law on Public-Private Partnership. The project is funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Department for International Development (DFID).
- **Central Asia Corporate Governance Project (CACGP) (April, 2007 – April, 2013)** is implemented in partnership with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development. The project helps companies and banks in the Central Asia region to strengthen their corporate governance practices, thereby improving their operations and enabling better access to financing.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- **Tajikistan Agribusiness Finance and Business Environment Project (2010 – current).** The goal of the project is to contribute to the development of the agriculture sector in Tajikistan by reducing the regulatory burden on farmers and agribusiness entities and by increasing their access to finance through lease and equipment financing. This is expected to be achieved through the following two objectives: (1) Improve the Business Environment for Agriculture and Agribusiness finance by reducing administrative barriers and requirements, and (2) Promote agri-finance through a focus on lease and equipment finance.
- **Azerbaijan and Central Asia microfinance transformation support project.** The project works with a selected number of microfinance institutions across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan helping them transform into deposit-taking organizations and banks to strengthen and expand their businesses. The project helps to develop a broader range of financial services by delivering a modular package of fee-based advisory services to increase access to finance for micro entrepreneurs and general population across the region. It also cooperates with policy-makers and industry bodies to improve the regulatory environment for microfinance. Recently the project started to work with microfinance industry to introduce responsible lending practices.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

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Organisation Profile

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The conference resolved that "an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries". IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Seventy-five per cent of the world's poorest people - 1.05 billion women, children and men - live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. Working with rural poor people, governments, donors, non-governmental organizations and many other partners, IFAD focuses on country-specific solutions, which can involve increasing rural poor peoples' access to financial services, markets, technology, land and other natural resources. IFAD's goal is to empower poor rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security.

Past and Current Programmes

Financing for IFAD's first project in the country - the Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project - was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2008. The financing will be in the form of a grant of USD 12.3 million, under an agreement signed by the Government of Tajikistan and IFAD in January 2009. A grant of USD 14.6 million for the Livestock and Pasture Development Project was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in May 2011. According to the Financing Agreement signed by the Government of Tajikistan and IFAD in August 2011, implementation of this Project is expected to start during the second half of 2012. IFAD's overarching objectives in the country are to improve the livelihoods of poor rural people by strengthening their organizations and enabling them to access productive technologies and resources.

Future Programming Direction

IFAD has a corporate mandate that focuses on poverty reduction in rural areas. IFAD's strategic framework focuses on interventions that will ensure that poor rural people have better access to, and the skills and organization they need to take advantage of:

Natural resources, especially secure access to land and water, and improved natural resource management and conservation practices

Improved agricultural technologies and effective production services

A broad range of financial services

Transparent and competitive markets for agricultural inputs and produce

Opportunities for rural off-farm employment and enterprise development

Local and national policy and programming processes

Future IFAD projects in Tajikistan will be in line with IFAD's strategic framework.

International Labour Organization

Contact person: Aminov Sobir ILO National Coordinator in Tajikistan. Tel: (+992 44) 600-55-97/98 (ext. - 273) E-Mail: aminov@ilo.org Website: www.ilo.org, www.ilo.ru

Organisation Profile

“The primary goal of the ILO today is to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity”.
(ILO Director - General Juan Somavia)

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. The ILO was founded in 1919 and became the first specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946. ILO Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

The ILO has four principle strategic objectives:

- to promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work;
- to create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment;
- to enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all;
- to strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

ILO Decent Work Technical Support and Country Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (DWT/CO) has worked in Moscow since 1959. The Office coordinates ILO activities in ten countries – Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The ILO has a unique tripartite structure unique in the United Nations, in which employers and workers’ representatives – the “social partners” of the economy – have an equal voice with those of governments in shaping its policies and programmes. The ILO also encourages this tripartism within its member States by promoting a “social dialogue” between trade unions and employers in the formulation and implementation of national policy on social, economic and many other issues.

The Republic of Tajikistan is a member of the ILO since 1993 and is committed to the International Labour Organization standards and principles and it pays due attention to fundamental standards and rights in the sphere of labor in its state policy and implement them step by step. 48 ILO Conventions and 20 recommendations, including all eight fundamental, are ratified and in force in the country.

Past and Current Programmes

Based on the **"Decent Work Country Program for 2007-2009 of the Republic of Tajikistan"** with technical and financial assistance of International Labour Organization and donor-countries a number of projects and activities were successfully implemented in the republic such as: “Towards sustainable partnership for the effective Governance of the Labour Migration in the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia”, “Prevention of Human Trafficking through job creation and improve migration management”, “Combating Child Labour in Central Asia Project – phase 1”, “Social consequences of migration in Tajikistan”, “Regulating Labour Migration as an Instrument of Development and Regional Cooperation in Central Asia”. Following projects are on-going: “Combating Child Labour in Central Asia Project – phase 2”, “From crises toward decent and safe jobs”, “HIV/AIDS and the world of work”.

Areas of future programmes

"Decent Work Country Program for 2011-2013 of the Republic of Tajikistan" has following priorities:

1. Increasing capacity of tripartite constituents to manage and regulate priority labour issues through social dialogue;
2. Promoting decent employment opportunities for men and women including returning labour migrants;
3. Improving working conditions and extending the coverage of social protection;

Other areas where ILO works in Tajikistan:

- Promotion of International Labour Standards;
- Employer’s and Trade Union’s activities;
- Employment;
- Gender Equality;

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- HIV/AIDS at the work place;
- Labour Migration;
- Occupational Safety and Health (OSH);
- Social Security;
- Child labour;

International Monetary Fund

Contact: Mr. Ari Aisen IMF Resident Representative in Tajikistan Tel: (+992 44) 600 32 34 Fax: 251 01 21 Email: aaissen@imf.org Website: www.imf.org/external/country/tjk/rr Address: 734003 Dushanbe Tajikistan, 107A Rudaki Ave.
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Organisation Profile

The work of the IMF is of three main types. Surveillance involves the monitoring of economic and financial developments, and the provision of policy advice, aimed especially at crisis-prevention. The IMF also lends to countries with balance of payments difficulties, to provide temporary financing and to support policies aimed at correcting the underlying problems; loans to low-income countries are also aimed especially at poverty reduction. Third, the IMF provides countries with technical assistance and training in its areas of expertise. Supporting all three of these activities is IMF work in economic research and statistics.

Past and Current Programmes

2009-2012 Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangement (SDR 104.4 million)

June-December 2008 A non-financial arrangement called Staff-Monitored Program (SMP)

2002-2006 Second PRGF arrangement (SDR 65 million)

1998-2001 Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) arrangement (SDR 100.3 million)

Program Descriptions:

PRGF: The Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility is the IMF's concessional facility for low income countries. It is intended that PRGF-supported programs will in time be based on country-owned poverty reduction strategies adopted in a participatory process involving civil society and development partners, and articulated in a PRSP. This is to ensure that each PRGF-supported program is consistent with a comprehensive framework for macroeconomic, structural, and social policies to foster growth and reduce poverty.

SMP: A staff-monitored program (SMP) may be used in cases where member countries need to establish a track record of policy implementation before discussions can begin on an IMF-supported economic program, or a re-activation of a program that has gone off-track.

ECF: The Extended Credit Facility (ECF) provides financial assistance to countries with protracted balance of payments problems. The ECF was created under the newly established Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) as part of a broader reform to make the Fund's financial support more flexible and better tailored to the diverse needs of LICs, including in times of crisis. The ECF succeeds the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) as the Fund's main tool for providing medium-term support to LICs, with higher levels of access, more concessional financing terms, more flexible program design features, as well as streamlined and more focused conditionality.

International Organization for Migration

Contact: Mr. Zeynal Hajiyev Chief of Mission, IOM in Tajikistan Tel: (+992 37) 221 03 02 Fax: 224 71 96 Email: iomdushanbe@iom.int Website: www.iom.tj Address: 734013 Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 22 A 2-nd alley Azizbekov str.
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Organisation Profile

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 146 Members, a further 98 observers including 18 States and 80 global and regional NGO and more than 450 field offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

IOM started its work in Tajikistan in 1992 after winning independence. As of 1994 Tajikistan became the member state of IOM and the cooperation agreement was signed with the Government of Tajikistan.

Past and Current Programmes

Capacity Building in Migration Management

Information and Skills for Labour Migrants

Enhancing Border Management

Combating Human Trafficking

Migration Health (HIV/AIDS)

Remittances for Development

Past programmes:

Preparing Communities against Seismic Hazard and Displacements

Assisted Voluntary Movement and Reintegration Services

Research and Debate on Migration Trends and Policy

Future Programming Direction

IOM would continue to work in the field mentioned above with its partners in 2012.

International Research and Exchanges Board

Contact: Mr. Jarrett Basedow Country Director Tel: (+992 37) 227-01-20, 227-58-22, 227-58-91, 227-79-49 Fax: 227-66-89 Email: jbasedow@irex.org Website: www.irex.tj Address: 734013 Dushanbe Tajikistan, 21 Lohuti str

Organisation Profile

IREX is an international nonprofit organization providing leadership and innovative programs to improve the quality of education, strengthen independent media, and foster pluralistic civil society development.

Founded in 1968, IREX has an annual portfolio of \$50 million and a staff of over 400 professionals worldwide. IREX and its partner IREX Europe deliver cross-cutting programs and consulting expertise in more than 50 countries.

In the sphere of education, IREX designs programs and provides consulting to support lifelong learning starting at the primary and secondary levels, continuing through higher education, and including continuing professional training. Program areas in Tajikistan include: Undergraduate and Graduate Study Abroad and Teacher Training Programs.

In the area of civil society development, IREX adapts its approach and training to meet the specific local needs of a community so that stakeholders can better serve their constituents. IREX integrates targeted activities for underrepresented populations, which include women, youth, ethnic minorities, individuals with HIV/AIDS, and people with disabilities. Program areas in Tajikistan include: Technology Access and Training, Association Building and Networking, and Organizational Capacity Building.

Past and Current Programmes

- * Eurasian Undergraduate Exchange Program (UGRAD)
- * Edmund S. Muskie Graduate Fellowship (Muskie)
- * Teaching Excellence and Achievement Awards Program (TEA)
- * Internet Access and Training Program (IATP)
- * Regional Partnership Initiative (RPI)

Future Programming Direction

- * Eurasian Undergraduate Exchange Program (UGRAD)
- * Edmund S. Muskie Graduate Fellowship (Muskie)
- * Regional Partnership Initiative II (RPI II)
- * Legal Education and Development Fellowship Program (LEAD)

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Contact: Mr. Iida Jiro
Resident Representative
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Address: 4th and 5th Floors, Serena Office Complex, 14 Rudaki Avenue, Dushanbe, Tajikistan 734043

Organisation Profile

Date founded: October 1, 2003

Objectives:

As an independent administrative institution established under legal provisions of 2002, to contribute to economic and social advancement in developing countries and help expedite Japan's international cooperation, JICA provides bilateral aid in the form of technical cooperation, Japanese ODA Loan and grant aid.

Budget: 10.3 billion \$ (estimate FY2008)

Full-time staff: 1,827 (estimate; end of fiscal 2011)

Past and Current Programmes

Past Programs

JPFY2010

Food aid program for underprivileged farmers

Food aid program for the underprivileged groups in the Republic of Tajikistan via WFP

Project for the Improvement of Dusty-Nizhniy Pyanzh Road

Short-Term Senior Volunteer. Dispatch Japanese senior experts to university and and sport association (Volunteer)

92 trainees for regional, group focused training and Young leader courses

5 persons for Master of Arts courses

JPFY2011

Equipment Provision of Essential Drugs (Procurement of Medicines on Federated Directing of Child Diseases)

Equipment Provision for Infectious Diseases Control

Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System

The Project for Human Recourses Development Scholarship (5 persons for Master of Arts courses)

98 trainees for regional, group focused training and Young leader courses

Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations

Kurgantyube - Dusty Road Rehabilitation Project (Phase 1)

Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Mir Said Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region (Phase 1)

Ongoing Programs:

Equipment Provision of Essential Drugs (Procurement of Medicines on Federated Directing of Child Diseases)

Equipment Provision for Infectious Diseases Control

Project for improving Maternal and Child Health Care System in Khatlon Oblast

Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment and Facilities Maternal and Child Health Care

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

The Project for Human Recourses Development Scholarship (5 persons for Master of Arts courses)

Training courses in Japan. Invite almost 60 Tajik officials per year to Japan (Group Regional, Country focused and Leaders trainings)

Kurgantyube - Dusty Road Rehabilitation Project (Phase 2)

Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Mir Said Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region (Phase 2)

Project for improvement of agricultural extension service system through reinforcing agrarian organizations - 2010- 2012 (Technical Cooperation Project)

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

Rural development project in Tajik-Afghan border area of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast

Data collection survey on installment of small hydro-power stations for the communities of Khatlon Oblast of the Republic of Tajikistan

The food security project for underprivileged farmers

Future Programming Direction

1. Basic social service (water, education, capacity building, health)
2. Infrastructure (transportation, energy)
3. Agriculture
4. Climate change

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Multilateral Organization

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

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Organization Profile

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative joint venture of the United Nations family, bringing together the efforts and resources of eleven UN system organizations in the AIDS response to help the world prevent new HIV infections, care for people living with HIV, and mitigate the impact of the epidemic.

UNAIDS established in 1994 by a resolution of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and launched in January 1996. UNAIDS brings together the efforts and resources of 11 United Nations system organizations to - Co-sponsors of UNAIDS: UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, UNODC, ILO, WFP, UNHCR and UN Women. At country level, UNAIDS works through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and UN Joint team on AIDS. The UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS was established to support an expanded multi-sectoral response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic within UN Resident Coordinator System. It has become a key mechanism for coordinated and joint UN action at country level.

UNAIDS' Vision: Zero new HIV infections. Zero discrimination. Zero AIDS-related deaths.

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. UNAIDS fulfills its mission by:

Uniting the efforts of the United Nations system, civil society, national governments, the private sector, global institutions and people living with and most affected by HIV;

Speaking out in solidarity with the people most affected by HIV in defense of human dignity, human rights and gender equality;

Mobilizing political, technical, scientific and financial resources and holding ourselves and others accountable for results;

Empowering agents of change with strategic information and evidence to influence and ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact and bring about a prevention revolution; and

Supporting inclusive country leadership for sustainable responses that are integral to and integrated with national health and development efforts.

In Tajikistan UNAIDS is supporting the scaling up of national response on HIV through advocacy, increasing national capacity, strengthen the enabling environment and ensuring Universal access of targeted groups to HIV prevention, treatment and care.

Starting 2005 United Nations Joint Project on HIV advocacy project (UN JAP) functions in Tajikistan, which is funded by several UN agencies (UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF). The main direction of this project is to support scaling-up universal access to prevention, treatment and care, introducing "three ones" principles directed at strengthening coordination capacity, strategic planning, National monitoring and evaluation systems and also increasing general population awareness, including high risk groups, supporting initiative groups living with HIV. UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in Tajikistan coordinates the project activities. The activities of this project are based on close collaboration with governmental structures of sectors, NGO and mass media. This project promotes involve new partners in National response to epidemic, introducing new methods and awareness ways such as: Open TV dialogues and "talk show", using different methods and new technologies for promoting prevention measures..

Past and Current Programmes

UNAIDS in Tajikistan is working through UN Theme Group in close cooperation with National Coordination Committee on HIV/AIDS. The main activities of UNAIDS are: technical support in strategic planning process to develop National Programme on HIV/AIDS, capacity building for the implementation of the programme, resource mobilization(preparation of the proposals to GFATM), advocacy for vulnerable groups, involving civil society, CSOs, people living with HIV to the national response, tracking of the epidemic and response: support to develop National [plan on M&E and providing evidence based strategic information.

Future Programming Direction

Support to government to develop multisectoral approach to HIV and coordination of HIV programmes: sectoral programme on HIV will be developed; National report on UNGASS Declaration will be prepared. Resource mobilization: The technical support to the implementation of the proposals to Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria will be conducted. Advocacy: prevention programmes among most-at-risk and vulnerable groups (prisoners, homosexuals, migrants), advocacy programmes through mass media will be continued. Civil society: creating network of NGOs working with PLWH will be supported. Technical and financial support to the establishment of monitoring and evaluation system on HIV in Tajikistan will be provided. Capacity of national experts in different areas will be increased and strengthened.

Mercy Corps in Tajikistan

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Organization Profile

Mercy Corps is an international, non-governmental humanitarian relief and development agency that *exists to alleviate suffering, poverty and oppression by helping to build secure, productive and just communities*. Mercy Corps works amid disasters, conflicts, chronic poverty and instability to support people, communities and organizations that can bring about positive change. Mercy Corps helps people turn the crises they confront into the opportunities they deserve. Driven by local needs, our programs provide communities in the world's toughest places with the tools and support they need to transform their own lives. Our worldwide team in 41 countries is improving the lives of 19 million people. For more information, see www.mercycorps.org. Mercy Corps has worked in Tajikistan since 1994.

