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TAJIKISTAN



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Annual Results Report 2024 | TAJIKISTAN





Annual Results Report 2024

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AOS - Agency of Statistics	IFIs - International Financial Institutions
APDIM - Asia-Pacific Disaster Information Management	JWP - Joint Work Plan
BOS - Business Operations Strategy	LNOB - Leave No One Behind
CC - Criminal Code	MAM - Moderate Acute Malnutrition
CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States	MDME - Migration Data Mapping Exercise
COP - Conference of the Parties UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	MTM - Mobility Tracking Matrix
CSOs - Civil Society Organizations	NAP - National Adaptation Plan
DCC - Development Coordination Council	NDS - National Development Strategy
DDP - District Development Plan	NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
DHS - Demographic and Health Survey	OMT - Operations Management Team
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction	SDG - Sustainable Development Goals
EW4All - Early Warning for All	SFF - Special Fortified Food
GBAO - Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast	SPECA - Special Programme for Economies of Central Asia
GBV - Gender Based Violence	TB - Tuberculosis
GDP - Gross Domestic Product	UNCT - United Nations Country Team
GEF - Global Environment Facility	UPR - Universal Periodic Review
GEWE - Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	UNSDCF - UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
GF - Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	UNV - United Nations Volunteers
GPE - Global Partnership for Education	VLR - Voluntary Local Review
HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus	VNR - Voluntary National Review
HMIS - Health Management Information System	WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
	WLWH - Women Living with HIV

FOREWORD



On behalf of Tajikistan UN Country Team, I am pleased to present our Annual Results Report for 2024. The report illustrates joint results of the UN, and the Government of Tajikistan achieved through the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2026 in close cooperation and partnership with government, national, regional and local level authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, media, academia and development partners and donors. In 2024, Tajikistan continued to post strong economic indicators, confounding regional and global challenges and achieving a growth rate of 8.4%. The country displays positive development trends, with poverty on downward trend over the last 15 years and several socioeconomic indicators improving.

However, as noted in the country's last Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2023, challenges remain for the achievement of full spectrum of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Tajikistan is only expected to meet 30% of the SDG targets by 2030 and there is need for accelerating progress. The UN and its partners remain committed to maintaining momentum and supporting the country in achieving its national development priorities aligned with the SDGs.

Over the past year, the regional geopolitical challenges continued, underlying the need for Tajikistan to pursue a development pathway solidly founded on economic diversification and transformation, supporting socioeconomic improvements and gains. We are pleased to have worked closely with the authorities at national and local levels to expand access to quality health, education and social protection services to serve the people, especially vulnerable groups. Government of Tajikistan amended its Law on Domestic Violence and adopted a 2025-2030 State Programme, strengthening the legal framework for GBV with multisectoral responses, free health services, and shelters for survivors.

Driven by the principles of inclusive development, the Government of Tajikistan made significant progress towards ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Government of Tajikistan demonstrated its full commitment to ratify the Convention and to build inclusive and equitable society. The country, its authorities and its people, continued to integrate gender equality principles in its planning and implementation, adopting gender sensitive budgeting, surveys, and strategies.

We are thrilled to have witnessed another year of progress in the Republic of Tajikistan's commitment to a greener, more inclusive, and sustainable development model. The country's ongoing efforts to nationalize and localize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the preparation of Dushanbe's first Voluntary Local Review report (VLR), reflect a strong dedication to these perspectives.

Additionally, Tajikistan's initiatives to diversify development financing - by harnessing sustainable debt financing mechanisms and thematic bond instruments—underscore its ambition for sustainable development.

The Government of Tajikistan continued to actively promote the global and regional cooperation in climate change, water and glaciers, security and economic cooperation to strengthen its global leadership to tackle challenges and partnerships.

Successful organization of the third High-Level Conference on Decade of Actions "Water for Sustainable Development," 2018-2028, High-level Conference on Countering Terrorism jointly with the Government of Kuwait, and SPECA Economic Forum demonstrates the strong commitments of the Republic of Tajikistan towards partnerships and collaboration. The UN also worked on the Early Warning for All (EW4All) and adoption of a Roadmap for 2024-2027 to improve disaster risk knowledge, continuing a long-lasting partnership in this area.

Adoption of yet another initiative of the Government of Tajikistan by the UN GA the "Decade of Action for Cryospheric Sciences" 2025-2034 indicates consistent policy and global role of Tajikistan to promote multilateralism.

Another historic achievement contributing to the stability and security in the region is the signing of the treaty on border delimitation and demarcation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. The signing of this treaty on borders heralds a robust foundation for enduring peace and fostering cooperation between the two nations and the region more broadly.

The UN supported the Government of Tajikistan in advancing rights-based development through its Human Rights Strategy (2023-38) and Action Plan, operationalizing the "leave no one behind" principle via technical assistance, consultations, and international expertise. In 2024, three UN Special Rapporteurs published reports on their earlier visits to Tajikistan, assessing the situation of human rights defenders, freedom of religion, and minority rights. Their findings included detailed analyses and practical recommendations for aligning Tajikistan's laws and policies with its international human rights commitments.

The United Nations will continue to engage with the people of Tajikistan, creating opportunities for them to shape their country's future development.

Lastly, on behalf of the United Nations Country Team in Tajikistan, I express my sincere gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and all our partners for their commitment and support in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals.

Working together, we can ensure that Tajikistan's future is more inclusive, prosperous, green and sustainable.

Parvathy Ramaswami
UN Resident Coordinator
Tajikistan

UN COUNTRY TEAM IN TAJIKISTAN

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Tajikistan is made up of 25 resident and non-resident Agencies, Funds and Programmes which support the country's development agenda through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2026 (UNSDCF). With an in-country presence lasting more than 30 years, the UN has proven itself as a reliable partner to both the national authorities and the people of Tajikistan.

The UNCT brings global expertise, innovative approaches and joint approaches to help the country achieve its development goals and reach the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Together with the government, the UNCT forges partnerships across the development spectrum to meet common challenges, and promote focus on people, prosperity and the planet.

Prioritizing human capital development and evidence-based analysis, the UNCT continues to promote behavioural change and capacity building at all levels in order to ensure a whole of society approach to development. The UNCT remains committed to fostering knowledge sharing, identifying best practices and leaving no one behind on Tajikistan's path to meeting its development goals.

Physically Present
Out of 25 organizations



21 SIGNATORIES
to the UNSDCF 2023 - 2026



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	JUFAD	International Labour Organization	IOM UN MIGRATION	OCHA
UNAIDS	UNITED NATIONS UNCTAD	UNDP	UNDRR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNECE	UNEP	unesco	UNFPA	UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER	unicef for every child	UNIDO	UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	UNOPS
Promote Dialogue, Prevent Conflict.	UN VOLUNTEERS	UN WOMEN United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	WFP World Food Programme	World Health Organization

PARTNERS IN TAJIKISTAN

The work of the UN in Tajikistan would not be possible without the cooperation, collaboration and partnership of a diverse set of stakeholders including government, national, regional and local level authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, media, academia and development partners and donors. The UN system worked with the Government, CSOs, and international development partners towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals for Tajikistan in an inclusive, human-centred approach. Progress has been made in areas such as delivery of essential social services (health care, education, social protection, water and sanitation), green economy, climate change mitigation,

digitalization, integrated management of environmental risks and disaster risk reduction as well as people centered governance and rule of law. Together with the diverse set of partners, UN performed in a participatory and inclusive manner, providing expertise from around the world in enhancing people-centred reforms in areas such as access to legal aid, prevention of violence against women and girls and strengthening human rights institutions. Joint actions were implemented to prevent drug and human trafficking and promote regional stability.

Government partners:

- Academy of Science
- Agency for Export
- Agency for Hydrometeorology
- Agency for State Financial Control and Anti Corruption
- Agency of Labor and Employment
- Agency of Land Reclamation and Irrigation
- Agency on Labor and Employment
- Agency on Social Insurance and Pensions
- Agency on Social Protection of the Population
- Agency on Innovation and Digital Technology
- Academy of Public Administration
- Agency on Statistics under the President of RT
- Border Forces
- Biodiversity and Biosafety Center (NBBC)
- Chief Department on Execution of Criminal Penalty of Ministry of Justice
- Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Committee on Technical and Vocational Education and Training under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Committee of Youth, Sport and Tourism under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Committee on Religious Affairs
- Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- State Committee on Investments and State Property Management
- Child Rights Unit (CRU)
- Customs Service
- Division on Human Rights, Executive Office of the President of RT
- Drug Control Agency under the President of RT
- Dushanbe Administration - Hukumat
- Executive Office of the President of Republic of Tajikistan
- Federation of Independent Trade Unions
- Forest Agency under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)
- General Prosecutor Office
- Hukumat in Khatlon oblast Republic of Tajikistan
- Hukumat in Rasht, Republic of Tajikistan
- Hukumat in Sughd, Republic of Tajikistan
- Human Rights Ombudsman
- Inter-Ministerial Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
- Local Development Committee under the President of Tajikistan
- Migration service under the MOLME
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MoEDT)
- Ministry of Education and Science (MoES)
- Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
- Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSPP)
- Ministry of Industry and New Technologies (MoINT)
- Ministry of Interior (MoI)
- Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
- Ministry of labor, migration and employment of the population (MOLMEP)
- Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- National Bank (NB)
- National Coordination Committee on HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria (NCC)
- National Pediatric and child surgery
- National Reproductive Center for Perinatology and Gynecology
- National reproductive health center (NRHC)
- The National Commission on Child Rights under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (NCCR)
- Parliament
- National Development Council (NDC)
- Public Administration Institutions
- Regional administration
- District AIDS Centers
- Republican Center for Healthy Lifestyle
- Republican Center for immuno prophylactics
- Republican Centre for Medical Statistics and Information
- Republican Center for Nutrition
- Republican Center on HIV/AIDS prevention and control
- Republican Centre for SRI of Pediatrics and Surgeon
- Republican Clinical Narcological Centre
- Republican TB Control Center
- Sanitary Epidemiology Surveillance Service
- SHIFO medical clinics
- South-South Cooperation Partners
- State and private recruitment agencies
- State Committee on Investments and State Property Management
- "Republican education and clinical centre for family medicine"
- State Institution "Formation and Development of Entrepreneurship" (Business Incubator)
- State Unitary Enterprise "Orthoses and Prosthetic Plant
- State Unitary Enterprise SUE Dushanbe Vodokanal
- State Unitary Enterprise "Khojagii Manziliyu Komunal"
- Supreme Court
- Tajik Border Forces
- Tajik Family Planning Association
- Tajiks State University of Law, Business and Politics in Khujand
- State Institution "Tajik Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology"
- State Education Institution "Republican Medical College"

Public Organizations

- Union of Employers
- Tajikistan Journalists
- Tajikistan Mass Media
- State Institution "Formation and Development of Entrepreneurship" (Business Incubator)
- State and private recruitment agencies
- Tajikistan PO FIDOKOR
- Tajikistan Women's Crisis Centers
- Public Organization "MIR"
- Tajikistan Refugees, Children & Vulnerable Citizens - RCVC
- Public Organization "Tajik Network of Women Living with HIV"
- National Union of Persons with Disabilities
- Association of Blind of Tajikistan
- Association of Deaf of Tajikistan
- PO Seed Association of Tajikistan
- PO Association of Veterinarians of Tajikistan (TVA)
- PO Right and Prosperity
- PO Inson va Adolat

Private Sector Organizations

- Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Association of Microfinance Organizations of Tajikistan
- Commercial banks and microfinance institutions
- National Association of Small and Medium Business (NASMB)
- Private Companies
- Tourism Development Association
- Toell (INDIGO Tajikistan)

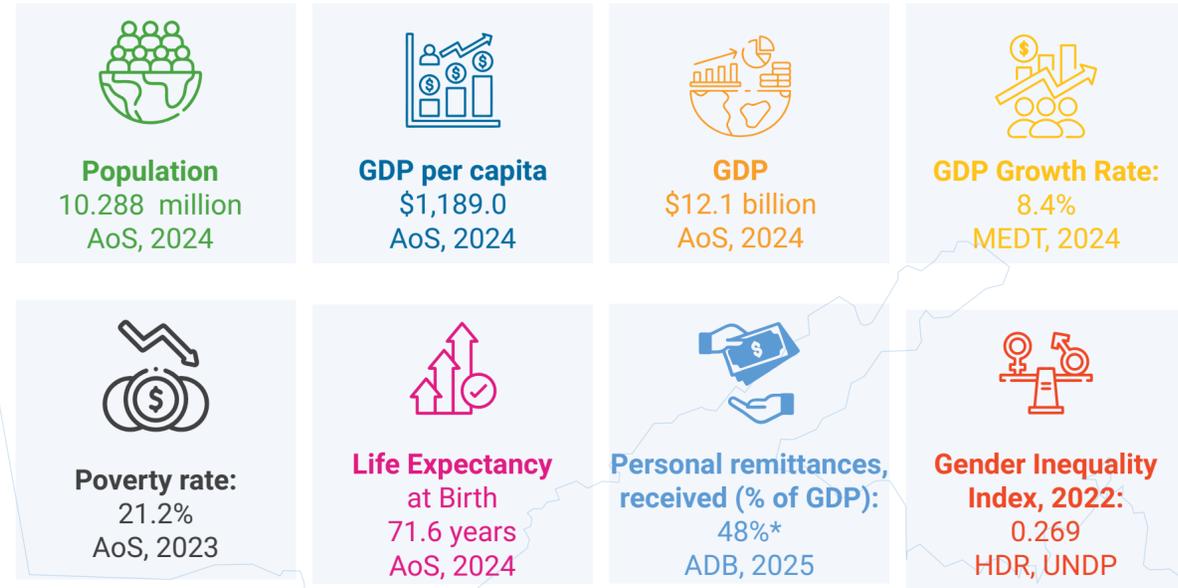
Civil Society

- Tajikistan GO Akhtari Bakht
- NGO "Akhtari Bakht"
- NGO "AWS"
- NGO "Chashma"
- NGO "Chashmai Hayot"
- NGO "Femida"
- NGO "FSD"
- NGO "Gender and Development"
- NGO "Hayot dar Oila"
- NGO "Korvoni Umed"
- NGO "Madina"
- NGO "Maina"
- NGO "Mayram"
- NGO "Ruhafzo"
- NGO "Surkhob"
- NGO "Women lawyers for development"
- NGO "Zanoni Sharq"
- NGO Fund for Society Development
- NGO Korvoni Umed
- NGO Network Umed
- NGO "Hamsol ba Hamsol"
- NGO "Ilmkhona"
- NGO "Pamir Innovation Hub"
- NGO "Tomiris"
- NGO "ASTI"
- NGO "Innovative Development Fund"
- NGO "Nuri Nav"
- Tajikistan Network of WLWH

International Partners



KEY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Dashboards: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable
Trends: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ** Trend information unavailable

Source: Sustainable Development Report 2024 (sdgindex.org)



CHAPTER I

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN THE COUNTRY



In 2024, despite the global challenges the economy of Tajikistan grew by 8.4%¹ supported by the industrial, agriculture and service sectors growth, investments as well as household's consumption.



