TAJIKISTAN

Voluntary National Review for High-Level Political Forum 2017
“Eradication poverty and promotion of prosperity in a changing world»

IMPROVING LIVING STANDARDS THROUGH MAINSTREAMING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INTO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN TAJIKISTAN
The Republic of Tajikistan is a landlocked country in Central Asia, with more than 93% of the territory covered by mountains.

- Population - 8.8 million (one of the youngest in Central Asia)
- More than 49% are women
- 40.6% of citizens are children under the age of 18;
- 66% are young people under 30;
Tajikistan plays an active role in promoting global water agenda, including SDG 6 and has been the author of a number of important international initiatives, in particular:

*International Year of Fresh Water, 2003*


*International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013*

*International Decade for Action “Water for sustainable development”, 2018-2028*

UNGA resolution 71/222 of 21 December 2016 initiated by Tajikistan and co-sponsored by 177 member states.
Four strategic country priorities almost fully aligned with Sustainable Development Goals, which are supporting SDGs nationalization and localization

- **Ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity**
  - *SDGs 7, 9*

- **Moving out of the communication deadlock and the transformation of the country into a transit country**
  - *SDG 17*

- **Ensuring food security and access of population to quality nutrition**
  - *SDGs 3, 6, 11*

- **Expanding productive employment**
  - *SDGs 4, 8, 11*

**Improvement of the population living standards**
- *SDGs 1, 2, 5, 10, 16*
SDGs mainstreaming into the development strategic documents in the Republic of Tajikistan

2 National and 8 Sectoral Strategies and programmes

(78%)
Transition from MDGs to SDGs

Poverty reduction rate dynamics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PPP$1.90/day</th>
<th>PPP$3.10/day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Rating: Renewable electricity output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Albania</th>
<th>Paraguay</th>
<th>Iceland</th>
<th>Mozambique</th>
<th>Zambia</th>
<th>Tajikistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99.98%</td>
<td>99.98%</td>
<td>99.86%</td>
<td>99.70%</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

Renewable electricity output in post-Soviet countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tajikistan</th>
<th>Kyrgyzstan</th>
<th>Uzbekistan</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
<th>Ukraine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>98.9%</td>
<td>91.26%</td>
<td>21.35%</td>
<td>6.57%</td>
<td>7.88%</td>
<td>5.36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

Forest area, 2011=100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

CO2 emissions, 2008=100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>100.1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>81.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Transition from MDGs to SDGs

Trends of access to improved source of drinking water by households, %

Malaria incidence (per 100,000 people)
National mechanism for SDGs alignment

- The Expert Group consisting of scientists and specialists in sustainable development established to develop NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020
- Publication and dissemination of “Recommendations on development and implementation of the country development policy in the context of Sustainable Development”
- Assessment of the structure and options developed by NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020 and their alignment with SDGs
- Assessment of 2 national programmes and 8 sectoral programmes
- Adoption by the Parliament of NDS-2030 and MtDP-2020
- Improvement of statistics system for measuring the results of SDGs progress
- Development of 1 training programme aimed at nationalization of the SDGs
- International conference – “Strengthening partnership for sustainable development in Tajikistan: challenges and opportunities” (Dushanbe, 12 June 2017)
- Integration of the M&E system
NEXr STEPS BASED ON THE LESSONS LEARNED

- The local governments are important instrument for integrating SDGs
- The SDGs nationalization policy should be coordinated and integrated;
- Close coordination and partnership with development partners, including UN
development system is an important factor;
- Special focus on the system of M&E of disaggregated data and SDGs
  localization issues;
- Raising public awareness about achieving the national development goals;
- Preparing a unified national list of targets and indicators suggested for SDGs
  implementation;
- Formulation of measures for acceleration of SDGs nationalization and
  implementation;
- Ensuring committed approach to raising awareness of civil society, particularly
  youth, about SDGs.
Thank you for your attention!