Mercy Corps' strategy (revised March 2012) in Tajikistan focuses on innovative and sustainable solutions to local problems. Mercy Corps Tajikistan's overarching goal is **to empower Tajikistan's communities to become healthy, productive, and resilient**. Our strategy includes three key objectives in support of this goal:

1. Facilitate the introduction and/or scale-up of diversified market-driven business and employment opportunities that support private sector led economic development in both urban and rural areas.
2. Foster an environment for the creation and sustainability of markets for community-based health products and services; improve access to, and the quality of, such products and services (via market mechanisms wherever possible); and, facilitate sustainable behavior change in communities towards health and nutrition.
3. Engage government, community and civil society actors in the promotion and sustainability of a healthy, productive and resilient society.

Current Programmes (as of December 2011):

1. USAID and Mercy Corps Maternal and Child Health Program (MCH);

Goal: Reduce infant and maternal mortality by improving the health of women and of children under five.

The MCH program will meet the following objectives:

1. Increase % of mothers of children <2 years who practice improved feeding, caring and health-seeking practices.
2. Increase % of women who receive adequate maternal health care and newborn care.
3. Increase the capacity of MOH health facilities to deliver quality maternal-child health services

Also program focuses on strengthening community participation in and usage of primary health care services by building relationships between local communities and health facilities that serve them and by building the capacity of the Department of Health, Centers for Healthy Lifestyle, and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) Community Health Educators.

2. USAID and Mercy Corps's Stability Enhancement Program (TSEP).

Tajikistan Stability Enhancement Program (TSEP) has the following Objectives:

- 1) Strengthened governance and stability at the local level by implementing 150 community projects and training 1,000 community and local government leaders in applied civic education principles;
- 2) Increased inter-community cooperation and addressed key causes of instability through 20 cluster level joint development projects and training of 250 local leaders and cluster committee members in advanced negotiation and consensus;
- 3) Increased cooperation between local government and rural communities to improve crisis management and coping mechanisms that engages 500 local religious leaders, youth, and women and results in better food production and preservation techniques for 2,000 rural households (comprising 14,000 individuals)
- 4) Promoted economic growth, improved essential infrastructure, and created jobs in rural areas that gives 2,000 producers access to improved production techniques and agricultural inputs and generates increased incomes for 1,820 households.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

3. Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative-Water Project is funded by Xylem Watermark. Xylem Watermark is the corporate citizenship and social investment program from Xylem Inc., a global water technology provider. The goal of the project is to harness the unique capabilities of women, youth and children to reduce the impact of flooding on access to safe drinking water and health of communities of Hisor district.

The project will achieve its goal through the following objective:

- 1) 5,000 households (approximately 30,000 people) with improved access to safe drinking water during high risk period.

Future Programming Direction

Mercy Corps' new program development will support our revised Tajikistan Country Strategy enumerated above.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Mission East*

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Organisation Profile

Management. The agency portfolio in Tajikistan includes three programmatically and geographically diverse programs in integrated rural development, health improvement through water & sanitation actions (WASH), and disaster risk management (DRM) programming, disability programming. We have fully staffed offices in 3 distinct geographic regions, equipped with qualified administrative, finance, logistical and program personnel. Our staff profile is comprised of 98% national staff.

Field Experience Mission East has over a decade of field experience in Tajikistan, working primarily at the community level. The portfolio diversity ranges from health, agri-business, livelihoods development, water & sanitation to disabilities programming as well as DRR actions. International donors such as the European Commission, DANIDA, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) have contracted Mission East based largely on the field-level capacity to deliver results. Mission East is recognized in agricultural development for working to scale on high quality, focused programs that build on comparative advantages. We are a lead agency in Tajikistan in DRM, active in policy formulation, partnering and recently the first agency to secure a public/private partnership with Babilon mobile phone company for DRR information campaigns. Our programs all have explicit actions to sustain women in the achievement of gender equality.

Technical credentials International and national staff hold degrees in clinical and public health, structural engineering, agriculture, GIS systems, water technologies, development studies, and finance among other qualifications. The staff has solid experience in project design, monitoring and evaluation, risk assessment methodologies, community mobilization, new public management, alternative energies, among other skills.

Alliances, networks and partnering Mission East is a lead agency in the NGO Core Group, REACT forum, United Nations WASH and Food Security Clusters, and fora for persons with disabilities. Mission East has formed timely alliances with other international NGOs to achieve punctual actions under time sensitive constraints. Mission East has active formal and non-formal partnerships with national NGOs, three of which are women-directed organizations. Mission East enjoys productive relations with various government agencies.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

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Organisation Profile

The OSCE is the world's largest regional security organization including 56 participating states covering the whole Europe, Central Asia and North America (the United States and Canada). It offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of its participating States into practice through its unique network of field missions. The Organization has a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses political-military, economic and environmental, and human aspects. It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter-terrorism and economic and environmental activities. States participating to the OSCE committed themselves to these values and created an operational structure to facilitate and support their implementation. All 56 participating States enjoy equal status, and decisions are taken by consensus on a politically, but not legally binding basis.

The OSCE first established a presence in Tajikistan in early 1994 when it opened the Mission to Tajikistan. In October 2002 it was renamed to the Centre in Dushanbe and its mandate was revised, and its tasks were broadened to include work in all the three dimensions of the OSCE: Political-Military, Economic and Environmental, and Human Dimension. In June 2008, it became the Office in Tajikistan.

The Office's refocused mandate offers wider opportunities to tackle existing challenges in the development of Tajikistan. The mandate includes promoting the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments; assisting in the development of a legal framework and democratic political institutions and processes; facilitating contacts and promoting information exchange with OSCE bodies and institutions and participating States in Central Asia; and establishing and maintaining contacts with local authorities, universities, research institutions and NGOs. The Office co-operates closely with the Government in implementing its mandate, on the basis of mutual understanding and common agreement. As well, the Office engages in consultations and co-ordination with the OSCE institutions, as well as other stakeholders including international organizations, civil society groups, academia and bilateral donors active in Tajikistan.

Past and Current Programmes

The current structure of OSCE Office in Tajikistan includes the Office of the Head of Mission, three programmes, corresponding to the three departments established in 2008, one for each dimension, a Fund Administration Unit and five Field Offices.

1. Programme: Political and Military Aspects of Security

The Office assists Tajikistan in the development of democratic political institutions and processes, and helps the Government counter terrorism. The Programme addresses OSCE commitments in the fields of political dialogue, border management and security, police assistance, combating terrorism, conflict prevention, confidence and stability-building measures, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition (SALW/CA) and mine action. This Programme is engaged in fulfillment of the OSCE Ministerial Decision on Engagement with Afghanistan, with support of the host country, through organization of joint Tajik-Afghan activities in training and capacity-building for border management, police assistance and counter terrorism assistance and other security related agendas.

2. Programme: Economic and Environmental Activities

Addressing Tajikistan's security challenges in the economic and environmental sectors, the Office is active in a range of fields. Good governance in cross-border trade is a key area, as is the promotion of economic and social stability in the country's eastern Rasht valley. Fostering good water resources management, regionally and nationally, and enhancing energy security are other priorities for the Office. Good governance is promoted through a separate programme. The office also addresses the Tajik-Afghan trans-boundary water dialogue along the Pyanj River, with a focus on water disaster management challenges and on creating an institutional framework for water dialogue and the energy security on national and regional level. Finally, the Office supports the host Government in developing and improving its environmental legislation, policy formulation and implementation.

3. Programme: Human Dimension Activities

The Human Dimension Activities cover a wide range of activities to address the issues related to legal judicial reform, human right awareness, electoral reform, fostering the democratization of media, gender equality and awareness and anti trafficking. The Office strategy in Legal-Judicial Reform includes support to the review, development and implementation of state programmes in the sphere of legal, judicial and criminal justice reform. Additionally, the Office continues support to the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman as it develops into a functional institution able to protect and promote individual rights effectively. The Office continues to promote dialogue between government and civil society on key human rights commitments.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

In co-operation with ODIHR, the Office in Tajikistan renders further assistance to all partners to follow up on the ODIHR's recommendations following the latest parliamentary (2010) and presidential (2006) elections. The Office provides expertise and technical assistance, as well as forums where citizens, government officials and civil society members can engage in fruitful dialogue on election reform and receive advice and information on election issues and the conduct of free and fair elections.

The Office builds the capacity of media outlets to run their own business, improve their profitability and become more responsive to the needs of their audiences. Emphasis is placed on strengthening their outreach to rural, young and female audiences. The Office continues supporting the Women Resource Centre network providing legal and psychological support along with gender awareness raising activities at grassroots level.

It continues to advocate for the adoption of the pending draft Law on Domestic Violence and the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality. Capacity building is provided to the Parliament and the Committee on Women and Family Affairs on gender mainstreaming. The Office continues to support the build up of gender-sensitive police stations in order to increase their capacity in dealing with issues of domestic violence and support the integration of courses on domestic violence into the regular curricula of the Police Academy. In cooperation with civil society the Office strengthens accessible rights enforcement mechanisms and awareness rising. The Office also supports the establishment of the national referral mechanism coordination office.

Future Programming Direction

1. Programme: Political and Military Aspects of Security

The Office will continue working with political parties, civil society, the Public Council and the Presidential Administration to foster political dialogue to encourage broader participation in the public discourse of important issues. With the adoption of the OSCE-supported National Border Strategy and related implementation plan by the government on 29 April 2010, the focus of the Office activities within border management will be on providing assistance to the host country in implementation of the strategy. In 2011, the Office signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Internal Affairs on Police Reform. This memorandum will expand the Office's support for Tajikistan in developing policing based on democratic principles and addressing threats posed by organized crime, drugs trafficking and terrorism. In 2012, the Office plans to increase its support for the established national mine clearance capability within the Ministry of Defense and continue to support and strengthen efforts towards ensuring a sustainable national de-mining capacity. It will also strengthen the ability of Tajikistan to take over responsibility for SALW/CA and CSBM. Moreover the Office will continue ensuring that capacities are built with national authorities to meet responsibilities under these security commitments, and will explore the possibility for wider security sector reform to improve the impact and sustainability of reform efforts already in progress with the various law enforcement and security structures.

2. Programme: Economic and Environmental Activities

In 2012, the Office will focus on areas where the host country has requested support from the OSCE that falls within the mandate of the Office, taking into account the specific added value that the OSCE brings in these areas. The Office will consolidate the initial results achieved in supporting Tajik Free Economic Zones to promote regional trade with neighboring countries. It will continue to focus on activities contributing to confidence building and fostering regional water dialogue i.e. offering trainings on water sharing principles, the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and tools to successfully prevent and solve conflicts. Furthermore, it will continue contributing to the enhancement of environmental security in Tajikistan by supporting the host Government in improving environmental legislation and producing tangible policies in line with international environmental conventions and will continue assisting the host country in building its capacity to combat corruption, focusing on the support to the Agency for State Financial Control and the Fight against Corruption as well as to the National Anti-Corruption Council.

3. Programme: Human Dimension Activities

In 2012, the Office activities in judicial legal reform will build upon successes in training and capacity building for representatives of government and civil society, by systematizing and expanding the efforts in the areas of torture prevention, detention conditions and legislative drafting. Following the review in 2011 an interagency working group was formed to develop a new state programme on human rights education, led by the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman and the Department on Constitutional Guarantees of Citizen Rights in the Executive Office of the President. The Office plans to support the implementation of new state policy in this area through capacity-building in curriculum development, lesson planning, and human rights principles for educators from within the general education system, higher education system the civil service, and civil society. In advance of Presidential elections in 2013, dialogue continues with government, members of Parliament, political parties and other civil society representatives on the recommendations contained in the ODIHR Final Report on the February 2010 Parliamentary elections. The Office works cooperatively with government, political parties, educational institutions and other civil society organizations with the goals of expanding participation of young people and women in public and political life and increasing awareness of the legal and policy frameworks that support their greater engagement in public and political life. Attention to media professionalism, adoption of modern media industry practices and a clear legal/regulatory framework will further support access to information. Special challenges are posed by the digital switchover planned for 2015. Media need to improve management capacity, audience orientation and professional marketing. Implementation of adopted government legislation and policies to promote gender equality remains a priority. The Office will continue supporting coordination between government and civil society to address these issues and will continue to provide capacity-building assistance so as to enhance the quality of legal and psychological support and gender awareness raising activities at grassroots level. With the adoption of the new National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, the priority is to ensure coordinated and effective implementation, including the functioning of a National Referral Mechanism. The Office will continue cooperation with civil society to strengthen accessible rights enforcement mechanisms and awareness rising, including coordination activities between organizations working in the area of trafficking in human beings.

Stitching AIDS Foundation East-West Representative Office in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

AIDS Foundation East-West (AFEW) is a Dutch, non-governmental, humanitarian, public health organisation working in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) to reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS using innovative and proactive approaches and by actively seeking international and regional exchanges. Together with and for people living with HIV and affected communities, as well as non-governmental and governmental partners, *AFEW* conducts and supports programmes aimed at the prevention of HIV; universal access to treatment, care and support; and advocacy on the most pressing issues to alleviate the burden of the epidemic in the EECA region.

Past and Current Programmes

1. Drug Demand Reduction and Health Promotion Program in Penal System of Tajikistan Ministry of Justice (completed);
2. "Client Management" Project in Sughd province of Tajikistan (completed);
3. "Pamir against AIDS" Project in Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous province (completed);
4. "AMAL" Project - Health and Psycho-social Support Project in the Soghd Region in Tajikistan (completed);
5. CAAP Project - Enhancing Access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services for highly vulnerable groups in Central Asia (completed);
6. "MANBAI SAMAR" Project - Improving Basic Health Systems in the Khatlon and Sughd provinces (completed).
7. "ACCESS" Project - HIV/AIDS and TB/HIV Collaborative Efforts in Central Asia (completed);
8. "Pamir against AIDS-II" Project in Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous province (completed);
9. USAID "Dialogue on HIV and TB" Project(ongoing);
10. "Scaling-up Efforts to Support the National HIV Strategy" (ongoing);
11. "Bridging the Gaps: Health and Rights of Key Populations" (ongoing).

Swiss Cooperation Office /Consular Agency in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Swiss Cooperation Office (SCO) was established on the basis of the bilateral Agreement on Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid signed by the Governments of Switzerland and Tajikistan on 19 October 1999.

The Office has diplomatic status and is headed by a Swiss diplomatic representative, assigned by the Government of Switzerland to maintain cooperation issues and supervise the Swiss Program in Tajikistan. Since 2001, SCO includes the Swiss Consular Agency, which is an outpost of the Embassy of Switzerland to Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. SCO represents three governmental donor agencies: the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Human Security Division of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs .

It also represents other Swiss Federal Departments in Tajikistan as well the Swiss Ambassador accredited to Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, with permanent residence in Kazakhstan. Cooperation between Tajikistan and Switzerland is based on the common constituency Group in the Bretton Woods Institutions, where Tajikistan belongs to the 'Swiss Group'. SCO works with governmental bodies and the corresponding ministries in health, economy, energy, water, rule of law and human rights. In the same areas SCO works with local public organizations, civil society organizations, UN Agencies, Development Banks, International Finance Institutions, Consultant Agencies and international non-governmental partners such as Caritas Switzerland, Focus Humanitarian Assistance, Aga Khan Foundation, and the Swiss Centre for International Health of the Swiss Tropical Institute.

Furthermore, since 2010 Switzerland has been supporting the Human Rights Programme in Tajikistan in five priority areas of collaboration which were commonly defined: 1) Universal Periodic Review; 2) Migration; 3) Women's Rights and domestic violence; 4) Abolition of Death Penalty and 5) Torture and Detention.

The Swiss-funded projects are implemented by the partners of SCO, and only in exceptional cases by SCO itself.

Projects funded by the Swiss Government are formulated in line with the development plans of the Government of Tajikistan, and formalized by bilateral project agreements and are usually of mid-term duration (2-3 years). The financing of projects is provided in the form of grants. SCO is in charge of handling the relations with the Government of Tajikistan regarding specific projects and the Swiss program of cooperation in Tajikistan in general. It is also responsible for receiving and providing the initial appraisal of requests for assistance. Depending on the budget, the final decision on the funding is made by SCO or by the Swiss governmental donor agencies responsible for consideration and approval.

Past and Current Programmes

- Healthcare Reform and Family Medicine Support Project
- Community Based Family Medicine Project
- Basic and Community medicine
- Medical Education Reform Project
- Canal Automation Project
- Central Asia Regional Water Information Base
- Integrated Water Resource Management - Fergana Valley
- Pamir Private Power Project
- Energy Loss Reduction Project
- Khujand Water Supply Project
- Regional Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
- North Tajik Water Rehabilitation Project

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project
- Support to the National Emergency Response Capacity
- Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring Project
- Business Enabling Environment Project
- Azerbaijan-Central Asia Financial Markets Infrastructure Advisory Services Project
- Supreme Audit Institution Project
- Trade Promotion Programme in Tajikistan
- WTO Accession Project
- Access to Justice and Judicial Reform
- Prevention of Domestic Violence
- Rural Legal Aid Network in Tajikistan
- Juvenile Justice Alternative Reform
- Human Rights Programme
- Arts and Culture Programme
- Small Action Credit Line (Swiss Cooperation Fund)

* The entire and detailed list of completed projects is available on the SCO webpage: http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/centralasia/en/Home/Activities_in_Tajikistan/COMPLETED_PROJECTS

The budget for 2011 was about 14 million USD

Future Programming Direction

For the next Strategy 2012-2015 Switzerland will focus on the most performing and effective sectors in Tajikistan as Health, Rule of Law, Water Supply and Sanitation, Private Sector Development. The overall goal for the Swiss Cooperation in Tajikistan for the next strategy is to support the transition process in Tajikistan by contributing to the economic development and by helping to build institutions and systems which are responsive to the population's needs.