Foreign direct investments remain low at the level of about 0,5%² to GDP.



Labor migration remittances, corresponding to 48%³ of GDP during three quarters of 2024, and public wage increases boosted household demand in 2024.



Public infrastructure projects continued to support employment and economic growth in the country.

The fiscal revenues and expenditures increased modestly in 2024. The country achieved a fiscal surplus as opposed to a projected fiscal deficit in 2024. Education, healthcare and social insurance and social protection sectors accounted for 19.3%, 8.2 % and 13.2 % of total budget expenditures. Yet the shares of education and healthcare spending will need to increase further to meet the UNSDCF targets for 2026 and to improve the quality and accessibility of these services. Hence, there is continued need to optimize the budget allocations between investments in hard infrastructure and in human capital.

Despite these positive trends, the country remains vulnerable to external shocks. Policy changes in migration destination countries and heavy reliance on remittances could result in economic downturns. New migration rules in main recipient countries like Russia and Kazakhstan are likely to affect labor migration and the inflow of remittances, which is a major source of income for many households. Limited diversification of the economy and export sectors could further lead to commodity price fluctuations with direct consequences for trade deficit.

Robust economic growth over the past decade has reduced poverty significantly from 32 percent in 2009 to 21,2 percent in 2023.⁴ In addition to poverty reduction, Tajikistan has made substantial progress towards other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but this progress has been uneven. The 2024 Sustainable Development Report has ranked Tajikistan as 89 out of 166 countries, representing a four-place drop compared to the previous year.⁵ This drop does not necessarily represent regression but provides an indication that efforts need to be strengthened towards SDG progress. Moderately improving trends were noted in SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13 and 15.

In 2024 Tajikistan remained committed to climate change mitigation and adaptation agenda. Despite Tajikistan's negligible share of GHG emissions, it remains highly committed to NDC implementation. Tajikistan's latest NDC estimates that its climate change activities would require the funding of roughly 7% of

Tajikistan's GDP. Therefore, Tajikistan with UN's support explores the opportunities for mobilizing investments through the issuance of thematic bonds for green and sustainability initiatives.

A notable move towards greening the transport sector in 2024 was the decision to replace existing bus fleets with e-buses in the coming years, while transitioning to electric vehicles for taxis within the course of 2025 in Dushanbe city. The new policy is expected to support CO₂ emission reduction, while creating health co-benefits through improvements in air quality.

Tajikistan continued to champion water and glaciers issues globally. In 2024, the country hosted the third High-level International Conference on the International Decade "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028. The Conference gave the opportunity to share best practices and innovative solutions in water for sustainable development, with strengthened partnerships among stakeholders.

Tajikistan made advancements in the implementation of National Digital Economy strategy and digital transformation, aiming to spur economic growth, improve governance, and provide better services to its citizens. In 2024, Tajikistan organized the National Forum "Sustainable Development through Innovation and Digitalization: Electronic Government and Digital Commerce" that highlighted the government's commitment to advancing digital governance and e-commerce.⁶ The country also showed rapid progress in digitalization of the financial services with significant increases in non-cash payments.⁷ However, further efforts are needed to improve digital connectivity and digital infrastructure at par with international standards.

Tajikistan embraced integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into its economy. The country actively worked on AI development, cloud computing, and big data technologies, collaborating with international partners.

In 2024, the UN system made strategic and value-added contributions helping the country to make further progress on national development goals and SDGs. The UN system worked with the government and other partners to identify more integrated and agile solutions to grapple with the challenges of sustainable and inclusive development to ensure transformational changes:

- Improving data and M&E for SDG progress. Localization and reporting of the SDGs through preparation of the first Dushanbe Voluntary Local Review report.
- SDG Financing and alternative mechanisms for resource mobilization and investments through the use of sustainable debt instruments such as the green bonds.
- Early Warning for All (EW4All) and adoption of a Roadmap for 2024-2027 to improve disaster risk knowledge, detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, forecasting, dissemination, communication, preparedness and response.
- Global partnerships for understanding the Impact of Sand and Dust Storms on Glaciers in Asia-Pacific Region.
- NDC and Tajikistan National Adaptation Plan implementation.
- Agriculture reform action plan, food systems transformation, food security and nutrition.
- Adoption of the Medium-Term Education Action Plan 2024-2026 in support of transforming education.



¹ Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
² WB Economic Outlook, Oct. 2024
³ Data pertaining to three quarters of 2024, ADB, Asian Development Outlook 2025
⁴ AoS, www.president.tj
⁵ https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/tajikistan
⁶ https://med.tj/en/news/news-of-the-ministry/3110-adafa-afzalayat-o-va-dastovard-oi-ukumati-kishvar-dar-santi-ra-amigardonii-so-o-i-tisodi-mill-muarrif-gardidand
⁷ https://www.ebrd.com/publications/transition-report-202425-tajikistan

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

The Government of Tajikistan is implementing the National Development Strategy 2016-2030 which is aligned with the SDGs. As part of the 2nd Voluntary National Review (VNR), the Government of Tajikistan, with support from the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and UN Resident Coordinator Office in Tajikistan assessed progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and introduced a National SDG tracking mechanism. This tracking system continues to provide evidence and insights regarding the SDG progress in the country.⁸

Based on the insights from the National SDG tracking mechanism, significant progress can be observed for some SDGs including sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), no poverty (SDG 1) and reduced inequalities (SDG10). However, even for these SDGs, there are areas where further actions are needed. Under SDG1, while the poverty rates display a significant decline, more measures are needed to expand social protection systems and reduce the impacts from disasters. Under SDG10, while remittance costs have been on a declining trend on the positive side, labour income share of GDP has stagnated. Under SDG11, while there has been significant progress in terms of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies, economic losses from disasters continued to increase.

The SDG Tracking Analysis also highlights that there are goals and targets where urgent attention is needed to accelerate progress or reverse regressive trends (Figure 1). Reverse trends regarding renewable energy share of total final energy consumption and per capita renewable electricity capacity are concerning for SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy. Significant progress is to be expected in this area following the completion of existing renewable energy infrastructure projects. Similarly, carbon dioxide emissions from manufacturing industries per unit of manufacturing value added and gross domestic expenditure on research and development are areas of concern for SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure.

Other areas that need attention include expanding sustainable and resilient agriculture activities, improving quality and access to educational services, improving water and energy efficiency, ensuring labor rights and safe working environment, more efficient use of natural resources, stronger climate-related policies, and diversified and sustainable financing for development.

There are also major data gaps. In 2022, 100 (46%) of the official SDG indicators had sufficient data for Tajikistan. The government has chosen 80 indicators for national monitoring, ensuring alignment with its development goals.⁹

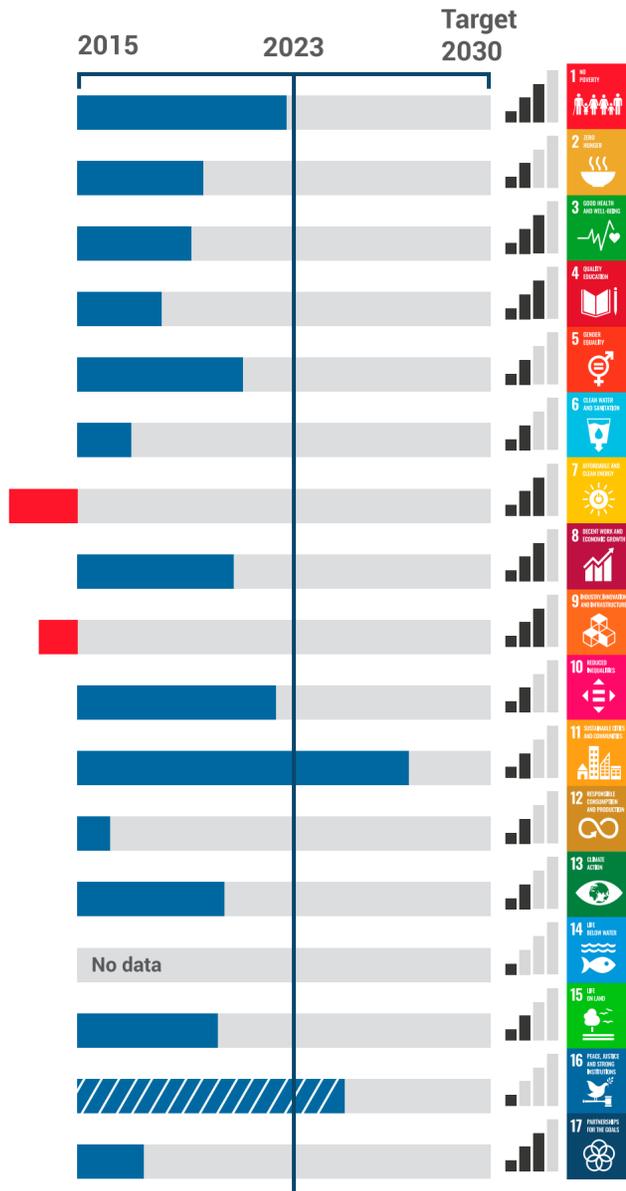
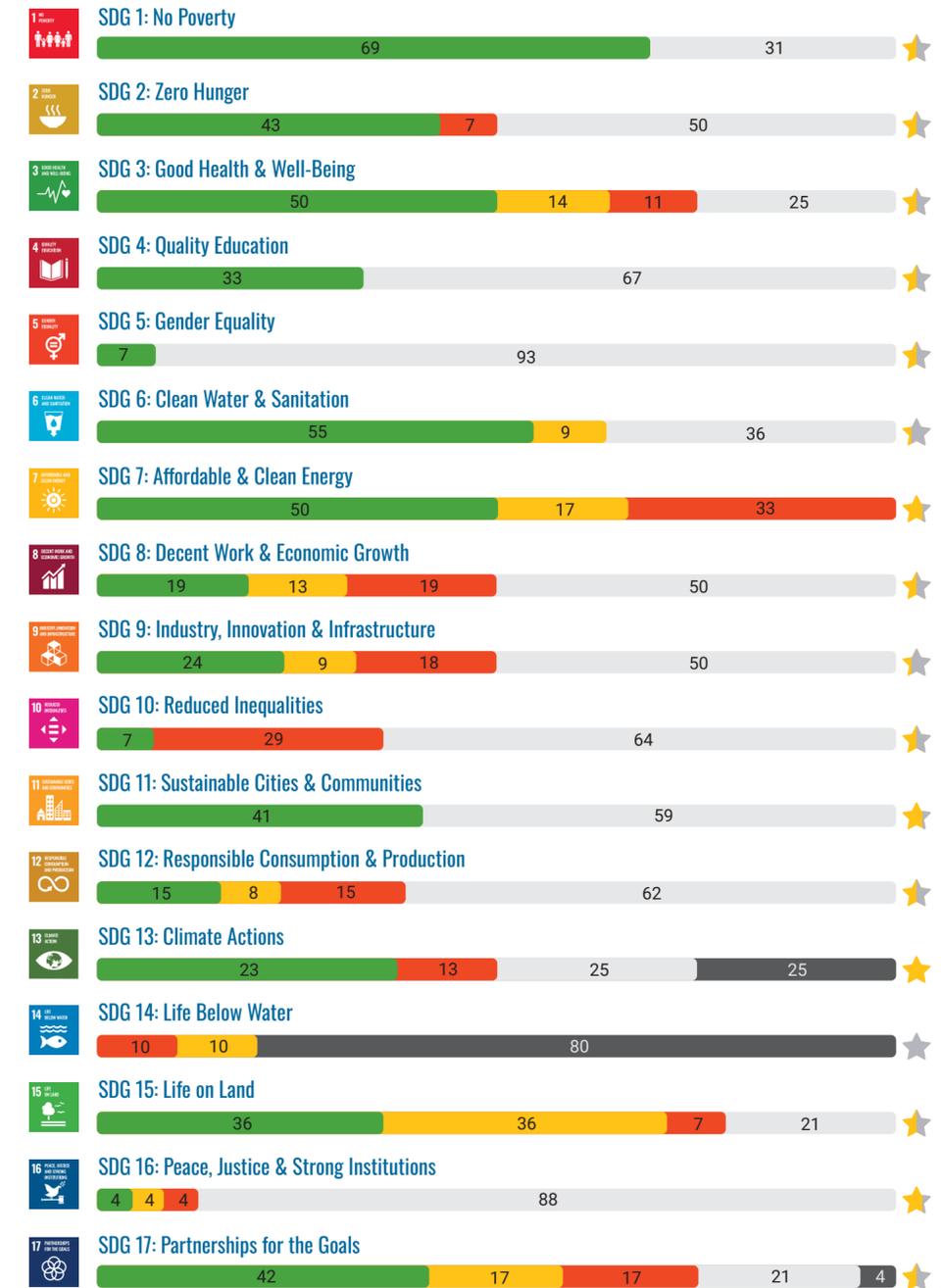


Figure 1. Snapshot of SDG Progress in Tajikistan, 2023

■ Progress ■ Regression ■ Insufficient indicators ■ Strength of Evidence

Percentage (%) of Indicators



Note: The data displayed above is in percentage (%) of indicators under each Goal. Source: ESCAP. <https://data.unescap.org/national-analysis?tab=overview&country=TJK>

Legend

- Performing** (Green): Improving trends since 2015
- Regressing** (Red): Worsening trends since 2015.
- Stagnant** (Yellow): Stagnant or mixed trends.
- Not Applicable** (Grey): Indicator is not applicable to the area.
- Insufficient Data** (Light Grey): Not enough data to assess trends.
- Regional Position** (Star): Percentage of indicators above the regional average.

Summary of Goals

- Best Performing Goals**: SDG 1: No Poverty
- Most Regressing Goals**: SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy

⁸ The National SDG Tracker <https://data.unescap.org/national-sdg-tracker>
⁹ Source: ESCAP <https://data.unescap.org/national-sdg-tracker>

UNCT data-driven approach to sustainable development

In 2024-2025, UNCT Tajikistan advanced SDG monitoring through the launch of the Integrated SDG Monitoring Platform, the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in Dushanbe, and the use of Census and DHS2023 data. Key achievements included distributing a Statistical Handbook, presenting 2020 Census results, and researching the demographic dividend. Efforts also improved migration data, supported agricultural census strategy development, improved child data systems, and addressed food security. Additionally, assessments like the National AIDS Spending Assessment and Health Labour Market Analysis provided key policy insights.