The planned budget for 2012 is around 15 million USD

Tajik Branch of the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia

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Organisation Profile

Central Asian Regional Environmental Center (CAREC)

CAREC is a non-profit independent and non-political organization. It was established under the decision of the Fourth European Conference (1998) in Aarhus, Denmark, under initiative of Central-Asian countries. It is one the series similar centers established in EEC and CIS (Hungary, Russia, Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova).

In 1999 governments of Central-Asian countries (CA) have decided to locate headquarters of the future CAREC in Almaty City (Kazakhstan) and open its branches in each country of Central Asia. In July 2000 the Parliament of Kazakhstan has ratified the Agreement on CAREC Operative Conditions between Kazakhstan, European Commission and UNDP, which is a Center's legal framework alongside with the Charter.

CAREC started its active operation since early 2001 when European Commission has allocated a special grant and the Government of Kazakhstan provided the office facilities.

Past and Current Programmes

- environmental policy programme (main focus on intergovernment processes)
- public initiatives support programme (focus on NGO initiatives, grant programmes for local communities)
- ecosystem management programme (analytical investigations, experts and scientists collaboration)
- environmental education programme (education bodies, schools, universities)
- environmental management programme (enterprises and local authorities)
- information programme (all stakeholders: accessible data base, library network, periodical publications, web-site and etc.)
- country offices development in CA countries
- Environment management
- Supporting of water initiatives - coordinated approach in water resources management
- Climate change and sustainable energy
- Support of civil society initiatives - strengthening of the civil society role
- Promotion to the Education for Sustainable Development
- Support of sustainable life being
- Information process and capacity building

Future Programming Direction

- 1 Institutional-administration strengthening and development
- 2 "Green Economy"
- 3 Human Development

OXFAM in the Republic of Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

OXFAM in the Republic of Tajikistan is a part of Oxfam GB and through Oxfam GB the wider organisation of Oxfam International. Oxfam International is the largest development and humanitarian NGO in the UK and has programmes in over 90 countries.

In Tajikistan, Oxfam works across a range of development programmes, each of which aims to support poverty alleviation in the country alongside the Government of Tajikistan. The main Oxfam programme areas are:

- Sustainable Livelihoods, which includes:livelihood and food security program in Khatlon Province. Oxfam's goal on livelihoods in Tajikistan is to improve the lives of vulnerable rural households, particularly smallholder women farmers and potential women entrepreneurs through empowerment, increased income, better tools and resources to adapt to climate change. Oxfam invests in the household and/or farm system to increase the capacity of women and men as producers or to develop enterprises that can capture greater value or new opportunities within the market system.
- Climate change advocacy directed on climate change adaptive approaches and on wider issues of climate campaigning, governance of climate change finance etc
- Disaster Risk Reduction which supports communities to identify the risks they face and to work to reduce those risks, alongside the Committee of Emergency Situations;
- Sustainable water supply and sanitation that includes policy support to the Government of Tajikistan, network on sustainable water supply and sanitation, capacity building of legitimate stakeholders and water trust funds. .

Oxfam is operational in Tajikistan since 2001 and has been implementing innovative and effective programming which has made real differences for poor people, such as bringing clean water into remote villages, building greenhouses for struggling farmers and training communities to avoid flash floods from ruining their homes and crops. Women are at the heart of all Oxfam programmes. In Tajikistan, Oxfam works towards women empowerment through its Gender Enterprise Market Approach (GEM).

Past and Current Programmes

The main programme components work both on national and on local levels. Focus on the ground is in East Khatlon and DRR (in Temurmalik, Vose, Kulyab, Farkhor, Muminabad,Baljuvan and Rudaki districts).

Environmentally sustainable rural livelihoods in East Khatlon - Tajikistan The overall objective of Livelihood programme is to contribute to reducing rural poverty in East Khatlon. More specifically, the programme promotes sustainable and resilient livelihoods of vulnerable communities in Baljuvon, Farkhor, Kulob, Vose, and Temurmalik districts in the Khatlon region, where Oxfam has been working for several years. Extensive consultation with key stakeholders, including beneficiary farmers, local government representatives, and practitioners, confirm the relevance of Oxfam interventions in the targeted districts, and the need to pursue and expand rural livelihoods programming to ensure a sustained impact on poverty reduction.

Livelihood programme focus on three inter-related priorities:

- Promotion of Economic Opportunities:
- Good Governance Practices;
- Adaptation and Risk Reduction.

We work with local partners, local (jamoat) and district (hukumat) governments, service institutions, community based organisations, and small-scale farmers to promote economic opportunities for vulnerable households, to strengthen the resilience of rural communities to climatic shocks and natural disasters, and to promote good governance practices at the local and regional levels. In line with our corporate approach, gender analysis and equity is mainstreamed.

Promoting community based Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction practices in Tajikistan

Oxfam has been working in disaster risk reduction since 2005 in Tajikistan. Projects implemented in Baljuvan, Temurmalik, Khovaling, Hamadoni, Dangara, Muminobod, Shurobod, Vose, Kulyab and Farkhor districts, some of the most disaster prone areas in the Country, with financial support from ECHO.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

The principal objective of the program is to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of local communities and relevant national institutions by supporting strategies that enable them to prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters in Tajikistan. Program focuses on:

- Provision of on the job training and technical support to key partner agencies to support disaster preparedness planning with communities and schools
- Assisting partners to implement the public education on disaster preparedness through agreed mechanisms of support and resources
- Working with local authorities to strengthen contingency planning
- Helping the local government to establish strategic stockpiles reserves to respond to the natural disasters based on contingency planning exercises
- Assisting local authorities and communities to plan and conduct planned yearly simulation exercises to test determine disaster response readiness based on likely scenarios for natural disasters occurring in target areas
- Recording best practices for potential replication in the region.

Partnership and collaboration is a key to successful outcomes and that is why Oxfam wants to engage all necessary partners this project that will guarantee the sustainability of the action beyond project cycle.

The following Government entities will be engaged in the process of implementation:

- Provincial and district authorities of Khatlon
- Committee for Emergencies and Civil Defense, RT
- Ministry of Health, RT
- Ministry of Land Reclamation and Melioration, RT
- Ministry of Education , RT

Expected Outcomes of the program:

- Established mechanisms on public disaster preparedness education developed with key stakeholders;
- Local authorities in target districts of Muminabad and Kulyab have functional contingency plan;
- Community based disaster management groups are integrated in overall disaster management planning of the districts;
- Local authorities in target districts of Muminabad and Kulyab districts have contingency reserves for first response in case of emergency as well as clear plan of replenishing the reserves for coming years

Climate Change Advocacy Programme

This program has a strong links to the global campaigning work on climate change and to the wider Oxfam International Economic Justice project. Tajikistan is a focus country for climate change work and so this program benefited from links to other Oxfam work on climate change and used to feed information and examples into campaigns. This program is a pilot step to identify climate change priorities for Tajikistan in order to reduce the impact of climate risks and find out the adaptation mechanisms. The goal of the program is: vulnerable communities in rural Tajikistan are better able to adapt to climate changes and to reduce negative impacts on their livelihoods. The main objectives are:

1. Tajik civil society influences the Government of Tajikistan and international actors on climate change to make pro-poor decisions in investments and policy changes, including PPCR and other climate change investment money in Tajikistan being spent in a transparent and accountable way.
2. To enhance collaborative Climate change adaptation integration approaches in Tajikistan collaboratively
3. The voice of poor people in Tajikistan contributes and influences global debate and decision making on climate change

Expected results of the program are:

1. Tajik civil society organisations have capacities and knowledge to influence the Government of Tajikistan and other actors on climate change and poverty; along with International organisations they influence decisions and monitoring of investments and adaptation measures for the community with the Government of Tajikistan.
2. Livelihoods and Disaster Risk Reduction actors in Tajikistan access and share best practices models on climate change adaptation approaches improving the effectiveness of their own programmes
3. Oxfam in Tajikistan contributes case studies and research to campaigns of Oxfam International, and potentially the campaigns of other organisations

Tajikistan Water supply and Sanitation Project

Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation (TajWSS) is led by Oxfam in partnership with UNDP, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The project aims to tackle issues of sustainability in rural

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

water supply in Tajikistan. Overall objectives of the project are improvement in the policy environment related to WS&S at central and local levels and improved practices that lead to sustainable management of WS&S services are endorsed by key stakeholders. The project has 4 components:

1. Policy support to the Government of Tajikistan: Work with government via facilitation of an Inter Ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC) to support the drafting of new legal frameworks and institutional arrangements in rural water supply governance.
2. A network on sustainable water supply and sanitation: the only forum in town where a village based organisation can present, challenge and be challenged by a Minister. A well functioning Network with 60 members including Government of Tajikistan (Ministries, departments and agencies), Parliament, Donors and financial institutions, UN agencies, international organizations, NGOs, civil society organizations, Academia, private sector and media. Network seeks to address sustainability through sharing best practices and research results with policy makers and piloting innovative approaches.
3. Capacity building in chosen districts: building the capacity of legitimate stakeholders of the new institutional setup including operators and regulators of water supply in the districts of Rudaki and Muminabad so that they can create, oversee, operate and manage water supply systems in a way that meets the needs of rural population.
4. A water fund to support new investment: two-district level water funds pooling Government and Donor money to construct and rehabilitate village water supply infrastructure and governance models in response to the needs of the population.

The intended outcomes of TajWSS Project are:

1. Enhanced collaboration and cooperation across the Tajik water and sanitation sector through the creation of an effective network.
2. Innovation in solutions to the problems of sustainably supplying water to rural populations, including water charging models, maintenance models and design. Incorporating within those, aspects of gender, governance and disaster risk reduction.
3. Changes in the legal and institutional framework of water supply by the Government of Tajikistan; influenced by defining, testing and modeling effective solutions for the governance, management and maintenance of water supply in rural areas of Tajikistan.
4. New and targeted funding by donors to extend the water funds to new districts.

Future Programming Direction

- Economic Development through collective action in Khatlon Province to reduce poverty among vulnerable groups in a sustainable and equitable manner in Southern Tajikistan through strengthening productive capacities and governance of the agricultural sector by enhancing the capacity of multi-stakeholder forums; strengthening the capacity of Dehkan Farms, CBOs and producer organizations and their constituencies to play an policy influencing role; working with the private sector and smallholder farmer organizations to facilitate value chain development; increasing the supply of food crops to local markets through supporting farmers' access to agriculture inputs and technologies
- Sustainable water supply and sanitation through the work of Tajikistan Water supply and Sanitation (TajWSS) Project that seeks to improve the overall coverage of rural communities that have access to a piped water supply and thus to improve the lives of substantial numbers of people living in situations of poverty in Tajikistan. This will occur through bringing about change in both policy and practice of water management and governance in Tajikistan. Those changes will offer new possibilities for enhancing sustainability of supplies and systems, which will encourage donors and investors to return to this sector.
- Promoting community based Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction practices in Tajikistan to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of local communities and relevant national institutions by supporting strategies that enable them to prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters in Tajikistan.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

The Branch of “Save the Children International” in the Republic of Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

Save the Children works for a world which respects and values each child; a world that listens to children and learns; a world where all children have hope and opportunity.

We deliver immediate and lasting improvements to children's lives worldwide.

Save the Children has worked in Tajikistan since 1994, to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of the country's civil war. Save the Children, by mobilizing citizens throughout the world, envisions a world in which every child is ensured the right to survival, protection, development and participation as set forth in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Our programs focused on five priority initiatives: Child Protection, Education, , Health, and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Past Programmes

In 2011 Save the Children International (SCI) in Tajikistan through its projects in child protection, emergency response, disaster risk reduction, health, education and livelihoods reached **6,402,913** beneficiaries (**1,035,643 direct and 5,367,270 indirect**), spending **\$1,721,055**. SCI responded quickly to emergency in Asht. Disaster Risk Reduction was mainstreamed into the physics and geography curriculums in Tajikistan. Advocacy on Child Protection included sanctions against the Worst Forms of Child Labour incorporated in the Sugd government's regional plan and providing recommendations in the Universal Periodic Review taken place in Geneva. The program worked with two local NGO partners in child protection and School Health and Nutrition (SHN). Children and teachers were trained and used the child-to-child approach in DRR and SHN. A community-based approach was used for malaria control achieving a 50% reduction of malaria cases benefiting **858,907** people.

Actual program spending for FY 2011: \$ 1, 721, 055

People reached in total: 1, 035, 643 **direct**; 5, 367,270 **indirect**

No of projects: 7

No of partners: 12

Future Programming Direction

The future directions of Save the Children's program are to continue enhancing all program areas offered in its working regions. As a result of the world recession, poor national economic performance and the resultant poverty as well as the continued threat of natural disaster, children and their families will remain vulnerable in Tajikistan. In response, SCI will continue to implement developmental and emergency programs aimed at supporting children, families and communities in accessing their rights and coping with the hardships facing them. In education SCI will adapt its programmatic approaches moving away from direct implementation towards working with and through partners to ensure equitable access to quality education. Save the Children's Health program will also move away from direct implementation by working more closely with government and civil society to ensure that vulnerable children and their families' access appropriate preventative and curative health services.

Save the children will also continue to support children and families that cannot access sufficient food. The emergency food security program will target vulnerable families with appropriate support and link into child protection work focusing on safety nets. In order to address the root causes of food insecurity Save the Children will work with partners to improve vulnerable families food production, improve household income and increase households resilience to shocks and capacity to respond to natural and man made disasters.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia in Republic of Tajikistan*

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Organisation Profile

The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA) is a non-profit organization founded in 2005 to support local initiatives in civic engagement, private enterprise, education and public administration. EFCA is the successor in the region of the Eurasia Foundation, a privately managed non-profit organization, which has invested more than \$40 million in Central Asia since 1993. Through its registered offices in Almaty, Bishkek, Osh and Dushanbe, EFCA will carry out between 40 and 50 development programs this year with financial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and more than 30 additional donors.

Past and Current Programmes

1. Strengthening Ties with Afghanistan
2. Poverty Reduction Among Vulnerable Groups
3. Improving the Business Environment in Tajikistan
4. Girls' Education
5. Working with Labor Migrants
6. Tajik Regional Correspondents Network

Future Programming Direction

1. Regional Trade Liberalization and Customs Project
2. Civil Society Poverty Reduction Program
3. Essential Service to Migrants in Eurasia
4. Poverty Reduction Small Grants Project
5. Reducing Youth Radicalization in Tajikistan
6. Improving CSO services for vulnerable groups
7. Improving citizens' participation at local self-government level in Tajikistan

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

The International Committee of the Red Cross Mission in the Republic of Tajikistan (ICRC Mission in the RT)

Contact: Ms. Severine Chappaz Head of ICRC Mission in Tajikistan Tel: +992 37 2216823 Fax: +992 37 2510053 Email: dushanbe.dus@icrc.org Website: www.icrc.org Address: Dushanbe Tajikistan, Sovetskaya str 71
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Organization Profile

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance. It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the Movement in situation of conflict. It also endevours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening jumanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Past and Current Programmes

Cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST); Cooperation with the armed forces and law enforcement structures on international humanitarian law (IHL) and International Human rights Law (IHRL); Information, legal and education programmes on dissemination and implementation of IHL and humanitarian values; Health activities (support for medicine in emergency); Programme on mines and unexploded ordnances (Prevention, and assistance to victims); Protection activities.

The representation of Hilfswerk Austria International in the Republic of Tajikistan

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Organization Profile

Hilfswerk Austria International is a non-profit, cross-denominational organization providing both international and humanitarian aid for victims of war and environmental disasters as well as long-term development assistance. Hilfswerk Austria International has been working in Tajikistan since 2001.

THE MAIN FOCUS

- Disaster relief after natural disasters,
- Agriculture and rural development,
- Promotion of small-scale business and income generation,
- Organizational development and capacity building, promotion of civic society as well as numerous other areas.

Past and Current Programmes

DIPECHO projects in Gissar, Shahrinav, Tursunzade and Rudaki districts

EU funded project "Integrative Programm for Strengthening the Social Service Sector in Tajikistan"

EU funded project "Integrative Programm for Developing a Modern Model of Social Services in Tajikistan"

EU funded project "Support to Small and Medium Food Processing Enterprises in Tajikistan"

EU funded project "Poverty Alleviation through Mitigation of Integrated high mountain Risk (PAMIR)"

Future Programming Direction

Disaster risk reduction

Social services development

Sustainable rural development

Small and medium enterprise development

The World Bank Group

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Organisation Profile

The World Bank Group which consists of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) has one overarching goal: helping its borrowers reduce poverty.

The IBRD and IDA provide loans to its member countries for projects and programs that promote economic and social progress by helping raise productivity so that people may live better lives. Along with these loans/credits, the World Bank provides policy advice, technical assistance and help mobilize resources.

The IBRD was established in 1945 and is now owned by 186 member countries. The IDA was established in 1960 and is now owned by 164 members. IDA provides assistance to the poorest developing countries that cannot meet the IBRD terms. IDA provides grants and credits. IDA countries have access to concessional credits: 40 years repayment period, 10 years grace period and interest rate zero (with service fee of 0.75%).

The Republic of Tajikistan became a member of the World Bank on June 4, 1993. A liaison Bank office was first established in October 196 and then up-graded to a full-fledge Country Office in December 1998.

Past and Current Programmes

Since 1996, IDA has provided more than \$ 690 million in loans and grants to Tajikistan. The portfolio includes projects financed by International Development Association (IDA) resources, and IDA administered trust funds (such as Education For All-Fast-Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) and Emergency Food Security and Seeds) (\$46 million). The distribution of the portfolio by sectors is as follows: agriculture, rural development and natural resources (34%), economic policy and public sector (29%), energy (18%), health (8%), water (8%), education and other sectors (3%). In addition, the WB manages a large portfolio of trust-funded activities, which amounts to \$68 million.

The current Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for 2010-2013 that was endorsed by the Board of Directors on 25 May 2010. The WB's CPS has two-fold development objectives: (i) reducing the negative impact of the crisis on poverty and vulnerability; and (ii) paving the way for post-crisis recovery and sustained development. Improving core governance will be mainstreamed across the WB's CPS program in the context of Tajikistan's Country Governance and Anti-Corruption (CGAC) strategy.

As of July 2012, active portfolio of the World Bank consists of 14 projects with net commitment of \$ 236 million. The largest share of portfolio is in agriculture and rural development (27%), followed by energy (24%), water (18%), education (15%), health (8%), private sector (4%), public sector (2%), and social protection (1%). About 61 percent of outstanding commitments have been disbursed to date.

Future Programming Direction

Indicative operational program for FY 2013 - 2014 will cover the following areas of development activities:

Programmatic Development Policy Grant

Agriculture

Water supply and sanitation

Energy Loss Reduction

Social protection

Education

Public Finance Management

Health

Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TICA)

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Organisation Profile

Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TICA) was founded with the aim of contributing economic and social development efforts in developing countries. TICA has been implementing programmes and projects through its Programme Coordination Offices that are located in 26 countries across three continents, Asia, Europe and Africa. Turkish Government has provided a total of approximately US\$ 55 million Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Republic of Tajikistan between 1992 and 2012.

Past and Current Programmes

Turkish ODA is implemented mainly through TICA. Under the current circumstances, the main priority areas, on which TICA focuses in Tajikistan, are as follows:

- development of educational infrastructure
- development of health care infrastructure
- vocational training

Major Ongoing Projects

Sector : Education

Title : Support to Improvement of Educational Infrastructure

Location : Secondary School Number 4, Dangara District

Activities : Rehabilitation of buildings, construction of a new school building and provision of equipment

Sector : Health

Title : Establishment of Oncology Treatment Center for Children

Location : Republican Clinical Scientific Center of Oncology, Dushanbe

Activities : Rehabilitation of buildings, provision of medical equipment, training of medical staff

Sector : Employment, Poverty Reduction, Vocational Training

Title : Improvement of Vocational Training Infrastructure

Location : Vocational Training Center for Adults, Dushanbe

Activities : Rehabilitation of buildings, provision of equipment, training of trainers

Future Programming Direction

TICA intends to continue its works in Tajikistan in line with the priorities and goals set by the "National Development Strategy for the Period to 2015".

UK Department for International Development

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Organisation Profile

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the UK Government department responsible for promoting sustainable development, reducing poverty and achieving the millenium development goals. DFID started its bilateral programmes in Tajikistan in 2003.

The DFID office in Tajikistan is based in the British Embassy, Dushanbe. Since April 2012 DFID Tajikistan has become a regional office and oversees Kyrgyzstan programme as well. The newly established British Embassy in Kyrgyzstan also has a development section which helps run programmes in the country.

DFID works in partnership with the Governments of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and the international donor community to support a country driven, result oriented, poverty reduction programme. Our medium term strategy for Central Asia is reflected in our Operational Plan for 2011-2015. DFID supports the adoption of the DAC Paris declaration for improved aid effectiveness.

Past and Current Programmes in Tajikistan

Past Programmes

1. Social Development Sector

- -TA to the National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan
- Child Poverty Study in Tajikistan
- -Survey on social impact of financial crisis

2. Private Sector

- TA to the Tajikistan Micro and Small enterprises Finance Facility (TMSEFF-managed by EBRD)
- Private sector development scoping work
- Technical assistance to implementation support for Private Sector Development Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan
- Support to the working group on introducing “one stop shop” model for registering businesses
- Business Enabling Environment Project

3. Health Sector

- Central Asian Regional HIV/AIDS project
- Support to the development of a “Comprehensive Health Sector Strategy for the period up to 2020”
- Support to National Immunisation against poliomyelitis

4. Rural development sector

- Support for developing Third Party Arbitration mechanism
- Zarafshan Valley Development Initiative
- Support to coordination work in agriculture sector

5. Governance

Public Sector Pay Policy (WB trust fund)

- Programatic Public Expenditure Review
- Support to MTEF roll out

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- PETS (Public Expenditure Tracking Survey) in Education and Health
- Support to the World Bank's Country Economic Memorandum research work
- Macroeconomic and cotton debt advisor to the government of Tajikistan
- Creation of Virtual Fund in the state budget of Tajikistan
- Support to PRS-2 design, prioritization, monitoring and dissemination
- Support to Statistics Agency
- Multiyear Integrated Statistics Plan
- Tajikistan Living Standards Survey

6. Emergency response/Humanitarian Aid

- Water Supply System for Flood Affected population in Khuroson
- Provision of essential household items to flood affected people in Khuroson
- Strengthening coordination and early warning system in Tajikistan
- Food Security Monitoring System
- Nutrition Surveillance and Growth Monitoring

7. Climate Change - Disaster Risk Reduction

- Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building and Assessment (Phase 1)
- Water supply system for flood affected villages
- Technical Assistance to start up Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience grant to Tajikistan

Current Programmes

1. Growth:

- Pilot co-ordination of private sector development in Business Enabling Environment
- Improving Corporate Governance
- Doing business reform and rural Investment Climate Assessment
- Rural Growth Programme
- Sustainable Economic Development Programme
- Central Asia Regional Migration (Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Russian Federation)
- Women Wealth and Influence Project

2. Governance:

- Public Finance Management Modernization Project (with World Bank, EC, SDC)
- Public Finance Voice and Accountability Project (with World Bank, SDC, EC)
- Support to the anti-corruption network
- Support to the National Aid Coordination
- Strengthening the National Poverty Assessment Systems in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan

3. Climate change- Disaster Risk Reduction

- Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building (Phase 2)

Future Programming Direction

For 2012-2013 our goal will be to contribute to a reduction in poverty by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth in the region.

To achieve this we will focus on three areas:

- Improving the effectiveness of national and regional development actors;
- Promoting wealth creation, including an improved business climate for private sector development; and

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- Strengthening public service delivery.

Pipeline projects:

1. Central Asia Investment Climate Programme
2. Central Asia Conflict Prevention Pool
3. Growth in Rural Economy and Agriculture in Tajikistan

UN Women

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Organisation Profile

UN Women - the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women <<http://www.unwomen.org/>> - has been created to speed up the process of meeting the needs of women and girls across the world. As a part of the UN reform agenda, it brings together resources and mandates which will subsequently have a lasting impact on the whole community.

UN Women merges four parts of the UN which have been focusing exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment:

- ☐ Division for the Advancement of Women <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/>> (DAW, founded in 1946)
- ☐ International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women <<http://www.un-instraw.org/>> (INSTRAW, founded in 1976)
- ☐ Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women <<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/>> (OSAGI, founded in 1997)
- ☐ United Nations Development Fund for Women <<http://www.unifem.org/>> (UNIFEM, founded in 1976)

UN Women has been created to address gender inequalities, namely violence and discrimination, under-representation in decision-making process, high maternal mortality and lack of gender-sensitive budget.

Operational from January 2011, UN Women has two roles: support to inter-governmental bodies such as the Commission on the Status of Women in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms, and help to Member States in implementing these standards by providing suitable technical and financial support. Regular monitoring and evaluation within the UN system will also take place, which will help the system to be accountable for its own commitments on gender equality.

The UN has been working continuously to advance gender equality and has produced such groundbreaking agreements as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Gender equality is one of basic human rights and its achievement will have long-lasting impact on the whole local and international communities.

In Tajikistan, UN Women (formerly UNIFEM) accords a high priority to gender mainstreaming in the poverty reduction process, women's land and property rights, elimination of violence against women with focus on signing the draft bill on domestic violence, and ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (OP-CEDAW). UN Women in Tajikistan also works on secular-religious dialogue, women's access to justice, and is involved in numerous inter-agency projects through UN Women-led Gender Thematic Working Group (GTG).

Past and Current Programmes

UNIFEM continuously works towards engendering national policy in Tajikistan. UNIFEM supports national partners through strengthening their capacity to more effectively address gender equality perspectives in their daily activities.

To support rural women and extend their economic opportunities in the light of the state land reform of 2002-2005 UNIFEM continues its work towards securing women's economic rights. Thus in 2003-2005 UNIFEM has implemented a project, Land Reforms and Implementation of Women's Land Rights in Tajikistan.

In 2005 UNIFEM conducted a pilot project, *Gender Issues in the Early Warning and Conflict Prevention System in Fergana Valley*. The results of the monitoring of conflict risk factors and their influence on the Fergana Valley population were presented in the report, *Fergana Valley: The Challenge of Time*.

In 2006-2008 UNIFEM has implemented a joint project on gender responsive monitoring of land reforms in partnership with FAO, which was envisaged to allow for a multi-level, streamlined approach both for institutional strengthening of the Government and for safeguarding rights of the rural poor. The project specifically aimed at supporting women, leading workforce in Tajikistan's agriculture today, in securing their land use rights and subsequently their livelihoods. The project was financially supported by the CIDA. To ensure sustainability of achieved results and strengthen policy dialogue on gender responsive policy on land reform and access to resources UNIFEM programme interventions in this field are implemented as follow-up to the previous actions.

In 2008 UNIFEM provided a support the department of human rights of the judicial faculty of Tajik State University to develop a program for a new course on women's human rights for students of the judicial faculty. The program developed by experts was approved by members

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

of the department on human rights and recommended for a further introduction into a curriculum of education for students of the judicial faculty. In 2009 UNIFEM and the human rights department of the Tajik State University started development of a textbook for students of the law faculty. The course on WHRs will be started formally from September 2010 as a part of curriculum for students of 4th grade of the law faculty, after testing of the course in February-April 2010.

Starting from 2008, a new project funded by UN Trust Fund was started by the local NGO "Child Rights Center". The role played by the project and particularly its Policy Development Team seconded by the Committee for Women and Family Affairs in changing perceptions, attitudes, legislation and raising the awareness of governmental departments, state agencies, nongovernmental organizations and the public. UNIFEM supports the Committee and the project team to bring issues of violence against girls into a policy dialogue led by UNIFEM/GTG with national and international partners to strengthen coordinated programming in this field, share existing good practices which could be upscaled and replicated and also improve service delivery to survivors.

In 2009 UNIFEM started a new project and has been actively involved into interagency programming to respond to HIV/AIDS. The agency's assistance in this field is aimed at improving gender responsiveness of programming on HIV and AIDS prevention and response at different levels. At policy level, the project focused on the integration of gender sensitive provisions in the PRSP and in national and sectoral policies and on building the capacity of the Committee for Women and Family Affairs. The project had also contributed to increasing the HIV/AIDS awareness and tackling forms of discrimination experienced by HIV+ or at risk women, by working with informal leaders and CBOs. Within PAF I a gender analysis of national policy and legislation on HIV/AIDS prevention

and response was conducted, the PAF II project further focused on the analysis of the completed and current national programming on HIV/AIDS in Tajikistan from the gender perspective, including the one implemented by UNDP/Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria HIV, by DFID, by GIZ, and others.

In 2009 in partnership with Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action) UNIFEM initiated a small scale project aimed to improve the services in four targeted social institutions and enable resource of poor households to improve their livelihoods by cutting energy consumption and increasing energy efficiency in their own households.

In December 2009 in partnership with the National Association of Business Women in Tajikistan and local authorities of Khujand city UNIFEM initiated a pilot project aimed at contributing towards improved women's safety and security in the markets and cross-border points, especially targeting gender-based violence through mobilization of women entrepreneurs and local government agencies. Furthermore, this initiative will also help to support access and participation of women-entrepreneurs to the markets.

In 2009 UNIFEM has started project "Enhancing Economic Security of Rural Women in Tajikistan" aiming to enhance economic security and improving lives of rural women in Tajikistan through: a) improving rights - based land legislation; b) empowering rural women in exercising their rights to access land rights; c) enhancing capacity of central and local governments to impact the lives of the poor using rights based approach in land reform process

In 2010 UNIFEM - "Support of Women's Rights to Land and Property in Tajikistan" The project is aimed to enhance economic security and improve the lives of rural women in Tajikistan, through: a) improving rights - based land legislation b) empowerment of local rural women in exercising their rights to access land rights. c) to enhance the capacity of central and local governments to impact the lives of the poor using rights based approach in land reform process. It will be focused on providing assistance to the Committee for women and family affairs, Agency for land resources and local NGOs to implement commitments and objectives related to improving equal access to land and economic resources within the State programme on equal rights and opportunities

In March 2010 UNIFEM started a new project Central Asia Regional Migration Programme (CARMP). CARMP aims to contribute to poverty reduction in Central Asia through the improved livelihoods of migrant men, women and their families and to protect their rights.

Currently the agency implements the activities of CARMP project in 11 jamoats of Isfara, Gonchi, and B. Gafurov districts of Sughd region through local implementing partner.

In June 2010 UNIFEM started a new project "Gender and Democratic Governance - Delivering Basic Services for Women". Project is directed to contribution to policy dialogue with the central government on ways to improve social security service delivery and effective targeted assistance for most vulnerable population with a specific focus on women (focus will be on women with disabilities, multi-children families, women-headed households etc.) More specifically advocacy on improving national policy/legislation of rights of disabled and other vulnerable groups, steps towards ratification of UN Convention on disabled people.

In April 2009 UNIFEM established the Gender Thematic Group (GTG) the mission of which is to lead, strengthen and support Gender mainstreaming process and expanded response in this field. On policy level the group is active involved in DVL development, engendering land reform process, CEDAW monitoring and implementation, develops Tajikistan Women Empowerment Strategy and Action Plan, etc. On coordination level the group jointly conducts annual 16 days campaign, makes the presentation of the World Women's report, takes part in implementation of Say "NO" -UNiTE campaigns by SG, conducts assessment of business environment for development of women entrepreneurship in Tajikistan, and assesses women's political participation.

In addition to the above, Tajikistan is also a part of the regional initiatives and projects working towards eliminating violence against women, gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS, gender responsive budgeting, etc.

Future Programming Direction

Theme 1: Enhance women's economic security and rights

Theme 2: Reduce prevalence of violence against women and HIV/AIDS

Theme 3: Advance gender justice in democratic governance

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

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Organisation Profile

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's and women's rights, help meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. Guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), UNICEF strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principals and international standards of behavior towards children. In Tajikistan, UNICEF began its work in 1993, shortly after the independence of the Republic. Now UNICEF is in its fourth country programme cycle of cooperation in Tajikistan.

UNICEF Tajikistan closely co-operates with Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Justice, National Commission on Child Rights, Agency on Statistics, local governments, donor agencies, other UN organizations and NGOs.

Past and Current Programmes

In 1993-1994, a short bridging programme mainly targeted humanitarian needs. Activities were aimed at strengthening capacities of organizations dealing with child health.

The 1995-1999 programme cycle focused on emergency response in health, education, water and sanitation and nutrition. There were five projects and the total funds used for five years amounted to USD 9,000,000.

The 2000-2004 programme cycle aimed to reduce infant and maternal mortality and the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies; improve children's learning environments; increase school attendance and reduce drop-out rates; promote a child protection system; and raise awareness among young people on HIV and AIDS and healthy lifestyles. There were three programmes: 1. Mother and Child Survival, Development and Protection, 2. Child Enrichment, 3. Young People's Well-being. The funds for 5 years totalled \$18,835,000.

The 2005-2009 programme cycle focused on key issues that were identified in the context of the UN Development Assistance Framework, national priorities; international commitments such as MDGs, the PRSP, priorities of the Government and UNICEF as well as its experience at community level. The four major programmes included 1. Maternal and Child Care Programme, 2. Quality Basic Education for All, 3. Young People's Health and Participation, 4. Social Policy Reform and Child Protection. The total funds for the 2005-2009 programme came to \$28,520,000.

The current programme cycle 2010-2015 contains four major components: Child Survival and Development; Basic Education and Gender Equality; Child Protection; and Policy and Planning. The planned budget for the 2010-2015 Country Programme cycle is \$28,012,000. The key areas of this Country Programme include the following:

Child Survival and Development:

UNICEF supports initiatives in child survival and development through a programme consisting of a mother and child health component, a nutrition component and an HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment component. In addition, emergency preparedness and response is incorporated into the capacity development activities of this programme component. The programme is being implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Health, other United Nations agencies and local and international non-governmental organizations.

Under the Mother and Child Health Project, UNICEF is supporting efforts made to strengthen systems to manage immunisation services, vaccine supplies and the cold chain; and to generate the demand for quality services. It will continue its engagement in health coordination and health sector reform.