Photo © UNV Kristina Tsvmasyan

- Support for Tajikistan's Participation in High-Level International Statistical Events: UNFPA supported Tajikistan's participation in key international statistical events, including the 55th UN Statistical Commission and Census Week in Geneva, improving SDG monitoring and demographic data systems. UNECE and IOM funded participation in workshops and meetings, enhancing Tajikistan's expertise in innovative statistical methods and migration-related statistics for SDG monitoring.
- Strengthening Data Systems on Children in Tajikistan: UNICEF supported Tajikistan's Agency on Statistics in improving child data systems, developing advocacy materials for child protection reforms, and creating a comprehensive child statistics publication. Additionally, UNICEF collaborated on a training module for government stakeholders on Child Rights Monitoring (CRM) and SDG monitoring.
- Improving Migration Data and Policy Planning in Tajikistan: IOM conducted a Migration Data Mapping Exercise in Tajikistan (2019-2024), identifying data gaps and providing policy recommendations. The results are compiled in the "Tajikistan - Migration Situation Report," offering insights into migration patterns and mobility. IOM's Mapping and Tracking Initiatives: IOM established the Mobility Tracking Matrix (MTM) in Tajikistan to regularly track and disseminate internal and international migration data, enhancing understanding of population movements and supporting migration policy planning.
- Support to Agricultural Census Strategy Development in Tajikistan: FAO supported Tajikistan's Agency of Statistics in developing the Agricultural Census Strategy, including reviewing institutional, legal, financial, and technical aspects, assessing staff capacity, and evaluating data sources to enhance national planning. Efforts are ongoing to secure funding for implementation.
- Improving Food Security through Data-Driven Solutions in Tajikistan: WFP's Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) in Tajikistan use data-driven methods to track food security trends, identify vulnerable populations, and inform interventions like cash transfers and school feeding. Improved data collection and inter-agency collaboration enhance food security analysis and decision-making.
- National AIDS Spending Assessment 2024: The 2024 National AIDS Spending Assessment tracked HIV/AIDS-related expenditures from public, international, and private sources, analyzing spending across prevention, treatment, and care categories, and identifying resource allocation gaps.
- Health Labor Market Analysis in Tajikistan: With WHO support, the Health Labor Market Analysis assessed Tajikistan's health workforce to inform policies on workforce distribution, primary care recruitment, and medical education, offering insights to improve care quality and strengthen the health workforce.

Key highlights:

- Launch of Integrated SDG Monitoring Platform (2024): In collaboration with UN RCO, ESCAP, the Ministry of Economic Development, and the Agency of Statistics, Tajikistan launched a platform to track SDG progress <https://tajstat.github.io/sdg-site-tajikistan/>, improve governance, and support evidence-based policymaking, including training for state officials and enhanced data coordination;
- Launch of Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in Dushanbe: In collaboration with UN Habitat, UNRCO, UNDP, the Ministry of Economic Development, and Dushanbe City Administration, the VLR was formulated to track local SDG progress, overcoming data and capacity challenges, highlighting Dushanbe's achievements in urban development, digitalization, and sustainability, and was presented at the National Forum and World Urban Forum in Cairo, promoting inclusive, data-driven SDG reporting.
- Utilizing Census Data and DHS2023 for SDG Monitoring: UNFPA assessed key SDG indicators (e.g., access to services, literacy, youth unemployment) using census and DHS2023 data, targeting vulnerable groups. Findings will inform policy, support national monitoring, and strengthen the government's SDG agenda ownership.
- Development and Distribution of the Statistical Handbook: UNFPA partnered with the Agency on Statistics to develop and distribute 700 copies of the "Set of Methodological Guidelines for Collecting and Summarizing Statistical Reports" to statisticians across national and district levels.
- Presentation of 2020 Population and Housing Census Results: UNFPA supported the Agency on Statistics in presenting the 2020 Census results and the "Current State and Prospects of Demographic Development" report, providing key data for evaluating Tajikistan's development frameworks.
- Research on Demographic Dividend in Tajikistan: UNFPA and the Research Institute of Labor, Migration, and Employment conducted a study on Tajikistan's demographic dividend, recommending investments in education, health, gender-inclusive economic planning and employment to leverage the youth population for economic growth.

159 programmatic interventions UNSDCF Joint Work Plans



CHAPTER II

UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results in 2024

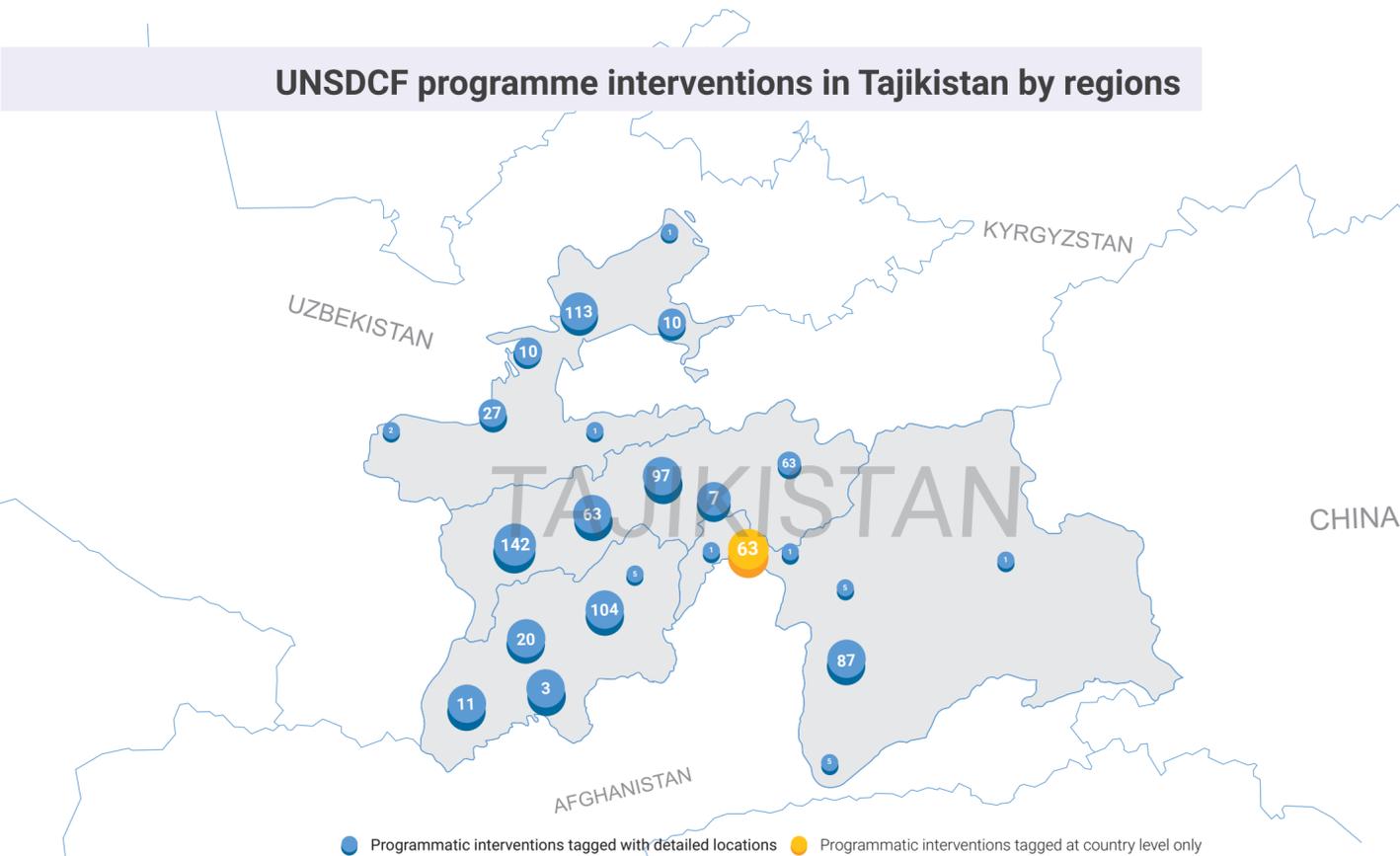
The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2026 in Tajikistan was developed through extensive consultations with national and international stakeholders. Its strategic priorities were informed by the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and validated through discussions with government ministries and partners, including civil society, the private sector, and international organizations. The UNSDCF reflects the UN Country Team's joint efforts to support the country in addressing national priorities and achieving the 2030 Agenda.

2025 is the penultimate year of UNSDCF implementation and thus mandatory independent evaluation will be conducted to assess current UNSDCF contributions, results achieved, existing gaps and overlaps in SDG implementation, to ensure accountability, support learning, and inform decisions for the next UNSDCF cycle 2027-2030.

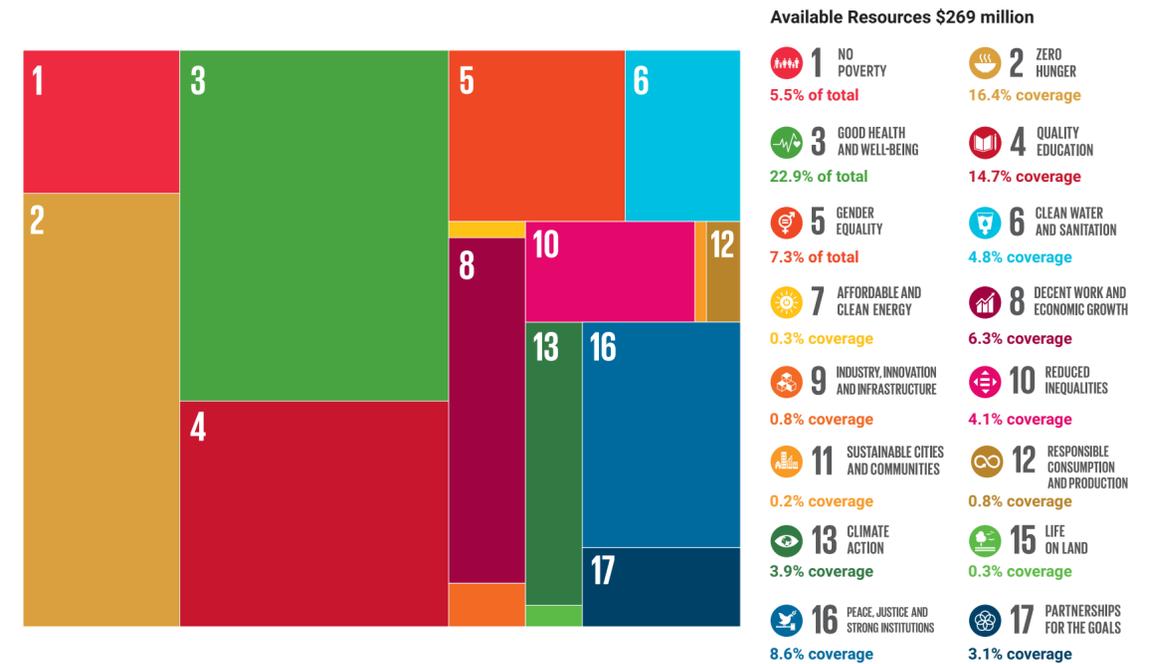
The UNSDCF prioritizes vulnerable groups, ensuring they are not left behind. Its results will be achieved in partnership with civil society, NGOs, human rights institutions, academia, media, the private sector, and international partners. Both the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the UN system share mutual accountability for the outcomes.

Tajikistan's strategic priorities and expected outcomes are aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These priorities and outcomes are interconnected, with partnerships playing a key role in achieving tangible progress toward national priorities and the SDGs. This approach reflects the five Ps of the 2030 Agenda: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnerships.

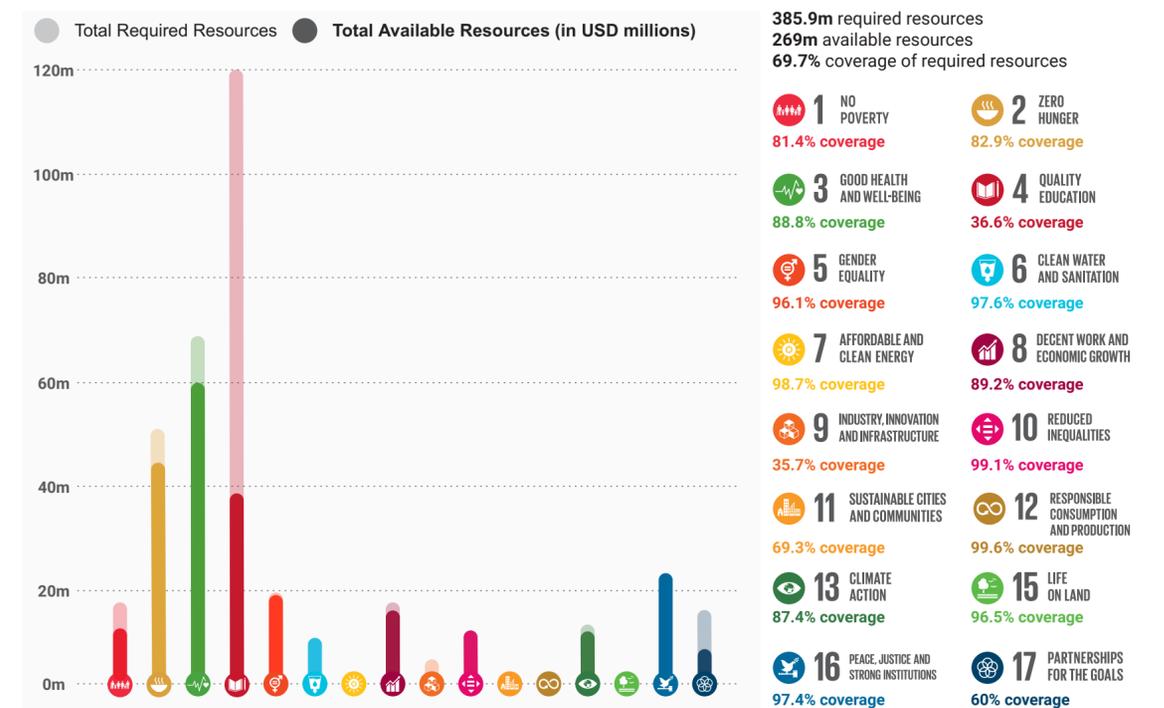
UNSDCF programme interventions in Tajikistan by regions



How UN contributes to the SDGs



The UN funding gap by Sustainable Development Goal in Tajikistan



Outcome 1: Inclusive human development

By 2026, health, food security, nutrition, education, and social protection systems and services are more effective, inclusive, gender-sensitive, and adequately financed.



Photo © WHO/Juraboy Jumayev



The United Nations system continues to work closely with the government to ensure quality, inclusive and well-financed public services for the people of Tajikistan. Tajikistan continues to see a nominal increase in public spending on social protection, health, and education between 2019 and 2024. However, in proportional terms, there have been decreases in both health and education compared to the baseline while on a positive note, the target for social protection expenditure has already been well exceeded.

At the strategic level, the UN supported the building of public service institutional capacities through the development and implementation of the National Water Strategy, the School Feeding Strategy and the Multisectoral Nutrition Plan.

As far as individual sectors are concerned, positive trends were seen in education as early childhood enrolment increased to 22% in 2024 (from a baseline of 15.9%) while in healthcare 98% of births were attended by skilled personnel and 97% of the target population was covered by all the vaccines included in the national programme. Progress has also been noted in access to family planning services, with the UN supporting a co-financing agreement for contraceptive procurement which has seen the proportion of women satisfied with modern methods increasing to 54% in 2024. This shows an increased commitment towards prioritizing human capital development.

59.7m required resources
51.3m available resources
85.9% coverage of required resources

The UN funding gap by SDG in Tajikistan



Progress

Throughout 2024, the UN worked closely with diverse stakeholders, including government, civil society and international donors, to improve the quality and delivery of public services throughout Tajikistan. The most notable achievements of the year are:

- Health**
 - 248,469 children vaccinated with DTP3 (97% of total).
 - 861 health policymakers, managers, and HMIS officials enhanced their capacity to manage health emergencies with UN support.
 - Five national health policies developed in line with human rights standards, covering overall health, sexual and reproductive health, and both non/communicable diseases.
 - 98% of births were attended by skilled personnel.
 - Health services and facilities were improved, benefiting 655,358 children and adolescents and 620,000 vulnerable individuals, including 36,667 accessing HIV prevention and treatment and 4,449 tuberculosis patients.
 - A co-financing agreement for contraceptive procurement ensured continued access to family planning commodities, with 54% of women expressing satisfaction with modern methods.
 - The Integrated Early Childhood Intervention Model in 11 PHCs ensured quality services for children with developmental delays and disabilities with the model now ready for scale-up.
 - The National Action Plan on AMR was adopted.

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Outcome 1: Inclusive human development

Social Protection

- The Social Protection Action Plan (2024-2026) was adopted, prioritizing coverage expansion and focus on vulnerable families.
- In 2024, over 1.5 million vulnerable individuals, including 4,142 refugees, asylum seekers, and 761 stateless persons, received tailored social protection services, exceeding targets.
- Approximately 25% of population covered by social protection floors/systems in 2024.

Education

- 2,594 educators completed pre- and in-service training on diversity and inclusion, exceeding annual retraining targets.
- Medium-Term Education Action Plan 2024-2026 developed to accelerate implementation of the National Strategy for Education Development 2030.
- 21 student councils capacitated across Tajikistan under Quality Education Support Programme II.
- Strengthened education systems increased early childhood education enrollment to 22% in 2024, up from 15.9%, though gender parity challenges persist (55% boys vs. 45% girls).

WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene)

- WASH components of the 2040 National Water Sector Strategy and Standards of Monitoring of Water Quality endorsed.

- 177,226 individuals received minimum basic drinking water services while 180,977 received minimum basic sanitation services.

Food Security

- 1,399,855 individuals benefited from preventive nutrition interventions, including maternal nutrition and infant feeding counselling.
- A total of 194 technical staff and food system workers advanced their skills in modern technologies for healthy food production, while over 2,400 farmers and food producers improved their knowledge and practices.
- 4 community seed banks were established in 4 districts to offer Landraces and Crop Wild Relatives seeds to over 1,000 farmers.
- Ten Farmer Field Schools were established to empower farmers in local varietal selection, seed quality, and diversifying crops for food, fodder, and profit.
- A total of 546,000 primary school-aged children benefited from balanced school meals through the School Feeding initiative, reaching 1,866 schools across the country.
- 4,008 children aged 6-59 months with acute malnutrition were provided with specialized nutritious foods through government systems.

Challenges

- Public services are hindered by limited domestic funding, staffing shortages, and high turnover, relying on external assistance and requiring ongoing training and capacity building to maintain service quality.
- Delays and uncertain timelines in policy and regulatory processes hinder the efficiency of reforms in health financing, WASH governance, and social protection, often misaligning with time-bound development partner initiatives.
- Lack of reliable data on social protection, especially for vulnerable groups, creates constraints on managing and scaling social protection programmes.
- Vaccine hesitancy and misinformation presents barriers to immunization uptake, including in remote areas and among displaced populations.
- Stigma and social barriers continue to limit access of migrants, refugees and people living with HIV to healthcare, education and social services.
- Low level of financial resources for the improvement of the Food Security and Nutrition in the country.
- Low attention for improvement of the Sustainable Food system related infrastructure in the country.
- No access to appropriate credit, subsidies and matching grants to implement modern technologies in food system.
- Refugees are not included in the national social and pension system.

Stories From the Field: Disability Inclusion

Davlyatova Shukrona is a 13-year-old seventh grader living with a disability. Despite her love for school, it was also where she first experienced bullying, with some children ignoring her and others treating her with pity.

Shukrona heard about the recruitment of new members for the student council which is responsible for organizing events and representing student interests to the school administration. Her interest was piqued.

Shukrona's student council is one of 21 councils across Tajikistan supported by the EU-funded and UN-implemented 'Quality Education Support Programme II'. This initiative aims to create equal opportunities for all students, regardless of their physical abilities or developmental needs.

Shukrona actively participated in various project events and developed her leadership and communication skills. She has become a role model for other students, demonstrating that having a disability does not prevent anyone from contributing to society and making a positive impact.

Inspired and encouraged, Shukrona shared her story with 500 children from other student councils across Tajikistan during the summer camp.

"I realized that my potential is much greater than I ever imagined. If you believe in yourself, dream and strive for your goals, you can overcome any obstacles," Shukrona said. She further added that "I want to show that disability cannot stop a person who has the desire to make the world a better place. I want to inspire others and be an example."



Davlyatova Shukrona
School #13 Dushanbe, Grade 7

Stories from the Field - Food and Nutrition

Dr. Alisher Turdiyev, a 44-year-old family doctor and director of the Primary Health Centre (PHC) in Dusti District, Khatlon Region, is a pillar of his community, tirelessly working to improve the health and well-being of children and families.

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, in collaboration with development partners, has been implementing an integrated management of acute malnutrition programme to prevent and treat acute malnutrition among children under five years. As part of this, Dr. Turdiyev and his team are playing a vital role in identifying cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children. During routine health assessments, he detects undernourished children by screening for malnutrition. Once identified, these children are admitted in a supplementary feeding programme, where they receive a Specialized Fortified Food (SFF) enriched with essential vitamins and minerals.



When a child is enrolled in the MAM programme, Dr. Turdiyev and his team focus on preventing and treating malnutrition through comprehensive awareness sessions. They emphasize the importance of proper nutrition, particularly Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.

The UN, together with its national key health actors, helps by providing free Specialized Fortified Food and offering regular check-ups to keep track of each child's progress.

"When children are healthy and thriving, we take pride in that. This is my contribution to the future development of our district," he states.

Currently, around 270 primary health centers (PHCs) are involved in the initiative, which aims to benefit children while providing parents and caregivers with knowledge about dietary diversity and appropriate infant and child feeding practices. In 2024, the programme supported over 4,000 children and achieved an impressive 99% recovery rate from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Outcome 2: Sustainable, inclusive, and green economic growth

By 2026, public institutions and the private sector collaborate to implement innovative and gender-responsive policy frameworks and actions to green the economy and strengthen inclusion of vulnerable groups.



Photo © UNDP/Nigora Fazliddin



Throughout 2024, the UN system continued its work with national authorities and partners to promote green and people-centred economic development.

Thanks to evidence-based, risk-informed policy analysis and solutions that focused on vulnerable populations, UN agencies, funds and programmes contributed to positive steps in the implementation of the National Development Strategy and the Mid-Term Development Programme (2021-2025) priorities, which focused on economic diversification, industrialization, digital technologies, human capital development, balanced regional development and attracting foreign direct investment.

While significant gaps continue to exist in all these areas, awareness about their importance and engagement with diverse stakeholders and partners to achieve progress are important steps towards success.

The UN worked extensively to promote innovative solutions in key sectors such as agriculture and to create productive and decent employment for youth, labor migrants and vulnerable groups.

10.2m required resources
10.1m available resources
99.5% coverage of required resources

The UN funding gap by SDG in Tajikistan



Progress

- Strategic partnerships were developed with the private sector to increase youth employment opportunities and economic inclusion through internship programmes.
- National platforms (Kor.tj, Startupchoykhona.tj, Volontyor.tj) were developed and launched, creating 4,000 jobs and employment opportunities.
- The digitalization of the transport sector contributed to the transition to a sustainable transport system.
- 200 entities in the private sector were equipped and trained to better run their businesses. Additionally, 3 remote job centres were launched to support youth labour skills.
- The UN supported the development of the Action Plan for Country Agriculture Reform and an amendment on the national law on cooperatives.
- A total of 5,310 people (55% women and girls) benefited from Income Generating Activities, while 4,960 people (50% women), received business management training.
- Public officials were trained to develop and implement green, circular, and resilient PPP projects, while 108 seed farmers were trained in new technologies for growing potatoes, wheat, and cotton.
- 3,700 youth equipped with knowledge and now prepared for the labor market.

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Challenges

- Weak coordination and synergy between the UN, stakeholders, and development partners, hindering the efficiency of translating policy reforms into actionable activities.
- Joint fundraising and programme implementation.
- Measures need to be adopted to increase private sector involvement and investment.
- Limited national participation in monitoring, reporting on Outcome achievements.

Stories From the Field: How peanut butter helped a returning migrant change his life

The idea to open a peanut butter production came when his brother was already roasting and packing peanuts. Sami realized that processing could bring more profit and create additional jobs. He decided to take a risk. With the help of the UNDP LITACA III project, funded by the Japanese government through JICA, he received the necessary support. Thanks to the new processing technology, he plans to optimize costs and increase production volumes. In the near future, Sami plans to expand the business, hire employees and establish deliveries to other areas.

The project has provided new business and income opportunities for around 10 farmers and entrepreneurs, helping them to develop their businesses and improve the quality of their life. Families that previously relied on seasonal work abroad now have a stable source of income. Sami is already making plans for the future: he wants to increase production and establish cooperation with other farmers to expand the range of products. "Now I have the opportunity to work from home and be close to my family. I no longer depend on traveling abroad. It's a huge relief," he says.

The LITACA project has been implemented since 2021 (Phase 3). During this time, more than 1,000 people received technical support and new jobs were created for them. The project budget for Tajikistan is USD3.6 million. The project is also being implemented in Afghanistan. The project covers 8 border districts - Shartuz, Kubodiyon, Dusti, Jaykhun, Panj, Farkhor, Hamadoni, Shamsiddin Shokhin - and two administrative centers: Bokhtar and Kulyab. Many beneficiaries increased their income by more than 20%, with 80% of the products sold in the Khatlon markets, and some exported to Afghanistan.

"I was tired of leaving - I wanted to work at home"

"Previously, I often had to go abroad to earn money, which made family life difficult,"

"Now, thanks to the project's help, I can work at home and develop my own business. I am glad that I can provide for myself and my family in my homeland."



Photo © UNDP/Muhsin Obidjonov



Photo © WFP/Guljahan Hamrobozova



Photo © WFP/Elizabeth Linklater

Outcome 3: Integrated management of climate and environmental risk

By 2026, natural resources management is inclusive and sustainable with integrated policy frameworks and actions to enhance climate change adaptation and livelihoods of vulnerable groups.



Photo © WFP, Gulshahon Hamrobozoida



Climate change and unsustainable management of natural resources pose negative threats that impact livelihoods and place vulnerable people at risk across Tajikistan. Increases in droughts and floods have degraded soil and vegetation, undermining biodiversity, economic outputs and the environment. As a disaster-prone country, Tajikistan can lose up to 1.3% of its GDP to natural disasters. Good management, coordination and synergies between communities, government, business and industry are crucial to ensuring sustainability and prosperity. The UN system has continued to support actions to achieve these throughout 2024, which include reviewing and designing policy frameworks in relevant areas, developing strategies in key sectors like water and water management, and creating district development plans.

The UN supported the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process in 2024 which strengthened governance and institutional coordination for climate change adaptation. This integrated climate resilience in national strategies and regulatory frameworks, securing gender-sensitive, evidence-based, long-term approaches to the problem.

Together with the Government of Tajikistan, the UN supported the development and endorsement of the National Water Strategy 2040. The strategy is part of the Water Sector Reform and integrated climate-resilient and sustainable water management principles in the country's development agenda.

The UN also supported the development of 16 District Development Plans in 2024 which integrated sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and climate change adaptation strategies.

21.5m required resources
17.3m available resources
80.6% coverage of required resources

The UN funding gap by SDG in Tajikistan



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Progress

- Tajikistan's National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process strengthened climate governance, resulting in six sectoral adaptation plans that integrate climate resilience in national strategies with gender-sensitive monitoring and inclusive, evidence-based approaches.
- The National Water Strategy 2040 was approved, advancing the government-led Water Sector Reform with climate-resilient and sustainable water management in the country's long-term development agenda.
- Youth Network for Water and Climate (Y4WCN) established at the national level, amplifying youth voices in decision-making on critical environmental issues.
- Access to climate-resilient WASH services in Tajikistan was enhanced through infrastructure rehabilitation in seven social institutions (6 healthcare facilities and 1 school), benefiting up to 35,000 individuals, including women and children.
- Tajikistan adopted recommendations from the fourth Environmental Performance Review, focusing on climate change, glaciers' melting, and waste management, while also advancing glaciers' preservation through the International Glaciers' Forum, enhancing scientific understanding of the cryosphere.

Outcome 3: Integrated management of climate and environmental risk

- National strategies for sustainable agriculture and biodiversity preservation were strengthened through the development of the National Programme and Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity 2030.
- Alternative uses of coal were analyzed, understanding of regional energy connectivity in Central Asia was increased, and knowledge on forest fire prevention and remote sensing to support sustainable resource management was improved.
- Disaster resilience was improved by enhancing school safety for over 1,300 students and 130 teachers, engaging 671 youth in DRR activities, and integrating child-sensitive DRR into national policies. Additionally, humanitarian aid was provided to 1,715 households.
- 15,000 community members and 53 organizations were trained in integrated water resource management and ecosystem-based adaptation.
- 59,800 people received cash-based transfers to build or rehabilitate 390 community assets (e.g., greenhouses, orchards, irrigation canals).
- 98 metric tons of mixed food commodities were distributed to 8,600 crisis-affected individuals to address urgent needs and the impacts of disasters.