In Nutrition, UNICEF is prioritising the promotion of infant and young child feeding and care practices and prevention of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. The results of the most recent National Nutrition Survey are used to influence policy decisions at national level and in the development of the required nutritional interventions at community level.

Through the HIV/AIDS project, UNICEF focuses on increasing access of the most vulnerable young people and pregnant women to quality voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and treatment, as well as prevention and reduction of sexually transmitted illnesses (STI) and HIV, specifically amongst newborns. The project uses policy advocacy and capacity building for paediatric AIDS and ensures that HIV-infected children have access to social assistance. UNICEF continues to support comprehensive outreach services for Most At Risk Adolescents (MARA), HIV-infected pregnant women and children as well as prevention of nosocomial infections.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Basic Education and Gender Equality:

This Programme supports the government and other partners to ensure quality education for all children by applying the Child-Friendly School (CFS) approach. The key areas of focus include: 1) Early Learning; 2) Girls' Education; 3) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Schools and 4) Life-skills-based Education. Emergency preparedness and disaster reduction is mainstreamed in all aspects of the programme, with the aim of immediately restoring education services in emergencies. UNICEF takes these interventions forward as an integrated package so that the key education issues are effectively addressed in a comprehensive manner. The intervention package specifically targets girls and the most disadvantaged groups of children, including those at pre-school age and with disabilities. The aim is to demonstrate a model which can be used for scaling up and mainstreaming within the Government education system.

The Early Learning project supports the Ministry of Education in coordinating efforts to improve access, quality and equity in preschool and school readiness programmes, primarily by supporting the piloting and evaluation of cost-effective alternative early learning models, and the strengthening of the policy and legislative framework to support the Ministry of Education's management of a mixed-model preschool system.

The Girls' Education project supports the Ministry of Education in reducing gender disparities in basic education and increasing attendance and completion rates of girls. UNICEF supports the implementation of a comprehensive GE package in target schools in selected districts covering grade 7-9 female students. By building capacities of schools and district-level authorities, this initiative contributes to creating child-friendly, gender-sensitive learning environments as well as boosting the demand for girls' education. Through this project, UNICEF provides evidence and strategic direction for the adoption of a nationwide programme targeting girls' completion of basic education.

The WASH in Schools project is closely linked to Girls' Education and contributes to maximizing its impact by ensuring better access to safe drinking water, gender-sensitive basic sanitation and hygiene promotion in schools. The benefits also reach parents, relatives and surrounding communities.

The Life-skills-based Education (LSBE) project is closely linked to the interventions of the Girls' Education and WASH in school programmes. UNICEF supports the implementation of extra-curricular activities in target schools on prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, as well as human rights, gender equality, violence prevention and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Child Protection:

The Child Protection Programme aspires to the transformation of the child care system into a comprehensive set of services that rely more on community-based activities (especially for children with disabilities) and family substitute care. The programme also seeks to ensure that the juvenile justice system respects the best interests of the child, and community-based alternative practices aiming at minimising deprivation of liberty are available and used.

In Child Care System Reform, the project supports the Government to develop and implement a national policy framework and plan, encourages a stronger coordination, as well as the adoption of common strategies, among partners. This includes strengthening the social work function, detection, assessment, 'gate keeping' and referral, and monitoring; increasing the range, availability and quality of community based services and family support services, particularly for children with disabilities and those affected by polio; and expansion of quality family-substitute services.

In Juvenile Justice, the project continues to support legal reforms based on international standards and to develop the capacity of the personnel involved in the administration of juvenile justice. It promotes alternatives to custodial sentences, including diversion to community-based services and non-residential rehabilitation services. The focus is on under-age, first-time and least-serious offenders.

Policy and Planning:

This programme contributes to Government's efforts to generate reliable and timely data to better inform policy and decision making. The programme aims to create an enabling social and economic policy environment that promotes child-centred policy as well as partnerships for sustained realisation of child rights.

The Monitoring and Evaluation project facilitates the national monitoring system and the organisation of a database covering essential indicators on children that will be available for use by decision-makers, public service managers and civil society organisations at national and district levels.

The Social and Economic Policy project concentrates its efforts on: decentralized programme implementation; social policy development; public finance management (PFM) and mid-term expenditure framework (MTEF) reform and social budgeting; social protection; child poverty and disparities; migration, including impacts on children and families. The analytical work conducted by the programme has underpinned the advocacy efforts of UNICEF on issues related to poverty, vulnerability, social sector policies and expenditures.

The Communication and Partnership project advocates for children's rights and is responsible for placing the children's agenda at the forefront of the national policy dialogue. Key strategies of this project include producing high quality advocacy documents and broad media coverage of child policy, including development and maintenance of the UNICEF Tajikistan website as a knowledge centre on children and research-based development and impact evaluation of IEC materials

Future Programming Direction

UNICEF's future programmes will continue advocating for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential, with a special focus on the most vulnerable children.

United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan

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Organisation Profile

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. At the global level, UNDP chairs the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), which includes the UN's key players in international development. UNDP is also helping to reinforce joint action on development in such forums as the Economic and Social Council, and the General Assembly of the United Nations. We are on the ground in 177 countries including Tajikistan, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners. UNDP also helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all its activities, UNDP encourages the protection of human rights, capacity development and the empowerment of women.

UNDP has been on the ground in Tajikistan since 1994. Nowadays, Tajikistan is a peaceful and stable country, with a rapidly developing economy. Tajikistan has ranked as 127th among 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Report, though country still has the lowest human development index (HDI) among the CIS countries. Despite of all development prospective the country is still simultaneously facing challenges of transition and a post-crisis period. In order to assist Tajikistan with its Development Agenda UNDP programme in the country consequently represents a broad spectrum of activities, within the five thematic practice areas:

- Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs
- Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis
- Good Governance
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Environment and Sustainable Development

Each year, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and UNDP Office in Tajikistan sign an Annual Work Plans, specifying the planned activities for the year, project by project. As indicated, most of UNDP Tajikistan's projects belong both to a global UNDP practice area, and to a national UNDAF award.

Past and Current Programmes

Present Programmes /Projects:

Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs

- Poverty and Environment Initiative
- Rural Growth Programme (RGP) in Sughd region
- "Wider Europe: Aid for Trade for Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western CIS". Phase II.
- Goal Wash / Human Rights Based Approach Water Rights and Responsibilities Awareness Campaign Project
- Scaling up of local economic development initiative to be implemented in Khatlon Oblast
- Providing market-demanded professional skills for rural poor
- Enabling activities to support to National Preparations to the United Nations Conference on sustainable Development (RIO+20)
- Strengthening NDS/PRS implementation management and M&E

Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis

- Support to implementation of UNDP HIV, TB, Malaria control program
- Strengthening the supportive environment and scaling up prevention, treatment and care to contain HIV epidemic in RT
- Malaria Elimination in Tajikistan for 2009-2014
- Strengthening Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program in the Framework of Health System Reform in RT

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- UN Joint Advocacy Project on HIV (UN JAP)

Good Governance

- Border Management in Central Asia
- Border Management in Northern Afghanistan
- Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion
- DCC Secretariat
- Mainstreaming Human Development in Tajikistan
- Developing Capacity for Corruption Awareness Raising and Risk management in Government and CSOs
- Public Administration Reform/Institutional Strengthening (PAR/I.S.)
- Facilitating professional development of the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RT to better respond to the emerging issues of National Foreign Policy
- Access to Justice in Rasht Valley

Crisis Prevention and Recovery

- Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (STMAP)
- Catalyzing Capacities for Mine Action in Tajikistan and Going Beyond to Development
- Capacity building for mitigating climate change induced disaster risks in Tajikistan
- Support to the unified and coordinated disaster risk reduction policy and practice in Tajikistan
- Emergency response to Rasht earthquake

Energy and Environment

- Environmental Learning and Stakeholder Involvement as Tools for Global Environmental Benefits & Poverty Reduction
- Promoting Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Fostering Transboundary Dialogue in Central Asia
- Support to Sustainable Transport Management in Dushanbe
- Promotion of Renewable and Sustainable Energy Use for Development of Rural Communities in Tajikistan
- Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project
- Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Risk Management promoted in Tajikistan
- Technology Transfer and Market Development for Small-Hydropower in Tajikistan
- Multi-Country project for sustainable land management capacity building
- Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Tajikistan's Third National Communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Technical Assistance on institutional capacity assessment and awareness-raising on climate change in Tajikistan- Pilot programme for climate resilience (PPCR)
- Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan

Past Programmes /Projects:

Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs

- Rural Women Empowerment in Central Asia
- "Wider Europe: Aid for Trade for Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western CIS". Phase I.
- Tajikistan-Afghanistan Poverty Reduction Initiative
- Improving Local Governance and Localizing Millennium Development Goals
- Water Sector Integrity Vulnerability Assessment
- Capacity Development for Clean Development Mechanism
- Security Initiative - Ferghana Valley

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- Capacity for Entrepreneurship
- Sustainable Local Capital
- Improved Environment for Business and Entrepreneurship
- Improved Access to Rural Infrastructure
- Conflict Prevention and Mitigation in the Fergana Valley
- MDG Progress Report
- Gender and Democratic Governance in Development - Delivering Basic Services for Women

Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis

- Reducing Burden of HIV
- Strengthening the supportive environment and scaling up prevention, treatment and care to contain HIV epidemic in RT
- Malaria Elimination in Tajikistan for 2009-2014
- Strengthening Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program in the Framework of Health System Reform in RT
- Expanding and strengthening DOTS in Tajikistan and addressing new challenges in TB control in line with the WHO recommended Stop TB Strategy
- UN Joint Advocacy Project on HIV (UN JAP)

Good Governance

- Preparatory Assistance Project for Improving Tajik-Afghan Cross-Border Cooperation
- Joint Assistance Project, Tajik-Afghan Border Security in Tajikistan
- Border Management in Central Asia
- State Enhancement for Improved Governance
- Sector Integrity Risk Assessment
- Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion
- Mainstreaming Human Development Concept in Tajikistan
- Strengthening the Capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to Better Respond to the Emerging Issues of National Foreign Policy
- Support to Second National Communication of Tajikistan to UNFCCC

Crisis Prevention and Recovery

- Natural Disaster Preparedness for Communities in High-risk Districts in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan
- Improved Measures in Place for Disaster Mitigation in Zeravshan Valley
- Disaster risk management, planning and coordination capacity strengthening at national and local levels
- Strengthening coordination, Early Recovery and Monitoring/Early Warning in Tajikistan
- Support of the National Disaster Response Capacity in Tajikistan
- Support of the Urban Search and Rescue capacity in Dushanbe
- Strengthening Early Recovery Capacities in Tajikistan
- Sixth DIPECHO Action Plan: Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction Capacities in Central Asia
- Response to floods in Kulyab occurred in May 2010

Energy and Environment

- Demonstrating new approaches to protected areas and biodiversity management in the Gissar mountains
- Demonstrating Local Responses to Combating Land Degradation and Improving Sustainable Land Management in South-West Tajikistan

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- Support to the High-level International Conference on the Mid-Term Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Life” 2005-2015
- Support to Int Scientific-Technical Conference 100 years of Sarez Lake – issues, solutions and rational use of water resources

Future Programming Direction

In 2012 UNDP Tajikistan will continue to support the Government of Tajikistan in implementation of its key development priorities. This year promises to be a strategic one because of ongoing preparation of the new national mid-term strategy for the next three years and given the fact that it will be the mid-year of 2010-2015 CPAP implementation. UNDP will focus on a number of key priorities such as impact and results; developing new partnerships; resource mobilization; emphasis on efficiency, modernization and innovation; further strengthening of integrity of work processes based on core corporate principles and values. Under the frame of Country Programme Action Plan (2010-2015), UNDP's focus will comply with priorities of the National Development Strategy (NDS). Currently, UNDP is supporting the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in developing the next development strategy for the period of 2013-2015 through the joint consultation with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of RT.

The UNDP Country Programme will contribute directly to meeting the outcomes set forth in the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) 2010-2015 and CPAP, focusing on five thematic areas: (1) Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs; (2) Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis; (3) Good Governance; (4) Crisis Prevention and Recovery; (5) Environment and Sustainable Development. It will focus on supporting the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in its progress towards achieving the MDGs, by advancing economic and democratic reforms, improving environment and fostering the participation of civil society in development processes at national and local levels.

UNDP plans to scale up its poverty reduction initiatives through cross-border cooperation in future. Within public administration reform initiatives, UNDP and Government of the Republic of Tajikistan are developing Local Governance Vision paper that will serve as a roadmap for other upcoming local governance related activities. In addition, a number of other proposals are planned to be developed in the areas of disability, access to justice, e-governance, climate change adaptation, trans-border cooperation. Another strategic priority of UNDP for 2012 will be advocating of MDG Acceleration Framework among UN and other agencies for speeding up achievement of MDGs as well as developing and promoting Public-Private Partnerships and Dialogue.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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Organisation Profile

The United Nations mandates UNHCR, the United Nations Refugee Organization, to lead and coordinate international action for the world wide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, and to return home voluntarily. By assisting refugees to return to their own country or to settle in another country, UNHCR also seeks durable solution to their plight. UNHCR's efforts are mandated by the organization's Statute and guided by the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 protocol. International Refugee Law provides an essential framework of principals for UNHCR's humanitarian activities. UNHCR actively seeks to consolidate the reintegration of returning refugees to their country of origin, thereby averting the recurrence of refugee-producing situations. UNHCR offers protection and assistance to refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR, on the basis of their need and irrespective of their race, religion, political opinion or gender. UNHCR pays particular attention to the need of children and seeks to promote the equal rights of women and girls. In its effort to protect refugees and promote solution to their problems, UNHCR works in partnership with government, international and non-governmental organizations. UNHCR provides protection and assistance not only to refugees, but also to other categories of displaced or needy persons. These include asylum seekers, refugees who have returned home but still need help in rebuilding their lives, local civilian communities which are directly affected by the movements of refugees, and stateless and internally displaced persons (IDPs). UNHCR has been working closely with the Government on capacity building through training of judges, lawyers, and law enforcement bodies, providing technical assistance towards drafting legal instruments that would meet international standards. In addition to their legal vulnerability, refugees are highly dependent on UNHCR material assistance. UNHCR protection and material assistance serves as means of survival for many of them.

Past and Current Programmes

In 1993, UNHCR started the repatriation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and reintegration program for Tajik returnees. During this period, more than 53,000 Tajiks were repatriated from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. In order to raise the absorption capacity in area of return, rehabilitation of infrastructure was undertaken and following work has been successfully completed: 25,000 destroyed houses, 9 schools and 11 health clinics reconstructed; 4 water supply system rehabilitated and 3, 048 hand pumps installed in Khatlon region. Also, UNHCR funded agriculture projects such as: reconstruction of 23 irrigation pumps, development of land lease (2,204 ha), canal drainage cleaning (26,772 km), distribution of seeds and fertilizers, construction of 22 rice and flour mills, 1,585 livestock distributed, veterinarian service.

In 2001, UNHCR established micro-credits projects for returning Tajiks. These projects also benefited other members of the community, namely, those Tajiks that did not flee their country because of the conflict. The projects have been very successful with a 99% reimbursement rate. In 2006, UNHCR decided that it was time to place them under a development strategy and, on 20 December 2006, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for their transfer, effective 1 January 2007, to that United Nations agency.

UNHCR has been working closely with the relevant authorities of Tajikistan and, in particular, with the State Agency on Social Protection, Employment and Migration to bring the national Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedure in line with international standards. UNHCR has been providing assistance to train Government Officials and strengthen institutions dealing with refugees.

UNHCR has been facilitating the voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their country. Since 2002, some 10,000 Afghan refugees have returned to their country with UNHCR's assistance. The numbers are decreasing, however, as witnessed by the fact that in 2004 there were only 66 returns, 25 in 2005, 52 in 2006 and 27 in 2007. UNHCR will continue its repatriation program. However, analyzing the repatriation trend (813 Afghans repatriated with UNHCR assistance in 2002, 143 in 2003, 66 in 2004, 25 in 2005, 55 in 2006, 27 in 2007 and 8 persons in 2008), at the time of writing UNHCR does not expect that there would be a significant return in 2009.

In 2004, UNHCR and Canada agreed to implement a resettlement program for refugees in Tajikistan. A similar agreement was reached with the United States and a program started in 2005. Both programs came to an end in late 2006. Under these resettlement programmes, over 1,300 refugees, mainly Afghans, were resettled to Canada and USA.

UNHCR noted a huge increase in new arrivals in 2007, by nearly 66% compared to the previous year. The high number of new arrivals continued in 2008-2009.

In December 2008, the Government adopted a new regulation on immigration control where all refugee related issues, including RSD, were transferred from the Ministry of Labour to Migration Service under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. With such new developments, UNHCR will be more involved in training and capacity building activities with the Migration Service under MOI.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

The current UNHCR objective is to build asylum regime in the country, find durable solutions to long-staying Afghan refugees in the country, continue to provide legal assistance to asylum seekers and refugees, and material assistance to the neediest refugees.

Key objectives for this office remain to ensure international standards of protection and development of national protection regime by pushing for harmonization of the Law on Refugees with the 1951 Convention. Despite the efforts undertaken in the previous years to lobby for amendments of the national refugee legislation, the authorities were reluctant to discuss this issue.

Furthermore, following the Central Asian conference on Statelessness held in Dushanbe in April 2007 and a survey on statelessness conducted in 2009 and in view of local integration activities, which include citizenship issues, BO Dushanbe will be more engaged in activities to assess the statelessness issues and ways to address them. At the same time, UNHCR will be assisting the government in the process of ratification of the 1954 Convention, relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

One of the priorities will be to continue pursuing local integration for Afghan refugees. The activity foresees some assistance to facilitate the local integration of long staying Afghan refugees in the country. For individuals, the type of assistance that is being considered is vocational training opportunities and income generating activities. The type of assistance that is being considered for the Government, includes computer equipment and materials to issue the residence cards or nationality certificates, as well as refurbishing of certain schools and medical centers where there are important concentrations of refugees.

Moreover, as part of the local integration activities, DAFI project was initiated in Tajikistan since 2008. Currently, 16 talented refugee students receive DAFI stipend.

Future Programming Direction

In 2011, UNHCR will pursue the following main objectives. First, UNHCR will provide technical and legal advice and assist the Government and institutions dealing with refugees and asylum seekers to fulfill the obligations under 1951 Convention, relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 Protocol, to ensure that the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan are consistent with international legislation and practice.

Second, UNHCR will continue to seek durable solutions for Afghan refugees. In this respect, the voluntary repatriation in Tajikistan will continue as in previous years. Resettlement to third countries will be carried out on an individual basis as a protection tool and for cases of family reunification.

Third, UNHCR will seek and implement solutions for remaining long-staying Afghan refugees, namely those who cannot or do not want to return to their country of origin and do not meet resettlement criteria. Finding local solutions for remaining Afghan refugees in Tajikistan has been discussed with the Government since October 2005. For remaining Afghan refugees in Tajikistan, the local solution may take the form of permanent residence or Tajik nationality for those meeting the criteria established by the law on nationality.

UNHCR will continue to protect and assist refugees and asylum seekers by providing legal assistance, covering the costs for medical expenses and providing limited assistance to vulnerable families.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for Central Asia

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Organisation Profile

UNODC presence in Central Asia began 1993 with the establishment of the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Today there are Programme Offices in all five Central Asian States and Azerbaijan the value of the programme portfolio has increased from \$26 million in 2004 to almost \$70 million dollars in 2009.

With a traditional emphasis on building capacity in counter-narcotics through technical assistance, UNODC activities in the region link national projects on border control with regional projects developing intelligence analysis systems and joint operations. These include: the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre in Almaty; precursor chemical control; controlled deliveries; national drug control agencies and mobile interdiction units. All this work is carried out in close cooperation with national and international partners and donors.

Significant trends in the UNODC in recent years have seen the shift towards activities within the crime mandates of UNODC and towards an increasingly regional programming structure. Within the framework of a number of political initiatives concerning Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries (such as the Paris Pact and the Rainbow Strategy), UNODC is seeking to build synergy between its drugs and crime mandates.

The legislative platform for UNODC's crime mandates has grown out of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the UN legal instruments against drugs and terrorism. Much effort has gone into promoting adherence to these instruments and in supporting States in bringing their domestic laws into compliance with them. Since laws mean little without effective implementation, UNODC also helps to strengthen criminal justice institutions through training and equipping national governments to enforce and adjudicate the law. To this end a number of regional and national training activities for investigators, lawyers, prosecutors and judges have been implemented.

Effective regional and international law enforcement cooperation is an essential element in combating the trans-national threats of drug trafficking, human trafficking and organized crime and UNODC law enforcement activities are being extended where possible to cover all these areas.

Human trafficking is now a major problem facing the region, and the multi-billion dollar opium economy in nearby Afghanistan combined with limited institutional capacity fosters conditions that leave Central Asian countries vulnerable to the incursion of illicit money from drug trafficking and other crimes. A further consequence of their proximity to Afghanistan can also be seen in the growth of HIV/AIDS associated with intravenous drug use. UNODC, as a co-sponsor of the Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), is the lead agency in the region for HIV and AIDS prevention and care among injecting and other drug users and in prison settings.

On these and other issues, regional and national programmes continue to be developed, in close coordination with regional and national partners that support and contribute to improving human security in Central Asia.

Past and Current Programmes

There are two ongoing national UNODC projects in Tajikistan:

TAJ/E24 - "Strengthening control along the Tajik-Afghan border", revised budget US\$ 10,856,593

This project was designed to improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies (1) to identify and intercept drug traffickers, (2) to store and destroy seized drugs; and (3) to effectively use drug-detecting dogs at border control posts.

Latest 2010 project revision was based on recommendations of 2006 Counter-Narcotics Evaluation of all UNODC projects in Central Asia and was aimed at further adjustment of project activities to the Agreement between the Governments of USA and Tajikistan of 2006 to construct/renovate seventeen Border outposts located along Tajik-Afghan border within the territory of Tajikistan, six of which come under responsibility of UNODC TAJ/E24 project. The project revision was made with a purpose to ensure completion of activities of the approved project document by extending the timeline to June 2012 and by increasing the budget. This is required to insure accomplishment of the qualitative refurbishment works, appropriate trainings, equipping and furnishing Tajik Border Guards in order to provide them with good living conditions as well as the competence, skills and professionalism to fulfill their mission.

The Government of Tajikistan has adopted the National Border Control Strategy till 2025 developed with support of OSCE and other international donors and alongside with OSCE and EC projects, UNODC TAJ/E24 project is seen as a primary partner for implementation of this newly adopted strategy.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

TAJ/H03 - "Tajikistan Drug Control Agency (DCA) - (Phase II of TAJ/D65)" budget - US\$ \$13,784,047

This project has been designed to support the Tajik Drug Control Agency (DCA) becoming the lead drug enforcement agency in the country, and in developing lasting sustainable capacities to maintain operations. The project can be divided into three phases which includes the new component of widening the geographical area of operational law enforcement cooperation: (1) Institutional building 1999 - 2003; (2) Reinforcement and development of operational Law Enforcement capacity 2004 - 2007; and (3) Strengthening national and international cooperation with drug law enforcement counterparts in neighbouring countries and regions 2008 - 2010. The strategy of creating the DCA was to have an agency concentrating solely on drug related criminality.

The agency has a coordination role with task to coordinate investigations and activities in the area of drug control among Law Enforcement agencies of Tajikistan and it is reporting directly to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The project began in 2003 and the following has been achieved:

An Analytical Center within DCA was created, office space was refurbished, hardware and software procured and installed, personnel recruited and the training process is ongoing based on new developments and requirements.

DCA operational staff recruited and is fulfilling operational tasks. Several national and international inter-agencies and inter-government agreements were signed in the area of drug enforcement. Over 10 tones of drugs have been seized since DCA was established.

Several DCA liaison offices were opened in foreign countries such as: four in the northern provinces of Afghanistan, one in Osh, Kyrgyzstan and one in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Information exchange on drug trafficking is ongoing between the DCA and neighbouring countries.

A DCA Mobile Units (MU) were established and integrated into DCA structure, staff recruited and required equipment was procured and delivered.

A DCA Forensic Lab was created in the HQ in Dushanbe and satellite laboratories in three provinces of Tajikistan.

A National strategy on the use of drug detecting dogs was developed and Training Centers are in place.

Tajikistan also participates in several regional projects, including recently launched project XACK22 "Countering the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern route by enhancing the capacity of key border crossings points (BCPs) and through the establishment of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs)". Other regional projects including the CARICC project (RER/H22), precursor control (RER/E29), criminal intelligence analysis (RER/F23), controlled deliveries (RER/F43), narcotics training for law enforcement (XAC/I97), computer-based training (RER/F60), HIV prevention and care for vulnerable populations (RER/I29).

UNODC cooperates with Tajik authorities in several global projects:

- Since 2001, after sustained advisory and drafting support provided under GLO/900 "Legal assistance project for East Asia and the CIS countries", domestic legislation in the fields of licit drug control and combating illicit drug trafficking has been significantly upgraded in line with the UN drug control conventions. Law-enforcement and judicial personnel, as well as licit drug control regulatory authorities have received substantive training in the field of international legal cooperation (mutual legal assistance, extradition, confiscation) and in the field of control of licit drugs, respectively.
- Since 2005 assistance is being provided under the GLO/R35 "Global Project on strengthening of legal regime against terrorism" by UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch.
- "The Paris Pact Initiative - A partnership to counter traffic in and consumption of Afghan opiates", GLO/J33, has been ongoing since 2004.
- Since 2008, UNODC has been providing technical assistance to diversify and increase the effectiveness of drug treatment and rehabilitation services, including their capacity to support HIV/AIDS prevention and care through GLO/J71 "Treating drug dependence and its health consequences".
- In 2010, GLO/K01 "Prevention of drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training" was launched.

Main partners:

National partners:

- Customs committees in CA countries
- Ministries of Internal Affairs in CA countries;
- National Security Services in CA countries; Border services in CA countries
- Parliamentary committees on defense and security;
- Drug Control Agencies in CA countries;
- National Security Services;
- Offices of Public Prosecutor in CA countries;
- Supreme Courts in CA countries;

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

- Departments of Justice in CA countries
- Ministries of Public Education in CA countries;
- Ministries of Health in CA countries;
- Narcological clinics in CA countries;
- AIDS centers in CA countries;
- NGOs;

International partners:

- United nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);
- International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol);
- Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure/Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO);
- Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO);
- CIS Antiterrorist centre;
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE);
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);
- The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)/Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC);
- UNICEF,
- UNFPA,
- UNESCO,
- WHO,
- UNAIDS,
- World Bank.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Tajikistan

Contact: Ms. Aziza Hamidova UNFPA Assistant Representative for Tajikistan Tel: (+992 44) 600 58 44 Fax: 600 55 96 (227) Email: aziza.hamidova@undp.org Website: www.untj.org; www.unfpa.org Address: 734024, Dushanbe Tajikistan, 39 Aini str.
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Organisation Profile

Mission: UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

The UNFPA programme seeks to strengthen institutional and human capacity of its partner organizations to:

- ☐ Make policy decisions and deliver services; improve the availability and accessibility of high-quality reproductive health services, including in emergencies;
- ☐ Ensure systematic use of population dynamics analyses to guide increased investments in gender equality, youth development, reproductive health, and HIV and AIDS for improved quality of life and sustainable development and poverty reduction and advance gender equality *and*
- ☐ Empower women and adolescent girls to exercise their human rights, particularly their reproductive rights and live free of discrimination and violence.

Past and Current Programmes

The UNFPA Country Programme for 2010-2015 is centered on three programme areas: Reproductive Health and Rights (Maternal health, Family Planning, Adolescence Sexual and Reproductive Health, Demand and utilization of HIV/STI Services), Population and Development and Gender Equality.

Future Programming Direction

Reproductive health, Population and development, Gender equality.

UNFPA - *Because everyone counts.*

United Nations World Food Programme

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Organisation Profile

The World Food Program is the frontline United Nations agency mandated to eradicate hunger worldwide.

The United Nations General Assembly acted in 1961 to establish the World Food Program. WFP began its mission of eradicating hunger in January 1963 with the opening of its HQ in Rome. WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. Each year, on average, WFP feeds more than 90 million people in more than 70 countries.

WFP fights hunger primarily in two ways. In disasters, it provides emergency food aid and where people are chronically hungry, WFP provides food-for-work, food for health and food for education assistance, helping people to become self-reliant. Every day, WFP emergency response teams rush supplies to millions of the victims of war and disasters, be it war, ethnic conflict, political strife, flood, drought or crop failure. Such crises consume most of WFP's resources.

All contributions to WFP are voluntary. They come from donor nations, non-governmental organizations, corporations and individuals.

WFP Tajikistan is the largest international agency in the country with the capacity to undertake programs in all regions through its four field offices and through the Country Office in the capital.

Past and Current Programmes

WFP is active in Tajikistan since 1993, assisting the country to alleviate the damages of Civil War. During a period from 1993 until 1999 WFP distributed some 116,623 Mt of humanitarian food aid in Tajikistan amounting to some 60.6 million US dollars. Food commodities were distributed to more than one million beneficiaries during above period.

WFP implemented the first of its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 6087: "Food assistance to vulnerable groups and recovery activities"), rendering assistance to more than half a million people through its Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) and Food for Work scheme from July 1999 to July 2001.

In reply to the country's president's address to the international community requesting assistance to drought-affected people of Tajikistan, WFP in 2000, initiated its Emergency Operation (EMOP 6288: "Emergency food assistance to victims of Crop Failure and Drought") intended to assist 1.2 million people in rural areas through Vulnerable Group Feeding and Food For Asset Rehabilitation with the purpose of rehabilitating agricultural infrastructure.

Overall, from 1993 to 2011, WFP distributed over 728,000 MT of food to several million people at a value of over USD 230 million.

Currently WFP implements its activities through PRRO 'Restoring sustainable livelihoods for food-insecure people', two Development projects on "Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children" and "Support to tuberculosis patients and their family member". It aims to assist 862,000 beneficiaries with 95,535 mt of food, at a cost of USD 70,695 million. The project aims at providing food assistance to the most food insecure households in marginalized geographic areas and implementing recovery activities that promote food security and self-sustainability.

The overall goal of the WFP intervention in Tajikistan is to improve household food security, preserve/rehabilitate assets, increase food production and promote investment in human capital. This has been accomplished through a combination of continued relief assistance for vulnerable groups, and the implementation of recovery activities, such as, Food-for-Work, School Feeding programme and health and nutrition activities. The PRRO and Development programmes attribute to the Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Future Programming Direction

In 2012, WFP will continue its projects on relief and recovery, schools feeding and support tuberculosis patients and their family member. The potential recipients of WFP food assistance are victims of natural disasters, the most vulnerable and food insecure households (selected according to WFP vulnerability criteria), primary schoolchildren, malnourished children under 5 and their mothers, TB patients enrolled in DOTS programme. WFP jointly with partners from Government institutions and international agencies implements Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) and Integrated Phase Classification to determine the level of food security in regions. FSMS is a basis for selecting priority areas of WFP intervention.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Bilateral Organization

United States Agency for International Development in RT

Contact: Ms. Kathleen McDonald Country Office Director Tel: (+992 37) 229 26 08 Fax: (+992 37) 229 26 10 Email: skhalimova@usaid.gov Website: www.usaid.gov Address: Dushanbe Tajikistan, 109A I. Somoni Ave. Embassy

Organisation Profile

USAID works on the behalf of Americans to improve the lives of people throughout the world.

The name of our organization, USAID, is an abbreviation for the United States Agency for International Development. It is no coincidence that, in English, the acronym can be read to mean U.S. aid. USAID was created by the U.S. Government in 1961 to provide U.S. foreign economic and social assistance. Currently, USAID works in more than 100 countries around the world, in Africa, Asia and the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Eurasia.

USAID promotes peace and stability by fostering economic growth, agriculture, and trade; protecting human health; improving the quality and access to basic education; providing emergency humanitarian assistance; preventing conflicts; and enhancing democracy in developing countries. These efforts to improve the lives of millions of people worldwide represent U.S. values and advance U.S. interests for peace and prosperity.

USAID works on the behalf of Americans to improve the lives of people throughout the world.

USAID began providing assistance to Tajikistan in 1993, soon after the country became independent. Since that time, the American people through USAID have provided over \$320 million in programs that assist the development of the country's economic sector, education and healthcare systems, and democratic institutions. USAID programs cooperate with ministries, governmental and non-government organizations, businesses, and communities to improve laws, create jobs, increase incomes, improve services, and better manage available resources

Past and Current Programmes

Economic Growth (2011 budget of \$14M in economic growth): USAID's Feed the Future Initiative in Tajikistan is a five-year food security program to sustainably raise the income and nutritional status of over 38,000 households (more than 201,000 people) in 12 target districts in western Khatlon province, as well as improve nutrition knowledge, food availability, and intra-household utilization of food. In addition, Feed the Future Tajikistan will improve health behaviors and practices to both address immediate and underlying causes of under-nutrition and improve maternal and child health. To meet these objectives Feed the Future Tajikistan provides assistance to household and small commercial farms to increase income and the production of food for home consumption, support to improve nutritional and health outcomes, builds the capacity of local institutions and community-based organizations, and provides technical assistance to the Government of Tajikistan to implement effective agrarian reform in Tajikistan.

USAID also facilitates development of a regional electricity market and supports the Government of Tajikistan in reforming the country's electricity sector by helping to establish a transparent, competitive market; to increase electricity trade; and to introduce market-based solutions for transboundary water disputes.

Health and Education (2011 budget of \$11.2M in health, and \$2.0M in education): USAID is assisting Tajikistan in implementing health system reforms to ensure utilization of quality, client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care services. Projects help implement more effective health systems financing and evidence-based medicine. The Ministry of Health receives assistance in developing its National Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program and in improving human and systems capacity for TB treatment, prevention, and control. USAID assists in implementing HIV grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria; and supports training of health professionals and officials in various aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and policy-making. USAID also supports drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs.

USAID seeks to improve basic education at the primary and secondary school levels. Activities include training in teaching methods that stress critical thinking and active learning; capacity building for administrators; and education finance reform.

Governing Justly and Democracy and Good Governance (2011 budget of \$3.7M in democracy and good governance): USAID supports Tajikistan's efforts to decentralize government functions and improve services at the local level. USAID also provides training and assistance, to strengthen civil society, promote accountable local governance and increase access to information. Print and broadcast media receive training, legal assistance, and production support, and NGOs receive legal advice. An anti-trafficking program works on prevention activities and provides for the protection of victims. Professionals from various sectors receive opportunities for training in the United States.

Future Programming Direction

USAID anticipates continuing to work in the broad range of areas described above, although specific future programming direction is currently undetermined.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

University of Central Asia*

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Organisation Profile

The University of Central Asia (UCA) was founded in 2000. The Presidents of Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Kazakhstan, and His Highness the Aga Khan signed the International Treaty and Charter establishing this secular and private University; ratified by the respective parliaments, and registered with the United Nations. The Presidents are the Patrons of UCA and His Highness is the Chancellor.

UCA brings with it the commitment and partnership of the broader Aga Khan Development Network, offering an internationally recognised standard of higher education in Central Asia. UCA's conceptualisation and inception as a regional university is derived from recommendations set forth by the Commission on the Establishment of an International Institution of Higher Education, a panel comprised of distinguished international and regional members who met extensively from 1995 to 1998.

UCA's mission is to promote the social and economic development of Central Asia, particularly its mountain societies, while at the same time helping the different peoples of the region to preserve and draw upon their rich cultural traditions and heritages as assets for the future. UCA seeks to contribute leadership, ideas, and innovations to the transitioning economies and communities of the region through modern educational and vigorous research programmes that produce knowledgeable, skilled and creative graduates.

UCA consists of the School of Professional and Continuing Education (the first operational division of the University); and the School of Arts and Sciences (undergraduate), and the Graduate School of Development that will be launched when the three campuses are built in Khorog, Naryn, and Tekeli. The University provides three additional initiatives to build teaching and scholarly capacity in the region through its Central Asian Faculty Development Programme, the Aga Khan Humanities Project, and Research Programme.

Past and Current Programmes

The School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE)

The School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE) is designed to serve the immediate needs of the communities where the campuses are being built and fulfils UCA's approach to reach the broadest spectrum of learners possible. The School is Central Asia's first provider of post-secondary, short-cycle education giving young people and adults professional and vocational qualifications in a flexible learning format that improve employment and income generating opportunities. With learning facilities in Khorog and Dushanbe, Tajikistan; Naryn and Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic; Tekeli and Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan; and Faizabad, Afghanistan; SPCE offers certificate programmes in English for Business (London Chamber of Commerce and Industry Examinations Board), Accounting (Certified Accountant Practitioner and Certification for International Professional Accountants), information technology (Microsoft IT Academy), and Mountain Tour Operator among others.

It also provides an apprenticeship-based Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programme in a number of construction trades. In addition, SPCE offers a variety of short-term and community-based training courses in tourism, entrepreneurship, and IT. The School is also a leading provider of educational literature having published more than 80 textbooks in support of its programmes. To ensure that its programmes reach a diversity of communities, an outreach programme was set up in remote villages without direct access to SPCE facilities. Through the English in the Villages, Math in the Villages, and IT in the Villages programmes, SPCE Outreach helps address issues of outdated curriculum and teaching methods in the public school system that are particularly acute in village communities.

All certificate programmes are internationally benchmarked - its academic quality and integrity are assured through a system of external examiners. Instructors are recruited locally and undergo training to acquire international certification. SPCE's focus on quality of education is recognised as a best practice model; the School is assisting continuing education institutions throughout Central Asia, Egypt, Pakistan by sharing curricula and textbooks, training trainers, and providing independent quality assurance assessments through a "SPCE Certified" process.

Alumni report a high degree of satisfaction with the School's programmes: 97 percent are satisfied with their experience and would recommend SPCE to others; 86 percent find their courses to be "highly" or "mostly" relevant. More importantly, a majority of alumni attribute SPCE programmes as a factor that enabled them to improve their economic situation by finding new employment, receiving higher income, establishing or expanding existing businesses.

To facilitate entrepreneurship in the communities it serves and among its graduates, SPCE is launching a Centre for Entrepreneurship and Microfinance to more effectively link microfinance institutions with small entrepreneurs. SPCE will provide loan product development assistance, courses for entrepreneurs on business planning and finance, while conducting policy research in the field of entrepreneurship and microfinance in Central Asia.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

The Aga Khan Humanities Project

Established in 1997, AKHP was created to explore abiding issues facing the individual and society from a multidisciplinary humanities perspective, and to foster the development of critical thinking and academic writing skills. Inherited from the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in 2007, AKHP maintains an extensive network of regional and international scholars, and has established partnerships with universities in all three founding countries.

AKHP supports the development of an alternative and innovative undergraduate curriculum in the humanities with several objectives including: to address the ideological vacuum and deteriorating quality of education in the post-Soviet educational context; to promote pluralism and explore the notion of a diversity of cultures; to share Central Asian culture with the outside world, and in so doing, help promote a national and regional identity focused on a “universalistic concern for all humanity”; and to encourage the development of pedagogy and critical thinking skills in ethical reflection, cultural interpretation and aesthetic appreciation.

AKHP’s integrated humanities curriculum draws on Eastern and Western classical texts, as well as the rich oral and written cultures of Central Asia which are organised thematically across eight textbooks: Introduction to the Humanities; Individual and Society; Tradition and Change; Identifying Civil Society; Seeking Social Justice; Negotiating Human Nature; Art as Appreciation; and Rhythm and Movement. A ninth volume is an introductory text on Central Asian music that is being delivered in partnership with the Aga Khan Music Initiative in Central Asia - an institution created by His Highness the Aga Khan to support the efforts of Central Asian musicians and communities to sustain, further develop, and transmit musical traditions that are a vital part of their cultural heritage. All texts are available in Russian and English.

In response to Central Asian government requests to revitalise teaching in the region, AKHP provides multi-year faculty development training to Central Asian university instructors using AKHP textbooks in innovative, participatory, and student-centred teaching methods. Over 30 institutions from across Central Asia participate in AKHP programmes, many of which in turn enrich their own courses using AKHP’s learning materials.

To supplement its teaching activities, AKHP provides resource centres with extensive collections of English and Russian books, newspapers, periodicals, journals, and audiovisual materials, as well as Internet access. Public film and lecture series provide further stimulus for discussion and debate for students and the wider community.

The UCA Research Programme

The Research Programme was initiated in 2008 with the intention to establish UCA as a leading centre of academic scholarship for Central Asia. From its launch until the first day of the University’s graduate and undergraduate programmes, the Programme’s primary objectives are to strengthen academic inquiry in the region and provide a base capacity - in terms of knowledge, human resources, research products, and curricula- for the broad array of UCA’s planned programmes.

In the first instance, UCA’s Research Programme supports the work of outstanding Central Asian and international scholars who are conducting innovative research in themes that are an academic priority for UCA. Through a dedicated Research Fellowship Programme, UCA provides financial assistance, logistics, and other facilities to support field based research, participation in conferences, workshops and seminars, as well publication of original works in journals. Members of the research team are internationally qualified PhD graduates, with many having held academic and teaching positions at universities abroad. Initial research areas of focus include:

- Cultural Heritage and Social Resilience: An investigation of Central Asian musical and oral traditions, religion, philosophy, and on the role of cultural traditions in the formation of national identity.
- Economic Livelihoods: Mostly focused on the high prevalence of labour migration that is a significant source of income for a large proportion of the population, researchers are studying the social and economic impact of migrant labour on the well-being of families.
- Climate Change, Natural Resource Management and Land Management: Projects examine aspects of sustainable land management including pasture management, vegetation and biodiversity, cultivation of indigenous crops, and climate change resilience through traditional knowledge. The results have immediate and applied benefits for pastoralists, farmers, foresters, and development practitioners.

Emerging themes of research include Local Governance and Public Policy, Human Resource Development and Economic Growth, Asian Economy and Central Asian Markets, as well as Health in Mountain Communities.

The Programme places a premium on forming partnerships with institutions and scholars from around the world who have an interest in conducting research in Central Asia. Alongside their individual research, UCA’s partners play a critical role in increasing the capacity of regional scholars by providing mentorship, networking opportunities, and peer review mechanisms. UCA hosts Fulbright Fellows, graduate students, and independent researchers. UCA has preferential university research partnerships which currently include the Carleton University, Centre for Development and Environment at the University of Bern, Kyrgyz Slavonic University, Michigan State University, Norwegian Forestry Group, Rakurs Center for Economic Analysis, Tajik Agrarian University, University of Regina, University of Salzburg, and University of Toronto.

UCA is also developing base infrastructure for research at the University and for scholars interested in Central Asia more broadly. UCA’s Research Data Warehouse (RDW) is a central repository of primary and secondary data, research and multimedia documents offering many advanced features like remote web access, document preview, RSS, ISBN integration, a powerful search engine, as well as advanced mapping and GIS connectivity. A central component of RDW is the Central Asian Mountain Monitoring Network (CAMMoN) - a comprehensive regional monitoring system for Central Asia, covering biophysical, social, economic and cultural data. CAMMoN which will harness, connect, make available data from existing data collection systems, and establish additional systems where there are gaps. CAMMoN already hosts data, information and knowledge of many projects completed in the region, including a website for the Kyrgyz-

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Swiss Forestry Support Programme. UCA's Mountain Societies Research Programme is rapidly emerging as a focal point for a global community of researchers investigating issues impacting mountain communities.

The programme is growing into an International Centre charged with addressing the mountain aspects of environmental, economic, and social change and creating evidencebased policy and project recommendations for communities, governments and the private sector.

UCA has been recognised for its mountain research capabilities and has been selected to host the Central Asian Regional Coordination Office for the National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South and the Central Asian node of both Mountain Partnership and Mountain Forum. UCA is an active member of many research and advocacy networks including Eurasia Pacific Uninet, the Himalayan University Consortium, and the International Mountain Society.

The Central Asian Faculty Development Project (CAFDP)

UCA will offer inimitable opportunities for Central Asian scholars to pursue an academic career with low faculty student ratios, opportunities for research, excellent facilities, and an organisational culture that places high value on integrity in all facets of its operation. To launch its academic programmes, UCA needs, over time, hundreds of scholars from various disciplines - with an emphasis on creating a cadre of Central Asian academics who can deliver UCA's teaching programmes and conduct requisite research. CAFDP offers support for Central Asian scholars to pursue doctoral studies on the understanding that upon graduation they agree to serve as UCA faculty for a minimum of five years.

The University aims at having at least 80 percent of its faculty comprising Central Asian nationals with international experience and recognised credentials. CAFDP is developing its Partner Universities Programme through which students receive full financial assistance to pursue advanced graduate degrees at UCA's partner institutions. UCA has official agreements with the Asian Institute of Technology, Carleton University, German Academic Exchange Services (DAAD), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore, Michigan

State University, University of Alberta, University of Bern, University of Cambridge, and University of Exeter.

The Programme also supports a select number of outstanding independent PhD candidates through its Individual Funding Scheme, offering partial funding for students accepted into doctoral programmes in disciplines that are an academic priority for UCA.

Future Programming Direction

UCA's Academic Programmes

Central to the vision of UCA is to create an outstanding teaching institution that excels in the generation and application of knowledge. Academic programmes combine the student-centred environment of a liberal arts college with the intellectual excitement of being at the frontiers of knowledge offered by a research university. They blend a general humanistic and scientific education with one that offers marketable skills - deeply rooted in the principles of research, ethics, and economic development. This educational paradigm was chosen because it best reflects the University's purpose to produce graduates who will provide scientific, academic, political, and creative leadership.

The language of instruction for undergraduate and graduate studies is English, with a requirement that all undergraduate students be fluent in their native language and Russian. Most incoming students are likely to require some preparation in English academic writing, computing, and quantitative reasoning.

A one-year undergraduate preparatory programme and a three-month graduate preparatory programme are planned for entering students.

The School of Arts and Sciences (undergraduate)

The School of Arts and Sciences will open its doors when the construction of the main campus is complete. The School advances innovations in undergraduate education: a core curriculum to be taken in the first 2 years exposes all students to modes of thought and method of inquiry in the humanities, social sciences and sciences. It includes teaching of ethics across the curriculum to support the moral reasoning students need to become responsible, compassionate, and active civic-minded members of society; and features a university-wide undergraduate entrepreneurship programme. The undergraduate programme seeks to foster a research-oriented education culture by having students engage in original research projects starting in their second year.

The integrative majors and minors combining several disciplines (for example, human life sciences) are a hallmark of the undergraduate programme. Leaders across the educational spectrum are emphasising the integration of knowledge and multidisciplinary perspectives. UCA will be the first university in Central Asia to offer integrative majors and minors, which are also more responsive to labour market opportunities.

A heavy emphasis on science and technology is another difference UCA offers to the provision of undergraduate education in the region.

The School has three focus areas with the following initial disciplines:

Humanities: history, languages, literature, and philosophy;

Social Sciences: anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology;

Science and Technology: biology, chemistry, engineering sciences, mathematics and computing, and physics.

The Graduate School of Development: Designed primarily as a professional graduate school, the programmes in Graduate School of Development are organised to address the unique resources and needs of the region by generating a pool of highly skilled professionals and decision-makers, and fostering policy-oriented research in the fields of:

Business and Economic Development;

Education Policy;

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Human Resource Development;

Natural Resource Management and Environment;

Public Administration and Public Policy;

Rural and Regional Development;

Tourism and Leisure Studies.

It is envisioned that each of these areas will evolve into independent Institutes as a critical mass of courses, faculty, and research is reached to enable students to obtain specialised degrees in the future. The first degree programme planned for the School is a Master of Science in Economic

Development. Uniquely designed to respond to critical priorities in the region, the two-year programme includes a core curriculum in economics, public policy, development, financial analysis, and an inter-disciplinary analysis of perspectives on social change. The second year is devoted to specialisations within the fields of one of the Graduate Institutes. The concept paper and proposed design of the Master's programme was discussed extensively in a validation process that included consultations with over 150 international experts from academia, business and government in the three Founding States, Canada, Germany, Hungary, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)

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Organisation Profile

VSO makes a significant contribution to aid effectiveness every year by ensuring that partners in the state, private and NGO sectors can access high quality and cost-effective technical assistance that they request for the length of time it is needed. VSO specialists typically have decades of practical and relevant technical experience, which they are willing to share as volunteers. Simply because they want to support people less fortunate than themselves. VSO carefully selects and trains international volunteers, local programme staff guide them on how to work appropriately in the Tajik context and volunteers stay long enough to develop an understanding of how best to adapt their knowledge and skills to be relevant to the development priorities and needs of Tajikistan. It's a formula that works and gets results. Because such high quality specialists are willing to spend time to understand and because they share their skills for basic living costs only, more development assistance can be spent on those who need it most.

We know our business and focus on what we do well. For over fifty years VSO has recruited and selected experienced specialists to share their skills and help partners in government, private sector and non-governmental organisations. We always work in partnership and when the volunteers leave, their colleagues have new skills and experience to improve the lives of vulnerable groups of the population. VSO specialists work as volunteers receiving only basic living costs and living and working alongside local colleagues for between 1 month and 2 years. All VSO activities are focused on developing the skills and experience of local people to manage their own development and focused on partners who are working in line with Tajikistan's development priorities.

VSO registered in Tajikistan in September 2008 and has since placed over seventy international specialist-volunteers at the request of state agencies, local NGOs and increasingly, private sector partners.

Past and Current Programmes

In 2010 - 2011 with the support of UNICEF, VSO also placed a physiotherapy specialist in the PMPC in Kurgan Teppe to support PMPC colleagues to put into practice rehabilitation techniques that reduce the onset of preventable disabilities resulting from polio.

Throughout 2010- 2012, VSO scaled up its activities on its inclusive economic developments programme with the specific aims of supporting women from low income households and marginalised youth to benefit from economic development. Throughout the year this included placement of many specialists, so a few examples are highlighted below.

To-date VSO specialists from China, India, UK, Ireland, Indonesia and Netherlands have shared their skills in tourism and hospitality development with partners including The State Committee of Youth Affairs, Sports and Tourism, Tajikistan Association for Tourism Development, Institute of Entrepreneurship and Service Dushanbe, craft workers in Khojand, Istaravshan, Konibodom and Isfara, Zerafshan Tourism Board and Pamiri Eco-Cultural Tourism Association, GBAO. Over the last year VSO supported the development of a credible business association for tour operators, the development of a walking tour of Dushanbe run by students as part of a more market oriented training programme and a tourism experience product with craftspeople in and around Khojand.

In September, VSO signed a five-year Memorandum of Understanding with The Administration of The Free Economic Zone, Sughd at the international economic forum in Kairat-kum.

In September and October, VSO and The Administration of The Free Economic Zone Sughd invited a serving British Parliamentarian and international tax specialist, Nigel Mills as a specialist-volunteer to input into improving the attractiveness of the Free Economic Zones and the review of the tax code. He has since submitted recommendations on the FEZs to The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and recommendations on the new Tax Code to The Ministry of Finance (both attached).

In November 2011, Nigel Mills MP together with VSO hosted a visit by Anvar Yakubov, Head of The Administration of The Free Economic Zone, Sughd and Shuhrat Rakhmatboev, Deputy Chairman (now First Deputy Chairman) to his constituency in Amber Valley. This gave the Tajik guests and their British hosts the opportunity to share experience on public-private partnership, tourism, regeneration, and balancing public benefit with economic development. As part of this visit programme, on 22nd November Mr. Rakhmatboev and Yakubov, alongside His Excellency, Erkin Kasymov, Tajik Ambassador to the UK, His Excellency, Trevor Moore, former British Ambassador to Tajikistan, and Baroness Stern addressed an audience of British Parliamentarians, dignitaries and business people on 'Tajikistan at 20: towards inclusive growth'. The same speakers also addressed an audience of potential investors hosted by The Central Asia and Trans-Caucasus British Interest Group (CATBIG) and VSO on 24th November.

VSO's small business specialist-volunteers advised a range of organisations including The National Association of Business Women of Tajikistan (NABWT) who with VSO specialist input were able to export suzani products to the US and UK markets this year.

Future Programming Direction

Subject to securing funding, VSO will continue to provide relevant, high-quality and cost-effective technical support to the Free Economic Zones to enable them to realise their investment potential. VSO will also continue to provide support to the development of inclusive and

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

sustainable tourism by placing leading specialists in tourism and hospitality as volunteers in partnerships which have been developed over an extended period of time. In line with our Inclusive Economic Development programme VSO will continue to support more inclusive markets through provision of rehabilitation and social work development expertise.

In June 2012 VSO will start to run International Citizenship Service in partnership with The City of Dushanbe, TATO and The Institute of Entrepreneurship and Service. ICS is a DfID funded programme which enables young volunteers (without significant experience) from Tajikistan and the UK to participate in development projects which develop marketable skills for them, contribute to the development of tourism in Dushanbe and support the development of friendship between the UK and Tajikistan.

VSO will also support the development of professional volunteering amongst skilled and experienced Tajiks as a means for facilitating greater economic inclusion.

Where relevant, VSO will seek to broker links with its programmes in India and China as well as exploring potential for strong partners in wider Central Asia to benefit from learning and expertise of our partners and volunteer specialists in Tajikistan.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Non Government Organization

Welthungerhilfe/German Agro Action

Contact: Mr. Jens Steuernagel Regional Director for Central Asia Tel: 2241362 Fax: 2241367 Email: jens.steuernagel@welthungerhilfe.de Website: welthungerhilfe.de Address: 734003 Dushanbe Tajikistan, 16 Firdavsi St.
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Organisation Profile

Welthungerhilfe, one of the largest German Non Governmental Organizations, began to work in Tajikistan in 1994 already.

Since then, Welthungerhilfe has shifted from emergency aid and rehabilitation to a sustainable development approach. Our interventions are following the LRRD concept (Linking relief rehabilitation and development) and we are collaborating closely with local communities and partner organizations.

Since 1994, Welthungerhilfe has successfully realised over 90 projects in relief and development with a total turnover of more than 90 million EUR.

The general objective of our work is to effectively utilise available resources and increase income in a sustainable way.

Past and Current Programmes

WHH continuously works towards the following sectors: emergency relief, sustainable agriculture, civil society structures, natural resource management and efficient use of energy in households, rural infrastructure, disaster preparedness, rural regional development and promotion of the local economy. Currently, 9 projects are being implemented in the following regions: Sugd region, Zeravshan valley, Khatlon region in Baljuvan and Temurmalik districts and in Rasht valley. During project implementation, the areas and its people have realized an increment in agricultural production, improved energy efficiency. Activities directed to promote energy use efficiency and renewable energies as well as integrated natural resource management through civil society structure and improved service quality in tourism projects through training, standardization and technical interventions were crucial parts of the the project work with Welthungerhilfe. Furthermore, destination management and branding at a regional and national level which includes marketing support for inbound tourism operators has been promoted. 15 villages in the Zeravshan valley have also been equipped with emergency communication systems and more are planned for the years 2012/2013 in the framework of Disaster Risk Management projects.

Future Programming Direction

WHH programmes support rural communities in improving their living conditions through the sustainable use of natural resources and with the creation of alternative income possibilities.

WHH targets to sensitise the rural population in the project regions of TJ to ensure long term outcomes of their practises regarding natural resource management. WHH will develop strategies for a more sustainable livelihood and to stabilize the economic situation of these people. A central role will be the strengthening of the self-help capacities. Local partner organisations will have the function of implementing development processes together with the target group and WHH and to ensure sustainability of the action (e.g. achieved will still be existent after WHH leaves the project region). WHH will be active in the following sectors: Resource management (including the development and introduction of energy efficiency - techniques at household level), agriculture, disaster prevention and the setting up new non-agricultural income possibilities. Of great importance will be the strengthening of local partners and the involvement of women into the development process.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

Multilateral Organization

World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan

Contact: Dr. Pavel Ursu WHO Representative/Head of WHO Country Office in Tajikistan Tel: (+992 48) 701 14 72/73/74/75 Fax: 701 14 84 Email: urp@euro.who.int Website: http://www.euro.who.int/Tajikistan Address: 37/1 Bokhtar str., fl. 5&6, app. No. 606, 605, 503, BC "VEFA", Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Organization Profile

The World Health Organization was officially formed on 7th of April, 1948, as a specialized United Nations (UN) Agency. Although there are several UN agencies working in the health arena, only the WHO has a specific mandate for health. The WHO has a governing body, members and a single budget. A formal agreement with the UN secures the exchange of needed data and the use of general administrative practice.

The main objective of the WHO, consisting of 194 states, is to obtain and give the highest quality of health possible to all humanity. The WHO Constitution was endorsed in 1946 and became effective on the 7th of April, 1948, and since then, this date is celebrated as the World Health Day every year. The World Health Assembly is its key politically leading structure. It is held on a yearly basis in May in Geneva, Switzerland, where the WHO Headquarters is located. At the Assembly, the government delegations from all member states take part, and, based on a group consensus, the main areas of WHO policies are developed and established. Member states pay a membership fee, which contributes to the regular budget of the organization. Each state is entitled to one vote regardless of the amount of money or allocations they give to the budget. The Republic of Tajikistan was once again entitled to a voting right in 2006. However, the country was not able to pay the membership fee and since 2010 Tajikistan has no right to vote, which will not be restored until it starts to make the required contributions.

Tajikistan joined the World Health Organization in May, 1992, has sustained placement in the Europe Regional Office (WHO/EURO), and has become one of the 53 member states of the WHO Office for Europe, which is established in Copenhagen, Denmark. The WHO Country Office in Tajikistan is represented by the Head of Office who manages the office activity, programs and project implementation. The majority of its activities are provided by the technical and expert support under the Biennium Collaborative Agreement (BCA) made between the Ministry of Health of Tajikistan and the World Health Organization. Every two years, the BCA is given the key priority areas of health in the Republic. Under the BCA implementation, the WHO also provides various technical and financial support based on the requests of the Ministry of Health during emergencies or disasters such as disease outbreaks or severe weather. All requests for a long term support with respect to health issues are implemented through the Ministry of Health, which considers and rates them according to its priority areas. The World Health Organization does not give grants and credits, but, within the BCA, it maintains the capacity to help health professionals by conducting workshops and seminars, supporting Working Groups, or granting WHO scholarship programs to different health areas.

Past and Current Programs

The following main programs were implemented by the World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan: the coordination of humanitarian aid and development assistance by international organizations to the health sector, health sector reform and strengthening of the pharmaceutical sector, Maternal and Child health improvement, reproductive health, Malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS control programs, pandemic Avian Influenza and new influenza H1N1 (2009) preparedness, and environmental health.

Future Programming Direction

Main areas of WHO activity in Tajikistan for the period 2008-2013 are as follows:

- Provide support to the Ministry of Health of Tajikistan for the further strengthening of the core functions of the health system
- Protection of maternal, child and adolescence health
- Strengthening communicable disease surveillance and response, with a focus on HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and polio
- Improving diet and food safety and security throughout life in order to improve public health and sustainable development
- Reducing the morbidity and mortality from chronic non-communicable diseases and mental disorders

Main accomplishments of WHO activities in Tajikistan

Following the completion of the lifetime of the "Conception of health reform in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2002-2010" developed in close cooperation between the Ministry of Health of RT and the WHO Country Office in Tajikistan, the CO continued provision of technical support in development of the Single Health strategy for 2010-2020. The strategy was approved by the Ministry of health in 2010. At the same time WHO continues provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in developing of protocols and guiding principles for the PHC, specialist and managers.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER PROFILE

In 2011 the First Joint Annual Review (JAR) was conducted with intensive technical support from WHO and involvement of all development partners active in the health sector. In the process of which WHO was directly involved in coordination of efforts. As the results of the Joint Review a resolution and a technical report were published which highlight the progress in the implementation of the Single Health strategy for 2010-2020 and further required actions to accelerate its implementation.

The new Polio outbreak of 2010 was controlled with Technical Assistance of WHO as well as the financial support of WHO and other partners. Apart from that epidemic outbreaks of diphtheria, malaria and measles have been eliminated, significant reduction of typhoid has been accomplished, as well as the reduction of the mortality cases due to those diseases. The DOTS strategy is being implemented, along with the strategy to increase the access to all type of HIV services including antiretroviral therapy.

The financial support provided by WHO to Tajikistan within the framework of Biennium Collaborative Agreement in 1994-1995 equaled to USD 125,000; in 1996-1997 - USD 142,000 ; in 1998-1999 - USD 2,225,000; in 2000-2001 - USD 1,850,000; in 2002-2003 - USD 780,000; in 2004-2005 – USD 821,000; in 2006 -2007 - USD 2,153,000 and in 2008-2009 the working budget grew to USD 6,622,778; in 2010 -2011 - USD 6 900 000; in 2012-2013 its is planned to implement 3 916 000 USD.

V. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY REGIONS

V. DEVELOPMENT PARTNER BY REGIONS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Nationwide	GBAO	Sughd Oblast	Khatlon Oblast	Dushanbe	RRS
1	Act Central Asia	X					
2	Aga Khan Development Network	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Aga Khan Education Services		X				
4	Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	X	X	X	X		
5	Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development \ Industrial Promotion Services (IPS) -Asia region	X	X				
6	Aga Khan Health Service in Tajikistan		X		X		
7	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development		X	X	X	X	
8	American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative	X					
9	American Councils for International Education	X					
10	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	X					
11	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan					X	X
12	Branch of Operation Mercy in the RT	X	X	X	X	X	X
13	Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan	X					
14	Caritas Germany in Tajikistan	X	X		X	X	X
15	Caritas Internationalis Tajikistan				X	X	
16	Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan				X	X	
17	CESVI - COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT			X	X		
18	Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	X	X	X	X	X	X
20	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (DG ECHO) in Central Asia	X					
21	Focus Humanitarian Assistance in Tajikistan	X					
22	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	X	X	X	X	X	X
23	Foundation CARITAS Luxembourg	X					
24	German International Cooperation	X	X	X	X	X	
25	Germany / KfW Development Bank (KfW Entwicklungsbank)	X					
26	Global Partners Great Britain		X	X	X	X	X
27	Government of France	X				X	
28	Government of India	X				X	
29	Government of Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X
30	Government of Russian Federation	X					
31	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany*	X	X			X	X
32	Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran			X			
33	Government of the People's Republic of China	X					
34	Government of the Republic of Turkey	X					
35	Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan		X	X	X		
36	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Country Representation (IFRC)		X	X	X	X	X
37	International Finance Corporation, a member of World Bank Group	X					
38	International Fund for Agricultural Development				X		
39	International Labour Organization	X					
40	International Monetary Fund	X					
41	International Organization for Migration	X					
42	International Research and Exchanges Board	X					
43	Japan International Cooperation Agency	X			X		X
44	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	X					

Source: Aid Coordination and Project Monitoring System Database

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V. DEVELOPMENT PARTNER BY REGIONS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Nationwide	GBAO	Sughd Oblast	Khatlon Oblast	Dushanbe	RRS
45	Mercy Corps in Tajikistan			X			X
46	Mission East			X	X	X	
47	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	X	X	X	X	X	X
48	Stichting AIDS Foundation East-West Representative Office in Tajikistan		X	X	X	X	
49	Swiss Cooperation Office /Consular Agency in Tajikistan	X					
50	Tajik Branch of the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia	X	X	X	X	X	X
51	OXFAM GB Association in the Republic of Tajikistan	X			X		
52	The Branch of "Save the Children International" in the Republic of Tajikistan			X	X		X
53	The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia in Republic of Tajikistan	X		X	X	X	
54	The International Committee of the Red Cross Mission in Tajikistan (ICRC Mission in Tajikistan)	X					
55	The representation of Hilfswerk Austria International in the Republic of Tajikistan	X					
56	The World Bank Group	X					
57	Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TICA)	X					
58	UK Department for International Development		X	X	X	X	X
59	UN Women	X					
60	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	X	X	X	X	X	X
61	United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan	X		X	X	X	X
62	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees			X		X	X
63	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for Central Asia	X					
64	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Tajikistan	X					
65	United Nations World Food Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X
66	United States Agency for International Development in RT	X		X	X	X	X
67	University of Central Asia	X	X			X	
68	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	X	X	X	X	X	X
69	Welthungerhilfe			X	X		X
70	World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan	X					

VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY SECTORS

VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNER BY SECTORS (matrix)

No	Development Partner	Government Administration	Agriculture & Irrigation	Environment	Mass Media & Communication	Energy	Transport	Water Supply & Sewage	Education	Health	Social Welfare and Labor	Private Sector Dev. & Industry	Multisector
1	Act Central Asia	X		X					X	X			
2	Aga Khan Development Network	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Aga Khan Education Services								X				
4	Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X
5	Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development \ Industrial Promotion Services -Asia region				X	X	X					X	
6	Aga Khan Health Service in Tajikistan									X			
7	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	
8	American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative								X				
9	American Councils for International Education	X							X				
10	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	X	X	X		X	X					X	
11	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan		X						X	X	X		
12	Branch of Operation Mercy in the RT		X					X	X	X	X		
13	Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X
14	Caritas Germany in Tajikistan								X		X		
15	Caritas Internationalis Tajikistan							X		X	X		
16	Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan	X	X					X	X		X		
17	CESVI - COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		X	X				X	X	X		X	
18	Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Tajikistan	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
20	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (DG ECHO) in Central Asia												
21	Focus Humanitarian Assistance in Tajikistan												X
22	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		X	X					X	X		X	X
23	Foundation CARITAS Luxembourg									X			
24	German International Cooperation								X		X	X	
25	Germany / KfW Development Bank (KfW Entwicklungsbank)					X			X	X		X	
26	Global Partners Great Britain		X					X		X			X
27	Government of France						X		X				X
28	Government of India					X			X		X		
29	Government of Japan	X	X				X	X	X	X			
30	Government of Russian Federation				X				X	X			
31	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany*		X	X				X	X		X	X	X
32	Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran					X	X		X	X	X		
33	Government of the People's Republic of China				X	X	X				X		

Source: Aid Coordination and Project Monitoring System Database

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VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNER BY SECTORS (matrix)

No	Development Partner	Government Administration	Agriculture & Irrigation	Environment	Mass Media & Communication	Energy	Transport	Water Supply & Sewage	Education	Health	Social Welfare and Labor	Private Sector Dev. & Industry	Multisector
34	Government of the Republic of Turkey	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
35	Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan							X	X		X		
36	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Country Representation (IFRC)			X				X	X	X			X
37	International Finance Corporation, a member of World Bank Group											X	
38	International Fund for Agricultural Development		X										
39	International Labour Organization										X		X
40	International Monetary Fund												
41	International Organization for Migration	X		X					X	X	X	X	
42	International Research and Exchanges Board								X				
43	Japan International Cooperation Agency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
44	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	X			X				X	X	X	X	
45	Mercy Corps in Tajikistan		X							X			
46	Mission East		X	X		X		X		X	X	X	
47	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X
48	Stichting AIDS Foundation East-West Representative Office in Tajikistan									X			
49	Swiss Cooperation Office /Consular Agency in Tajikistan	X		X		X		X		X		X	
50	Tajik Branch of the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia		X	X	X	X	X		X				
51	OXFAM GB Association in the Republic of Tajikistan		X	X	X			X		X			
52	The Branch of "Save the Children International" in the Republic of Tajikistan				X				X	X	X		
53	The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia in Republic of Tajikistan				X				X		X	X	X
54	The International Committee of the Red Cross Mission in Tajikistan (ICRC Mission in Tajikistan)				X				X				
55	The representation of Hilfswerk Austria International in the Republic of Tajikistan		X	X					X	X	X		X
56	The World Bank Group	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
57	Turkish International Cooperation Agency	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
58	UK Department for International Development	X	X	X				X		X		X	
59	UN Women	X	X										X
60	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	X		X	X			X	X	X	X		X
61	United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
62	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	X			X				X	X	X		X
63	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for Central Asia	X								X			X
64	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Tajikistan	X			X					X			
65	United Nations World Food Programme		X	X				X	X	X	X		

Source: Aid Coordination and Project Monitoring System Database

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VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNER BY SECTORS (matrix)

No	Development Partner	Government Administration	Agriculture & Irrigation	Environment	Mass Media & Communication	Energy	Transport	Water Supply & Sewage	Education	Health	Social Welfare and Labor	Private Sector Dev. & Industry	Multisector
66	United States Agency for International Development in RT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
67	University of Central Asia								X				
68	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)									X	X	X	X
69	Welthungerhilfe		X			X		X					
70	World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan									X			

VII. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS. DIRECTORY