Challenges



Government bodies require more capacity in analyzing and utilizing climate and environmental data.



More political support is needed to align policies more closely with climate resilience goals.



Fostering cross-sectoral collaboration and streamlining information exchange is needed to improve coordination across different initiatives, contributing to more efficient and impactful environmental policies.



Stories from the Field: Outcome 3 Modernizing Agriculture

Cultivating hectares of cotton, wheat, and vegetables – Hasan and his family have been farming for over a decade. Despite their extensive experience, they have consistently faced numerous challenges in sustaining their farm. Managing irrigation water efficiently was a constant battle: the old system was fraught with issues: in-kind payments, loss of data, overload of documentation, and lack of transparency. Cash payment for irrigation water was among other challenges.

In 2022, the UN implemented a project on “Improvement of Water Resources Management in Khatlon Region”, financed by the Islamic Development Bank, which introduced a groundbreaking billing system for irrigation water payments, bringing a wave of positive changes to Hasan’s farm. The new system allowed farmers to pay the water fee by using e-wallets from their smartphones or via local ATMs in their jamoats, which reduced the burden of transportation costs for farmers. It also considerably improved the collection of irrigation fees, resulting in improvement of water resources management.

“Since the new billing system was introduced, managing my farm has become much easier. I can see exactly what I owe and when, and I no longer worry about financial procedures, traveling to make payments, etc. It is all very clear and straightforward now,” the farmer, whose life has seen a significant improvement alongside 12,000 other farmers in Khatlon region, says.

Outcome 4: People centered governance and rule of law

By 2026, governance is more inclusive, transparent and accountable, serving to protect human rights, empower women, and reduce violence and discrimination in alignment with the international commitments of Tajikistan UN Agencies should be updated.



The UN system continued to work closely with the government and other stakeholders to support governance reforms to strengthen accountability and transparency in the public service, the judiciary, law enforcement, and human rights institutions.

The UN supported the institutionalization of free legal aid in Tajikistan, with the Ministry of Justice assuming full financial responsibility in 2024 after 12 years of assistance. This milestone will improve the sustainability of legal services. In 2024, 9,075 citizens, 63% of whom were women, received free legal aid in 53 centres across the country.

Tajikistan also received support from the UN in adopting the revised Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the State Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (2025-2030). The revisions introduced provisions for multisectoral responses, free health services and shelters for survivors. The UN also established successful cooperation with faith-based organizations through the strategic partnership with the Committee on Religion, Regulation of Traditions, Celebrations and Ceremonies. The focus of the partnership is on the prevention and response to violence against women and girls and sexual gender-based violence.

The UN supported the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment to reduce the list of prohibited professions for women, from 336 to 195. Also in 2024, the UN worked on the successful completion of a gender-sensitive assessment of the National HIV Response in Tajikistan which ensures universal access to HIV services.

Public services were also supported by the UN, with Tajikistan enhancing efficiency in civil registry services.

17.3m required resources
16.7m available resources
96.5% coverage of required resources

The UN funding gap by SDG in Tajikistan



UN Agency Reporting



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Progress

- UN supported institutionalization of free legal aid in Tajikistan, with the Ministry of Justice assuming full financial responsibility after 12 years, enhancing service delivery, sustainability, and public satisfaction.
- With UN support, Tajikistan adopted the revised Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and the State Programme for 2025–2030, incorporating multi sectoral responses, free health services, and shelters for survivors, thereby strengthening the national legal framework on GBV.
- With UN support, Tajikistan increased the efficiency of public services, particularly civil registry services, resulting in an increase in the population's satisfaction with these services from 35% in 2022 to 86% in 2024
- The UN supported Tajikistan in introducing legislative amendments that fully prohibit all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, positioning the country as one of 67 globally to do so. Tajikistan has also committed to ensuring children's right to be heard in judicial proceedings.

- Key amendments were made to Civil Registry Laws in 2024, including introducing a unique ID number for all newborns.
- The Chaldovar Border Outpost was established to improve border security and living conditions for 75 border guards, enhancing surveillance along the Tajik Afghan border to combat cross-border threats.
- Tajikistan revised its list of prohibited professions for women, reducing it from 336 to 195, with a draft to further lower the number.
- Tajikistan's security and justice capacities strengthened in crime investigation, prison risk assessment, border management, smuggling of migrants and human trafficking through regional cooperation and capacity building.
- 311 officials from the Customs Service, Drug Control Agency, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs participated in 26 capacity building and cooperation activities supported by the UN.
- Over 8,025 stateless persons, refugees, and asylum-seekers received legal counselling, helping resolve their cases, while 5,307 asylum-seekers were informed about their rights, leading to 3,612 being recognized as refugees.
- 2,718 individuals at risk of statelessness were identified, with 2,414 acquiring Tajik citizenship, 22 confirming foreign nationality, 50 documented as stateless, and 5 naturalized in Tajikistan.



Photo © IOM/Ganjima Nazarova

Challenges

- Evolving priorities of national partners, particularly their focus on infrastructure development over reforms, made programme alignment difficult in 2024.
- Reform priorities need to be fit into broader development objectives. There is a greater need for national reform champions to be engaged to advance the reform agenda.
- Greater diversification of funding sources and strategic partners are required to achieve continuous results.
- 86 refugees and asylum-seekers were refouled in 2024 in breach of international and national law.
- Asylum-seekers face restrictions on entry and residence in Tajikistan, with limited access to asylum procedures and designated areas for residence, hindering their integration and legal protections.
- Refugees and vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking and stateless persons, are excluded from free legal assistance, and the country has not yet acceded to key international conventions on statelessness.
- The extent of statelessness remains unclear, with no procedures for registering undocumented children, leaving them at risk of statelessness, while many undocumented citizens struggle to obtain documentation due to unaffordable administrative fines.

Stories From the Field: From Statelessness to Stability

Since, Meliknor moved from village to village with his father, a shepherd, and struggled to receive an education, falling far behind his peers. For many years he had no access to basic services and lacked Identity documents. His life became a lonely existence, living on the streets, working laborer jobs to survive, and constantly fighting for the most basics of human rights.

Meliknor's situation began to change when he received support through the UN's #IBelong campaign, which works to end statelessness globally. It's local partner, PO "Chashma", provided legal assistance, helping Meliknor obtain the official identification documents he so desperately needed. These documents enabled him to access stable employment, apply for a pension, and secure the first real home he had in years.

With his new identity, Meliknor's life has been transformed. He now has a permanent job as a gardener, a pension to support his livelihood, and a roof over his head.

His story highlights how providing a stateless person with legal identity can lead to long-term stability and greater participation in society. Over the past decade, Central Asian states have resolved over 218,000 cases of statelessness, including more than 52,000 in Tajikistan alone, thanks to the UN advocacy campaign and strong government commitments. Today, Central Asia accounts for one-third of all resolved statelessness cases worldwide.

"I don't need much – just a roof over my head, some bread, and a bowl of yogurt," says Meliknor, reflecting on his transformation from statelessness to stability. "But now, I have my identity back, and that means everything."



Photo © UNHCR/Muhammadvhuja Davlyatov

Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda



In 2024, the UN in Tajikistan forged strong partnerships with the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, development partners, international financial institutions (IFIs), civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, and media to advance the UNSDCF 2023-2026 and accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These effective collaborations yielded significant results for the benefit of the people of Tajikistan and established a solid foundation for future opportunities. Guided by the UN's strategic objective to deepen partnerships for sustainable development, the UN in Tajikistan:

- Organized a first-ever UN and Women Parliamentarians Dialogue to further strengthen collaborative actions towards GEWE, engaging young people, prioritizing vulnerable groups and achieving the SDGs at the policy level and implementation.
- Concluded partnership with the private sector to leverage results for children. A two-year partnership agreement was signed between UNICEF and Tajikistan's largest mobile telecommunications company Toell. The company will leverage its more than 2.1 million customers and staff in support of the BEBBO application and promotion of positive parenting practices. In addition, the company will explore internship and adolescent skilling opportunities in the telecoms sector.
- Convened a session for the CSOs on UN Partner Portal and discussed the opportunities for direct engagement of CSOs with UN Agencies in Tajikistan.
- Worked hand-in-hand with the organizations of persons with disabilities towards the CRPD ratification through awareness raising campaigns, advocacy actions and overall enabling environment for persons with disabilities.
- Organized the first UN-Private Sector Dialogue that highlighted the areas of cooperation, existing challenges/barriers and opportunities for future partnerships and defined priorities for upcoming years.
- Strengthened collaboration between UNICEF and UNHCR through a Letter of Understanding to expand their joint efforts in protecting and improving the lives of refugee and stateless children and women in Tajikistan.
- The UN established strategic partnerships with the private sector to create youth employment opportunities and increase economic inclusion.



Photo © ITC/Nozim Kalandarov

UN partnered with the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to advance Tajikistan initiatives in climate change, water, environmental sustainability, countering terrorism and sustainable development in general:



- Implemented the Early Warning for All (EW4All) initiative, through partners consultations and adoption of a Roadmap for 2024-2027 to improve disaster risk knowledge, detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, forecasting, dissemination, communication, preparedness and response.
- Supported SPECA Economic Forum on "Green Development in the SPECA region" that brought together representatives of the Governments of SPECA participating countries, UN, international and regional organizations, financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders. It discussed potential opportunities for increased regional cooperation to support green economic development in the SPECA region.
- Facilitated global partnerships for "Understanding the Impact of Sand and Dust Storms on Glaciers in Asia-Pacific Region within ESCAP's APDIM (Asia-Pacific Disaster Information Management) meeting, convened by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- Co-organized the High-Level Conference on "Strengthening International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Building Agile Border Security Mechanisms – The Kuwait Phase of the Dushanbe Process". It focused on enhancing collaboration and building stronger partnerships to support more effective and agile border security and counterterrorism measures.
- Supported organization of the third High-level International Conference on the International Decade "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028 held in Dushanbe;
- Supported the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and Dushanbe City Administration in the preparation of the first Dushanbe Voluntary Local Review report (VLR) presented during the World Urban Forum. The VLR demonstrated SDG localization and advancement at the local level across all relevant sectors.
- The Conference known as Dushanbe process was co-organized by the UN and the Government of Tajikistan and was aimed to share best practices and innovative solutions; to strengthen partnerships among stakeholders and to promote the role of water in sustainable development

UN initiated new partnerships with key development partners, including the Swiss Development Cooperation, Islamic Development Bank, World Bank, and UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Asian Development Bank (ADB), China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund focusing on justice for children, social protection, education quality improvement, investments to human capital and ECD, water and sanitation, regional education programmes, respectively.

support the government priorities and the UNSDCF. UNCT paid utmost attention to formulate joint programmes to leverage UN Agencies' advantages and expertise. These efforts culminated in approving two joint initiatives by the UN Joint SDG Fund:

- FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO on Transforming Food systems for better nutrition in Tajikistan with a budget of USD 2 million.
- UNICEF and UN Women on Aligning local financing with SDGs supported by the SDG Fund Localization Window with a budget of USD 250,000.

In 2024 the UN Country Team made progress in resource mobilization and introducing new financing mechanisms to

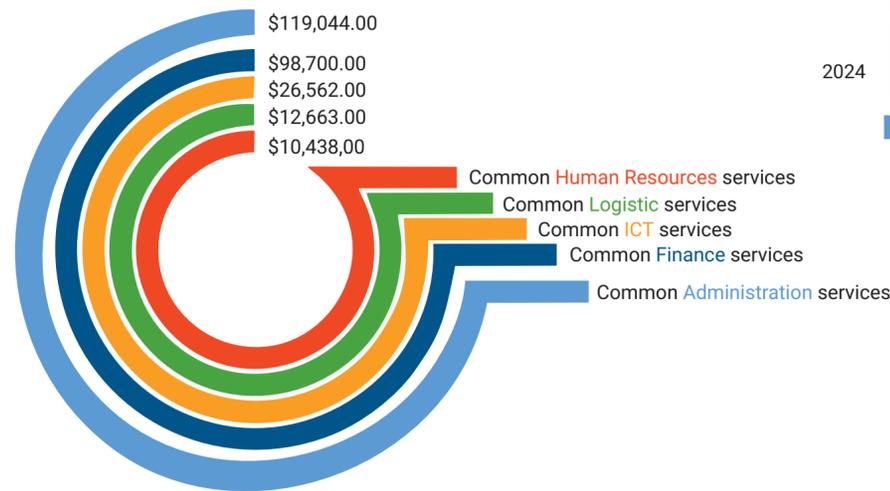
The UN sought new partnership and resource mobilization opportunities with emerging donors such as the Government of Qatar and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in key areas like education, climate change, and food systems.

In the realm of development financing and the introduction of new and innovative financing mechanisms, the UN collaborated with the Agency of Securities and Specialized Registration of the Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan to explore effective debt instruments and capital market development. The UN provided technical assistance for the preparation of a feasibility study on thematic/green bond issuance and capacity building of representatives from the state and private sectors as well as development partners on Capital Market Development. This initiative will continue in 2025, focusing on the Green Bonds Roadmap, the identification of green projects, and further capacity development to raise capital market infrastructure for bond issuance.

Operating as One UN

In 2024, the UNCT's Operations Management Team (OMT) continued to serve as a platform to foster collaboration among UN agencies towards UN Efficiency Agenda implementation. The highlights of the year include;

Realized benefits across BOS service lines in 2024



- OMT working groups successfully facilitated the 2024 Common Premises Annual Review Exercise.
- There are seven common premises established in Tajikistan, with each a minimum co-location of three UN Agencies. All common premises are managed by the leading Common Premises (CP) Agency that provides common services to others.
- OMT led the 2024 Business Operations Strategy (BOS) Annual Review. The review showed \$267,407 as the realized cost avoidance in 2024 as a result of collaboration between UN Agencies on various operational aspects (use of LTAs, mutual recognition of contracts, fleet management, to name a few) and it raised a cumulative reported cost avoidance for 2019-2024 equal to \$1,235,866 against estimated cost avoidance of \$1,990,139 for 2019-2029 or 62% during 5 years of delivery.
- The OMT supported the reporting for indicators related to organizational culture for the UN SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard. The results of the survey confirmed that UNCT exceeds the minimum requirement for this indicator.
- OMT through its Administration and Procurement Working Groups led the initiative to reduce the cost of the rent in UN House through establishment of a long-term arrangement (LTA). These efforts resulted in reduction of the cost by 10% and total annual savings to resident agencies of UN House in the amount of USD 35,585. Moreover, OMT working group secured the expansion of the space in UN House to accommodate an additional 40 staff at no cost to UN Agencies.
- The OMT led the implementation of improvements at the UN House to secure the achievement of Accessibility Level 2 for the facility.
- In 2024, the UN House was officially recognized as the first building in Tajikistan to achieve EDGE Green Building Certification showing 40% energy savings, 22% water savings, 99% less embodied carbon in materials, 46.56 tCO per year operational CO emissions and 31.61 tCO per year operational CO savings.

Business Operations Strategy Implementation 2019-2024



UNCT Progress on inclusion

Operationalizing Leaving No One Behind

The UN supported Tajikistan in advancing rights-based development through its Human Rights Strategy (2023-38) and Action Plan, operationalizing the promise to "leave no one behind" (LNOB). The UN has supported Tajikistan's efforts to reach those furthest behind:

- Free legal aid was institutionalized, with the Ministry of Justice assuming financial responsibility, benefiting primarily women and LNOB groups.
- Laws on domestic violence and civil registry were revised, enhancing public satisfaction and survivor support.
- GBV survivor services expanded and those at risk of trafficking received relevant information. Consultations continued to criminalize all forms of GBV.
- All forms of violence against children are now prohibited, including corporal punishment.
- A long-term Concept of Inclusive Education until 2045 was approved.
- Access to education, healthcare, and legal identity improved through unique ID numbers for newborns.
- Monitoring tools to prevent torture were strengthened.
- Emergency food aid reached those in need, and children were treated for malnutrition.
- Tajikistan's first time-use study among Women Living with HIV (WLWH), led by WLWH, identified key factors impacting their well-being and provided insights to shape policies promoting empowerment, social support, and addressing stigma and isolation.

Challenges and Gaps

- Limited capacity and reliable data hinder social protection coverage for LNOB groups, including migrants and persons with disabilities.
- Vaccine hesitancy and misinformation persist, particularly in

remote or displaced communities.

- Stigma and social barriers limit healthcare access for migrants, refugees, and people living with HIV (PLHIV), requiring targeted outreach.
- Birth registration barriers remain, especially in remote or minority communities, hampered by lack of reform roadmaps and inadequate resources.
- Studies on Criminal Code (CC) Article 125 and people living with HIV informed policy, but progress remains uneven, revealing a clear gap between policies and practice, as reflected in the disproportionate incarceration of women under the CC Article 125 and discrimination against gender-diverse groups.
- More efforts are needed in disaggregated data collection, gender-responsive budgeting, and youth employment.
- UN support on human rights and capacity building, in particular, on Universal Periodic Review reporting, helped Tajikistan produce a data-rich voluntary mid-term report, but additional efforts are crucial to ensure victims' rights and trust in accountability.

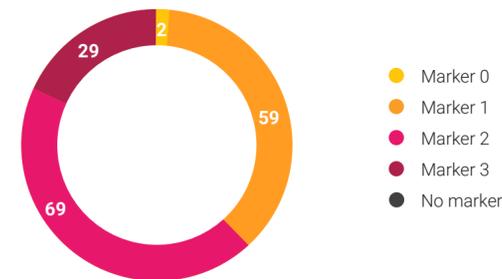
Outstanding Concerns

- Slow decision-making impedes progress; despite signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2018, it remains unratified.
- Restrictions on religious freedoms, expression, and assembly further marginalize society and risk fostering violent extremism.
- The "leave no one behind" commitment requires stronger political will and more resources, challenged by reduced donor funding, economic reliance on remittances and suboptimal allocation of fiscal expenditures.
- Civil society engagement is critical for LNOB success, calling for renewed commitment and expanded partnerships to reach vulnerable populations effectively.

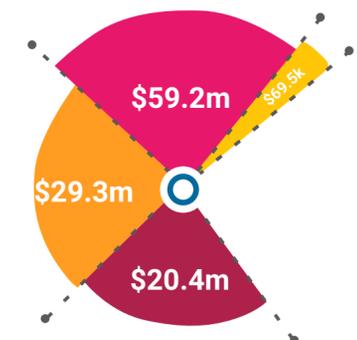


HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER in UNSDCF

Programmatic Interventions by Marker Coding Scale



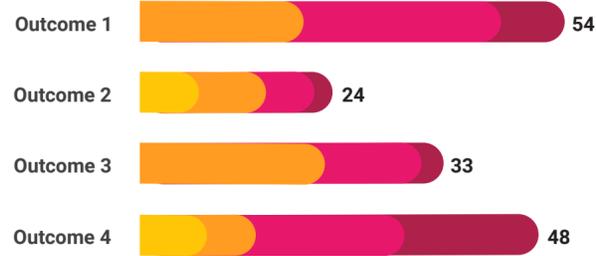
Funding by Marker Coding Scale



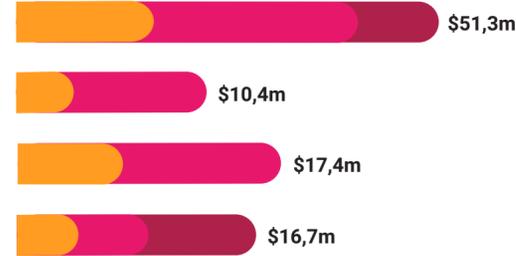
0 - Not expected to contribute to realization of human rights
1 - Limited contribution to realization of human rights

2 - Significant contributions to realization of human rights
3 - Principal contribution is to the realization of human rights

Programmatic Interventions by Outcome and Marker Coding Scale



Funding by Outcome and Marker Coding Scale Total Available Resources



● Marker 0 ● Marker 1 ● Marker 2 ● Marker 3 ● No marker
 0 - Not expected to contribute to realization of human rights
 1 - Limited contribution to realization of human rights
 2 - Significant contributions to realization of human rights
 3 - Principal contribution is to the realization of human rights

Stories From the Field: Gender Equality



Photo © UNDP Tajikistan

At 19 years of age, Zumrad Sadulloeva faced a challenge many young people in Tajikistan can relate to - she couldn't attend university due to family difficulties. But instead of giving up, she searched tirelessly for ways to keep learning and growing. That's when she found Minds Learning Centre (MLC), which offers educational programmes for young people, and she joined its internship programme funded by UNDP.

MLC, established in 2022, is a private school of continuous development with an integrated EdTech ecosystem that unites digital tools, companies, products, services and specialists to create a modern educational environment.

Zumrad was fascinated by the new world that had opened to her in this Centre. With guidance from leading marketing experts at the MLC, she dived right into learning about customer engagement, branding, Public Relations, and Social Media management. With her interest highly stimulated, she is now planning to deepen her knowledge and pursue her dream of becoming a top marketing professional to promote the power of marketing among her peers.

To date, 243 young women and men have joined the programme, with 65 already completing their internships. Here is the real success story: 55 of them - 32 women and 23 men - have already landed competitive jobs.

In implementing this initiative since 2024, UNDP teamed up with Aga Khan Foundation in Tajikistan. The story of Zumrad highlights the transformative impact of internship programme, which empowers young women and men by equipping them with essential skills, connecting them with industry professionals, and creating job opportunities for a stronger, more inclusive workforce.

"I now want to get my bachelor's degree in marketing. Thanks to this life-changing internship, I feel energized and motivated. I am confident that I can overcome any challenges and apply to the University next year," says Zumrad with pride.

UNCT System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (SWAP) Scorecard Annual Results 2024

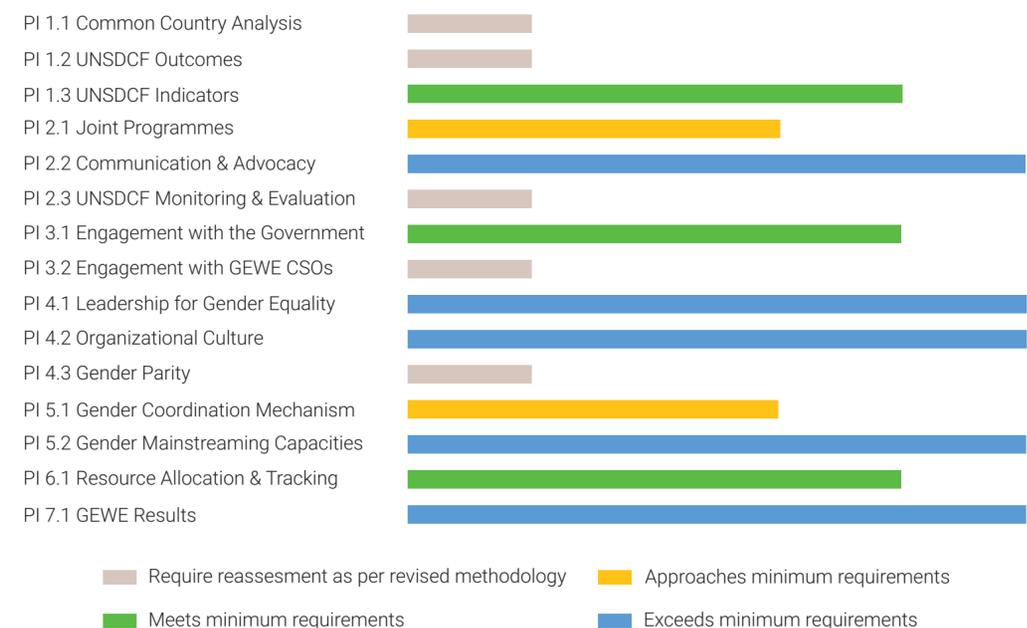


Photo © UNICEF/Aziz Nurulloev

In 2024, the UNCT updated its gender and disability scorecards to enhance tracking of gender equality and disability inclusion, aligning indicators with international standards to improve programming and policymaking for greater inclusivity in Tajikistan.

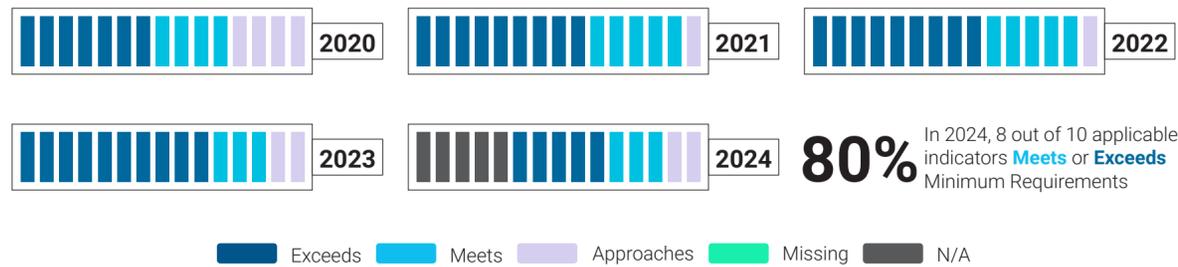
Overall, the UNCT SWAP Gender Scorecard results reflect a strong commitment to gender equality, with notable achievements in several areas. However, there are also clear opportunities for improvement and reassessment to ensure continued progress and alignment with updated guidelines.

Overview of UNCT-SWAP Cumulative Results in 2024



Gender Scorecard Results

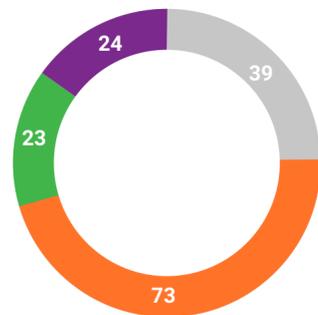
Five indicators 2024 marked grey require reassessment due to revision of UNCT SWAP guidance and reporting methodology criteria on: CCA, UNSDCF Outcomes, UNSDCF M&E, Engagement with CSOs and Gender Parity



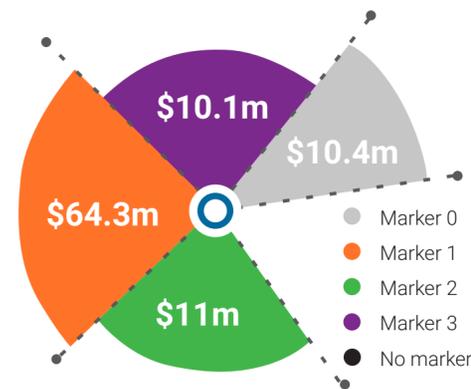
GENDER EQUALITY MARKER in UNSDCF



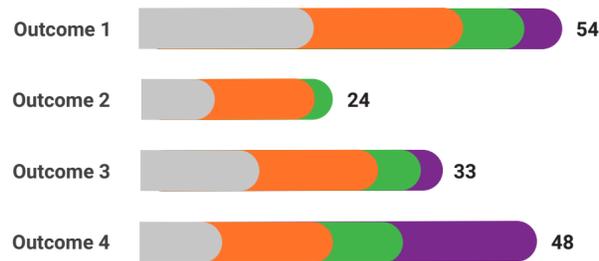
Programmatic Interventions by Marker Coding Scale



Funding by Marker Coding Scale



Programmatic Interventions by Outcome and Marker Coding Scale



Funding by Outcome and Marker Coding Scale Total Available Resources



GEWE – Gender equality and women’s empowerment

GEM – Gender Equality Marker

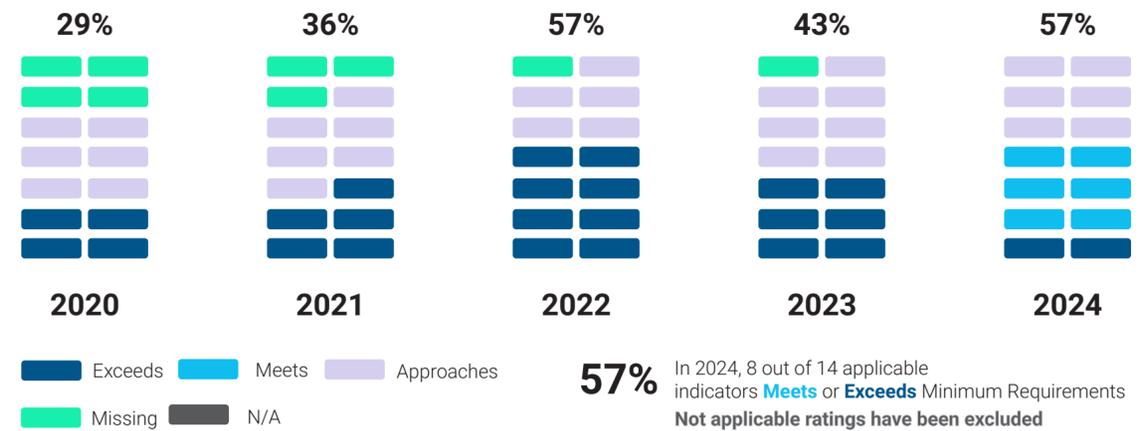
GEM 0 - Not expected to contribute to GEWE
GEM 1 - Limited contribution to GEWE

GEM 2 - Significant contribution to GEWE
GEM 3 - GEWE is the principal objective

UNCT Disability Inclusion Scorecard

Meanwhile, the disability scorecard showed an improvement, with 57% of indicators Meeting or Exceeding requirements, an increase from 43% in 2023. UN in Tajikistan achieved significant results towards the implementation of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy and improved its performance across 14 indicators of disability inclusion. UNCT continued its leadership to support the Government of Tajikistan to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), partnered with organizations of persons with disabilities in advocacy measures, included persons with disabilities in UN initiatives, situation analysis, and statistics to incorporate their needs in UN programming. UNCT improved accessibility of its premises for persons with disabilities, their engagement in UN’s work, implemented inclusive procurement of goods and services, increased access to communication, and other initiatives. These measures ensured significant progress in 57% of Disability Inclusion indicators, demonstrating compliance with high or exceeding their requirements.

Disability Scorecard Results Record



Joint Actions on Youth and Adolescents



Photo © UN/Didor Sadulloev



In 2024, the UN worked with partners to raise youth profile, advocate for their participation, facilitate innovative solutions and promote learning and acquisition of new skills among youth. From grassroots level interventions to sharing the same table with the UN Secretary-General, young people were provided with opportunities to realize their potential. In the spirit of operating as one UN, the following key actions were implemented throughout the year:

- Facilitated the UNV mission to Dushanbe and organized the meeting with youth organizations to contribute to the first ever review of State of Volunteering in Central Asia.
- Supported participation of the youth representative at the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forum in April 2024 in New York.
- Organized, within the adolescent girl's empowerment agenda, "Ambassador for a day" contest that allowed the finalists - students in Tajikistan to spend one day with world-class diplomats.
- Established the Youth for Water and Climate Network of Tajikistan at the Youth and Children's Water and Climate Forum of the Dushanbe International Water Conference, Water Action Decade "Water for Sustainable Development, 2018-2028"
- Youth representatives from Tajikistan met with UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres to discuss climate change and other key issues, as part of their systematic meaningful engagement in UN development interventions.
- Launched the Youth Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Academy, a collaborative initiative focused on building the capacity of young leaders on climate change, environmental migration, and displacement
- Organized a Youth Watch Party, on the occasion of the Summit of the Future, and to mark the Summit of the Future Youth Action Day, for youth of Tajikistan.
- Organized the Youth Pre-COP29 Conference with over 40 young people and policymakers to facilitate discussions on the unique climate vulnerabilities faced by children and advocating for targeted resilience strategies that prioritize their rights and futures
- Organized a Youth Panel event dedicated to UN Day with participation of youth activists, climate experts from academia, CSOs and UN personnel.
- Hosted, jointly with the World Bank, during the International Human Capital Development Forum, a side event on Youth, to discuss investing in people for economic growth through promoting green skills and green jobs.

Communicating as One



Photo © UN/Didor Sadulloev

In 2024, UN in Tajikistan continued the implementation of the UNSDCF Joint Communications and Advocacy Strategy with synchronized approach of UN agencies to support programme implementation, raise public awareness and promote sustainable development achievement and cooperation. These efforts included joint campaigns, capacity-building initiatives, and media outreach to promote sustainable development priorities and encourage multi-stakeholder partnerships. Key highlights from the joint communications:



- UN Tajikistan ran the off-line and online campaigns on Disability Inclusion (DI), including online campaign to promote DI and support ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) by Tajikistan, and continued the Internal Disability Inclusion campaign titled "Disability Inclusion Matters"
- Organized the communications and visibility of UN Secretary-General's official visit to Tajikistan
- UN jointly with the Committee of Women and Family Affairs and partners prepared and launched the Strategy Note on Transforming Gender Norms in Tajikistan.
- The UN HIV Theme Group advocated for upholding commitments to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030 and organized a country event as part of the global campaign to honour those who lost their lives to AIDS, alongside other wider key HIV-related communications and advocacy interventions.
- Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Gender Theme Group (GTG) coordinated the 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign, engaging international and national partners. This effort resulted in over 60 events of various scales with unified messages across Tajikistan, reaching more than 500,000 people.
- UN system agencies celebrated UN Day by leading discussions on climate change and glaciers' preservation through a youth panel, fostering partnerships through a joint UN dialogue with CSOs and the private sector, and promoting peace through a children's art event.
- The communications team provided support for key initiatives, including the Voluntary Local Review¹⁰ (VLR) and the Early warnings for All Initiative (EW4All)¹¹ and joint interventions on green bonds promotion¹².
- Joint communications and advocacy events on sustainable development reached over 1,000,000 people in Tajikistan and beyond.

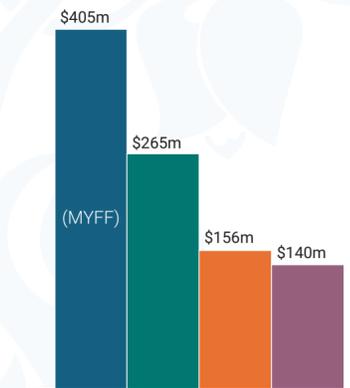
¹⁰ <https://tajikistan.un.org/en/281914-dushanbe-city-administration-and-partners-jointly-reviewed-results-voluntary-local-review>
¹¹ <https://tajikistan.un.org/en/267875-tajikistan-advances-un-secretary-general%E2%80%99s-early-warnings-all-initiative-through-local-level>
¹² <https://tajikistan.un.org/en/277815-un-supports-government-tajikistan-development-green-bond-market-tajikistan>

Lessons Learned

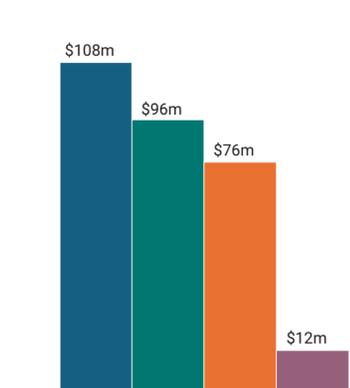
- In 2024, UN agencies faced challenges in aligning its programme initiatives with the evolving priorities of national partners, which placed significant emphasis on infrastructure development. Moving forward, identifying and engaging national reform champions in different areas will be essential to advancing the reform agenda and garnering increased donor interest in development initiatives.
- The UN system in Tajikistan observed the integration of climate adaptation strategies into local planning but noted the importance of further affirming political support to align policies more closely with climate resilience goals.
- Fostering cross-sectoral collaboration and streamlining information exchange is needed to improve coordination across different initiatives, contributing to more efficient and impactful environmental policies. Government bodies require more capacity in analyzing and utilizing climate and environmental data.
- The reduction in traditional donor support in Tajikistan highlights the need for the UN to diversify funding sources and adopt a more strategic and innovative approach to donor engagement. This approach involves crafting development proposals that align with the specific priorities of these partners, fostering mutually beneficial relationships that can drive sustainable development.
- Deploying UN Volunteers (UNVs) from potential donor countries could help strengthen connections and identify strategic entry points for future collaborations and enable knowledge transfer.
- Engage with national partners to ensure their consistent contributions to and participation in UNSDCF Result Groups consistently.

Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

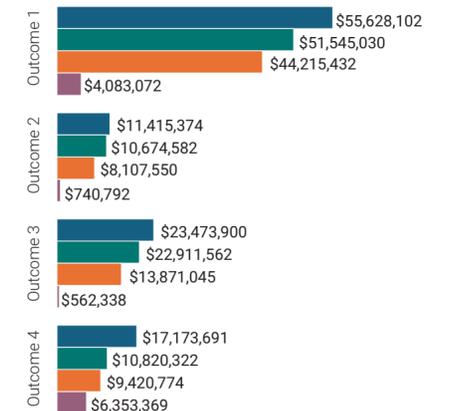
Funding Framework 2023-2026



Funding Framework 2024

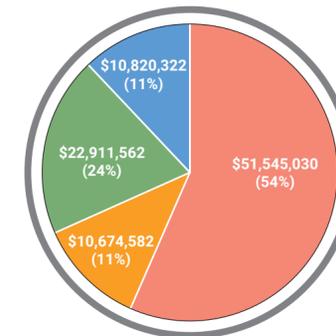


UNSDCF Funding Framework by Outcomes 2024

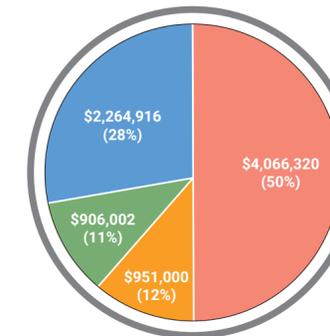


Legend: Total Required (Dark Blue), Available (Teal), Expenses (Orange), Gap (Purple)

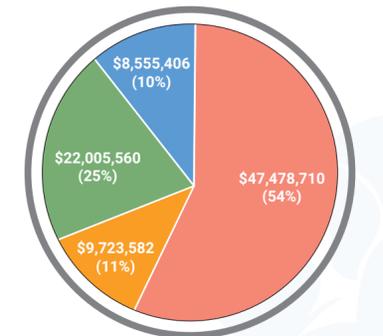
UNSDCF Total Funds by Outcomes 2024



UNSDCF UN Funds by Outcomes 2024

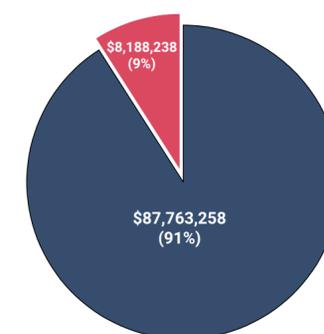


UNSDCF Donors Funds by Outcomes

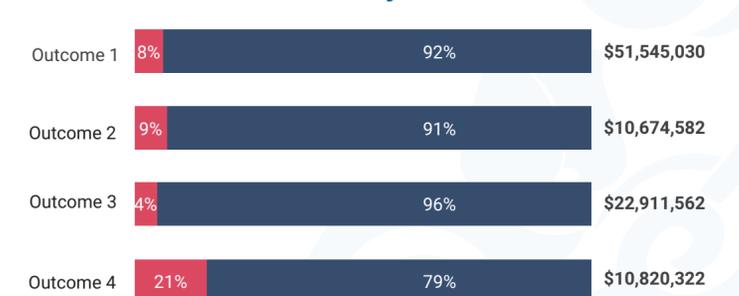


Legend: Outcome 1 (Red), Outcome 2 (Green), Outcome 3 (Yellow), Outcome 4 (Blue)

UN vs Donor Funds 2024



UN vs Donor Funds by Outcomes 2024

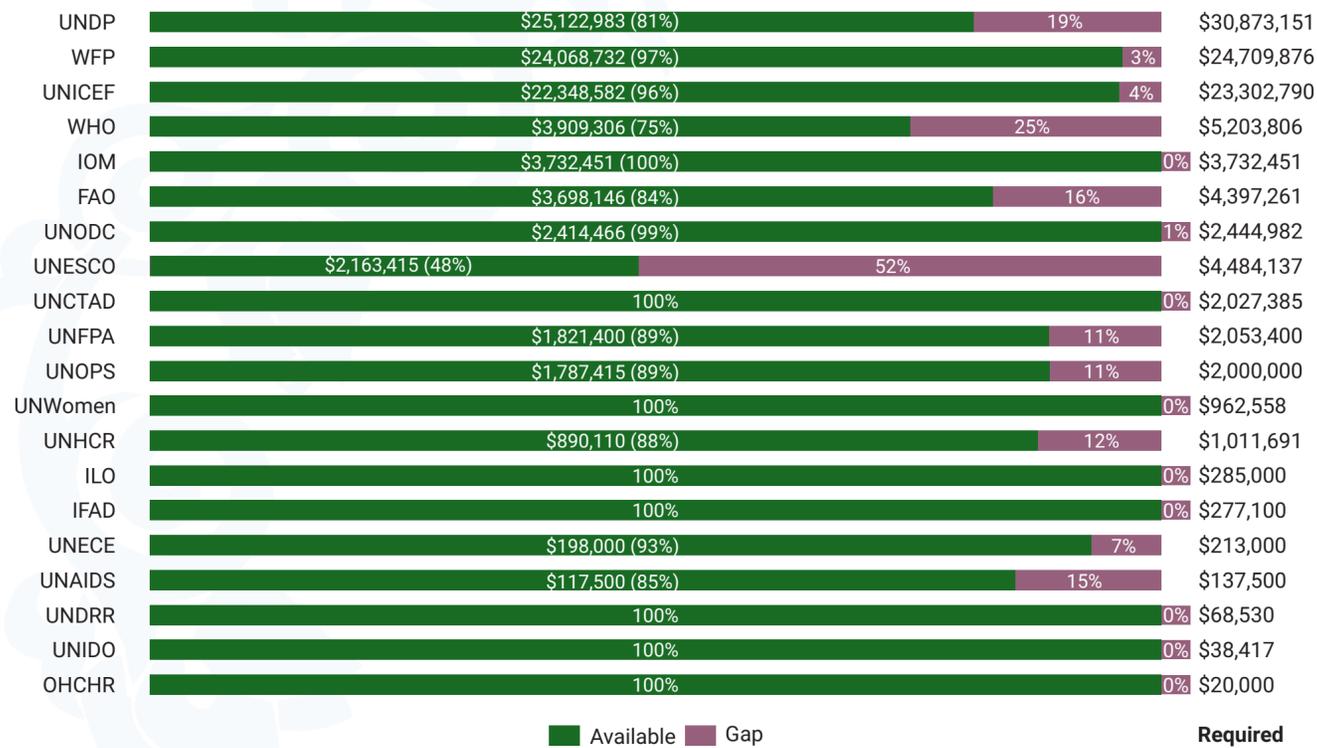


Legend: UN (Core Funds) (Red), Donors (Non-Core Funds) (Dark Blue)

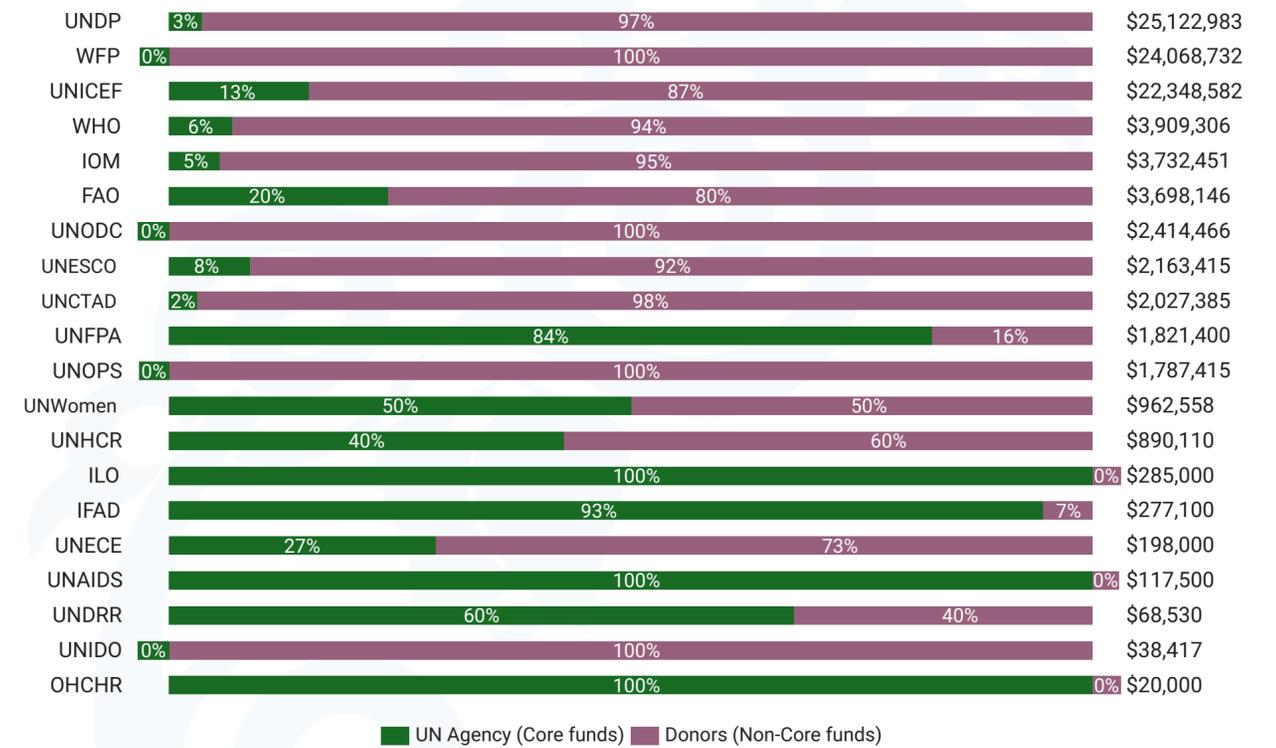


Photo © UNICEF/Umedakhon Fazaylova

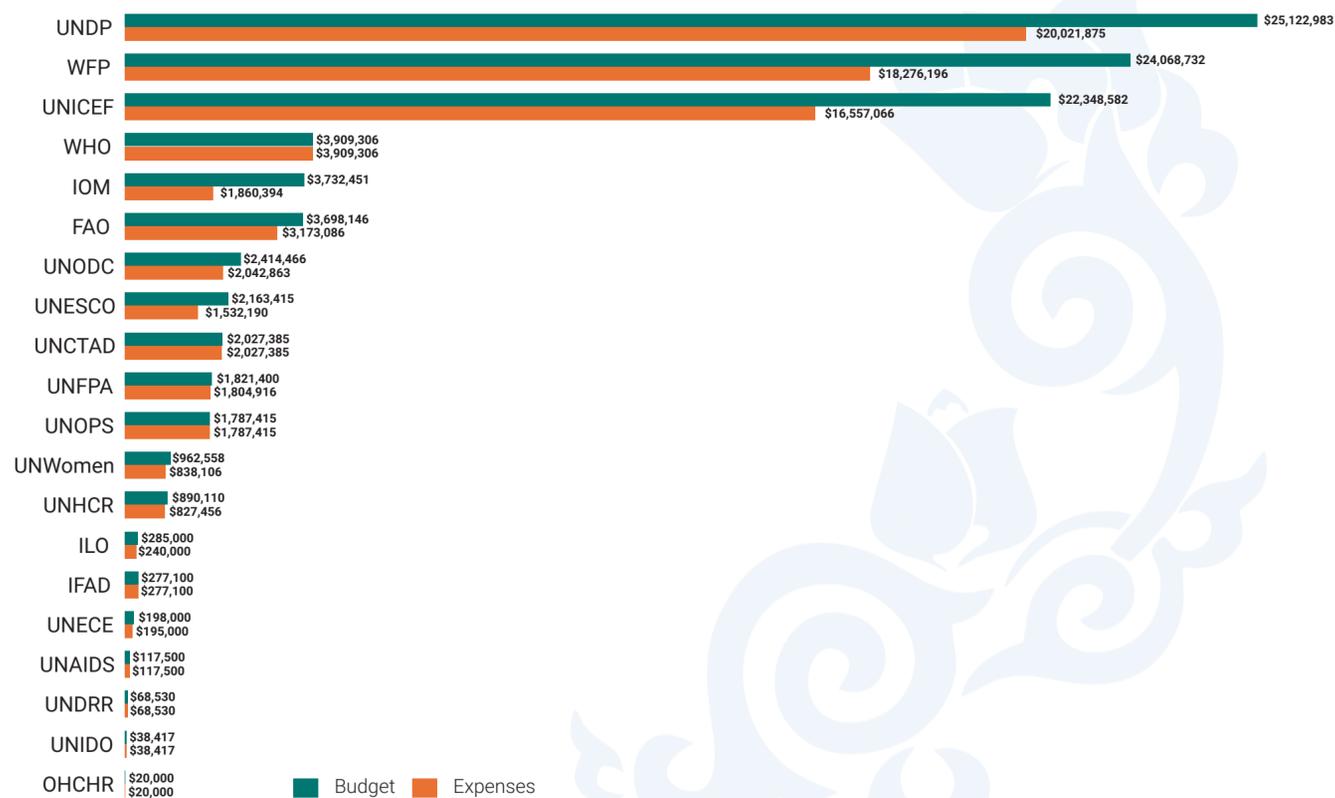
Funding Framework by UN Agencies 2024



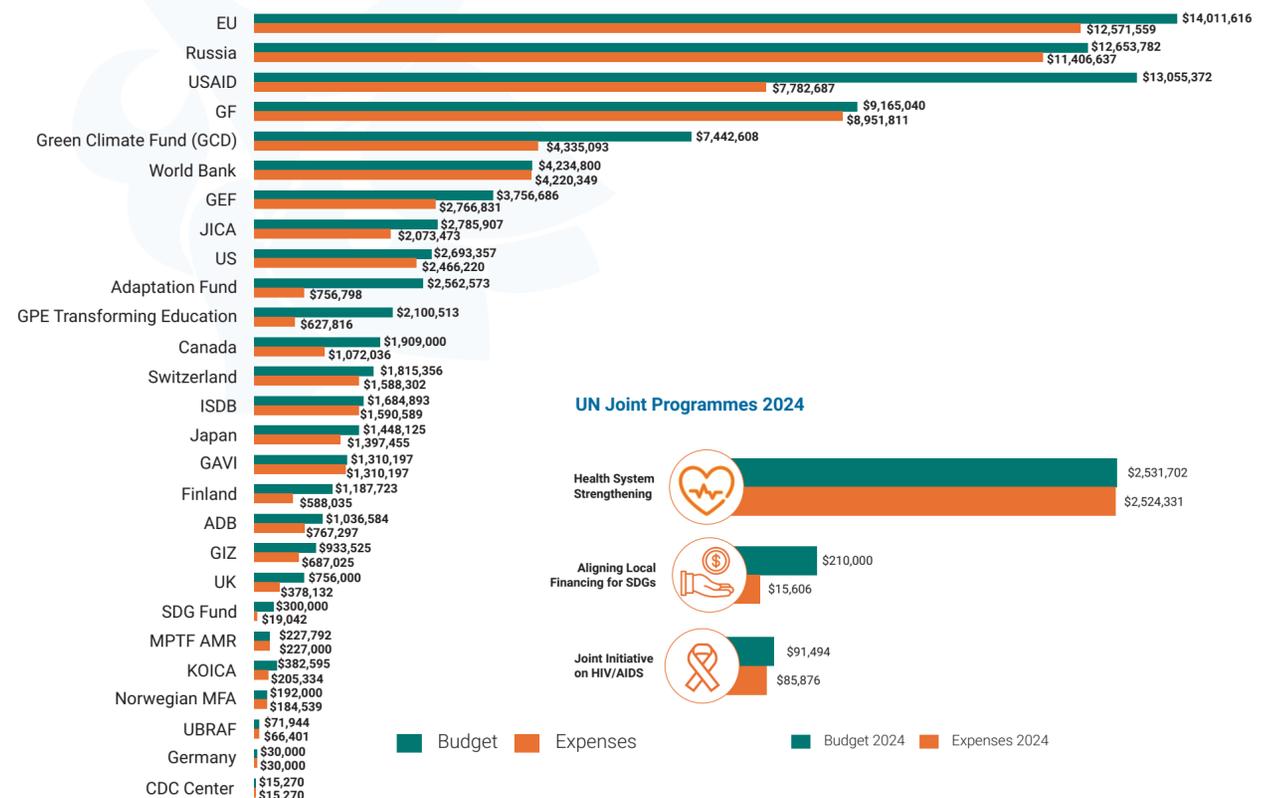
UN Agencies Funds vs Donor Funds 2024



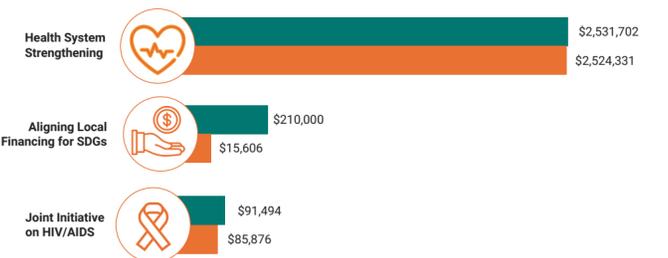
Total Budget vs Expenses by UN Agencies 2024



Donor Funds Budget vs Expenses 2024



UN Joint Programmes 2024



CHAPTER 3

Accelerating Our Impact - UNCT Focus for 2025

2025 marks eighty years of establishment of the United Nations

2025 also commemorates 30 years of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. United Nations in Tajikistan will not only celebrate and reaffirm the foundational pillars of the United Nations: peace and security, human rights and development but also promote and sustain multilateralism and its contributions to humanity. We will further work hand in hand with the government to provide agile, multi-sectoral, and impactful system-wide solutions that achieve transformative gender equality results in the country.

Our implementation of the UNSDCF in 2025 will continue to prioritize human capital development, food systems, education, health, social protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation and support digitalization, contributing to digital transformation, benefits of which are equitable, and all people have sustainable access to digital connectivity, digital skills and literacy, enabling them to deploy these to drive rapid gains in all aspects of their own development.

United Nations agencies will further strengthen their joint programming and resource mobilization, engaging with our traditional and emerging donors, and expanding our partnership priorities. As a thought leader and knowledge broker, the UN will share best practices and experiences for policy development and implementation in various sectors through South-South and Triangular cooperation.

LNOB and inclusiveness will remain a high priority for the UN in Tajikistan. UN Country Team will continue to implement the Disability Inclusion Action Plan, partnering with the organizations of persons with disabilities to make the UN inclusive and accessible for all. The UN will support the Government of Republic of Tajikistan to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). We will expand our partnership with the Lower Chamber of Parliament and its Committees to improve policy frameworks for the SDGs, particularly LNOB.

At the policy level, we will support the Government of Republic of Tajikistan to evaluate the Mid-term Development Programme 2021-2025 and to prepare the new programme for 2026-2030 period. At the same time, UN in Tajikistan will launch its evaluation of the UNSDCF 2023-2026, develop our comprehensive Common Country Analysis (CCA), Gender Equality Profile, and organize strategic planning consultations with the government and all development partners to identify the priorities and pathways for the new cycle of the UNSDCF covering the period 2027-2030. The evaluation process will be mutually reinforcing and strengthen the alignment between the MTDP and UNSDCF.

UN in Tajikistan will apply cutting-edge capabilities in data, digital, innovation, foresight, behavioural science and use of artificial intelligence in its activities to derive an ambitious and strong UNSDCF and accelerating achievement of SDGs.

In pursuit of operational and normative policy support function, UN in Tajikistan will scale up its actions towards securing flexible funding not only for our joint programmes but also contribute to strengthening domestic capital market, including the issuance of green bonds to enable the government to mobilize long-term financing. The UN Country Team, together with our development partners, including the IFIs, will take actions collectively to enable the government to increase their financing for delivering the SDGs.

UN Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan will continue to expand UN's role as a thought leader and engage the development partners as the co-chair of the Development Coordination Council (DCC), towards better coherence, prioritization and complementarity towards achieving higher impacts.



Anticipated actions in support of normative policies, operational efficiencies and knowledge transfer in 2025 include the following:

- Support the Government of Republic of Tajikistan in defining and articulating its commitments to the Fourth Financing for Development Conference to be held in Sevilla, Spain.
- Assist in the finalization of the NDC 3.0 commitments and action plan, and implementation NDC 3.0 commitments.
- Assist the Ministry of Finance to strengthen the domestic capital market and to prepare its readiness to launch green and other sovereign bonds.
- Intensify partnerships with the private sector, engage in co-financing and implementation of UN initiatives.
- Work with Committee on Women and Family Affairs to strengthen women's economic empowerment.
- Collaborate with the State Committee in Investments and State Property Management to leverage the PPP laws and reforms towards developing a pipeline of PPP projects.
- Expand CSOs partnerships and implementation role through the UN Partner Portal.

- Add new common services as part of the Business Operations Strategy and collectively strive to improve quality of services and reduce costs of operations.
- Scale-up accessibility measures and green projects within UN Common Premises.

To further augment Tajikistan's global leadership and ambitions in addressing environmental challenges and climate change, water and glaciers, disaster preparedness and response, UN in Tajikistan will assist in:

- Joint implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative (EW4All) Roadmap and involving more partners into this process.
- Organization of the first High-level International Conference on Glaciers' Preservation to be held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan.
- Development of proposals to access green climate funds and other financial instruments, which will contribute to the green, clean and renewable energy goals.



**UNITED NATIONS
TAJIKISTAN**



United Nations in Tajikistan

Address: 5/1 Lohuti Street,
734013 Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Tel: +992 (44) 6005854
www.tajikistan.un.org

Photo © UN/Didor Sadulloev

E-version of the report:

