



**STATE COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS  
AND STATE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

*25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of State Independence  
of the Republic of Tajikistan*

# **DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES 2016**



**Dushanbe 2016**



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

# **DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES**

## **2016**

**in cooperation with  
United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan**



*Empowered lives. Resilient nations.*

**Dushanbe 2016**

Development Partners Profiles - 2016

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Dear Ladies and Gentlemen!

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan (SCISPM), being the state authorised body on foreign aid, attach great significance to enhancing transparency and accountability, and developing interaction mechanisms between national and international actors for external aid and development cooperation. An important tool for increasing transparency and awareness on external aid among stakeholders is the annual *Development Partners Profiles* guide. The guide contains comprehensive information on the operations, programmes and projects, and regional and sectoral assistance priorities of development partners in Tajikistan.

The specificity of the next edition of the “*Development Partners Profiles – 2016*” guide is the fact that it is published on the eve of 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of State Independence of the Republic of Tajikistan and the two important stages of international cooperation development. The updated profiles of development partners contain information about past programs and projects that had been implemented within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015, as well as information about future programs to be implemented within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals up to 2030, adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015.

Since the Paris Forum 2005, Tajikistan is taking an active part in the international dialogue on aid effectiveness. In the framework of this international process, in 2011, the Republic of Tajikistan took part in the Paris Declaration Monitoring exercise. In 2013 and 2015, with the aim to assess the progress in implementing the commitments of the Busan Agreement on Effective Development Cooperation two monitoring rounds of global partnership at the country level through the use of the Aid Information Management System (AIMS) was held in Tajikistan.

The results of the second round of monitoring of the Global Partnership conducted this year will be summarized and presented at the High-Level Meeting to be held in Nairobi (Republic of Kenya) at the end of 2016 in order to trace progress in the implementation of the obligations of the Busan Partnership Agreement and to harmonize the agenda of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation up to 2030. I hope that the information contained in the guide will support improved coordination efforts of ministries and departments, local state authorities, development partners, private sector and civil society in successful implementation of these strategic documents of the Government - National Development Strategy up to 2030 and Midterm Development Program for 2016-2020.

I would like to express my gratitude to all development partners, for providing information about their activities and assisting in the preparation of the guide, and more importantly for their cooperation with and assistance to Tajikistan in the democratic undertaking of reforms and socio-economic development of Tajikistan.

Sincerely,

Qodiri Qosim

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



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Source: Aid Coordination and Project Monitoring System Database

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Leader of the Nation, President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in his Annual Address to Majlisi Oli (Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan on January 20, 2016, has stated, that “The Government needs... strengthen cooperation of the national and local authorities, development partners, private sector and civil society with a view to achieving national strategic objectives”. Currently, foreign aid for development in Tajikistan involves approximately 80 partners, including bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

One of the key elements of coordination is the awareness among all participants of the involvement, use and process of external aid and development partners’ activities in the area of external aid. The principle of transparency and accountability is included in almost all international documents on aid effectiveness. Since the Paris Forum in 2005, Tajikistan has actively participated in international dialogue on aid effectiveness. Tajikistan’s representatives participated in high-level international forums in Accra in 2008, Busan in 2011 and Mexico in 2014.

At the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea in 2011, it was recognised that in the era of globalisation, with countries closely connected with each other, the challenges related to the delivery of external aid require a global solution. Forum participants agreed on the need to move to a "new partnership and cooperation model" through shared responsibility. Under this partnership, donor countries will continue to implement assistance programmes (despite the 2008 economic crisis) and recipient countries must define clear development goals, fulfil their obligations and cooperate with civil society. New donors and the private sector should intensify efforts and make a bold commitment to the allocation of aid. In these circumstances, the relevance of transparency and consistency of actions increases significantly. Forum participants made commitments to improve access to information on development cooperation for the general public.

The final communiqué of the first high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (the ‘Global Partnership’), held in Mexico during 15-16 April 2014, reflects the concrete actions needed towards the aim of inclusive and sustainable development results. These actions focus on such aspects as ownership of development priorities by developing countries, which are results-oriented, inclusive partnership and development, transparency and accountability. Participants reaffirmed their commitment to build upon the outcome of Busan to generate tangible results and opportunities for all developing countries, advance socio-economic transformations and secure a sustainable future for all citizens.

The aim of Development Partners Profiles - is to increase awareness among all current and potential stakeholders in the foreign aid process in Tajikistan, and the specific role and direction of each development partner. Annual updates allow the tracking of changes in partners’ activities. Moreover, the guide is designed to promote a greater degree of partnership, coordination and coherence of efforts between different stakeholders involved in the provision of foreign aid to Tajikistan.

The Development Partners Profiles - 2016 is the fourteenth edition of the guide. Previous editions of the guide have been widely used by national and foreign agencies and were well received by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the international development partners. The 2016 edition incorporates recent modifications to partners’ profiles, taking note of changes that occurred during the past year in their policies and practices related to the provision of external aid to Tajikistan, and outlining future plans.

The guide includes details of the tasks and responsibilities of the state authorised body responsible for aid coordination, investment attractions, support of entrepreneurship, and management of state property: the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan (SCISPM). The SCISPM is the key government counterpart for the donor community and international agencies involved in mobilisation, coordination, and monitoring of foreign aid in Tajikistan. The main tasks of SCISPM include: improving the process of aid coordination, developing regional and sectoral level coordination, and strengthening management strategies for the public investment projects portfolio of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and etc.

The guide also provides detailed information relevant to those involved in sector- and local-level projects. It outlines aid allocation patterns and trends and identifies covered sectors and regions. Information on the



activities of international organizations in sectors and regions is presented in matrix form for users' convenience.

Monitoring of the Paris Declaration – conducted jointly with development partners in 2011 and the Global Partnership in 2013 – provided extensive information for full assessment of the external aid situation in Tajikistan and the development of agreed measures for effective cooperation between the government and international partners towards the development of Tajikistan. Information on Tajikistan was included in the global reports prepared for and presented at the international forums in Busan and Mexico. The guide contains brief information on the results of the second round of the monitoring of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in Tajikistan in 2015, with the involvement of development partners and relevant ministries and agencies in 2013 this year. The most complete information about the Global Partnership Monitoring and its results can be found at the SCISPM Aid Coordination website [www.amcu.gki.tj](http://www.amcu.gki.tj). We hope that the results of the monitoring will be discussed and utilized by the national and international actors involved in external foreign aid in order to improve the coordination and effectiveness of foreign aid in Tajikistan.

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

The Development Partners Profiles -2016 guide was prepared with the assistance of the project 'Support to Sustainable Aid Coordination and Effective Cooperation for Development'. The SCISPM acknowledges the support of the UN Development Programme in the national aid coordination process and for assistance in developing the guide.

The State Committee on Investments and State Property Management acknowledges the support of all development partners for providing the required information, contributing to the preparation of this edition, and, above all, for their assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan.

## II. METHODOLOGY

### Sources of information and collection format

The guide is based on the submissions made by development partners to SCISPM, through completion/updating of a standardised form containing the organization's profile and activities. The standard form includes three sections:

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

The second section includes:

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

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

### **III. THE STATE COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS AND STATE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN - THE STATE AUTHORISED BODY FOR AID COORDINATION**

Improvements in aid coordination and its effectiveness require national objectives and priority interventions to be identified and costed. The most significant achievement in this area was the adoption of the NDS in 2007 (for the period up to 2015), that provided detailed descriptions of long-term goals and priorities for Tajikistan's development process. Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS), which were adopted in 2007 for three years and again in 2010, have served as major mid-term instruments to achieve the goals set in the NDS. The government adopted the Living Standard Improving Strategy (LSIS) for the period 2013-2015. This set of strategic documents stipulated the key development priorities and determines the areas where external aid is required.

Effective aid coordination is essential, as international assistance to Tajikistan is provided by many donors, covers many sectors, and is directed towards a diverse range of recipients (beneficiaries). The President and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan have highlighted mobilisation and management of external aid as pivotal in addressing the challenges of poverty and socio-economic development as envisaged in the NDS and medium-term strategies.

The State Committee on Investments and State Property Management is the State Authorised Body in Tajikistan responsible for coordination of foreign aid.

The SCISPM implements its activities in accordance with the 'Regulation on the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan' ('the Regulation') which was approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 28 December 2006 (Decree № 590). The Decree № 135 of 3 March 2011 made amendments to the Regulation, defining SCISPM as the central body of executive power authorised to implement policy and regulatory procedures in the area of investment, measures on targeted mobilisation, and coordination and monitoring of external aid. The responsibilities of SCISPM also include: ensuring public property management, overseeing and monitoring corporatisation and privatisation processes in Tajikistan, and supporting entrepreneurial activities on behalf of the State.

A key SCISPM department – in accordance with its Regulation – is the Main Department for Investment and Coordination of Foreign Aid, which covers issues related to foreign aid coordination and foreign direct investments (see Figure 1 below its structure). The main department's work is divided into two additional departments:

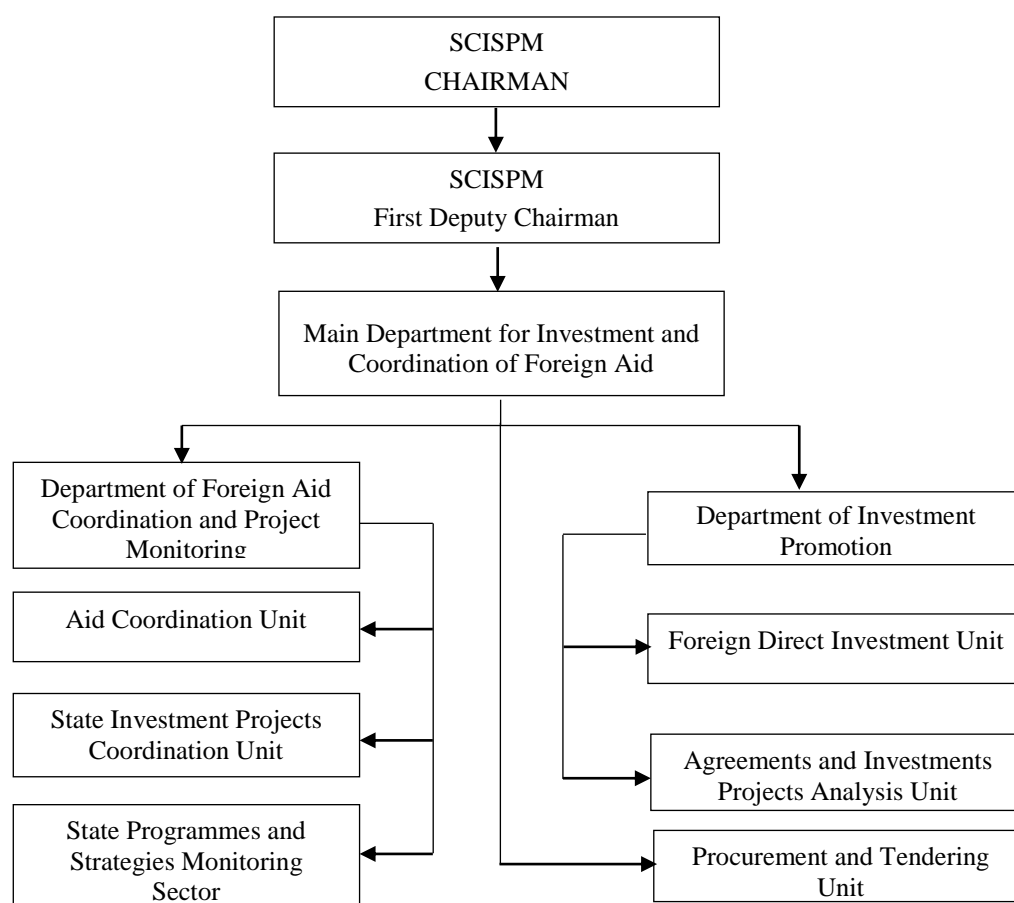
- The Department of Foreign Aid Coordination and Project Monitoring.
- The Department of Investment Promotion.

The new structure of the department(s) allowed for the expansion in personnel for more effective implementation of assigned functions.

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

- Develop and implement measures aimed at improving the country's investment climate, and setting up legal and other provisions to promote investment;
- Participate in developing and implementing investment programmes, drafting provisions for concession agreements, and representing the interests of the State as a proprietor under the respective legal and regulatory framework of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Promote foreign investment for implementation of State programmes and priority social projects, including loans and grants from international economic and financial institutions and donor-countries;

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



- Conduct general coordination of the process of aid mobilisation, management and monitoring, and ensure implementation of plans and activities provided in the programmes and strategies for mobilisation, management and monitoring of foreign aid (as amended by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 March 2011, № 135);
- Establish a system of effective communication with investors; supporting guarantees envisaged by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and protecting the legal rights and interests of investors;
- Coordinate partnerships between public authorities and investors;
- Assess the influx of investments; studying and consolidating international experiences in the area of investment promotion and management;
- Draft proposals on measures to improve the investment climate and legal framework of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as proposals to promote international investment cooperation;
- Participate in drafting and concluding international agreements on investment in cooperation with other relevant ministries and agencies;
- Conduct marketing campaigns on investment opportunities in the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Consolidate, analyse, and support project proposals submitted by foreign representations in the Republic of Tajikistan in the order established by legislation;
- Collaborate with interested agencies on accounting and records related to mobilisation and management of investment and all types of external aid provided for the Republic of Tajikistan (as amended by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 March 2011, № 135);
- Organize and host summits, forums, seminars, presentations, and conferences in collaboration with interested State agencies in the Republic of Tajikistan and beyond, to popularise and promote the achievements of and investment opportunities in the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Cooperate with investors, international organizations and other stakeholders in the areas within its

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mandate;

- Facilitate and manage appraisals of contracts and other documents within its mandate related to investment projects;

- Conduct analysis and overseeing of the implementation of technical, environmental, financial, tax and other provisions of the actual contracts;

- Ensure that all authorisations and permissions necessary for project implementation are in place;

- Conduct monitoring and control of the implementation of investment projects and provisions of the contracts;

- Ensure publication in the mass media of regulations and legal acts related to the implementation of investment projects, of the projects under contract, amounts of investment contribution and number of jobs created under contracts;

- Interact with the authorities of foreign states and international organizations on issues related to its mandate;

- Carry out independent negotiations with international financial organizations, donors and foreign investors on resource mobilization to finance priority projects;

- Enter information into the project database on all agreements financed by foreign aid;

- Prepare implementation progress reports for investment projects, and status of foreign aid mobilization for the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;

- Participate in the preparation and coordination of State Investment Programme projects;

- Take steps to ensure transparency, fairness and effectiveness of procurement of goods, works and services in the context of State Investment Projects;

- Organize bid opening procedures for tenders on the procurement of goods, works and services in the context of State Investment Projects;

- Monitor procurement activities in project coordination units (Project Implementation Units/Project Management Units PIUs/PMUs);

- Develop and implement the Aid Information Management System (AIMS), and collect, process, store and disseminate data on implementation of foreign aid projects in the Republic of Tajikistan;

- Develop and prepare standard forms for project proposals to attract investors;

- Participate in events related to the presentation of investment opportunities of the Republic of Tajikistan;

- Review and analyse implementation of investment agreements and contracts;

- Prepare and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the drafts of agreements and memoranda with foreign states on mutual protection of investment and investment climate improvement (as amended by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 March, 2011, № 135).

The SCISPM is also involved with the following activities related to foreign aid (described in more detail below):

- Coordinating foreign aid at sectoral and regional levels, and managing aid flows;

- Cooperating with development partners;

- Managing the Aid Information Management System (AIMS);

- Managing the SCISPM website on aid coordination: [www.amcu.gki.tj](http://www.amcu.gki.tj);

- Interacting with ministries, agencies, and local authorities dealing with foreign aid and investment project implementation issues;

- Coordinating investment project portfolio performance;

- Interacting with the donor community to increase the volumes of foreign aid;

- Engaging in the implementation of the Public Investment Projects (PIP);

- Drafting and publishing annual editions of Development Partner Profiles and Foreign Aid Report;

- Providing advisory services to interested organizations and communities on foreign aid-related issues.

### Foreign Aid Coordination

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

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

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

### Cooperation with development partners

Cooperation and collaboration with development partners is another key area of SCISPM's work in ensuring effective coordination of external aid to Tajikistan. SCISPM's role includes facilitating the exchange of information, and fostering mutual support in addressing common challenges related to implementation of aid projects and programmes in Tajikistan. In accordance with the Regulation and its revisions, SCISPM is the key government body working with all development partners on issues related to foreign aid. Collaboration between SCISPM and partners includes:

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

During the Tajikistan Development Forum, held in late-2012, a joint agreement was adopted on the 'Shared principles for cooperation between the Government of Tajikistan and international development partners' (SPC) and also implementation of the Joint Country Partnership Strategy for the period 2010-2012, which highlights the areas of effective cooperation between the government and development partners.

The SPC defines the ways in which the government and its structures, national stakeholders, international development partners and the Development Coordination Council will cooperate in supporting the development of Tajikistan, based upon the national priorities and international acts on foreign aid effectiveness and development cooperation. To determine the general framework of joint actions to improve aid effectiveness, the government and development partners agreed on 10 general principles of aid effectiveness, aligning the five basic principles of the Paris Declaration and four principles of the Busan High Level Forum with the existing conditions in Tajikistan. These principles are designed as a guide for closer cooperation, bilaterally, and also in fostering multilateral partnerships. The main goals of the SPC are:

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- To align the actions and assistance of development partners with the objectives of the NDS to 2015 and the LSIS for 2013-2015;
- To provide justifications for joint support;
- To reduce operating costs;
- To promote a programme-based approach, i.e. coordinated assistance to separate sectors or programmes;
- To strengthen mutual accountability.

### **Development and management of the Aid Information Management System (AIMS)**

In 2012, with the assistance of the 'Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investments Promotion' project funded by UNDP and DFID, the SCISPM has developed and implemented a new AIMS database to improve coordination and analysis of foreign aid utilisation.

The AIMS is an automated on-line system, based upon modern information and communication technology (ICT), designed to collect, store, update, process, analyse and report on foreign-aid disbursement information for stakeholders. The introduction of AIMS has streamlined data collection on projects and aid agreements, improved the 'division of labour', upgraded the quality and timeliness of data, reporting and monitoring, and provided access to information for all stakeholders. Prior to AIMS, all information on each project/agreement was entered by SCISPM staff onto the (off-line) database on foreign aid, in a process that took too much time and resources. With AIMS, information is entered directly by development partners in real-time and from any location. Moreover, partners' responsibility in terms of reliability of information and prompt submission has increased.

The system has also benefitted from continuity as a result of the smooth migration of aid information from the previous database to the new system. Thus, AIMS contains data on all aid projects/agreements in Tajikistan from 2002 until the present time. Development partners are now able to enter and update information about projects implemented by them and receive information on-line at their own offices.

AIMS provides users with opportunities to obtain data and information – allowing the creation of instant analytical tables, diagrams, and graphic reports – for analysis and decision-making, including on:

- Current commitments of development partners;
- The number of implemented projects and agreements, and their cost, terms and duration;
- Sources of financing, and executing and implementing agencies;
- Loans and grants and their disbursement
- Development partners' current commitments;
- Extended loans and grants, and their use;
- Foreign aid distribution by expenditure categories; and
- Disbursement status by development partner;
- Alignment of the projects and agreements with the priorities of the LSIS of the population of Tajikistan, and also other useful information.

The analytical section of AIMS database enables the efficient construction of various analytical tables, charts, graphs and reports required for aid analysis. New AIMS has an advanced module for mapping external aid which provides more clear information on the geographical distribution of external aid in the regions of Tajikistan.

The AIMS is regarded as an essential tool for aid coordination. Based upon the data and information on external aid provided by development partners, AIMS enables comprehensive analysis and assessment of the foreign aid situation to be conducted and concerted actions to raise its effectiveness undertaken. The SCISPM recognises the importance of collaboration with all development partners, including through their practical assistance in updating AIMS in a timely manner.

SCISPM in assistance with the UNDP/DFID "Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring" has developed a new AIMS subsystem called Results-Driven Public Investment System

(RDPIS), that is envisaging to cover the entire project cycle and better aid alignment with LSIS priorities and sectoral strategies.

By fully introducing of the new system, line ministries and agencies through the use of RDPIS will be able to carry out activities for a better alignment of external aid to the priority sector through harmonization and automation of all stages of external aid business processes cycle, envisaging, in particular:

- development of priority project proposals to support and develop the sector;
- development of a sectoral list of priority project proposals (SLPP);
- assistance in promotion of SLPP for submission to donors for funding.

### **Collaboration with ministries, agencies and sectoral coordination**

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

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

In the current phase of enhanced partnership between SCISPM and ministries and agencies, the focus is on developing sectoral coordination to promote higher levels of aid, and improving the effectiveness and coverage of external aid in support of strategic sectoral development programmes.

In recent years significant experience has been accumulated in the area of sectoral coordination in priority sectors such as health, education, and social policy, and SCISPM continues to undertake measures to improve the process. Thus, SCISPM initiated the establishment and coordinates the work of an inter-departmental Working Group to support the private sector, with the involvement of relevant ministries and agencies, development partners, the private sector itself, business associations and civil society.

SCISPM annually prepares and circulates to all development partners, the Government, ministries and departments the aid information bulletins for the previous year for entire country as well as on ten priority sectors. These bulletins contain vast information about external aid, including information on the volume of aid in the context of loans and grants, groups of international organizations, and expenditure categories. Also the bulletins contain information about all external aid projects implemented in sectors, sub-sectors, regions and districts of the country. Key projects progress indicators are presented, allowing to monitor the process of foreign aid projects and other useful information.

SCISPM with the support of UNDP Project "Support to Sustainable Aid Coordination " prepares and holds separate workshops to present the survey of the priority economic sectors of Tajikistan with the participation of all relevant national ministries/departments and international participants.

### **Interaction with local authorities, and regional coordination**

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

Foreign aid coordination activities at regional level are conducted by Oblast Investment Units (OIUs). The OIUs focus on building relations with the international community in their province, including meeting periodically with heads of international agencies to discuss coordination of foreign aid. The Investment Departments, and other stakeholders, determine provincial requirements for external resources, so that they are able to implement programmes and projects related to poverty reduction and economic development.

The OIUs, together with the initiators of project proposals, communicate project information to the main office of SCISPM, which in turn looks for funding sources among donor organizations and foreign diplomatic missions. Currently, SCISPM is making major efforts to improve foreign aid coordination at the

regional level, and to develop tools and procedures at provincial and district levels. Improvement in these processes are expected to increase aid flows and promote more targeted and effective use of aid in the regions.

### **Coordination of Investment Projects Portfolio implementation**

An important objective of SCISPM is the effective disbursement of loans and grants provided to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan by donors and international financial institutions for implementation of public investment projects. The loan portfolio coordination implies a wide range of activities:

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

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

### **Dissemination of information and preparation of reports**

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

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

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

In order to increase awareness among stakeholders and improve the transparency of the foreign aid process, an official SCISPM website on aid coordination was created in 2007 ([www.amcu.gki.tj](http://www.amcu.gki.tj)).

The website contains comprehensive information about the country, SCISPM and its work, strategic government documents and those of key donors, Development Partner Profiles guides and Foreign Aid Reports, legal and regulatory frameworks, protocols of meetings of the Donors' Advisory Group on Tajikistan and Development Forums, and on the monitoring process of the project implementation portfolio. The website also contains a news page regularly updated and information on current SCISPM activities. The SCISPM website provides access to AIMS, together with another critical component, the Tajikistan Foreign Aid Map, enabling users to obtain visual representations of geographic aid distribution. Vacancy announcements for implementation of State Investment Projects are also published on the website.

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

## **IV. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING IN TAJIKISTAN**

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (the 'Global Partnership') is an inclusive political forum bringing together a wide range of countries and organizations from around the world that are committed to strengthening the effectiveness of development cooperation. The Global Partnership emerged



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from an agreement reached among the 160 countries, territories and organizations at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea in 2011. The Global Partnership fosters engagement and knowledge exchange among stakeholders in the implementation of the Busan agreement and supports regular monitoring of progress.

The Busan Partnership agreement invited UNDP and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to work together in providing support for the effective functioning of the Global Partnership. The UNDP/OECD joint support team includes dedicated staff across the two organizations to provide day-to-day support to the Global Partnership and is tasked to develop, refine and implement the global methodology for monitoring the implementation of the Busan commitments.

In September 2015, the Global Partnership Steering Committee announced the launch of the Second Round of the international Global Partnership monitoring exercise. Tajikistan, as a participant of the Fourth High Level Forum in Busan (South Korea), and holding the monitoring of the Global Partnership in 2013 decided to take part in the process.

To coordinate data collection and monitoring indicators, the Global Partnership Monitoring Country Support Group in Tajikistan (the 'Country Support Group') was established under SCISPM, involving specialists of the SCISPM Foreign Aid Coordination and Projects Monitoring Department and staff of the UNDP Project 'Support to Sustainable Aid Coordination and Effective Cooperation for Development' (SACEC). The Country Support Group is responsible for: (i) developing methodological materials for participants of the second round of the monitoring process in Tajikistan, based on the UNDP/OECD Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership; (ii) introducing the Global Partnership monitoring methodology in Tajikistan; and (iii) data collection, analysis, consolidation and reconciliation, and completion of the Country spreadsheet and its submission to the UNDP/OECD Joint Support Team.

For a more efficient organization of the monitoring process an Indicative Timeline of the Global Partnership Monitoring in Tajikistan was discussed for 2015-2016.

A new section entitled 'Global Partnership monitoring in Tajikistan' was initiated on the SCISPM website ([www.amcu.gki.tj](http://www.amcu.gki.tj)), where all thematic papers, together with a page for registration of monitoring participants and feedback, were placed.

The SCISPM Chairman letter dated January 12, 2016 has initiated Global Partnership monitoring process in Tajikistan. Following recommendations contained in the Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership, Aid Information Management System (AIMS) was actively used for the data collection and calculation of the most indicators in Tajikistan. Data collection is accompanied by an active consultation process between the Country Support Group and representatives of partner agencies and national structures. Simultaneously, the Project 'SACEC' conducted consultations with the UNDP/OECD Joint Support Team; both on the methodology and practical aspects of the monitoring process. Following completion of data collection, the Global Partnership Monitoring Country Support Group in Tajikistan completed data consolidation and analysis.

On completion of the monitoring data collection the Country Support Group analysed and utilised data to generate a Country spreadsheet.

On 31 March 2016, the Country spreadsheet was sent by SCISPM to the UNDP/OECD Joint Support Team of the Global Partnership monitoring.

Country spreadsheet contains information on development cooperation by 21 partner countries, including 15 bilateral agencies, the European Union (EU), 14 multilateral organizations, and 6 United Nations agencies. The Global Partnership monitoring process involved 34 national ministries, departments and PMUs, more than 20 civil society and private sector organizations.

The Global Monitoring System comprises ten indicators, eight of which draw on country-level sources of information and two on global sources of information.

Table 1 contains information on country-level indicators measured through the Global Partnership monitoring efforts in Tajikistan.

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**Table 1. Global Partnership Monitoring Indicators in Tajikistan with quantitative assessment**

Indicator	Measure (%)
Indicator 1a: Extent of use of country results frameworks by development co-operation providers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alignment of targets</li> <li>- Alignment of results</li> <li>- Monitoring system</li> <li>- Joint assessments</li> </ul>	 67% 76% 78% 100%
Indicator 5a: Development co-operation is more predictable (annual)	94%
Indicator 5b: Development co-operation is more predictable (medium-term)	85%
Indicator 6: Aid is based on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny	58%
Indicator 7: Mutual accountability strengthened through inclusive reviews	100%
Indicator 9b: Use of developing country PFM and procurement systems	14%

The indicators for Tajikistan country-level data sources with quantitative assessments are described in more detail below.

### **Indicator 1a: Extent of use of country results frameworks by development co-operation providers**

The purpose of this indicator is to provide objective information on the extent to which, and the ways in which, existing country-led and country-level strategies and results/activities frameworks are used by providers as a guiding tool to focus development co-operation on targets, objectives and results that meet developing countries' priorities.

Following the methodology, during the calculation of the Indicator 1a, information on all newly approved in-country interventions at the amount of 1 million USD and above was used. By focusing only on interventions that have been recently approved in the year of reference (i.e. in 2015), the indicator aims at reporting on the most recent behaviour of providers (avoiding reporting on projects that were designed in previous years).

The calculation results of the indicator are contained in the Table 1.

### **Indicator 5a: Development cooperation is more predictable (annual)**

Indicator 5a is constructed as follows:

Numerator: development cooperation flows reported by provider as disbursed in year n;

Denominator: development cooperation flows scheduled for disbursement by provider in year n and communicated to developing country government.

This indicator measures the gap between the planned and allocated aid resources provided for development cooperation. In order to avoid the situation in which under- and over- disbursements cancel each other out, the ratio is inverted in cases where the numerator is greater than the denominator.

In contrast to the monitoring of Paris Declaration indicators, the indicator 5a of Global Partnership monitoring is now sourced from providers of development cooperation.

The source of information for indicator 5a is AIMS data on commitments and disbursements of aid projects (as of 31 December 2015 for current reporting). Data is summarised under each provider and incorporated in the Country spreadsheet, then sent to participants of the monitoring process for confirmation, or if necessary, for corrections to be made and entered in AIMS.

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Table 1 shows that in 2015, donor funding for the government sector was 94 per cent of commitments made for the year. In accordance with the Guide to the Monitoring framework of the Global Partnership, the baseline for indicator 5a is in its value of 75 per cent (results of the Paris Declaration monitoring survey, 2010). The proposed target for 2015 is to halve the proportion of development cooperation funding not disbursed within the fiscal year for which it was scheduled. Thus, Tajikistan reached the 2015 goal on indicator 5a.

### **Indicator 5b: Development cooperation is more predictable (medium-term)**

The indicator 5b relates to the assessment of medium-term predictability of development cooperation. The indicator measures whether developing country governments have at their disposal data on aid provided by each provider of development cooperation for a period of the next three years.

AIMS information on the commitment of countries and international organizations for the period 2016-2018 was obtained and incorporated into the Country spreadsheet.

The value of indicator 5b for Tajikistan was 85 per cent (see Table 1), meaning that the estimated share of development cooperation included in the forward expenditure and/or implementation plan for the period of the next three years, is an average of 85 per cent.

The baseline for indicator 5b is data for 2012 which amounted 37%.

There is a high proportion of partners with information provided on aid to Tajikistan over the 3-year period. Specific and predictable donor commitments are very important to enhance coordination between the government and donors, and this practice shall further be continued to ensure better aid predictability.

Thus, ensuring better medium-term predictability of development cooperation requires development partners to reflect the fullest information possible in AIMS in relation to country programmes and strategies.

### **Indicator 6: Aid is based on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny**

The formulation of the budget is a central feature of the policy process in all countries. Thus, the degree to which financial contributions from providers of development cooperation to the government sector are fully and accurately reflected in the budget, provides an indication of the efforts made to connect development cooperation programmes with country policies, and to support domestic oversight and accountability for the use of development cooperation funding and results.

The indicator 6 is constructed as follows:

Numerator: development cooperation funding recorded in the annual budget for 2015;

Denominator: development cooperation funding scheduled for disbursement in 2015, by cooperation providers.

In order to avoid the situation in which under- and over- estimates cancel each other out, the ratio is inverted in cases where the numerator is greater than the denominator.

Indicator 6 measures the proportion of development cooperation funding scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budgets approved by the legislatures of developing countries.

The source of information is the state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012, obtained from the Ministry of Finance and AIMS data on commitments to the government sector by development cooperation providers incorporated in the Country spreadsheet.

Table 1 above shows a value of 58 per cent for Tajikistan in 2015, meaning that 58 per cent of total funding for development cooperation scheduled for disbursement in the beginning of 2015 was reflected in the state budget. The 2015 goal is to halve the proportion of development cooperation flows to the government sector not reported on government's budget(s) with at least 85 per cent reported on budget. Thus, indicator 6 in 2015 did not ensure the target minimum. It is notable that by results of the Paris Declaration monitoring survey, the value of this indicator, reflecting aid in the state budget, reached 50 per cent, and as the result of Global Partnership Monitoring in 2013 the value of this indicator amounted more than 90 per cent.

**Indicator 7: Mutual accountability among development cooperation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews**

The indicator 7 aims to measure progress made by developing countries in undertaking mutual assessment reviews. A country is considered to have a mutual assessment of progress in place for the purpose of measuring this indicator, when at least four of the five proposed criteria<sup>1</sup> are met.

Tajikistan took part in the fourth national Mutual Accountability Survey, which was conducted by the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Department (UNDESA) with the support of UNDP. This Review will be used at the 2016 UN Development Cooperation (DCF). Its results will be integrated in this monitoring round. Results of the 4th Mutual Accountability Survey had been used in the assessment of indicator 7 in Global Partnership monitoring.

The value for indicator 7 in Tajikistan is 100 per cent, suggesting a high level of mutual assessment of progress in the country. This level has been achieved through the – signed and implemented – Joint Country Partnership Strategy document for 2010-2012 (JCPS), containing clear objectives for development partners and the Government in improving effective coordination and management of aid flows; and adoption by development partners and the government in late-2012 of the document Shared principles of cooperation for 2013-2015 (SPC). There is a current long-term NDS and accompanying medium-term strategies, which specify goals to help achieve effective development cooperation. Development cooperation related issues are regularly discussed by the government and partners at the National Development Council under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and at Tajikistan development forums.

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

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

Data for indicator 9b is collected from implementing agencies of state investment projects (PMUs, PIUs, etc.). For this purpose, an additional section was developed in the AIMS standard agreement form.. Data collection was accompanied by carrying out corresponding workshops-trainings and an active consultation process between the Support Group and PMUs. During the consultations the methodology was explained, together with the requirements for information to be provided by PMUs on the use of public finance management procedures, national audit procedures and procurement systems. Upon completion of data collection from PMUs, the information was incorporated into the Country spreadsheet.

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

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

Monitoring indicators with quality parameters:

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

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

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

**Indicator 8: Gender equality**

Monitoring Indicators with quality parameters: Complete information on the assessment of indicators of Global Partnership monitoring (quantitative and qualitative evaluation) is available in the Country Spreadsheet, which is placed in the Foreign Aid Coordination section of the SCISPM official website [www.amcu.gki.tj](http://www.amcu.gki.tj)

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<sup>1</sup> Page 33 of the Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership, <http://www.effectivecooperation.org/about-monitoringframework.html>

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The results of monitoring in Tajikistan are submitted to the Global Partnership Joint Support Team. These results will be used during the preparation of the Global Report on the progress of implementation of the Busan Partnership Agreement for the purpose of conducting discussions at the national, regional and global level. The Global Report will be presented for discussion at the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership, which will be held on November 28 - December 1, 2016 in Nairobi (Republic of Kenya).

As a result, the outcomes of Global Partnership Monitoring in Tajikistan enable to perform the analysis of the situation on the foreign aid effectiveness at the national level and compare the indicators of national level with that of other countries - the recipients of foreign aid. The Government, State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan together with development partners need to resume the discussion of obtained results in order to develop the coordinated actions on further improvement of the process of attraction, coordination and monitoring of the foreign aid and increasing its effectiveness.

## **V. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES**

Note: Development Partners not updating information on their profiles are marked with \*.

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## Aga Khan Development Network

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### **Organization Profile:**

Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) is a network of private, international, non-denominational organisations working towards improving welfare and prospects of people living in the developing world, particularly in Asia and Africa. Working in 30 countries, with approximately 80,000 employees, the Network strives to create sustainable, prosperous and pluralistic societies. Operating in Tajikistan since 1992, AKDN maintains a strong presence in the country with more than 3,500 employees, primarily Tajik nationals, working across a broad spectrum of themes – from economic development, education and rural development to health care, disaster management and cultural revitalization, with the most recent addition being cross-border rehabilitation. Working through individual agencies, the Network aims to build institutions and programmes that can collectively respond to contemporary challenges and opportunities of social, economic and cultural growth in Tajikistan. AKDN achieves these objectives under the *Agreement of Cooperation* signed with the government of Tajikistan in 1995, the current year marking its 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary. The agencies and affiliates of AKDN which are currently implementing programmes in various parts of the country and in various sectors are Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance (AKAM), Aga Khan Education Services (AKES), Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED), Aga Khan Health Services (AKHS), Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC), the University of Central Asia (UCA), FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance, and the Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP), which serves as an affiliate of AKF.

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

AKDN and its respective agencies and affiliates support programmes and projects in different domains with AKF taking a lead role in improving the quality of life of people in Tajikistan by promoting health, education, rural development and civil society in a participatory and inclusive manner. A detailed description of the projects supported by AKDN agencies are as follows: **(1) Health:** AKHS, Tajikistan aims to improve the health status of its targeted population, with a particular focus on women of reproductive age and children under the age of five, working closely with the communities on ground as well as providing technical assistance to the government to strengthen the overall health care system. To achieve this, in 2008 AKHS started its Family Medicine (FM) program, in partnership with the Department of Health (DoH), to equip and rehabilitate primary health centers (PHCs) and train health professionals. In 2016 AKHS has converted 47% of PHCs into FM centers in GBAO and 40% in Khatlon Oblast and 43% in Rasht Valley, in coordination with MSDSP. In addition to this, various capacity building trainings were provided to primary health care managers and staff as a continuous effort to enhance quality of patient care. Overall, 200 family medicine doctors and nurses have been trained in Care for Child Development (C4CD), advancing into new territories of brain stimulation, cognition and nurturance development. With the support of the Norwegian Government and Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD), AKHS has established a regional diagnostic unit at the Khorog General Hospital (KOGH) with a MoU signed between the Network and the government, providing formal recognition to the unit. Additionally, the unit received an ISO certification in July, 2013. During the year 2016 (January – June), a total of 26,454 patients visited KRDU to avail these services, including 267 cross-border patients from Afghanistan. The not-for-profit Khorog Dental Clinic was also operationalized in February 2013 primarily funded through private donations. To date, the clinic has treated 12,144 patients. Furthermore, in 2009, AKHS initiated its cross-border health programme to leverage regional resources to ensure greater access to healthcare services for communities in Afghan Badakhshan while building capacity of both Tajik and Afghan health professionals. In 2012, AKHS launched its first phase of an e-Health connectivity center. The e-Health center connects KOGH to health facilities in the border areas as well as with AKDN facilities in Kabul (FMIC), Karachi (AKU) and in 2016 to Dushanbe Medical and Diagnostic Center (DMDC) as well. During 2013, Republican Hospital (Qarabollo), Dushanbe was also connected with the Khorog e-Health hub, as requested by the Ministry of Public Health. Continuous support, in terms of equipment, trainings and technical expertise, is being provided by AKHS to each unit attached to the hub; **(2) Education:** AKES, Tajikistan operates the Aga Khan Lycée (AKL) in Khorog, which is part of an international network of over 250 schools worldwide operating across East Africa, South and Central Asia. AKL is the first privately operated school in GBAO, offering an enriched national curriculum education in Russian, Tajik, and English medium to approximately 1,000 students. Since the first graduating class in 1998, above 95% of all AKL graduates have continued their education at local and international post-secondary institutions. AKDN agencies also work with government institutions, such as the Institute for Professional Development (IPD) to introduce innovative teaching methods and build relevant educational capacities. Since 2006, IPD, GBAO has trained over 900 primary and secondary key resource teachers, 100 district education officials, and over 500 school directors in area of education management, leadership and planning. AKF, in collaboration with AKES and IPD, GBAO, has developed and successfully piloted a school/community based Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme. Due to its cost-effectiveness and flexibility, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has approved the programme in year 2014 as a standard model at the national level, along with national ECD curriculum and teacher training packages, developed by AKF in partnership with MOE and UNICEF. The University of Central Asia (UCA) engages in academic programmes through the School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE), established in Khorog and Dushanbe, and the Aga Khan Humanities Programme. SPCE has become the leading provider of adult and continuing education, reaching over 37,000 learners in Tajikistan and 4,000 in Afghanistan, of whom approximately 40 percent were female, through its cross-border program. SPCE has also established TOEFL iBT centers in Dushanbe and Khorog providing residents easy access to international English language testing services. In relation to construction of the UCA campus site in Khorog, major work began in summer 2015, generating employment for over 700 people, with an anticipated opening schedule for September, 2017; **(3) Rural Development:** MSDSP, a project of Aga Khan Foundation, is primarily responsible for rural development programmes across Tajikistan, organizing and supporting local community based organisations in GBAO, Khatlon and Rasht Valley.



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MSDSP, at present, works on participatory governance, access to finance, non-farm enterprise, agriculture and natural resource management, and habitat improvement. It also supports market-based approaches to micro and small enterprise development, facilitating access to capital and business development services and promoting cross-border trade. The organization works at the grassroots level by creating village organisations (VOs), social union for development of village organisations (SUDVOs) and mahalla committees (MCs). To date, it has supported 1722 VOs and MCs, reaching a total of over 150,000 village members, of which 40% are women. MSDSP also works with other financial institutions to provide access to affordable and feasible financial services to the poor population. A total of 2700 community based savings groups (CBSGs) with 55,000 members, 86% being women and youth, and 206 common interest groups (CIGs) benefitting 2,125 people, have been established to date, providing a buffer to the community in terms of emergency. In 2015, AKF invested \$342,000 for further expansion of existing loan portfolio to strengthen MSDSP's financial initiatives. Moreover, since 2014, in collaboration with Pamir Eco-Cultural Tourism Association (PECTA), MSDSP has renewed its efforts to promote Tajikistan and the Pamirs as a tourism destination. As a result, various international tourism fairs have been attended and several tour products developed by European tour operators to be included in their catalogues for year 2016; **(4) Economic Development:** AKFED is an agency of AKDN dedicated to promoting entrepreneurship, investing in human capital and building economically sound enterprises in the developing world. Through a public-private partnership with the Government of Tajikistan, IFC and World Bank, AKFED founded Pamir Energy in 2002, which is responsible for generating and transmitting power across GBAO for a concession period of 25 years. Since then the company has made considerable strides in increasing its efficiencies by rehabilitating its transmission and distributing network, reducing power losses (10% in 2015 vs. 39% in 2006), increasing 24 hour electricity availability to 86% of its customers in GBAO and extending its services to Afghanistan (28,500 people – 3% of the population). In the near future, a number of projects are in the pipeline, including Sabzor HPP, a run of the river scheme which could generate 10 MW of energy, Sanobod HPP, a run-of-the-river power plant with potential to generate 150-200 MW of energy and 110kV transmission line between the two HPPs and PE's main grid, connecting the existing network to national energy grid, and Murghab district, through a proposed 110kV power line, and potentially extending to Afghanistan and Pakistan. AKFED, through its Tourism Promotion Services (TPS) established two hotels: Khorog Serena Inn and Dushanbe Serena Hotel (DSH). Khorog Serena Inn is located at the foothills of the majestic Pamir Mountains and DSH, a five-star hotel with 100 rooms and apartments, is located on main Rudaki Avenue. DSH has created direct employment for more than 200 people and have been ranked #1 hotel in Dushanbe by Trip Advisor since 2013. Additionally, AKFED, with an objective to improve the state of telephone services in the country, partnered with MCT in 2011 to launch Indigo Tajikistan which was later changed to Tcell in 2010. Today, Tcell is the largest mobile operator in Tajikistan by revenue, with annual figures in excess of US \$110m, subscriber base of more than 3.1 m people and a leading subscriber market share of 36%. With launch of 4G services in the first quarter of the year 2014 and the first GSM operator in the country Tcell celebrated its 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2015; **(5) Poverty Alleviation:** The First Microfinance Bank of Tajikistan (FMFB-T), established in 2003, is the first fully licensed bank in the country with a principle focus on micro-lending. It aims to enhance consumer financial services in the country and facilitate savings and wealth accumulation with an overall objective to support local economic development, poverty reduction and alleviation of economic and social exclusion. With a network of 35 branches, FMFB-T enjoys a wide national foot print with presence in all five regions of Tajikistan (RRS, Sughd, GBAO, Rasht, and Khatlon), in addition to its head office in Dushanbe. As of 2015, FMFB-T has served over 67,214 clients throughout Tajikistan, with a total loan portfolio in excess of US\$39 million. Providing employment to more than 687 local staff, the Bank plans to transform itself into a full-fledged commercial enterprise in the near future and aims to enhance its presence in urban and semi-urban regions, offering a larger pool of products and services to the clients; **(6) Cultural Development:** AKDN supports the efforts of Central Asian musicians and communities to sustain, preserve, develop and transmit onward musical traditions that are a vital part of their heritage. The Network supports *ustâd-shâgird* centres in Tajikistan including the Academy of Maqâm in Dushanbe and the Khunar Centre in Dushanbe and Khujand. Through its support to Khunar Centre, AKDN facilitates development of Meros methodology of music teaching for secondary schools established by Tajik National Conservatory named after T. Sattorov. AKDN establishes partnerships aiming to showcase Tajik music in international venues worldwide. Moreover, AKDN inaugurated the Ismaili Center, Dushanbe in 2009 to provide a much needed space for social and cultural gatherings, intellectual engagement and spiritual contemplation. The Center, acting as a bridge among different faith communities, government and civil society actors, has hosted numerous educational, cultural, and diplomatic events; the most notable being the town hall meeting of Ms. Hillary Clinton, U.S. Secretary of State, in 2011 and public lecture of Mr. Kaushik Basu, World Bank Chief Economist, in 2013. Additionally, in 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Ministry of Culture of Tajikistan and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) on cooperation in the fields of museum and archeology. The agreement specifies code of conduct for promoting and facilitating development of relations between the various museums in Tajikistan and the museum projects of the AKTC, including the Aga Khan Museum in Toronto, Canada. A mechanism will be established to monitor the development and implementation of this collaborative MoU, prioritize initiatives and identify further avenues of collaboration. Lastly, AKTC, in 2014, undertook the rehabilitation of Bibi Fatima hot springs in the Wakhan Valley of Gorno-Badakhshan region in Tajikistan. The initiative targets to secure the structural stability of the main bath building and equip the premise with basic public amenities. By 2014, the new public toilet block has been constructed and one of the two bath buildings rehabilitated. **(7) Humanitarian Assistance:** Since its establishment in 1997, FOCUS has strengthened the ability of local communities and institutions to build resiliency through initiatives in information management, community-based risk reduction and scientific knowledge generation. While working across Tajikistan and cross-border communities of Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan, FOCUS has responded to more than 200 disasters and enhanced capacity of the targeted population through its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) program. DRR programs include hazard vulnerability risk reduction (HRVAs), hazard mapping, escape route and safe heaven planning and adult and school children awareness campaigns. As of 2014, 420 HRVAs have been completed in GBAO, Rasht Valley, Dushanbe and Khujand, 170 IRAs completed in GBAO and Rasht, over 360 villages provided with disaster awareness and preparedness training and 320 safe heavens and evacuations paths established. Moreover, over 200 small scale community based mitigation projects have been implemented and 95 wireless communication devices have been established linking FOCUS and CoES. Overall, a total of over 1.5 million Tajik beneficiaries, direct and indirect, have been reached through FOCUS activities.

## **Aga Khan Education Service, Tajikistan**

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### **Organization Profile**

The Aga Khan Education Services (AKES) is a private non-profit organization that is part of the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN). AKES focuses on providing high quality education and manages over 250 schools - ranging from pre-primary to higher secondary schools. More than 50,000 pupils are enrolled in these schools in 11 countries around the world including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Madagascar, Syria, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and Afghanistan.

AKES, Tajikistan (AKEST) was established in 1995. In addition to operating the Aga Khan Lycée (AKL) in Khorog, which educates over 980 students each year, it was rehabilitating and improving programs, services and processes at six Government schools in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO) region. To offer scholarships for individuals to pursue undergraduate and graduate studies within and outside the country is considered another approach of AKEST activity. AKEST also established the Support Program for Kindergartens and Learning Support Program for secondary schools in GBO.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

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

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

Each year, AKEST offers scholarships for both undergraduate and postgraduate study in Tajikistan and abroad. Since 1993, the Tajik Scholarship Programme, funded by the AKF and managed by AKES, has allowed more than 297 meritorious students from Tajikistan the chance to access quality undergraduate education in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. More than 70 scholarship recipients have gone on for further study.

In 1998, AKEST established the Aga Khan Lycée (AKL) as the first privately operated school in the GBO region. AKL educates more than 1000 students from grades 0 (preparatory classes) to 11 with an admission rate of above 98 percent. It aims not only to offer a high quality education to its students and prepare them for studies at first-rate universities, but it also seeks to test and develop new teaching and learning approaches which can be established as models of best practice in Tajikistan.

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

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

AKEST has created and now manages Support Program for Kindergartens in Shugnan, Roshtkala, Rushan and Khorog. (975 students, 58 teachers and educators).

Support Program for Education is another initiative of the AKEST which aims to enrich mathematical knowledge and English language province in schools of Darvaz, Shugnan, Roshtkala, Rushan and Ishkoshim districts. (500 students, 26 teachers).

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

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

## **Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan**

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### **Organization Profile**

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) is part of Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) founded and guided by His Highness the Aga Khan. AKF is a non-denominational, international development agency established in 1967. The Foundation's activity in Tajikistan began in 1993, when it mounted a response to acute food shortages in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO) resulting from the collapse of the Soviet Union and the ensuing civil war. In parallel with this emergency programme, AKF initiated a rural development programme with the aim of contributing to poverty alleviation efforts in the programme areas. Programmes for reform in the social sector were introduced in 1994, aiming to assist the Government to cope more efficiently with reduced resources while at the same time benefiting from new approaches to education and health. Currently the Foundation's programmes in Tajikistan are focused in four areas: rural development, health, education and civil society. Many of its initiatives address cross-cutting concerns including gender issues, pluralism, human resource development and public awareness of development issues. The Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan programme area has expanded geographically over the past years. Today, AKF covers 32 districts in four regions of Tajikistan including GBO, Rasht Valley, Khatlon and Sughd Oblasts. Through its programme areas AKF reaches over 1.4 million people. One of the hallmarks of AKF's approach in Tajikistan is its long-term commitment.

AKF began managing grants and implementing projects with partners. To address rural development issues in Tajikistan, in 1997 AKF founded the Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP), which evolved from a humanitarian relief programme into one of the most respected local non-governmental organizations in country. AKF seeks to increase rural incomes and employment by fostering the development of micro and small-enterprises, facilitating business development services and cross-border trade. One crucial activity is the development of the tourism sector. The Programme accomplishes the Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, Non-farm employment and enterprise and Access to finance (CBSG, MLO) domains in GBO, Khatlon, Rasht. The Participatory Governance domain is active in GBO, Khatlon, Rasht, Sughd regions. With involvement in four mentioned domains the Rural Development Programme services more than 1.4 million people across the country.

The key stakeholders involved in the platform include 1,755 Village Organisations (VOs), 106 Social Unions for the Development of Village Organisations (SUDVOs), 11 Associations of SUDVOs (ASUDVOs) and 5 Micro-Lending Organisations (MLOs) and 247 Common Interest Groups. Local government is one of MSDSP's strategic partners and is closely involved in all activities. MSDSP also works with 60 Water User Associations (WUAs) and over 2,600 Community Based Savings Groups (CBSG) established through implementation of development projects. The Programme operates in four regions comprising of 32 districts, 158 sub-districts and 1,390 villages of Tajikistan.

The thrust of AKF education programme is to ensure that children are equipped with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values to help them interact effectively with the world and be contributing members of society. In order to ensure that the outcomes of the Programme are sustained in the long term, AKF has been building the institutional capacity of the government-run Institute of Professional Development (IPD) and works closely with it in implementing its initiatives. IPD is implementing the Whole School Improvement Programme (WSIP) in GBO, which employs a holistic approach to undertake comprehensive improvements to primary and secondary education systems in the region. Under the first WSIP strategy for 2006 to 2011 all the schools in GBO benefited from a basic school improvement package. More than 900 primary and secondary key teachers have been developed as school-based trainers and have been provided with technical back up support from IPD in delivering trainings to other teachers in adjacent schools. About 80% of teachers had access to basic on-going professional development opportunities in their geographical areas. More than 4,800 teachers have been trained on the basics of interactive teaching/learning approaches. The key teacher structure presents decentralized professional development opportunities and ensures that teachers receive on-going methodological support throughout the year. In 2015 through developing and conducting series of need based trainings the Education programme conducted 30 seminars and trainings on different topics and 3 mentoring visits from which benefitted 1748b teachers of primary and secondary schools, heads of methodological cabinets and key teachers, trainers from IPD Kulob and the Central Branch of Republican IPD, newly appointed school directors of GBO schools.

The Foundation also developed and piloted a community based Early Childhood Development (ECD) model which is planned to be expanded across GBO and nationwide. In the reporting period 28 more Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centers were established in GBO providing ECD access to 627 more children. The Centres were mainly established in the remote areas where children did not have access to any kind of early learning and development opportunities. As a result of the community and school based ECD model expansion the percentage of children accessing early childhood development opportunities was increase from 9% in 2009 to 45% % in 2015.

The Reading for Children (RfC) Project has been expanded to Khatlon with the support from USAID. It covered 69 villages in Khatlon and additional 29 villages in GBO in addition to 41 villages covered previously. Over the last three years, RfC has scaled up to reach 246 villages in 11 districts (8 in Khatlon, 3 GBO) benefitting 28,450 preschool-age children and 16,073 parents. So far 52 preschool-age appropriate story books were developed, published and distributed in the targeted districts.

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27 age-appropriate, illustrated story books for children developed (in Tajik and English languages), published (105,300 copies) and distributed throughout targeted districts. Three animation films developed and included in a CD placed within the three corresponding books as an add-on illustrative and interactive piece.

140 mini libraries established in remote villages across 11 districts equipped with in average of 800 story books per mini-library. The mini libraries mainly were established in the villages where children don't have access to any kind of early learning services and materials.

In the area of health care, the Foundation supports the work of the Aga Khan Health Services (AKHS), by providing the technical assistance along with mobilization of funds. The programme mainly focuses on Family Medicine (FM), endorsed by the Government as the central approach to reform the health care system and improve the accessibility and quality of primary health care. The Community Health Programme (CHP), which started in 1997 promoted the provision of primary care in the community and at the first level of the health system. Starting from 2007 the cornerstones of the AKDN Health programme activities in GBAO and Khatlon is a Community-based Family Medicine (CBFM), which defined as priority area in the National Health Strategy of Republic of Tajikistan (2010-2020).

In 2015, 11 health facilities in GBAO, 5 in Khatlon and 10 in Rasht valley have been converted to Family Medicine Centres and received FM basic equipments, diagnostic tests, supplies, stationary and all medical record forms.

5 family doctors in Rasht, 25 family nurses in GBAO, 24 family nurses in Khatlon and 40 family nurses in Rasht Valley completed six-months training course in family medicine.

1,918 health professionals participated at the Peer Review sessions on the different health topics in six Clinical Excellence (CE) centres in GBAO and Khatlon.

597 health professionals received on-the-job training and attended seminars on hypertension, diarrhoea, diabetes and anaemia.

1,030 nurses were trained on core nurse competencies.

MNCH project.

560 health professionals from Shugnan, Vanj and Darvaz districts were trained

622 CHPs received training on safe motherhood, complementary feeding and immunisation.

635 pregnant women and 228 young mothers attended the Schools for young mother in Khorog, Rushan, Ishkashim and Darvaz district health centre to improve awareness on safe motherhood, antenatal, delivery, postnatal care, newborn care, immunisation, breastfeeding and complementary feeding and benefit of sprinkles.

41% of children, aged 6 months to 5 years, received sprinkles.

Provision of medical equipment – including weight and height scales, dry-air sterilizer, infant beds, suction machine, gynaecological and colposcopy instruments, thermometers, oxygen concentrator – to the Emergency Children Ward of Khorog General Oblast Hospital and Central district hospitals in GBAO.

Starting from 1997 AKDN is providing low-cost, high quality pharmaceuticals at the first level of the health system in GBAO, and developed a revolving fund (DRF) to ensure the financial viability of the pharmaceutical system. To date 100% of the population in GBAO has access to quality pharmaceuticals. In 2015, 92% of primary healthcare facilities in GBAO were supplied regularly with 146 essential drugs.

*eHealth.* By using e-Health approach in 2015, 44 e-learning sessions conducted on core nursing competencies. 14 eLearning courses were provided by French Medical Institute for Children (FMIC) to the KGOH from which benefitted 281 nurses.

KOGH offered 36 courses to Rushan, Darvaz and Ishkashim Central District Hospitals (CHD). In total, 383 nurses attended the courses.

485 live tele-consultations with National Medical Centre in Dushanbe, FMIC and three central district hospitals in of GBAO.

812 tele-radiology consultations conducted for Khorog Oblast General Hospital patients by National Medical Centre in Dushanbe and an Association of American Health professionals.

The **Breast Cancer Project** focusses on marketing and pre-registering women for clinical breast exams at the community level. Over two years, 42 health professionals were trained in detection and management before administering a five-day screenings drive. In total, 3,706 women of reproductive age were screened for early detection of breast cancer – 68 were referred for mammograms and 31 for ultrasound examinations. Three cases of breast cancer, three tumours, and 44 cases of fibroadenoma were detected and referred to the oncology department for further observation and treatment.

The Health Programme has long-term plans to develop a Khorog Regional Diagnostic Unit (KRDU) that will improve the availability and quality of care as well as enhance diagnostic capabilities available in GBAO and the border communities of Afghan Badakhshan.

In 2015, 45,119 patients received diagnostic services at KRDU. 97,845 diagnostic tests, including x-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, CT scans, blood bank and other laboratory services were conducted.

*Cross Border Health Programme.* By the end of 2015, More than 2,135 patients were served by 110 Tajik health professionals at the CHCs Afghan Badakhshan during emergency and routine visits. 347 patients underwent surgical operations from Tajik health professionals in CHCs. 112 patients received healthcare services at health facilities in Tajikistan. KRDU conducted 1,694 diagnostic tests and 174 diagnostic tests for Afghan patients.

Essential surgical equipment and supplies provided to Shamsiddini Shohin District Hospital to enhance capacity to serve Afghan and Tajik patients.

*Khorog Dental Unit:* The Khorog Dental Clinic (KDC), established in 2013, seeks to address the gap in quality dental care available. During the reporting period, KDC treated 7,809 patients.

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**Dushanbe Medical and Diagnostic Centre (DMDC)** was established by AKF and AKHS as the first AKHS private medical and diagnostic centre in Dushanbe and started providing services in October 2015. This followed the success of KRDU and KDC in GBAO, and aligns with the government's emphasis on improving health services. DMDC served 1,307 patients and provided imaging services to 286 patients in its first three months of operation.

Launched in 2006, the aim of AKF's Civil Society Programme (CSP) is to ensure that, over time, there is a sufficient number of civil society organisations in quality, geographic distribution, and spectrum of activities in place, so that "civil society" has a positive impact on the life of significant segments of the population. This programme is contextualized within AKDN's over arching goal of promoting improved quality of life; equity of access to quality education; healthcare, and economic opportunity; ethical behaviour; good governance; pluralism; and peace and stability. In 2013 the CSP continued implementation "Strengthening Civil Society in Tajikistan" project funded by AKF USA. The long term goal of the project is to strengthen networking and cooperation between AKDN agencies, partners, and CSOs in GBAO and other AKDN project regions; strengthen the capacity of the CSO platform in all AKDN project areas; and improve the competence, best practices and awareness of the CSO platform in AKDN agencies, CSOs, and where applicable governmental institutions to cooperate and act together towards socio-economic development for the benefit of the population. By the end of 2013 through implementing four projects AKF Tajikistan established Parents and Teachers Associations and Student's Councils in 15 targeted schools in GBAO, built the capacity of 30 NGOs in Khatlon Region, organised Student Academy which provided seminars on Civil Society for 116 students from 7 universities and established and built the capacity of 18 Mahalla Committees in Khorog town.

In 2015 the Programme focused its effort on three strategic areas vital to strengthening civil society: Enabling Environment, Strengthening and Sustaining Civil Society Organisations, Participatory Governance for Social and Economic Development.

### Strengthening civil society capacity for greater community empowerment in reducing poverty

- 420 men and 115 women members of CSOs developed capacities in planning, organizational strengthening and mutual accountability. Areas of need were identified through organizational capacity assessment tools.
- Oblast Development Coordination Council established and strengthened in close partnership with GBAO officials.
- 4 sector working groups on industry and business development, infrastructure, agriculture- emergencies, and social groups established in GBAO with participation of local authorities and CSOs to ensure equal participation, inclusive dialogue in the prioritization of community needs.

### Supporting Civil Society to Address Climate Change Across the Border Areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan

- 30 village organizations in Tajikistan and 15 community development councils mainstreamed climate change adaptation into development planning to increase community resilience as a critical component of local strategies.
- 5 Water User Committees – 2 in GBAO and 3 in Afghanistan – established to ensure effective water distribution and conflict prevention in cross-border communities.
- Environmental and waste management campaigns conducted in nine schools with over 1,000 children informed of emerging global climate change, ecological problems, waste management and planting local, drought-resistant trees.
- 25 portable greenhouses delivered to communities in need of off-season cultivation to address scarcity.

*Cross-Border Bridges.* Since 2002 AKF built and rehabilitated five bridges over the Panj River at Tem, Darwaz, Langar, Ishkashim, Vanj and Shurabad, which now connect remote regions of Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

*Cross-Border Markets.* Construction of Shurabad and Tem cross border markets completed in May 2015.

The Vanj cross-border market, built in 2011, was supplied with electricity under the Vanj Market Development project aimed at improving infrastructure to create a space conducive to enhanced trade and conducting social and cultural events. Construction of a summer market, separate teahouses for men and women, and water supply commenced with completion expected in 2016.

A protection wall of 660 m constructed in Vamar village of Rushan district to protect over 200 hectares of arable land from river floods and to provide an opportunity to develop 70 hectares of new land near the dam. 785 households or over 5,000 people benefited from this activity.

A drainage system of 800 m constructed adjacent to Barrushan dam to decrease the level of underground water and flood risk. The activity positively impacted land productivity and increased land available for cultivation.

*Cross-Border Energy.* Over seven years, Pamir Energy's cross-border programme has connected 10,000 households and 100 government and commercial customers to the Pamir Energy's main electricity grid.

*International Scholarship Programme.* Every year the Aga Khan Foundation announce its International Scholarship Programme which provides a limited number of scholarships for postgraduate studies at universities outside of the country to outstanding students from Tajikistan. In 2015, two candidates received AKF scholarship to continue their study in Medicine.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

In early days the focus of rural development program was mainly on the food security, production and productivity via providing access to the inputs, extension work and agricultural diversification. Since then, the Programme has established and built the capacity of and legally registered 1,755 Village Organisations (VOs), 105 Social Unions for the Development of Village Organisations (SUDVOs) and 11 Associations of SUDVOs (ASUDVOs), 2,600 Community-Based Saving Groups (CBSG), 5 Micro-Lending Organisations (MLOs), 60 Water User Associations (WUAs), 247 Common Interest Groups (CIGs), 5 Seed Associations, three Agricultural Cooperatives, three tractor stations, nine Agro-Veterinarian Service Stations, three Agro-Chemical services, four Agro-service; 27 Business Development Services (BDS) and Centres for Business Development Services (CBDS), 2 regional associations of handicraft producers, and the Pamirs Eco-Cultural



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Tourism Association (PECTA). MSDSP supported 50 villages with the construction of drinking water systems. During the reporting period MSDSP created 636 job places (144 of them permanent).

Local government is one of MSDSP strategic partner and is closely involved in all activities related to PG. the Programme operates in four regions comprising of 32 districts, 158 sub-districts and 1,390 villages of Tajikistan and has good partnership with local authorities of the mentioned administrative and governance layers.

More than 5,000 infrastructure projects were implemented since the beginning of the Programme. Latter programmes actively supported villagers to add value to their products and market it. Cross border cooperation and tourism, establishment of Business Development Centers and community saving groups, a better use of natural resources, support of tourism and cross border activities are currently the main components of the programme.

IPD completed the implementation of the Whole School Improvement Programme (WSIP) in all schools in GBAO. WSIP package includes training primary and secondary teachers in interactive teaching methods, enhancing school management capacity, mentoring initiatives, establishment of resource centers and engagement of community in school life.

In early years, AKHS mainly worked on the Community Health Project to change the focus from hospital curative based system to community based prevention. The implementation of the current comprehensive Community based Family Medicine programme which includes five main components: i) family medicine, ii) clinical excellence, iii) community health promotion, iv) community- based health financing, and v) pharmaceuticals is aimed towards strengthening of the primary health care system and ensuring its sustainability.

Civil Society Project is working with Community Based Organisations, AKDN agencies as well as with Tajik National NGO Association and other local NGOs.

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

Under the new School Improvement Strategy for 2012-2017 the key teacher structure will be further streamlined and strengthened and the school improvement initiatives will be deepened. The introduction of a Community of Practice will bolster the key teacher structure and further deepen relevancy of the pedagogies, inquiry based learning and other interactive methods that the programme has been introducing in schools. ECD programme will continue with establishing ECD Centres and capacity building activities in its programme area. IPD will continue providing support to Afghan teachers.

Family Medicine will scale up to all GBAO and 3 districts of Khatlon Oblast and Rasht valley by preparing family doctors and nurses and the majority of medical points will be rehabilitated and equipped. Project will strengthen the capacity of diagnostic unit of Khorog hospital and health system in GBAO and 3 districts of Khatlon. Main focus of AKF Health Programme in coming 4 years will be on: 1) health promotion and disease prevention, ii) access to improved Family Medicine Centres with basic equipment; iii) availability of trained FM specialists; iv) NCD and Clinical Breast Examination as a new element of Family Medicine program; v) capacity strengthening of primary and secondary level health care professionals by application of academic expertise; iv) increase access to high quality and affordable pharmaceuticals; and vi) increase financial access to health care services. Also further enhancement of diagnostic and clinical care services by construction of relevant Diagnostic and Treatment Centre will be one of the a key task for the AKF in the coming years.

Civil society will provide access for the Civil Society Organisation to good source of training and continue to build the capacity of Community Based Organisations.

Future projects also include, electricity projects with Pamir Energy which will benefit 4000 Afghan households, as well as the construction of more than 12 cross border infrastructure projects that are planned for the next 3 years. AKF also plans to expand its activities in various regions of Tajikistan. More intensive work will be done in Rasht, Khatlon and Sugd in the areas of rural development, health, education and local governance.

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

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### **Organization Profile**

Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) - Industrial Promotion Services (IPS).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

**Pamir Private Power Project - (PamirEnergy Company) -** The Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) in partnership with International Finance Corporation (IFC) formed the Pamir Energy Company in 2002 to address the energy crisis in GBAO region that was at the edge of collapse. Over US\$ 30 Million have been invested by the company to repair the electrical infrastructure of GBAO and expand hydroelectric capacity. In the wake of these efforts, over 86% of the region's inhabitants now have access to electricity while tariff subsidies have ensured that even the poorest households are able to access power. Today PamirEnergy is supplying 24 hour reliable electricity all season to residents on the main grid (over 80% of customers) and between 18-20 hours to residents off-grid. Significant efficiencies and reduction of losses have ensured that PamirEnergy exports the surplus energy to the neighboring Afghan villages. PamirEnergy continues to invest in the expansion and improvement of the integrated system including sustaining the satellite Small HPPs in the regions of GBAO and committed to invest estimated 15 million in capital expenditures over the next 15 years. PamirEnergy will also facilitate mobilizing funding

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from various donors and development partners to invest in upgrading the transmission and distribution facilities to supply more power to the border regions of Afghanistan as part of its cross-border economic development programs (estimated 51 Mio between 2010 and 2016).

INDIGO Tajikistan - in 2001 AKFED partnered with MCT to launch the Indigo mobile telephony company in Tajikistan as part of an effort to improve services and spur competition in the country's mobile service industry. The company is now one of the leading operators amongst the eight Tajik mobile operators. In 2010 global leading telecommunications group TeliaSonnera group partnered with AKFED in this endeavor. INDIGO Tajikistan rebranded to Tcell as part of the global rebranding of the TeliaSonnera group. Today Tcell provides mobile phone and Internet services to over 3.1 Million customers and remains the leading operator in the country. Tcell has been the recipient of the best taxpayer in 4 consecutive years by Government of Tajikistan.

Presently IPS/AKFED is at the development stage of Sanobod Hydro Power Project. In 2008 AKFED financed a 300 Thousand USD preliminary feasibility study of Sanobod Project. In 2016 the company began the implementation of the feasibility study and project design with the Swiss company Stuky. The cost of the given study exceeds 1 million USD. IPS/AKFED plans to finish the feasibility study in the first quarter of 2017.

According to the preliminary calculations the estimated cost of the Sanobod Hydro Power project will exceed 220 millions USD. The implementation of the project will have a big impact on the economy of Tajikistan by attracting local companies and creating new workplaces.

The implementation of the project HPP "Sanobod" begins the development of the hydropower resources of Panj River. The installed capacity of the first phase is approximately 150 to 200 MW with an annual electricity production of 1.1 billion kWh. This gives opportunities to participate actively in the development of the electricity market in Central Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, and China) in the near future.

### **Future Programming Direction**

IPS/AKFED will continue to pursue investment opportunities in infrastructure, energy, agribusiness and manufacturing in Tajikistan.



## Aga Khan Health Service in Tajikistan

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### Organization Profile

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

AKHS's overall major initiatives currently include:

- Assisting communities to develop, manage, and sustain the health care they need;
- Providing accessible medical care in modern, efficient, and cost-effective facilities;
- Working in partnership with other agencies in the development of communities and the enhancement of their health;
- Educating physicians, nurses, and allied health professionals;
- Strengthening Service Delivery;
- Conducting research relevant to environments in which AKHS institutions exist;
- Contributing to the development of national and international health policy;
- Through the cross border health programs - (Cross Border Health Program, KRDU and E-Health) improve access to quality health care of community in GBAO, Tajikistan and Badakhshan, Afghanistan.

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

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

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

AKHS Tjk, with support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), is implementing the **Community-Based Family Medicine Program** in GBAO and three districts of Khatlon: Muminabad, Shurabad and Khovaling and Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement project in Rasht Valley. To address the **first component**, the rehabilitation of 8 health facilities has been completed and the construction work of two HFs in Ishkashim district is ongoing in the selected health facilities (HFs) of GBAO. So far, the basic equipment has been provided to 11 health facilities. By the end of May 2016 out of total 210,630 population of GBAO, 59, 4% (125,146) of population have access to quality assured FM services. In Khovaling region seven HFs have been converted to FM centers. 81.5% (113,774) of population out of 139,495 in two districts Muminabad and Khovaling of Khatlon region have access to FM services. Need to be noting that from 22 new HFs, two constructed by the Government and four HF have been constructed and one HF renovated by AKHS Khatlon in Khovaling region. AKHS within this program equipped and trained the health staff of this HFs. Totally during implementation of the FM project 49 doctors and 286 nurses in GBAO and 25 FM doctors and 157 FM nurses in Khatlon project area attended and completed 6 months FM training course.

To address the **second component**, the concept of clinical excellence was introduced to enhance the knowledge and skills of health professionals to ensure the delivery quality health care. Regular clinical audits were performed in order to improve self-monitoring by physicians; performance on the audits was measured against standards such as Clinical Protocols of the Ministry of Health (MoH). The **third component** is to increase the level of awareness and improve health behaviors within the target communities. The **forth component** is the Pharmaceutical component - aimed to ensure access of all the population of GBAO to quality Essential Medicines at the lowest possible prices. Within the **fifth component** Community Based Health Financing (CBHF) scheme additional 24 VOs have enrolled: 13 in Shugnan, six in Rushan, three in Ishkashim and two in Murgab districts and it's functioning in 77 pilot village organizations: 40 in Rushan, 13 in Murgab, 13 in Shugnan and 11 VOs in Ishkashim districts. To provide timely vaccination in remote areas of Murgab and Bartang Valley AKHS provided fuel for delivery of vaccines.

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Currently, 547 CHPs in GBAO and 550 CHPs in Khatlon are actively working throughout of the project area in order to increase awareness of communities. CHPs conducted 5,796 awareness-raising sessions on different health topics among the communities. 52,022 community members: (28,739 males and 23,285 females), which is 26% out of total population of GBAO (203,704). 20,031 (5,971 males and 14,060 females), community members are attended CHPs sessions on FM. That is 9% of the total population in seven districts: Rushan, Ishkashim, Vanj, Murgab, Darvaz, Shugnan and Roshkatala districts and Khorog town (203,704).

In Khatlon 22, 755 awareness-raising sessions on different health topics among the population were conducted. Totally 140,290 (45,791 males and 95,500 females) community members attended the sessions: This represents 74% of the total population (190,148).

AKHS trained 368 (58 male and 310 female) PHC staff in GBAO in topics such as, hypertension, and yearly detection of breast and cervix cancer, diabetic, WASH and Immunization. One ToT session on NCD was conducted for 12 doctors (four females and eight males) from three districts of Khatlon and one AKHS staff. Trainings on "Breast cancer", "NCD", "Hypertension", "IMCI", "Diabetes mellitus", "WASH", "Immunization" and "Drug management" were conducted. Totally: 308 (178 male; 130 female; 10 doctors; 298 nurses) participated from PHC staff in Muminabad, Khovaling and Shurabad districts.

**Maternal Newborn and Child Health:** Within MNCH grant in GBAO AKHS trained 162 (138 female and 24 male) PHC staff on Immunization, Antenatal, Postnatal, Delivery Care and Nutrition. 85 monthly presentations were conducted and 2,494 health workers (397 males, 2,097 females) are attended. Out of them: 1,656 physicians and 838 nurses. Eight ToT on four nursing competencies conducted and 163 nurses (28 males, 135 female) were trained. 103 nursing sessions on nursing competencies conducted for 1,758 nurses (201 male, 1,557 female) were introduced to different nursing competencies. 24 nursing conferences were conducted at all CECs and 728 nurses participated in this conference (241 males; 487 females). 18 of clinical audit results presentations conducted in all CE centers. 407 health professionals attended presentations (75 doctors, 332 nurses; out of them 313 female and 94 males). 58 Peer Review sessions were conducted in GBAO on health topics: "Stomach Ulcer", "Poisoning", "Ischemic Heart diseases", "Breast cancer", "New born and postnatal care", "Diabetic", "Hypertension" Overall 1,932 participated, out of them 479 FM doctors, 32 Non FM doctors, 687 FM nurses and 445 Non FM nurses.

### Khatlon

In Muminabad CEC 2 ToT on four nursing competencies and 24 nurses (13 female, 11 male) were trained. 51 nursing sessions on nursing competencies conducted for 146 nurses (121 fem, 25 male) were introduced to different nursing competencies. Four nursing conferences for 256 nurses (136 fem, 120 male) were conducted. 11 monthly presentation for 28 health professionals (28 doctors out of them 23 fem, 5 male) were conducted. 36 Peer Review sessions for 23 (two fem, 21 male) FMDs were conducted on: Poly and Tuberculosis-XR and Typhoid", "Diarrhea", "Diabetes", "Anemia", "Children's cerebral palsy", Gastric cancer", "Tonsillitis", "Worms", "Goiter", Card diseases", "Diarrhea", "Diabetes", "Breast cancer", "Correct use of medical equipment", "Hypertension", "Gastric ulcer". One clinical audit result presentation conducted in Kulyab city for 10 (eight doctors and two nurse out of them two fem, eight male) DOH staff.

**CBHF:** With the aim of improving financial access of the community to health care services in addition AKHS initiated the CBHF scheme in 13 VOs of Shugnan district. Currently, total 77 VOs have enrolled under CBHF scheme: 40 in Rushan, 11 in Ishkashim and 13 in Murgab. Operational mechanism of CBHF is established and functioned in pilots. 31 initial and iterative FGDs conducted among community in pilots. Seven subcommittee meetings have been conducted. One training for the VOs representatives in Rushan district on "Finance Management and Resource Mobilization" conducted. Five trainings for CHPs in Rushan, Ishkashim, and Murgab, Shugnan districts on introduction of CBHF carried out.

Total CBHF scheme members:

- 23,879 (Rushan – 11,841, Ishkashim – 3,325, Shugnan – 6,314 and Murgab – 2,399);
- Amount collected: 726,717 Somoni: (519,731 – Rushan, 99,749 – Ishkashim, 11,440 - Shugnan and 95,797 Murgab);
- Amount located in the bank: 435,552 Somoni (80 %);
- 1,117 emergency cases supported by CBHF scheme;
- Total expenses for the emergency cases: 131,154 (18 %) Somoni. Out of that: 94,662 (18%) in Rushan, 17,568 (18%) Somoni in Ishkashim and 18,924 (20%) in Murgab districts.

### Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement project of Rasht Valley

SDC funded the project on IHHI in Rasht Valley. Within this project AKHS focus on implementation of Family Medicine and Health promotion/ disease prevention components. Three main principles are followed during implementation of FM; renovation and construction of Family Medicine centers, providing equipment, capacity building of health professionals. Also very important component is health promotion and behavior change communication. During period of January – June, 2016 13 FMCs established: out of them six renovated, four constructed and three renovated by government. 10 FM doctors and 40 FM nurses trained on 6 months training on FM in Rasht Valley. 29 FM nurses training on –going and will complete by end of the year. Capacity building of PHC staff and 241 health professionals trained on IMCI, GMP, Safe Motherhood, and Immunization. 850 CHPs (472 male and 378 female) trained. Business Planning & Management model introduced and Project Sino facilitate the training of 10 participants included PHC Managers, HMIS staff and accountants from Rogun and Tajikabad district.

### Cross Border Health

In order to improve the access to the health care for bordering Afghan community the Cross Border Health project has been initiated in three districts of Badakhshan Afghanistan and bordering hospitals in Badakhshan Tajikistan based on the protocols signed by Cross Border Joint Coordination Committee of two provinces of GBAO Tajikistan and Badakhshan Afghanistan. Promoting cross-border collaboration in health care in Badakhshan - Badakhshan offers several advantages. It has good potential to lead to quick, but sustainable improvements in the health status of the communities and therefore underpins future development. Additionally, cross-border cooperation will enhance the effectiveness of the health systems of the two nations by pooling scarce resources, promoting efficiencies and economies of scale and integration, and offering wider access to a wider range of services. During the year of 2016 59 emergency and routine visits conducted by Tajik health professionals to CHCs of Afghan Badakhshan, 230 patients served during emergency calls, 33 surgical operations conducted by Tajik health professionals, During the routine visits by Tajik health professionals to cross border sites; 1,648 patients served and 117 patients underwent

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through surgical operations conducted by Tajik health professionals. . Four health professionals from CHCs of Afghan Badakhshan received short term trainings on ECG provided by health professional from GBAO.

### **EHealth**

Project Implementation is almost complete on both sides Tajik and Afghan Badakhshan sides. Tele-consultation and eLearning sessions are going on smoothly.

#### Live Teleconsultations

#### **Progress:**

During January - June, 2016 260 teleconsultations took place between KOGH (Khorog Oblast General Hospital) and three district hospitals on Tajik side (Ishkashim, Rushan and Darvaz district hospitals) in Pediatrics, Cardiology, Surgery, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Orthopedic, Tuberculosis, Oncology, Urology, Therapy, Infection, Neonatology, Neurology, Traumatic, Dermatology. 59- tele-consultations took place between KOGH and the three CHCs on Afghan side Ishkashim, Bashor and Nusai. 60 teleconsultations took place between KOGH and NMC (National Medical Center, Dushanbe) and 20 teleconsultations took place between KOGH and NMC (National Medical Center Karabolo).

#### Store-and-forward Teleconsultations included:

#### Tele-radiology

#### **Progress:**

Tele-radiology services are now being offered in KOGH with consultations provided from NMC, AKHS,Tj through eHealth program implemented new tele-radiology application Onis. With this software CT, Mammography and X-Ray images can be easily transferred to NMC doctors for second opinion and diagnosis. In this year KOGH referred 398 Computed Tomography images to NMC, for second opinion and diagnosis.

#### ELearning:

#### **Progress:**

E-learning sessions were arranged for medical professionals on regular basis. A total of 297 participants benefitted from the - 33training sessions in the semiannual 2016.

**Khorog Dental Unit (KDU):** AKHS operationalized the Khorog Dental Unit in February 2013. Two regular dentists and two shift base dentists, two assistant nurses were recruited and have increased the volumes from an average of 18 patients a day to 35 patients. The KDU received ISO certification in July 2013; this has increased the confidence in community that a high quality of services is provided at the unit. The KDU services supported by TKN Volunteers from UK and Canada for the duration of one month each, which resulted in amazing contribution to the exchange of experience for the local dentists. In 2016 (January - June) KDU served 4,325 patients and 8, 441 dental procedures are conducted.

**Khorog Regional Diagnostic Unit (KRDU):** AKHS has established a Khorog Regional Diagnostic Unit (KRDU) at Khorog Oblast General Hospital (KoGH). MoU was signed with Governor of GBAO, DOH, and KoGH in early 2012. The KRDU currently functioning and provide quality diagnostic services to community of GBAO and Afghan Badakhshan. All the needed equipment for X-Ray, CT scan, Mammography, laboratory and blood bank purchased, installed and staff got training , how to operate these new equipment/analyzers. X-Ray and Ultrasound staff recruited in October 2012 and laboratory and blood bank staff in November 2012. The services were made operational in October 2013.

During the six month of 2016 the following number of investigations carried out at KRDU.

- A total admissions are 26,454:
- X – Ray 9,336;
- Ultrasound 10,016;
- laboratory tests 36,778;
- CT scan 393;
- Mammography 85;
- **KRDU also provide services for patients from neighbour country Badakhshan Afghanistan and**
- Total admissions 250;
- X-Ray 6;
- US 9;
- laboratory tests 546;
- CT Scan 6.

#### **Dushanbe Medical and Diagnostic Center is (DMDC):**

AKHS has started the negotiations with the MOH and the Government of RT regarding the establishment of the private, non for profit Diagnostic and Medical Centre in Dushanbe in 2015. This project is supported by the agreements between the health Programme of AKDN and the MOH within the MOU signed in July 2015. The center has been established and will be fully equipped with the last technologies; the startup is planned for August 2015. It will provide the consulting and diagnostic services including the laboratory and the imagines in cardiology, internal Medicine, ophthalmology, dental, ENT, Ob/Gyn, pediatrics, surgery, dermatology. From October 2015 to June 2016 DMDC provided the following:

Number of Consultations provided:

Urology – 2%

Endocrinology – 2 %

Neurology – 18 %

FM – 19 %

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Ophthalmology 16 %  
Pediatric \_ 3 %  
Orthopedic – 1 %  
Obs/ Gyn – 8 %  
Dermatology – 1 %  
Oncology – 2 %  
ENT – 12 %  
Pathology services:  
Biochemistry 24 %  
Hematology – 20 %  
Microbiology 56 %

### **Past and Current Programme**

#### **Community Based Family Medicine Program:**

The program consists of five components:

- Enhancing the delivery of primary health care services by training health professionals (doctors and nurses) in the specialty of Family Medicine;
- Introducing the concept of Clinical Excellence by promoting continuous professional development and encouraging health professionals to measure clinical outcomes in terms of evidence-based protocols and standards;
- Encouraging the adoption of positive health behaviors by communities through the efforts of Community Health Promoters (CHPs) and other behavior change communication methods;
- Distributing and selling low-cost, high quality essential pharmaceuticals while promoting rational use of drugs; and,
- Increasing financial access to healthcare through Community-Based Health financing schemes.

#### **Pharmaceutical Component-**

- A completely self-sustainable component with a reliable Cost Recovery mechanism for pharmaceuticals, using the pricing policy, to ensure access to essential medicines at the lowest possible prices;
- Promotion of Essential Medicines policy to ensure access to safe, effective, affordable and good quality drugs at all levels of health care on the basis of health needs;
- Training of health professionals on rational use of drugs to decrease medical costs and improving of the quality of services;
- Increasing awareness of the population regarding availability of better and cheaper medicines and appropriate use of essential drugs;
- Policy dialogue at Oblast and National level to ensure that National support is available and MoH learns from the experience of GBAO as well as to enlist government commitment at all levels for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the National Drug Policy.

#### **Family Medicine program**

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

#### **Community Based Health Financing**

- To extend Community Based Health Financing Scheme within GBAO;
- To improve financial access to community members for the first 24 hours of emergency health care. Community members pool their resources through voluntary monthly contributions and when unaffordable and unexpected emergency care is needed, they can use money from the pool for transportation, diagnostics or pharmaceutical costs;
- The scheme encourages the use of primary health care, particularly Family Medicine (FM) specialists at Family Medicine Centers (FMCs), as a first source of health care, by limiting scheme money to patients who see a Family Medicine doctor or nurse first, before being referred to secondary level care. This facilitates the FM health specialists' role as gatekeepers to expensive higher-level care.

#### **Maternal Newborn and Child Health Care**

- The capacity of health professionals and health facilities to plan and deliver essential MNCH (maternal, neonatal and child health) care and interventions including immunization, ante-natal, delivery and post-partum care, and promotion of good nutritional practices;
- The knowledge and responsiveness of communities to adopt essential MNCH practices, including immunization, ante-natal, delivery and post-partum care, and proper nutrition practices;
- The capacity of government at the sub-regional level to plan, deliver and monitor essential MNCH care and interventions including immunization, ante-natal, delivery and post-partum care, and promotion of good nutrition;

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- Cross-border collaboration facilitated through the systematic sharing of resources (personnel and e-Health) and disseminating evidence of best-practice in the delivery and assessment of essential MNCH interventions.

### **Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement Project, Rasht Valley**

SDC funded the project on IHHI in Rasht Valley. Within this project AKHS focuses on the implementation of Family Medicine and Health promotion/ disease prevention components. Three main principles are followed during implementation of FM; renovation and construction of Family Medicine centers, providing equipment and capacity building of health professionals.

- Capacity building of PHC staff and 605 health professionals trained on IMCI, GMP, Safe Motherhood, Breast cancer, cervical and Immunization Business Planning & Management;
- The training of the volunteers on HIV/AIDS, hygiene, breastfeeding, Vitamins, pregnancy and Immunization among the population, the number of visitors includes 96.820 , meetings - 8,400 , the direction of the volunteers -3100. Distribution of booklets 238.755;
- Training of 850 volunteers;
- Renovation of six PHC facilities and provision of modern medical equipment, currently 38 % (129,727/344,345) centers serve the population of the Rasht valley;
- Exchange of experience for 3 coaches and 20 volunteers in Khatlon;
- Training of 6 month course in family medicine for 54 nurses and two doctors.

### **Cross Border Health Project**

The project improves human resources and quality of care in health for community by developing a 'borderless' approach to:

- Support the development of an inter-linked health system between Gorno-Badakhshan Tajikistan and Badakhshan Afghanistan;
- Improve access to and quality health care for bordering Afghan community
- Improve knowledge and skills of health care professionals
- Facilitate the transfer of emergency cases from the inaccessible Afghan Badakhshan districts to Khorog General Hospital and provide them with quality of medical care.
- Send outreach professionals to the inaccessible districts in Afghan Badakhshan to provide consultations and emergency medical care.

**e-Health:** e-Health is used to improve access to and the quality of healthcare by overcoming the barriers of distance and time. eHealth brings together providers based at separate institutions to offer coordinated care to clients, and provides health professionals working in remote facilities with access to continuing professional development (CPD) and training.

- The project seeks to improve health care services and to enhance the capacity of health professionals operating on both sides of the border. As defined, the programme has four objectives:
- Link Khorog General Hospital with the French Medical Institute for Children (FMIC-Kabul);
- Improve health outcomes and system impact by establishing eHealth connectivity in the Cross-Border Region, i.e., in both GBAO and Afghan Badakhshan;
- Connect KOGH with three health facilities in GBAO: District Hospital Ishkashim, District Hospital Darvaz and District Hospital Rushan;
- Initiating eLearning sessions with FMIC and Khorog general hospital;

### **Future Programming Direction**

- AKHS will continue its current activities in the Community Health Programme, Pharmaceuticals field and professional development of Department of Health GBAO (DoH) staff;
- AKHS will increase its focus on Family Medicine implementation in GBAO that includes continuation of the implementation of the clinical excellence program and integration of the community Health Program activities in the FMC;
- AKHS will work with DoH, Government and CBOs to promote the sustainability of the current programmers;
- AKHS will continue provision of high quality essential drugs in GBAO, to ensure that PHC facilities have access to Essential Drugs. The Drug Revolving Fund will be used for procurement of drugs from reputable suppliers;
- AKHS will expand implementation Family Medicine programme and Clinical Excellence initiatives in Shugnan district of GBAO and Muminabad district of Khatlon oblast;
- AKHS expand Community and Family Medicine program in Rasht Valley from August, 2013;
- AKHS will expand and upgrade the Maternal Health and Child health Care in GBAO;
- AKHS will expand of Community Based Health Financing scheme in to other districts of GBAO;
- AKHS will work with Governments, Ministries and Departments of health of Tajikistan and Afghanistan in order to enhance the cooperation for improving the access to and quality health care of bordering Afghan community through the Cross Border Health Program;
- AKHS established new Diagnostic center in Khorog General Hospital and will provide high quality health care to community;
- AKHS is linked e-health programme established at Khorog general hospital with National Diagnostic center and Karabolo hospital in Dushanbe;
- AKHS has established a Dental Clinic in Khorog and will upgrade the services;
- The DMDC is established and fully functioning by providing the consulting and diagnostic services to the population of Dushanbe and surrounding areas.

# Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development

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### Organization Profile

Operational in 36 countries worldwide, ACTED is a non-governmental organization founded in 1993, headquartered in Paris. Independent, private and not-for-profit, ACTED respects a strict political and religious impartiality and operates according to principles of non-discrimination and transparency.

ACTED's vocation is to support vulnerable populations affected by wars, natural disasters and/or economic and social crises, and to accompany them in building a better future and contributing to the Millennium Development Goals.

The programs implemented by ACTED (more than 480 per year) in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, address the needs of populations affected by wars, natural disasters and/or economic and social crises. Its interventions cover the multiple aspects of humanitarian and development crises through a multi-disciplinary approach which is both global and local, and adapted to each context.

In order to continuously develop and maintain its high operational and advocacy standards, ACTED is a member of a number of networks of organizations that share similar aims and values. Alliance 2015 is a network of eight European NGOs operating in the field of development cooperation, aimed at helping to meet the Millennium Development Goals. ACTED is a *Humanitarian Accountability Partnership* member, which certifies that it meets accountability and management quality standards. ACTED is a member of *Voice*, a network representing 85 European non-governmental organizations active in humanitarian aid worldwide, as well as *Coordination*, a French network of relief agencies.

ACTED was also one of the leading agency initiating *Convergence World Forum*. Launched in 2008, Convergences World Forum is the first platform for thought in Europe that aims at building new convergences between public, private, and solidarity-based actors to promote the Millennium Development Goals and to alleviate poverty and privation in developed and developing countries.

### Past and Current Programmes

ACTED's global programming rests on three strategic pillars: 1) *Responding to Emergencies and Building Disaster Resilience*, 2) *Co-constructing Effective Governance*, and 3) *Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Growth*. In Tajikistan specifically, ACTED has been working for 20 years implementing development projects in a wide variety of fields, with a focus on local governance, rural development, water and natural resource management. Today, ACTED Tajikistan's interventions focus on building-up sustainable local value chains, promoting energy efficiency, improving natural and water resource management, and accelerating rural development through the promotion of climate smart agriculture, collaborative community governance, and support to small and medium enterprises and business intermediary organizations.

In an effort to further the impact of each intervention, ACTED has, for the last 6 years, actively utilized the REACH mapping initiative in its projects and research. **REACH**, established in 2010 as a joint initiative of two INGOs (IMPACT Initiatives and ACTED) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT), acts **as a platform to combine the usefulness of modern information technology, such as web and GIS based mapping, with rapid and well developed assessment methodologies**. REACH's purpose is to promote and facilitate the development of information products that enhance the humanitarian community's decision making and planning capacity for emergency, reconstruction and development contexts, supporting and working within the framework of the humanitarian reform process.

### Future Programming Direction

ACTED's future programming rests on each of the aforementioned three pillars of intervention: 1) *Responding to Emergencies and Building Disaster Resilience*, 2) *Strengthening Civil Society, Effective Governance and Social Cohesion*, 3) *Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Growth*.

Under the first pillar, ACTED places resilience at the heart of its disaster risk management approach. ACTED recognizes that shocks and stresses are just one of many factors driving vulnerability and firmly believes that building resilience of affected populations in a holistic way is effective, cost efficient and sustainable. Within Tajikistan, future programming efforts aim to utilize improved water and natural resource management, at each level, as a mechanism for the reduced frequency and severity of natural hazards within vulnerable parts of the country.

Under the second pillar of intervention, and in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, ACTED believes that peace and stability as well as open, effective and accountable government and public institutions are core elements to fight poverty, improve living standards and raise development outcomes. In order to promote peace building and social cohesion as a part of the second pillar, ACTED's entry point is to increase inter-group collaboration and dialogue with a special emphasis on people-to-people approaches to build tolerance and trust. In this vein, the core of each of ACTED Tajikistan's interventions centre on improving local governance and establishing and strengthening platforms for improved collaboration between communities and authorities at each level-in an effort to achieve a pluralistic and empowered civil society, effective and responsive public institutions, and sustainable social cohesion.

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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Finally, under ACTED's third pillar of intervention, *Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Growth*, ACTED in Tajikistan will continue to work to facilitate the development of sustainable, economically prosperous rural economies via the improvement of agricultural efficiency and adaptability to climate change, the development of sustainable agricultural value chains, and strengthening community-based economies such as tourism. Interventions within this grouping first aim to improve household-level food security, restore livelihoods, foster self-reliance and income generation through a household economy approach, through which ACTED focuses on promoting sustainable, climate-smart agriculture and the efficient production of safe, high quality agricultural products, in a way that protects the natural environment and improves the social and economic conditions of farmers and local communities. Further, once basic needs have been met within target communities, ACTED will then focus on private sector development, especially micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and improving productivity in the informal economy.

## **American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative**

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### **Organization Profile**

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Over the past few years ABA ROLI's programs in Tajikistan have been focused on criminal justice reform, anti-human trafficking, increasing the professionalism and capacity of the legal profession, and improving the protection of citizen's rights. ABA ROLI's current activities aim at strengthening the criminal defense bar, promoting unity in the advocate community, and improving the quality of the criminal legal representation of indigent people through legislative and institutional change, and resource development. Related activities include establishment of the Public Defense Center, creation of a comprehensive case management system for advocates, development of uniform professional standards for the advocate community and continuing legal training program for advocates. In addition, ABA ROLI is currently cooperating with the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan to support a legal education reform program. Under the legal education reform program, ABA ROLI is working with the Tajik National University and the Russian-Tajik Slavonic University to facilitate relationships with counterparts abroad and to strengthen relationships and collaboration between abovementioned Tajik's law schools. Project activities also focused on improving the content of courses and teaching methods by developing and revising textbooks, updating resource materials and supporting the expansion of both electronic and physical law libraries. Moreover, ABA ROLI is providing support for the development and inclusion of skill-building curricula and extra-curricular activities for graduating students.

### **Future Programming Direction**

ABA/ROLI plans to continue providing technical assistance and support for reform in the Rule of Law sector. Follow-up initiatives will focus on improving the quality of attorneys' legal services, providing continuing education for advocates and legal professionals generally, improving the understanding of new developments regarding the Criminal Procedure Code both among legal professionals and the general public. ABA ROLI also plans to help the new unified defense bar transition into an effective and functioning organization as envisioned by the newly adopted Law on Advocatura. ABA is also looking into possible further work in the pre-trial detention area, and expanding the use of forensic evidence in court cases.



## American Councils for International Education in Tajikistan

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### **Organization Profile**

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

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

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

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

#### **FLEX: AN EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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

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

U.S.-CAEF Enterprise Student Fellowship program is a financial-need based scholarship program for academically qualified citizen residents of Central Asia to obtain an undergraduate business education that due to financial hardship would otherwise not have been able to do so. The universities presently participating in the Student Fellowship program are:

American University of Central Asia (Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic):

- Business Administration Department
- Economics Department (in limited cases)

KIMEP University | Bang College of Business (Almaty, Kazakhstan):

- Finance
- Accounting and Audit
- Marketing
- Management

Competition is open to all candidates demonstrating both financial need and academic merit. Based upon individual need assessment, Fellowship awards will range from partial tuition to full-tuition (including transportation, living expenses and academic costs) support.

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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U.S.-CAEF program is funded by the U.S. Central Asia Education Foundation and administered by American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS

### **Future Programming Direction**

#### **Tradition of Learning**

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

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

## Asian Development Bank

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### **Organization Profile**

Established in 1966, ADB in December 2016 will mark 50 years of development partnership in Asia and the Pacific. Since its founding, ADB has been driven by an inspiration and dedication to improving people's lives in the region. ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance. In 2015, ADB assistance totaled \$27.2 billion, including co-financing of \$10.7 billion.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

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

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

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

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

## **Association for Aid and Relief, Japan**

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### **Organization Profile**

Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) aiming to provide emergency assistance, assistance to people with disabilities, mine action, among other operations. It was established in 1979 as an organization with no political, ideological, or religious affiliation. AAR Japan currently has offices in 15 countries.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

- 1) Construction of the Hospital for the population in Nurabad district and donation of several required medical equipment, in 2003. (Status: completed);
- 2) AAR Japan Beekeeping Development Project for persons with disabilities in Rasht and Tawildara districts, in 2006-2007. (Status: completed);
- 3) AAR Japan Central District Hospital Project of Rasht district for donation of several required medical equipment, in 2007-2008. (Status: completed);
- 4) AAR Japan – AEON Sewing Courses Project (a) teaching persons with disabilities the sewing skills and (b) donation of sewing machines, wheelchairs, cattle, massage apparatus for persons with disabilities from Dushanbe, Rudaki, Tojikobod, Tursunzoda, Hisor, Shahrinav, Dangara, Khuroson, Shuroobod districts, in 2010. (Status: completed);
- 5) AAR Japan – National Research Institution Project for donation of medical equipment and Occupational therapy goods, construction of the roof, repairing of sports-hall, and provision of Occupational Therapy training/seminars. (Status: completed);
- 6) AAR Japan – AEON-HAKUHOKAI- FELISSIMO Sewing Courses Project (a) teaching persons with disabilities the sewing skills and (b) donation of sewing machines to institutions working with persons with disabilities, in 2010. (Status: completed);
- 7) AAR Japan Project for the reconstruction of multifunctional barrier free compartment for the “National Union of Persons with Disabilities of the Republic of Tajikistan” and the “Society of Persons with Disabilities of Dushanbe City”, in 2011. (Status: completed);
- 8) AAR Japan Project – Donation of sewing machines to in National Boarding School for Disabled Children of Hissar District, in 2011 (Status: completed);
- 9) AAR Japan – FELISSIMO – JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOUNDATION Project - Sewing courses for persons with disabilities, in 2012 (Status: completed);
- 10) AAR Japan –JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOUNDATION Project- Cooking courses for persons with disabilities, in 2012 (Status: completed);
- 11) AAR Japan Project for the reconstruction of the roof and greenhouse in National Boarding School for Disabled Children of Hissar District, in 2012 (Status: completed);
- 12) AAR Japan Project for the reconstruction and capacity development of the wheelchair production facility in Vakhsh district and further distribution of wheelchairs for persons with disabilities (Status: completed);
- 13) Project for the Capacity Development of the National Rehabilitation Center for Children with Disabilities in Vahdat District. (for 2012-2013);
- 14) Project for capacity development of the wheelchair production facility in Vakhsh district and further distribution of wheelchairs for persons with disabilities (for 2012-2013);
- 15) Project for development of inclusive education in Dushanbe for 2014-2015-2016.

## **Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs**

Contact: Mr. Christopher Green INL Director Tel: (+992 37) 229 2111 Fax: (+992 37) 229 2950 Email: <a href="mailto:greenc12@state.gov">greenc12@state.gov</a> Address: 109A I. Somoni Ave., Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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### **Organization Profile**

The Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) plays a major role in developing policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. Dedicated to strengthening criminal justice systems, countering the flow of illegal narcotics, and minimizing transnational crime, INL plays a key role in leading the development and synchronization of U.S. international law enforcement policies and assistance. INL's mission is to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens through providing effective foreign assistance and through fostering global cooperation.

### **Past and Current Programs**

The INL office in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, was established in 2003. The Mission's INL Office coordinates and implements law enforcement, border security and criminal justice technical assistance programs in Tajikistan funded by the Department of State according to a U.S./Tajikistan bilateral agreement. The Office works closely with the Committee for National Security, the Border Guard Service, the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor General's Office, Drug Control Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Customs Service, and other agencies to combat terrorism, organized crime, narcotics, corruption, and trafficking in persons and to promote justice sector reform and rule of law.

This includes:

- Assisting in the development of law-enforcement, border security, counter-narcotics, rule-of-law/justice sector, and anti-trafficking-in-persons strategies and initiatives with Tajikistan counterparts;
- Providing infrastructure, technical, and programmatic assistance through the management of Department of State INL-funded programs;
- Assisting or providing counsel on the development of professional law enforcement standards, curriculum, language, and training institutions within the framework of democratic principles and rule of law;
- Facilitating trusting relations and collaborative partnerships between the police and the public through community policing philosophy and practices;
- Serving as an active and integral member of the international law enforcement donor community.

INL's primary project implementers in Tajikistan include the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Organization for Migration, and the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, as well as local NGOs.

INL has supported institutional change by engaging in instructor development and curriculum reform at host-government training institutions. The Community Policing program brings together community members and law-enforcement officers in communities across the country to improve public safety and address issues of community concern. INL has also assisted the Border Guards and other agencies to improve their physical infrastructure and provided a variety of training and technical assistance to law-enforcement and justice-sector personnel in order to equip them with the necessary skills to combat crime and uphold the rule of law.

### **Future Programming Direction**

INL's future programs will be focused on efforts to improve Tajikistan's ability to prevent illegal flows of goods and people across its borders while facilitating legal trade, migration, and travel; to strengthen Tajikistan's law enforcement agencies through training and equipment provision in support of Tajikistan's comprehensive police reform program; to provide assistance in fighting trafficking in persons (TIP) through ongoing training; to provide assistance for counter narcotics efforts; and to promote the rule of law through assistance to the country's criminal defense bar and other justice-sector institutions and technical support for the legislative reform process.

## Branch of Operation Mercy in the RT

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### **Organization Profile:**

Operation Mercy Tajikistan – an international humanitarian organization, was established with a vision to work alongside the peoples of Central Asia in meeting their needs. Incorporated as a Non-Government Organization (NGO) in the USA in 1992, Operation Mercy Tajikistan began its work in Tajikistan early in 1993. In 2006 the Swedish-based international NGO “Operation Mercy” took management control of the Tajikistan NGO and it was re-registered with the MOJ of RT as “The Branch of Operation Mercy in the Republic of Tajikistan”.

In Tajikistan, Operation Mercy pioneered work in information communication technology, English language training, emergency relief, and community development. Since 2006, the branch of Operation Mercy in RT underwent restructuring and adaptation of its vision and purpose to address Tajikistan's current challenges. As a result we now focus on the development and support of the rural areas of the Central Republican (RRJ - Regions under Republican Jurisdiction), Sugd and GBAO regions. Our activities include Programmes focus on inclusive development of people and children with disabilities, disadvantaged rural youth, mother and child health and clean water and agriculture.

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

The following is a summary of past and current projects as well as a brief overview of our future plans. For more details, please refer to the Operation Mercy Tajikistan 2014 Annual Report and the AIMS website [www.aims.gki.tj](http://www.aims.gki.tj).

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

#### **1. Emergency Relief & Community Rehabilitation**

**1.1 Earthquake and flood Relief & Rehabilitation** – the primary objective was to assist persons impacted by an area earthquake through flood prevention along river banks and by providing food security and other support in partnership with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense as well as local and district governments. Clothing was provided to students and assistance given in various clean-up activities along rivers and canals in the Rudaki and Rash districts, support to the families in Buni village of the Shugnon District of GBAO.

**1.2 Children in Need** – the objective of this project is to supply needed aid to orphans and children from poor families, enabling them to continue to attend school studies. This included the provision of winter clothes, shoes and other clothing.

**1.3 School & Community Support** – this small project was about improving the learning conditions of students by supplying building materials for constructing classrooms:

**1.4 Clean Water for Rural Communities** – in this project the objective was to provide easily accessible, safe drinking water for village populations in three locations: the Bobojon Gafurov District and Dadoboy Holmatov sub-districts of the Sughd Region and Chorgulteppa Sub-district of Rudaki District. The work was carried out in cooperation with the Sub-district Authority of Dadoboy Holmatov, Oktosh Village Committee Authority and Health Point staff.

#### **2. Disability, Disadvantaged Youth & Social Protection**

**2.1 Building Capacity in Disadvantaged Youth & People with disabilities (PWD)** – the aim in this ongoing project is to help youth from disadvantaged families and young persons with disabilities (PWD) find ways to acquire skills – mainly in sports and English language acquisition – that can help them improve their lives.

**2.2 Rudaki District Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR)** – this is an important program carried out in cooperation with many partners from the community and government at all levels. There are two key objectives: work toward inclusive and integrated social protection, health and education systems that enable children and people with disabilities to fully exercise their rights in the Rudaki District; and enable children with disabilities and their families to have better access to preventative and rehabilitative health services and inclusive education, making them less vulnerable to severe poverty.

**2.3 All About Children** – this is another project, carried out in the Sughd Region involving many partners and in cooperation with parents, schools, communities as well as various community and regional government departments and agencies. Since 2012, this project has been successfully operated by the Public Organization, Mumbai Mehr. Operation Mercy continues to support this project with funding and expertise in therapy and social work. The primary objective of the project is to assist children with disabilities (CWD'S) in reaching their full potential intellectually, physically, and socially through play, development and learning activities.

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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**2.4 Wheelchair & Assistive Device Provision** – with activities in various locations – Dushanbe, Districts under Republican Jurisdiction and Sughd Region, this is another project carried out in cooperation with many government departments and agencies as well as local and national organizations. The primary objectives are two-fold: create in Northern Tajikistan a workshop which will provide wheelchairs in accordance with WHO guidelines; produce other custom-built assistive devices for persons with disabilities. These initiatives will also provide employment to currently unemployed persons including persons with disabilities.

**2.5 Isfara early intervention for children with disabilities** - The goals of the project: Set up of a local CBR project with first focus on early intervention for children with blindness, physical or other disabilities. In cooperation with the Isfara branch of the Tajik blind association and the relevant government stakeholders. Primary Objectives: To assist children with disabilities (CWD) to progress in areas of physical, mental, and social development, to enable families of CWD to be able to care for and support their CWD in all areas of daily living, to increase social interaction and inclusion of CWD in their communities, to network with stakeholders who work in the area of disability in Isfara.

**2.6 Capacity building in leadership and social service provision for local disabled people's organizations and parents associations in Tajikistan.** The goal of the project: to strengthen local disabled peoples' organizations and NGOs working in the disability sector in the area of leadership, management of finance and administration, and increase their ability to provide social services.

The objectives: 1. Within three years, six local partner DPOs and NGOs have increased their project, finance, and human resource management capacity to the level that enables them to initiate or advocate for social service provision projects from a disability rights perspective; and are attractive partners for government and non-government donors in the social service provision field. 2. Within three years, leaders and leadership teams of the six partner NGOs and DPOs have increased their leadership capacity, knowledge and confidence. Local NGO and DPO leaders form a national CBR network which provides a base for confident communication with government service providers and an integration of civil society projects and government social services. 3. Within three years six local NGO and DPO partners with assistance, training and monitoring by Operation Mercy will improve and expand their provision of inclusive social service within a CBR strategy. The partners will have an increased understanding of each other's special mandates and best practise projects which results in a complementary network of comprehensive services in the areas of health, early intervention and rehabilitation, Inclusive Education, skills and livelihood, and psycho-social support.

### 3. Health Programme

**3.1 Foundations for Progress in Type 1 Diabetes Care**– Working in the Districts under Republican Jurisdiction and Dushanbe City, and in cooperation with the National Republican Endocrinology Centre (NREC), the main objective is to help children with Type 1 Diabetes (T1DM) to live healthier lives focusing on three main areas: education of families and health professionals; supplies and equipment; emotional well-being of children and families.

**3.2 Women's Health** – working in villages and clinics in cooperation with NGO Olami Kudakon and Polyclinics and Health Centres in Districts under Republican Jurisdiction, Rudaki District and Khatlon Region, the primary objectives of this project are: provide essential health information to village women, teenage girls, and medical personnel; address health and cultural issues; and improve the quality of life of Tajik women and girls by distributing health booklets and pamphlets to village health centres and seminar participants.

**3.3 Health Initiative for Northern Tajikistan (HINT)** – operating in the Sughd Region, this health project seeks to have communities that are physically, emotionally, spiritually and socially healthy through partnership with local communities and health professionals. This is done by raising health awareness, developing healthy relationships built on sharing solutions and mutual understanding and empowering individuals in the community. Improved Indoor Heating in Sughd Region as part of the project are explored ways to improve indoor heating and experimented with 2 sources of alternative heating: brick ovens & solar heating boxes.

**3.4 HIV & Infectious Disease Education & Prevention for Men** – operating in Dushanbe city, Rudaki District, Dangara and Shurobod Districts, Kulob and Kurghan Teppa Cities, the focus of this health project is two-fold: provide lessons on depression, the prevention of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other infectious or preventable diseases; reduce discrimination towards HIV-positive people.

**3.5 Maternal Health & Nutrition in the GBAO Region** – in cooperation with Regional health departments and local NGO's and operating in Shughnan and Roshtqala Districts this project seeks to counteract the negative trends identified in recent health surveys, particularly high levels of anaemia and malnutrition. This is done through teaching women about health, hygiene and nutrition and supporting local health workers.

### 4. Agriculture & Community Enterprise

**4.1 Fruit Production and Orchard management in the GBAO Region** – in cooperation with government departments this project focuses on the following objectives in the Sugnon and Roshtqala Districts: help farmers use fruit from their orchards; decrease the amount of wasted fruit; provide nutrition during winter and spring; and improve dried fruit and drying and juicing techniques.

**4.2 Increasing Living Standards of Persons with Disabilities and their Families**– working in the Rudaki District and Districts under the Republican Jurisdiction in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, District and Community leaders as well as Disabled People's Organization (DPO) Harakat, this project seeks to: help children with disabilities (CWD'S), their families and others with disabilities have better access to nutritious food, making them less vulnerable to severe poverty.

**4.3 High-Altitude Solar Greenhouse** in the Pamirs– in cooperation with this pilot project is currently operating in the upper Gunt Valley, Shugnon District. The main objective at this stage is to build and test a low cost, single family, high altitude greenhouse that can be a reproducible prototype for people living in GBAO or other mountainous areas of Tajikistan, and can extend the existing growing season.

### Future Programming Direction:

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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### 1. Emergency Relief & Community Rehabilitation

**1.1 Earthquake and flood Relief & Rehabilitation** –To provide recovery assistance for families in affected villages as funding allows

**1.2 Children in Need** –To assist other students who are orphans or are from needy families, as funding allows

**1.3 School & Community Support** – To provide building materials for other schools and village health points in Rudaki District, as funding allows

**1.4 Clean Water** –To expand work into other villages as funding allows; To continue partnering with local authorities regarding future health lessons and community development

### 2. Disability, Disadvantaged Youth & Social Protection

**2.1 Building Capacity in Disadvantaged Youth & People with disabilities (PWD)** –To continue teaching English with the same clubs at their current locations until June 2016; To continue in the Rudaki District with a selected group of current students and, possibly, new groups of students, doing similar activities to those listed above

**2.2 Rudaki District Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR)** – To continue these activities with the local community and DPO partners in the Rudaki District and in Dushanbe; To increase our work in the Guliston Subdistrict in 2016.

**2.3 All About Children** –To continue all current programmes throughout 2016; To continue increasing the quality of service through additional trainings and mentorship of leaders, coordinators, and centre and regional staff; To expand work to another regional preschool group in 2015—for which preparations have already begun.

**2.4 Wheelchair & Assistive Device Provision** –To open 2 the proposed Wheelchair and Assistive Devices Workshops in Dushanbe and Khujand; To offer a wheelchair service at these workshops; To provide appropriate wheelchairs and assistive devices according to WHO guidelines.

We will invite recipients to come for regular maintenance, troubleshooting of problems, and “growth” of the chair. This consultation will be used as an opportunity to provide hands-on training to generalist staff for identifying and solving routine problems facing most wheelchair users.

**2.5 Isfara early intervention for children with disabilities** – continue group activities and conducting training, consultations for parents, partnering with social department

**2.6. Capacity building in leadership and social service provision for local disabled people’s organizations and parents associations in Tajikistan.**

To continue activities according to the plans in 2016-2017.

### 3. Health Programme

**3.1 Foundations for Progress in Type 1 Diabetes Care**–To continue a diabetes awareness campaign throughout the country, using the posters that were translated in 2014. The aim of this project will be to reduce the life-threatening complications of undiagnosed diabetes in children; To continue to facilitate the ordering and distribution of insulin and blood glucose monitoring supplies, in partnership with the NREC and the Life for a Child programme;; To organize a camp for children with diabetes from remote areas, in partnership with the NREC, as funding allow.

**3.2 Women’s Health** –To prepare new lessons and to continue to give current health lessons to village women, nurses, and teenage girls; To continue to distribute booklets related to the health lessons to participant.

**3.3 Health Initiative for Northern Tajikistan (HINT)** –To continue the current health lesson programme throughout 2016 and to investigate new areas for programme expansion; To continue investigating and testing energy and heating technologies appropriate for villages.

**3.4 HIV & Infectious Disease Education & Prevention for Men** – organize a new men’s group for conducting seminars on diabetes, blood pressure, backache and the prevention of HIV/AIDS, TB and other diseases – in cooperation with the Republican AIDS Prevention Centre of the ministry of health- in Rudaki District and Khujand City.

**3.5 Maternal Health & Nutrition in the GBAO Region** – To continue to assess opportunities for disability work in order to direct future work in this sector in Khorog;; To continue partnering with health workers in Wer; To teach nutrition lessons at Operation Mercy greenhouse location, conducting trainings on stress & depression, teaching health lessons in 5 villages, launching health lessons in the villages Buni & Porshnew

### 4. Agriculture & Community Enterprise

**4.1 Fruit Production and Orchard management in the GBAO Region**-To meet with participants in each village to discuss increasing juice production and potential sales in 2016; To provide two orchard management training seminars for a total of 20-30 participants in 2016; To look at ways to assist interested fruit growers to increase orchard size by adding trees.

**4.2 Increasing Living Standards of Families of People with Disabilities (PWD)** – To prepare a demonstration garden for beneficiary families in the Town of Somoniyon; To continue orchard training for farmers in the first quarter of 2016; To distribute vegetable seeds to families with CWDs in spring 2016; To survey Guliston Subdistrict to identify families with CWDs; To organize business seminars in Chorgulteppa and (tentatively) Guliston subdistricts.

**4.3 High-Altitude Solar Greenhouse** – To provide technical training seminars in greenhouse management in 2016; To build 12 new greenhouses in the Shugnon and Roshtkala Districts; Support partners from Badchor district to build a new greenhouse.



## **Branch of «Save the Children International» in the Republic of Tajikistan**

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### **Organization Profile**

The Branch of “Save the Children International” in the Republic of Tajikistan (SCI) works for a world which respects and values each child; a world that listens to children and learn; a world where all children have hope and opportunity. We deliver immediate and lasting improvements to children’s lives worldwide.

SCI has worked in Tajikistan since 1994, providing humanitarian assistance to victims of the country's civil war. Save the Children, by mobilizing citizens throughout the world, envisions a world in which every child is ensured the right to survival, protection, development and participation as set forth in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Our programs focused on seven priority initiatives: Education, Health, Nutrition, Child Protection, Child Rights Governance, Livelihoods and Humanitarian. And highlight work on cutting themes including gender, child participation and accountability.

### **Current Programmes**

In 2016, SCI conducted drawing exhibitions and essay competitions on positive and negative consequences of labour migration among more than 300 children. All participants were presented with gifts and six winners with prizes. To increase the awareness of children on issues related to migrants’ wives and children, 2 national TV channels broadcasted brief overview of the campaign and the best essays were published in local newspapers.

To improve the quality of education in primary schools, the Quality Reading Project runs school-level In-service Teacher (IST) trainings to contribute to development of teaching and pedagogy in the primary grades. The impact of IST is visible on several directions: 1) growth of print-rich classroom environments; 2) increase of teachers using active teaching methods; 3) the number of student and teacher portfolios in classrooms; 4) the heightened focus on reading comprehension rather than memorization; 5) availability of formative assessment score cards; 6) increase of parent participation in children’s education; and 7) additional reading materials in classrooms, either donated by parents or created by teachers and students from low-cost materials. The competency-based standards and IST modules are developed on mother tongue subject for teachers, librarian guide for librarians, and 116 list of Tajik children’s book approved by the MOES and distributed to all 1,804 project schools. Also a Reading Camp Guide developed and will be incorporated into existing summer school camps for primary grades. Teachers realize the importance of the advanced teaching methods gained from IST and are trying to incorporate these methods in their lessons. Students’ interest in reading is changing and the shift from reading for memorization to reading for comprehension is a visible change. Through demonstrative sessions and exchanging ideas and advanced teaching practices, teachers strengthen their collaboration with neighboring schools. With the help of the project, schools of Cohorts 1 and 2 developed their own additional training plan and have begun to implement them on Saturday Methodological Union Days. Project schools at sub-district level also meet in clusters. Primary education teachers began to write articles on best teaching practices and to publish them in various newspapers and journals. Lessons from project schools were broadcast on TV and articles were written on local and national newspapers touting the success of the IST on children’s literacy. Six public service films were developed that emphasize the importance of reading with the children in the family. In partnership with the MOES and the National Testing Center (NTC) was finalized the 2016 Midterm EGRA and M&E Data Collection instruments.

The project on “Inclusive DRR as a way to resilience” – the next phase of the project has started its activities at 15 villages most prone to the natural disasters in Varzob and Vahdat districts of Tajikistan. Youth groups and Community emergency response team are established and children got an opportunity to increase their awareness on Child Rights (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and domestic legislation), Child Protection in Emergencies, Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Protection through the trainings.

Building the capacity of women and empowering them is the best ways to improve quality of children’s lives. SCI is continuing the implementation of Women Wealth and Influence project with more than 60, 000 women engaged with 4,200 women’s groups. Women have a chance to increase their awareness on legal issues, gender aspects, agriculture/livestock, business development and construction work. They receive advice on cash management and small business development, legalization of the business, family code, legalization of property and social protection, beekeeping, gardening, poultry breeding and prevention of plant diseases, livestock diseases, construction of community service facilities (school buildings, toilets, health centers and etc.), laying water pipes, and installation of water pumps. They participate at various public events including Women’s Leadership Forums and cross learning visits on tunnel green housing, small business development, poultry keeping, gardening, decorative plant growing and bee keeping. Forums and Cross Visits are broadcasted on local and state television which increased visibility of women groups’ activities from community to national levels. “Woman and Entrepreneurship” event was held, engaging women who have started their income generation activities under WW&I Project, nine small business starters shared their experience in starting up an income generation activity using pooled “indifferent money”. Fifty representatives of women groups demonstrated their work with a focus on traditional handicraft and clothes during “Fashion Show for Rural Women”.

Health is the essential part of the child development both physically and mentally. SCI implements two health projects “Enhancing of Primary Health Care Services to Mothers and Children in Tursunzoda District, Tajikistan” and Sino V Project.

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In 60 villages, project presentation meeting for learning the health situation conducted with local community leaders. Training on project proposal writing conducted for Community Initiative Groups (head of villages, their deputies, health workers, village religious leaders, school principals, and active local women) to identify the first priority problem of their village and developed a project proposal based on that. Target communities are implementing small grants for upgrading and provision of the health facilities with the basic furniture and medical equipment.

SCI in cooperation with Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the RT are conducting trainings for women health groups on maternal and child health topics including exclusive breastfeeding, pregnancy and newborn care, prevention of childhood illnesses and recognition of their signs, signs of ante- and postnatal pregnancy as well as importance of Emergency Transportation Funds. Target communities established the Emergency Transportation Funds in 30 target villages comprising 438 rural women as members. These ETFs intended for timely and rapid delivery of pregnant women, sick children etc. to the necessary central health facility.

House-to-house education sessions were conducted on the above mentioned maternal and child health topics for rural inhabitants and health education sessions for pregnant women. Training for personnel of health facilities on “Safe motherhood”, “Community IMCI” and “Facility IMCI” and covered 209 participants (midwives, gynaecologists, paediatricians, nurses and family medicine specialists) in total. In addition, 30 trainings on anaemia, goitre, and hypertension were conducted for community at national and district levels. 25,000 booklets, 2,747 brochures and leaflets, 2,150 posters, and 600 hand-outs were developed and distributed among the women health groups and the target community members. Two video reels on prevention of hypertension and goitre broadcasted on the Tajikistan Central TV “First Channel” (Shabakai Yakum) and “Jahonnamo”. The Community Health Campaigns conducted on both projects where local women and schoolchildren performed with singing songs, drawing pictures, role plays and dancing focused on health promotion. Each event, involved 50 performers (women and children) and around 150 more spectators benefited the event receiving necessary info on health issues. The active members of community groups were engaged in monitoring visits on business planning and conducted exchange visits to community groups.

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

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### **Organization Profile**

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

### **Current Programs**

#### **TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM (TAP)**

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

**The current program aims to (a)** promote responsible governance, transparency, and capacity of civil society organizations in Tajikistan to ensure the accountability of government and private sector to the public through incorporation of the International Accountability System into the local system. The system embraces the Extractive Industries Transparency, the Open Budget Index, and the Electricity Governance Initiative. The Program aimed at improved citizen access to information and public services through means of: (i) capacity building among participants of the budget process and technical assistance to ensure budget transparency; (ii) introducing the e-governance for ensuring transparency in decision making, access to information and improvement of accountability of the state bodies ; and (iii) improving the quality of services provided by the state and local self-governance bodies through monitoring of public services' quality and "public engagement."

#### **PROGRAM "ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND SERVICES" (PAIAS)**

OSI AF in Tajikistan has identified Access to Information and Services Program as its strategic priority for the period of 2014-2017. This area embraces such initiatives as "Extractive Industries Transparency", "Electricity Governance", "Budget Transparency", "Access to Information and Services", "Open Data" and "Data Visualization". Program purpose - advance liable management, transparency and capacity-building of non-government organizations in Tajikistan to make the public and private sectors accountable to the public.

Program priorities: 1) Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The EITI is a global standard for transparency in the extractive industries and is implemented in more than 30 countries all over the world. In the Central Asian region EITI is implemented in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia. Publishing EITI reports will allow citizens to access information about the actual income raised by the Government of Tajikistan due to the mining industry businesses; 2) Open Budget Index (OBI) is issued periodically (every 2 years) by reputable American IBP since 2006. This Index shows, along with the extent of budget information transparency (for example, by identifying eight main publications of budget documents), also the public's capacity to be involved in the budget processes and to influence budgetary decisions; 3) The Electricity Governance Initiative (EGI) is a multilateral initiative to improve the transparency of decision-making in the electricity sector. Despite the multifaceted nature of this initiative, civil society is its driving force; 4) Access to Information and Services. Support the initiatives aimed at harmonization of the legislation of Tajikistan to improve access to information and services through the active participation of civil society in decision-making. In this respect the assistance is projected to be rendered to civil society institutions in their efforts to advance open standards and technologies to enhance the accountability of the public sector in providing complete, accurate, relevant, timely and accessible information to citizens. Role of civil society in these initiatives is to monitor the availability and quality of public services, make recommendations and back-up the initiatives in this area; 5) Open Data. In this line of activities it is planned to carry out, in partnership with the public sector and civil society, a research allowing assess the readiness of Tajikistan to open data. It is expected that this study will serve the basis for design of the National Plan for the Open Data Development and the start of Tajikistan partnership with the international community within the scope of Open Government Partnership. This initiative will provide opportunities for the growth of e-services and will open new avenues for effective interaction of Tajik citizens with government agencies and private institutions. Social benefits of open data are the expanded opportunities for participation and economic growth of both the public and private sectors; 6) Data Visualization. Support the initiatives aimed at strengthening the capacity of civil society and other stakeholders in their use of modern technologies for easy access to information and data; Promoting the growth of accountability of the public and private sectors through the creation of interactive platforms, holding Hackathons, seminars and trainings on data visualization and production of high-quality multimedia content.

#### **BUSINESS STARTUP PROGRAM**

In 2014 - 2015 the program is fully directed towards the development of small and medium enterprise, which are important elements of the civil society, by ensuring freedom of entrepreneur's access to investment capital, necessary information and knowledge. The goal of program

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to assist in the development of start-up business aimed at stimulating socio economic development and promoting self-employment of young people, women and returning migrants, especially those residing in rural areas, as well as people from the regions of the Republic of Tajikistan in which there are high levels of migration and unemployment.

Within the project there soft loans and advisory services are provided by OSIAF's partners to business startups through civil society institutions aiming at training and technical support to build entrepreneurial skills in business for the implementation of innovative business ideas.

### **LAW PROGRAM (LP)**

Law program is one of the key programs, and it continues its activities on the priority line "Human Rights: Torture and Other Ill-Treatment or Punishment". The program keeps taking different project ideas to assist in the complete eradication of torture in the country, bringing legislation and practices of Tajikistan into a line with international standards and providing appropriate rehabilitation services to victims of torture.

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

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

In 2014-2015 the program will continue its activities on the priority line "Human Rights: Torture and Other Ill-Treatment or Punishment". The program keeps taking different project ideas to assist in the complete eradication of torture in the country, bringing legislation and practices of Tajikistan into a line with international standards and providing appropriate rehabilitation services to victims of torture.

### **PROJECT ON INVOLVING CIVIL SOCIETY AND MASS MEDIA INTO BUDGET PROCESS.**

The project has been implemented within the framework of OSI program on Access to Information and Services, with financial support from the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UKAid) in Central Asia. The project started on September 1, 2015 and will be implementation during the next four years.

The project aims at strengthening the role of citizens, civil society and mass media in monitoring of the budget process. It will also facilitate the preparation of independent experts, who will be able to analyze the public expenditures and constructively collaborate with citizens, government officials and mass media. In general, the implementation of the given project will help to elaborate a range of measures to improve the budget process in the Republic of Tajikistan.

It is planned to conduct a series of capacity building trainings for the members of the coalition of public organizations - "Transparency for development" ([www.tfd.tj](http://www.tfd.tj)). The project will strengthen accountability and monitoring capacity of the coalition members who would be able to improve their participation in the initiatives for openness of the budget process and ensure transparency in operating sector of Tajikistan.

Another important component of the project is supporting independent mass media and improving their skills on reporting various issues about budget process. Advanced and popular multimedia tools such as data visualization and infographics will be used during the project implementation.

The intensive capacity building courses will be targeted on improving the skills of journalists, representatives of civil society, and information activists while reporting the issues of public finances and budget process.

The project envisages conducting a survey on local budgets transparency index, which will help to study the level of transparency of the budget processes as well as budget information at the local level. The findings of the survey will allow raising the awareness of citizens about the impact of local budget on development of local communities and through that increase the involvement and interest of citizens and civil society in the budget process.

### **INTEGRITY IN EDUCATION SYSTEM PROGRAM (EESP)**

The main goal of program includes in integrated approach of education system development. Principle of integrity to education covers reduction of inequality in providing access to quality education in the country. Program is planning to realize projects related in promoting introduction of idea of integrity, openness, transparency and accountability in the process of reforming of education system in the country. Priorities: a) Assist NTC in Tajikistan in establishing and conducting a fair and transparent selection mechanism at the university entrance examination. In addition to preventing overt forms of corruption, a new NTC will have to deal with complex questions such as (a) defining an optimal balance between governmental control over the university admission process and the individual higher institutions; (b) developing and implementing most appropriate tests for selection of the qualified students; (c) building capacity of national professionals in education assessment filed. b) Social inclusion for achievement of quality and equal access to education with active participation of civil society in the country.

### **EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE PROGRAM (ECECP)**

The main goal of the program include provision of innovative and comprehensive development of civil society through supporting politics of early childhood development: education and care

Priorities: a) Early childhood development: alternative models of early education – community centers, preparation children to school by parents effort; b) Social inclusion for quality education at early ages, social justice for all children.

### **SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (SP)**

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**The purpose of the program is to** provide students, teachers, academicians and accredited specialists with the opportunity to enhance their knowledge and experience in relevant areas and use the acquired knowledge for the development of Tajikistan. Scholarship Program administers various **research programs and programs for universities' faculty.**

### **PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM (PHP)**

The Public Health Program of OSI AF in Tajikistan supports major initiatives of relevant governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations in improving the health of the population through multiple specialized and targeted health care activities. These activities include but not limited with providing services to vulnerable groups of population, strengthening their advocacy rights for treatment, care and support, assisting in improving legislation for better climate and activity framework for public health programs. Program goal is to challenge the health establishment to advance human rights. Priority directions: a) Improvement of access to education and medical services by people with special mental health needs; b) Improvement of access to the public health services by vulnerable population; c) Consideration of human rights issues in health; d) Professional development of medical specialists. Implementing projects on: a) Palliative Care; b) Mental Health Initiatives; c) Law and Health; d) Salzburg Medical Seminars.

### **ARTS AND CULTURE PROGRAM (ACP)**

The program goal is to create a space for the development of modern art and to discuss important social issues through public presentations of theories and schools of modern art by hosting performances and film screenings for communities that are traditionally excluded, young intellectuals, and artist-activists in contemporary art. Program priorities include: a) capacity building for partner organizations; b) increase collaboration to achieve social change in society; c) institutional development of partner organizations.

During 2015, the program implemented projects aiming at evolving the creative and critical thinking of youth, development of arts management training and education in Tajikistan, supporting the festivals and contemporary arts development. The program also provided grant support to students with disabilities, who study at the arts and culture schools.

## **Caritas Germany in Tajikistan**

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### **Organization Profile**

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

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

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan signed in 2015 a Memorandum with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan on cooperation in the development of social services provided by governmental and non-governmental organizations.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Caritas Germany in Tajikistan has four main program areas:

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

### **Future Programming Direction**

Caritas Germany plans to continue and develop its work in all present program areas. And also intends to sign a memorandum of cooperation with Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan, to support Inclusive Education projects.

## **Caritas Internationalis Tajikistan**

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### **Organization Profile**

Caritas Tajikistan is a branch of CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS in Tajikistan.

Caritas Internationalis is a confederation of 162 Catholic relief, development and social service organizations working to build a better world, especially for the poor and oppressed, in over 200 countries and territories.

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

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

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

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

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

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

Caritas Tajikistan programmes included following projects:

- Social support project for old poor people, Shohmansur district, Dushanbe;
- Improving Access to Clean Water in Jomi District, Khatlon;
- Setting up and support of pediatric cardio surgery unit –phase 3;
- Reintegration of Homeless in Dushanbe.

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

## Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan

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### **Organization Profile**

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

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

Caritas has worked in Tajikistan with core funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and project funding from donors such as the United Nations Development Programme, DIPECHO, IFAD, ECHO and GIZ as well as many smaller donors, including Swiss foundations and private donors. Caritas currently also implements two multi-million dollar project mandates, one from SDC and one from the German Development Bank (KfW). Caritas has a liaison office in Dushanbe and works out of a large field office compound in Muminabad. The organization also has temporary smaller office structures in Farkhor and Shurobad districts. Overall, there are 55 staff members, 5 of which are ex-patriates.

### **Past Programmes**

Caritas implemented its project in several spheres:

- a) Secure livelihoods: This was, for example achieved through the Local Development Muminabad (LDM) project, which lasted from 2000-2010, where Caritas promoted participatory development planning and steering at district level involving local government and population, men and women equally. From July 2010 on, Caritas is supporting a new project in Muminabad Enhancing Incomes for Poor Women, which aims at reducing the poverty of women and increasing their participation in planning and steering of development.
- b) Disaster prevention and preparedness: Caritas strengthens communities in dealing with natural disasters, e.g. through earthquake-proof building and by raising awareness and implemented the Natural Disaster Risk Management (NDRM) project in the period of 2007 - 2010.
- c) Human rights and social justice: Together with partner organisations, Caritas engages in lobbying and public relation activities to prevent violation of human rights in the face of the Inclusive education and rehabilitation of children with disabilities project.
- d) Emergency response situations: "Caritas did and does implement construction and renovation projects of houses in the affected districts of Rudaki, Rasht, Khuroson and Vanj.
- e) Growth in the Rural Economy and Agriculture" (GREAT): Caritas was implementing this project with local community based organization to increase economic growth in rural areas through the provision of services and business opportunities which in turn contribute towards rural growth.
- f) Joint Forest Management (JFM), a climate change adaptation project addressing the issue of sustainable forest management and conservation of biodiversity. This will help in the improvement of livelihoods through new plantation and/or rehabilitation of degraded forest and implementation of sustainable forest management schemes.
- g) Energy Efficiency: through this project, fuel efficient stoves for cooking and heating were introduced to the rural communities which in turn can bring down the fuel cost as well as reduction in pressure on available forest.
- h) Water Projects: Caritas is implementing community-based rural water supply projects through an effective local governance and development since 2009. The beneficiary communities are participating in drinking water management through establishment of water committees who are responsible for the collection of water consumption fee based on calibrated water meters.

### **Current Programmes**

The country programme of Caritas in Tajikistan is mainly situated in Eastern Khatlon. The portfolio currently comprises six projects:

- 1) Integrated Watershed Management. The overall project goal is: "To contribute to reducing the natural disaster risk of the population in Obishur and Chukurak watersheds in Muminabad district by sustaining the process of Integrated Watershed Management".
- 2) Promoting Sustainable Agriculture in Khatlon (PROSAKH). The overall project goal is: improving the livelihoods of rural communities and contribute to environmental protection in Eastern Khatlon.



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### 3) Climate Change Adaptation through Forestry in Important River Catchment Areas in Tajikistan (CAFT)

The overall project goal is: Rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable use of forests contribute to the adaptation of the country to climate change and the conservation of biodiversity, as well as to the improvement of livelihoods of the local population in the project areas.

4) Resilient Khatlon (DIP ECHO). The overall project goal is “To contribute to reduced losses and damages from disasters in Tajikistan’s high-risk areas in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction”.

5) Inclusive Education and Rehabilitation for Children with Disabilities. The overall aim of the project is: “To create an environment that allows disabled children to live as fulfilling, self-reliant and whole a life as possible, in close relation with other persons in the community”.

6) Vulnerable Women Generate their Own Income and Improve their Socio-Economic Status in Family and Society. These initiatives are different in scale and vary in their relative contributions to the two program pillars: i) Disaster Risk Reduction & Adaptation to Climate Change (DRR&ACC) and ii) Food Security & Income Generation (FS&IG). The DIPECHO project is also an integral part of the DRR&ACC pillar, but will also contribute to the FS&IG pillar. It will have functional links with all other projects and will therefore be essential to Caritas' program.

### **Future Programming Direction**

In future, Caritas Switzerland intends to continue working on implementation projects in the spheres of secure livelihood, disaster prevention and preparedness, human rights and social justice, emergency response situations, agriculture development, pasture and livestock management, climate change adoption and energy efficiency.

## **CESVI - COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

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### **Organization Profile**

Cesvi, established in Italy in 1985, is a secular, independent organization, whose aim is to foster international cooperation and development worldwide.

In Cesvi's guiding principles, the ideals of human solidarity and social justice are transformed into concrete actions toward the achievement of inclusive, sustainable and tailor-made development.

Cesvi strongly believes that the support to the most disadvantaged in the world results in a critical contribution to the well-being of all of us on the planet, our "common home" to be looked after for future generations.

In the acronym Cesvi, the words *cooperazione e sviluppo* (Cooperation and Development) emphasize a philosophy based on the principle that aid's recipients should always be given a leading role, as true owners and creators of their own human and economic development.

Cesvi started its operations in Tajikistan in 2001, working mainly in Water and Sanitation, Environment and Natural Resources Management, Climate Changes, Inclusive development, Culture and education, Prevention domestic violence. Gender equality principles and indicators are applied in all Cesvi's projects as a crosscutting requirement.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

During 13 years of activities, Cesvi has implemented more than 30 projects, for a total amount of over 15 million euro.

In 2001, Cesvi's activities were focused on emergency intervention in the Water and Sanitation sector.

In 2005-2006 Cesvi adapted its strategy to the changes occurring in the country and therefore moved from emergency to development interventions. In 2008 new initiatives started in rural and agricultural improvement, and a more comprehensive approach allowed to support a variety of small income generating activities.

In 2011 and 2012, with a solid staff composition and deep roots in the country, the existing fields of intervention were consolidated and new sectors were explored, such as handicraft and music culture and education, for a total of 8 implemented projects (2 of which co-financed).

At the moment the main geographical areas of intervention are Khatlon, Sughd and GBAO regions, with some activities implemented nationwide. In addition, a project promoting cross-border economic development in the handicraft sector, started in January 2014, implemented joint activities also in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Cesvi's main donors are the European Union, GIZ, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DFID, DIPECHO and KfW.

The main local partners are the National Association of Small and Medium Businesses (NASMB) and the Union of Craftsmen (UCT) in the handicraft sector, Zarzamin, Azal, ATO and Atac in the agricultural, rural and economic development, Rupani Foundation in the manufacturing of semiprecious stones in GBAO Region, Farodis and Women of Orient in the prevention of violence in Jomi and Panjikent districts.

### **Future Programming Direction**

Cesvi aims to continue its cooperation with different Ministries of the Government of Tajikistan to reform the vital sectors of the country (agriculture, private and social sector, public services).

Providing sustainable and accessible water system to local people is a priority to ensure long term development in a country where, according to the Potable Water Supply program 2007-2020, only 52% of people have access to a safe water supply and only 3% are connected to proper sewerage. Also Natural Resources Management and Climate changes will continue to be a key sector for Cesvi, also as a mean of conflict prevention.

The decision to go on fostering the private sector is due to the fact that, despite many economic indicators are improving at the macroeconomic level, the development is far to be inclusive for women, vulnerable people and population living in rural areas. In new project of the violence prevention against women and girl, Cesvi is going to empower women and girls through income-generating activities (IGAs) and skill-building programs.

Cesvi wants also to continue to preserve and protect Tajikistan and Central Asia traditions, especially in the handicraft sector, which has huge potential for economic development. Cesvi will therefore promote new business and cultural links with Central Asia and European Countries, helping Tajik people to be part of the good side of globalization.

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

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### **Organization Profile**

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

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

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

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

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

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

GIZ operates in more than 130 countries worldwide. In Germany, GIZ maintains a presence in nearly all the federal states. GIZ registered offices are located in Bonn and Eschborn. In 2015, GIZ business volume exceeded 2.1 billion Euros. Around 70 per cent of the GIZ local workforce (a total of 17,319 people) are national personnel working in over 130 countries. In its capacity as a recognised sending organisation, 730 GIZ development workers are currently working in partner countries. In addition, CIM, a joint operation of GIZ and the Federal Employment Agency, placed almost 1,000 integrated and returning experts with local employers abroad in 2015, while providing them with financial support and advisory services. (Figures as of December 2015)

### **Past and Current Programmes of GIZ in Tajikistan**

For more than 20 years, Germany has supported the Republic of Tajikistan with development, economic and administrative reforms, and assistance in key social and economic sectors.

GIZ and its predecessor organizations (GTZ, DED, InWEnt), working on behalf of Germany in Tajikistan, have been a partner in development cooperation with Tajikistan for many years. After the civil war, they initially provided support in the form of emergency aid and reconstruction assistance as well as measures to safeguard food security. Today, cooperation focuses, especially in the bilaterally agreed

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areas of Sustainable Economic Development and Health, on structural reforms and the attainment of long-term, sustainable improvements to benefit the people of Tajikistan.

At the present time 125 persons, of them 15 international and 104 national GIZ staff members, and 4 integrated CIM experts und 2 Development workers (as of June 2016) work for GIZ in Tajikistan.

### List of current programmes

#### a) Bilateral Programmes

1. Programme 'Framework and Finance for Private Sector Development' (including components on support for microfinance services in rural areas, support for small and medium enterprises in Tajikistan, economic policy advice and promotion of cross-border trade between Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Kirgistan). This programme is co-funded by German Government and DFID.
2. 'Support to the Reform Process of the Vocational Education System in Tajikistan'
3. 'National Water Resource Management'
4. 'Adoption to Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management'
5. 'Study and Expert Funds'

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

1. 'Support the Rule of Law in Central Asia'
2. 'Sustainable and climate friendly land use for economic development in CA'
3. 'Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia'
4. 'System development in sexual and reproductive health and rights'
5. 'Support of Regional Economic Trade in Central Asia'
6. 'Reform of Educational Systems in Central Asia'
7. 'Programme Professional Education and Training in Central Asia I'
8. 'Strengthening of Livelihoods through Climate Change Adaptation in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan'
9. 'Mineral Resources for Development'
10. 'Central Asian Drug Action Program (CADAP)'

### Future Programming Direction

Tajik-German bilateral cooperation takes place within the framework of its two focal areas "sustainable economic development" and "health". GIZ will continue to implement projects in Tajikistan and Central Asia jointly with national and international partners and on behalf of the German Government and other development partners.

## **Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (formerly known as German Agro Action)**

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### **Organization Profile**

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (Welthungerhilfe / WHH and formerly known as German Agro Action / GAA), one of the largest German Non-Governmental Organizations, was founded in 1962 under the umbrella of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, FAO. Welthungerhilfe began to work in Tajikistan in 1994.

Since then, Welthungerhilfe has shifted from emergency aid and rehabilitation to a sustainable development approach. Welthungerhilfe's interventions are following the LRRD concept (Linking relief rehabilitation and development) and we are collaborating closely with local communities and partner organizations. Welthungerhilfe is member of the European alliance of international NGOs working in development cooperation; the *Alliance 2015* member in Tajikistan are CESVI, ACTED, Helvetas and Welthungerhilfe.

Since 1994, Welthungerhilfe has successfully realised over 90 projects in relief and development cooperation with a total turnover of more than 90 million EUR. Welthungerhilfe's financial commitment since the commencement of its programme in Tajikistan amounts to more than 10 million EUR. The current project and programme portfolio has a total project volume of about 4 million EUR. The main financial partners of WHH in Tajikistan are the European Commission (EC incl. ECHO) and the German Ministry for Development and Economic Cooperation (BMZ). Many other donors have been supporting WHH in implementing its projects.

Welthungerhilfe campaigns against worldwide hunger and for sustainable food and nutrition security. This involves promoting site-specific agriculture, access to clean water and modern, environmentally friendly energy supply and improving healthcare and education. WHH works primarily in rural regions. The general objective of our work is to effectively utilise available resources and increase income in a sustainable way. Welthungerhilfe is aiming at becoming superfluous, and shares therefore the goal with many people who are committed to development cooperation that one day development cooperation will no longer be necessary and that people in these countries will be able to adequately help themselves.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

WHH continuously works in the following sectors: emergency relief, sustainable agriculture, civil society structures, natural resource management and efficient use of energy in households, rural infrastructure, disaster preparedness, rural regional development and promotion of the local economy. In the period 2015/2016 11 projects are being implemented in the following regions: Sugd region, Zeravshan valley, Aini and Penjikent districts, as well as in the Khatlon region in Baljuvan and Temurmali districts and in Rasht valley. Most projects are implemented with national partner NGOs. During project implementation, the areas and its people have realized an increment in agricultural production, improved energy efficiency and the possibility to increase their income through alternative income generating measure, such as through honey processing. Activities directed to promote household energy efficiency and renewable energies as well as integrated natural resource management. More than 20 villages in the Zeravshan and in the Rasht valley have also been equipped with emergency communication systems in the framework of natural disaster risk management projects.

### **Future Programming Direction**

WHH programmes support rural communities in improving their living conditions through the sustainable use of natural resources and with the creation of alternative income possibilities.

WHH targets to sensitise the rural population in the project regions of Tajikistan to ensure long term outcomes of their practises regarding natural resource management. WHH will develop strategies for a more sustainable livelihood and to stabilize the economic situation of these people. A central role will be the strengthening of the self-help capacities. Local partner organisations will have the function of implementing development processes together with the target group and WHH, and to ensure sustainability of the action. WHH will be active in the following sectors: Resource management (including the development and introduction of energy efficiency - techniques at household level), agriculture, disaster prevention and the setting up new non-agricultural income possibilities. Of great importance will be the strengthening of capacities of local partners and the involvement of women into the development process.

## European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

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### **Organization Profile**

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

The EBRD is an international financial institution that supports projects from central Europe to central Asia. It is owned by 64 countries plus the European Union and the European Investment Bank. Investing primarily in private sector clients whose needs cannot be fully met by the market, the Bank fosters transition towards open and democratic market economies. In all our operations we follow the highest standards of corporate governance and sustainable development. The EBRD aims to promote market economies that function well - where businesses are competitive, innovation is encouraged, household incomes reflect rising employment and productivity, and where environmental and social conditions reflect peoples' needs.

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

The new country strategy for Tajikistan was approved by the Board of the EBRD on 22 July 2016. The Bank's activities in the country will focus on:

**Enabling inclusive and sustainable economic growth by supporting expansion of private enterprise, developing banking infrastructure, and helping improve the business environment;** Economic growth is disproportionately fuelled by remittance flows, and development of a viable private sector is hampered by the weak financial sector. The Bank will support the development of private enterprise through the combination of targeted investment and advisory services and skills training, as well as policy dialogue to improve the business environment. This will include specific support for women entrepreneurs, and regional diversification of the Bank's activities. The Bank will seek to further stabilise the banking sector and enhance access to finance and know-how for SMEs through a variety of instruments, including development of MFIs by supporting microfinance and providing local currency funds, as well as business advice.

**Contributing to improving public utility services, as well as their operational and financial efficiency through commercialisation and corporatisation,** Tajikistan experiences chronic seasonal electricity shortages which impose large economic losses, while the water sector and other municipal services are dominated by inefficient and financially unsustainable utilities dependent on obsolete infrastructure and highly vulnerable to climate change. The Bank will work with public utilities and authorities across the municipal, power, and transport sectors to help build and rehabilitate infrastructure and promote commercialisation to achieve sustainable improvements in operational performance and provision of services, as well as address relevant inclusion factors.

**Fostering regional infrastructure connectivity and integration into the wider regional economy.** Tajikistan is landlocked and the potential for cross-border trade with its neighbours is constrained by challenging logistics and communication. Overcoming these disadvantages is further complicated by the lack of transport infrastructure. Connecting the country more effectively to markets beyond its immediate region is thus a top priority of the new government. The Bank will encourage and support quality FDI, leverage trade finance and business advice to help exporting companies, and engage in policy dialogue to reduce barriers to both inward investment and exports. The Bank will also look for opportunities to support selected infrastructure connectivity projects that can be implemented under its transition mandate and if sufficient donor co-financing is available when required and justified. The Bank will seek through its investments to support balanced economic development and connectivity across all Tajikistan's regions.

Across these main strategic orientations the Bank will aim at promoting **climate resilience** and **gender equality**. Tajikistan is highly exposed to the impacts of climate change on its glacier-contained water resources, and the Bank will look to incorporate innovative approaches to climate resilience in its municipal infrastructure projects.

## European Union

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### **Organization Profile**

The European Union (EU) is a family of 28 democratic European countries, committed to working together for peace and prosperity. The EU Member States (MS) have set up common institutions such as the European Commission (EC) and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to which they delegate some of their sovereignty so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at the European level and to ensure that these decisions are then represented by one single entity.

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

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

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

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

The EC has four main roles:

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

The Delegation of the EU to the Republic of Tajikistan opened in 2004 in Dushanbe. Until the end of 2009 it remained under the responsibility of the EU Delegation in Kazakhstan. It was upgraded to a fully-fledged Delegation, reporting directly to headquarters, by the end of 2009, and is now headed by Ambassador Hidajet Biščević as Head of Delegation. With the coming into effect of the Lisbon Treaty on 1 December 2009, the European External Action Service (EEAS) was formally launched on 1 December 2010. The EEAS is unique and independent from other EU institutions, and implements the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy and other areas of the EU's external policies. The EEAS is under the authority of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR), a post also created by the Treaty of Lisbon. The EEAS cooperates with the EC in areas where the two institutions share competences.

The EU's strategic objectives are defined in the framework for EU co-operation with Central Asia partners namely, the *EU Strategy for a new Partnership* with the countries of Central Asia and its *Implementation Review and outline for Future Orientations*, as adopted by the European Council in June 2012 and in the *Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA)* signed between the EU and the Government of Tajikistan in 2004 and effective as of 1 January 2010.

### **Past Programmes**

The European Union implements cooperation with Tajikistan at centralized, regional, sub-regional and national levels, with projects managed from Brussels, Astana, Bishkek, and Dushanbe. The EU cooperation instrument is the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), which provides the EU with a framework for planning and delivering assistance, enabling the actions implemented through this instrument to be more effective in increasing the ownership and impact of cooperation programmes, with the focus on poverty reduction, economic and social reforms, good governance and institutional changes, in line with EU values.

The priorities for regional cooperation are set by the "EU Strategy towards Central Asia: a new partnership". Activities under this framework include the Human Rights Dialogue (The 7<sup>th</sup> round of EU-Tajikistan annual Human Rights Dialogue took place on 11 June 2015 in Brussels, following the EU-Tajikistan Civil Society Seminar on Freedom of Media held in November 2014 in Dushanbe) as well as platforms for dialogue through the EU Initiatives on Environment and Water, Education and the Rule of Law in Central Asia.

*Cooperation through dialogue and regional programmes:*

#### Energy and Transport Integration, Economic development

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

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

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

IFCA: this EU-funded Investment Facility for Central Asia focuses primarily on investing in the energy and environment sectors (three projects are currently being implemented in these areas), as well as in support of small and medium sized enterprises.

Central Asia-Invest: is another targeted programme aimed at encouraging the development of SMEs and their cooperation across the region.

### Environment:

The EC funded Central Asia Environment Programmes focus especially on key water governance and supply issues, particularly facilitating solutions to problems affecting trans-boundary waters and integrated water resources management at river basin and inter-state level. A good partnership has been established between the various national and international donor organisations on water governance issues. Other areas for cooperation include, among others, environmental monitoring, adaptation to climate change and impact mitigation, promotion of green economy principles, Forestry and Biodiversity.

### Education:

Erasmus +: this programme (bringing together the former Erasmus Mundus and Tempus programmes) supports the modernisation of higher education sector through targeted activities aiming at modernizing curricula, teaching methods and strengthening quality assurance. Erasmus + is implemented through projects focusing mainly on mobility for students and academics and capacity building covering all levels of higher education.

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

### Border Management and Drug Action:

The EU has invested heavily to improve border management in Central Asian states through two distinct but inter-related programmes: BOMCA on border management; and CADAP on drug prevention, treatment and strategic data management. These programmes are aimed to improve the capability of local law enforcement agencies through training and capacity building, equipment and infrastructure, to modernise border management and encourage cross-border trade.

In addition to the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the main other assistance instruments that have been used by the EU in Tajikistan are: Technical Assistance programmes (TACIS); the Food Security Programme (FSP), the Exceptional Financial Assistance (EFA), the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

### Humanitarian assistance:

Since 1992, the European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) has provided over EUR 228 million to various interventions in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and other countries of Central Asia, of which about EUR 182 million to Tajikistan.

Since 2003, ECHO's focus is on disaster risk reduction under the so called DIPECHO programme, working with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and partners from NGO community, United Nations family, and the Red Cross and Crescent Societies, as well as other partners and counterparts in Central Asia. DIPECHO-funded projects increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of local communities and institutions by supporting strategies which enable them to better prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters. Since 2003, ECHO funded over 110 projects through nine DIPECHO rounds in Central Asia, with a total budget of almost EUR 42.8 million. Through the last DIPECHO IX cycle, March 2015-December 2016, ECHO is funding 10 projects implemented by non-governmental, international organizations and UN agencies. The projects focus on consolidation and institutionalization of achievements in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as well as following integrated DRR Resilience approach and strengthening government's DRR capacities in Central Asia, with particular focus on Tajikistan. The total funding for DIPECHO IX is EUR 5.8 million (jointly with funding for Southern Caucasus), of which about EUR 2 million are used in Tajikistan, which is the largest recipient of DIPECHO funds in the region.

In 2015 and 2016, through the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Society, ECHO provided funding for emergency response to the victims of avalanches and mudflows in GBAO and Rasht valley in June 2015, earthquake in GBAO in December 2015, as well as brought relief assistance to the most affected families by the flash floods in Khatlon and Soghd provinces in May 2016. All these projects were implemented by the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society.

### **Current and Future Programming Direction in Bilateral Cooperation**

Within the newly adopted European Union-Tajikistan cooperation Strategy 2014-2020 adopted in August 2014, poverty reduction and alleviation remains the overall objective to be achieved and the European Union Multi-annual Indicative Programme over the same period is in line with all national strategic documents.

The main sectors in which the EU currently focuses its bilateral cooperation with Tajikistan are as follows:

#### 1. Health:

- To strengthen governance and leadership in the health system, including health financing mechanisms and health information systems.



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- To improve coverage with appropriate, available, equitable, affordable and quality health services, especially for vulnerable populations and at primary health care level.

Furthermore, building on previous EU assistance results, strengthening governance and public finance management will be an integral component of the EU assistance provided to health sector.

### 2. Education:

- To strengthen planning and budgeting processes and financial management capacities within Ministries responsible for secondary education and VET.
- To improve quality and relevance of secondary education and VET, leading to a more effective school to work transition for school and VET graduates.

### 3. Rural Development:

- Improved governance at sub-national and community-based levels and strengthened capacity for decentralized inclusive rural development;
- Improved farm smallholders' resilience to extreme natural hazards and livelihoods;
- Climate change mitigation through the establishment of integrated water and other natural resource management and governance system within selected river (sub) basin.

A provision for an EU grant of totally EUR 251 million is planned for Tajikistan under DCI for the period 2014-2020, equivalent to an average annual budget of EUR 35 million. This amount is respectively aimed at Rural Development (EUR 110 million), Health (EUR 62.2 million) and Education (EUR 75 million), while EUR 3.8 million are foreseen for support measures. A first Rural Development programme of EUR 35 million has been integrally contracted out and all of its projects have been launched as for July 2016, whereas a EUR 15 million Quality Education Support programme (for secondary education and TVET) is currently being tendered for implementation as of spring 2017.

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

## Focus Humanitarian Assistance in Tajikistan

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### Organization Profile

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

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

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

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

### Past Programmes

- **Project** Fostering Disaster-Resilient Communities in Isolated Mountain Environments of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan-DIPECHO Phase VII / **Donor** European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DIPECHO), FOCUS / **Period** 2012 to 2013 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, and disaster response.
- **Project** Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring - Phase II / **Donor** United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), Government of Switzerland, and FOCUS / **Period** -2011 to 2013 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction, capacity building, risk assessment, and disaster response.
- **Project** Poverty Alleviation through Mitigation of Integrated High Mountain Risk (PAMIR) / **Donor** European Commission, Austrian Development Agency, and FOCUS / **Period** 2011 to 2013 / **Components** Risk assessment, disaster risk management.
- **Project** Grant award from the Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan Fund for the Environment (PSAKFE) / **Donor** Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan Fund for the Environment / **Period** July to December 2013 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness and response.
- **Project** Disaster Management Microfinance (DMM) / **Donor** Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Aga Khan Foundation Canada, and First Micro-Finance Bank / **Period** September to December 2013 / **Components** Disaster risk assessment.
- **Project** Mitigation Projects Maintenance / **Donor** FOCUS / **Period** January to December 2013 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction.
- **Project** Creating Opportunities in a Safe Environment (COSE): Integrating Risk Management into Urban and Rural Development / **Donor** Government of Switzerland, FOCUS, Aga Khan Foundation / **Period** 2013 to 2015 / **Components** Integrated risk assessment, disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, and capacity building.
- **Project** Climate Change Adaptation in the Pamir Mountains of Tajikistan / **Donor** Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Aga Khan Foundation Canada / **Period** 2014 to 2015 / **Components** Integrated risk assessment, disaster preparedness, and disaster response.
- **Project** Embassy of Japan Grant for Assistance for Grassroots Human Security (GGP) / **Donor** Government of Japan / **Period** April to October 2014 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction.
- **Project** Disaster Management Microfinance (DMM) / **Donor** Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Aga Khan Foundation Canada, and First Micro-Finance Bank / **Period** June to November 2014 / **Components** Disaster preparedness.
- **Project** Fostering Disaster-Resilient Communities in Isolated Mountain Environments of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan-DIPECHO Phase VIII / **Donor** European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DIPECHO), FOCUS, AKF UK, AKDN / **Period** 2014 to 2015 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, and disaster response.

### Current Programmes

- **Project** Fostering Disaster-Resilient Communities in Isolated Mountain Environments of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan-DIPECHO Phase IX / **Donor** European Commission's Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, FOCUS, Mission East, Mountain Societies Development Support Programme in Kyrgyzstan, AKF UK / **Period** 2016 to 2017 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, and disaster response.
- **Project** Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement (IHHI) / **Donor** Government of Switzerland, FOCUS, Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan / **Period** 2013 to 2016 / **Components** Hazard vulnerability and risk assessment.

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- **Project Structural Mitigation Project / Donor** FOCUS / **Period** January to December 2016 / **Components** Disaster risk reduction.
- **Project** Refugee Assistance Project / **Donor** FOCUS / **Period** January to December 2016 / **Components** Basic Support to Afghan Refugees

### **Future Programming Direction**

FOCUS plans to continue to collaborate with the Government of Tajikistan, local communities and other non-government partners to foster the disaster resiliency of communities and reducing the adverse impacts of natural hazards to people, their assets and vital infrastructure in Tajikistan. Emphasis of FOCUS' future programmes will also continue to include community-based disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management capacity building of the Government of Tajikistan.

Other future FOCUS programmes will include:

- Fostering resiliency to climate change induced threats like glacial lake outburst floods
- Emergency response capacity building of local communities and provincial and national authorities
- Avalanche preparedness and improvement of communications systems together with the Community of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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### **Organization Profile**

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

FAO main three goals are: the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; the elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all; and, the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

In order to provide the most effective support to Member States, the FAO has five identified Strategic Objectives. The Strategic Objectives are the main areas to which the Organization concentrates its efforts at with a view to its strategy and to address global challenges.

#### FAO Strategic Objectives:

1. Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
2. Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable;
3. Reduce rural poverty;
4. Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems;
5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

FAO started its activities in Tajikistan with the emergency related projects. Currently, the Organization is implementing the projects within the Country Programming Framework for Tajikistan for the period from 2016 to 2017, and which are based on three priorities:

1. Sustainable food security and nutrition and food safety;
2. Sustainable management of natural resources and improved resilience to climate change;
3. Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Competitiveness.

The projects have a direct impact on the on-going agrarian reform program and are aimed at improving the quality of governance and creating an enabling environment for food security and nutrition through capacity development of the ministries, departments and other interested parties as the main tools to achieve the goal. At the same time, FAO works in strengthening the policy and operational framework for the sustainable management of natural resources and increase resilience to climate change, including combating land degradation. FAO is also working closely the Development Partners for sustainable crop and livestock production.

#### Current projects implemented by Representative of FAO in Tajikistan:

- ✓ Improve access of small-scale farmers to high quality seed in Tajikistan consists of three components is aimed at production of seeds of wheat, growing high-yield crops and marketing of products.
- ✓ Assistance in implementation and application of strategies for integrated plant protection (IPM) for the priority field and horticultural crops in Tajikistan. The project provides assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a national strategy for the promotion and deployment of integrated plant protection (IPM) in the production of key field and fruit crops.
- ✓ Development of the forestry strategy of forestry is aimed at the sustainable development of forestry, considering the balance between environmental, economic and social functions of forests.
- ✓ Support to dairy industry development and marketing in Tajikistan is focused at identifying the needs of the dairy sector and solutions for sustainable production and improve the competitiveness of milk and dairy products produced locally.
- ✓ Strengthening Institutions and Capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Veterinary Inspection Service for Policy Formulation project is assisting the Government in restarting the Agrarian Reform Programme 2012-2020 by addressing restructuring and capacity development in the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Veterinary Inspection Service. The project's restructuring and capacity development assistance will cement Ministry of Agriculture linkages to other ministries, to national goals for reducing poverty, for diversification in agriculture, for women and children's welfare, and for improving Food Security and Nutrition.
- ✓ Project for improvement of locust management in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan is improving national and regional locust management in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and in neighboring countries, through development of national capacities and regional cooperation.
- ✓ Service-Oriented Management On Irrigation project is focusing on enhance the capacity of ALRI and other relevant stakeholders for the adoption and promotion of a service-oriented management (SOM) approach that provides flexible, reliable and equitable water deliveries to farmers and other users, for a market-oriented agricultural sector.

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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The cooperation covers a wide range of initiatives, including at regional level and involves a more intensive exchange of information and close cooperation between countries in the following areas:

1. *Sustainable food security and nutrition and food safety.* The projects are aimed at improving monitoring and analysis of food prices, improving the quality of food safety, strengthening capacity for sustainable management and monitoring of food security, and strengthening national capacity for pest control.
2. *Sustainable management of natural resources and improved resilience to climate change.* The projects are aimed at improving the rational use of natural resources and input, as well as the management and disposal of hazardous chemicals.
3. *Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Competitiveness.* The projects are aimed at improving livestock production and application of best practices in the management, control of pests and development of fisheries in the region.

Roadmap for the development of cooperation between FAO and Tajikistan, which is based on the national interests of the Government of Tajikistan, will continue to evolve in the following priority areas: food security, food safety, agriculture, including the exchange of expertise. The technical assistance will be provided in plant protection, production livestock, land management, forestry and fisheries. A new step in strengthening close partnerships will be the launch of new large regional and national projects, aimed at improving the management of locust control, solutions related to irrigation systems and promoting agrarian reform.

## Foundation CARITAS Luxembourg

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### **Organization Profile**

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

"Tuberculosis (TB) control in prisons of Tajikistan" program is working since 2005 in the frame of introduction of DOTC program in prisons of Tajikistan. It was started from four prisons and since 2008 it covered all prisons of Ministry of Justice of the country. From 2009-2011, implemented the project "Improvement of the DOTS strategy in the penitentiary system GUIN". In the frame of this project the aims were (1) Improvement of DOTS implementation quality strategy in the prison system; (2) contribute to the diagnosis and treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) in PS; (3) establishment of detecting incidents of co-infection, TB/HIV (4) development activities against TB patients released during the treatment of the criminal executive institutions; (5) further measures to improve the conditions of detention; (6) Additional food supply for TB patients; (7) Conducting M&E in PS; (8) Drug supply (first-line drugs and for side-effects).

The project was designed for 3 years, started in 2009 and ended in December 2011.

From 2012-2015 the project "Consolidation of the DOTS program for TB control in prisons RT" was implemented.

Since April 2016 the Foundation Caritas Luxembourg has started to realize the fifth phase of the project "Expansion of the DOTS / DOTS +/-XDR program to control TB in prisons of RT" This project is designed for 4 years (2016-2019) and is a logical continuation of the previous projects on TB in penitentiary system of MOCA, MJ RT.

The objectives of the current project are:

The organization and the creation of palliative care in the Penitentiary System;

Improving the infection control;

Improve the quality of treatment of TB patients;

Early detection of TB;

Capacity building of PS employees and ACSM activities;

Monitoring and supervision of penal facilities;

Development of guidance and information materials;

Monitoring of patients with co-infection;

Maintenance/construction work;

Psychological-social counseling of TB patients;

Social-follow ups;

Supplementary food for MDR/TB patients;

### **Future Programming Direction**

Future plans of the organization FCL after 2019 are not known in Tajikistan.

## Germany / KfW Development Bank

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### **Organization Profile**

KfW is one of the world's leading and most experienced promotional banks. Established in 1948 as a public law institution, KfW is owned 80% by the Federal Republic of Germany and 20% by the federal states.

KfW Development Bank is part of KfW Banking Group. On behalf of the German Government KfW Development Bank carries out Germany's Financial Cooperation (FC) with developing countries. KfW Development Bank employs a broad mix of promotional instruments and combines the expertise of a bank with a clear development-policy orientation. We finance, advice and accompany development projects around the world. Besides attaching special priority in our work to financial sector development and to environmental and climate protection, health and education are of foremost importance for us, as social infrastructure plays a key role in direct poverty reduction.

KfW Development Bank actively seeks cooperation with German and international partners in order to further enhance the developmental effectiveness and efficiency of its activities. KfW is a competent and strategic advisor on current development issues. The work of KfW Development Bank stands for respectability, reliability and trustworthiness. We are committed to cooperation based on trust.

### **Past and Current Programs**

Bilateral German Financial Cooperation with Tajikistan began in 2002. Since then, the German government has committed EUR 196.2 million, mostly grants, under Financial Cooperation for investments and accompanying measures, including advisory and training services. German Financial Cooperation focuses on two sectors to enhance sustainable development and reforms to improve the living standards of the people:

Sustainable economic development (financial system development)

- Microfinance services through equity, credit lines, advisory and training (First Microfinance Bank, AccessBank)
- Rural / agricultural finance (Tajikistan Rural Finance Program, Phase I and II)
- Housing finance (Tajikistan Financial Sector Program, Phase I and II)

Health care:

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

Other sectors

- Modernization of the 220 KV switchyard at Nurek hydropower plant (new construction, training and advisory)
- NSIFT Municipal Infrastructure Fund (construction of schools and other small scale infrastructure, training and advisory)
- Rehabilitation of the small hydropower plant in Murgab
- Climate adaptation through sustainable forestry in important river catchment areas

### **Future Programming Direction**

The German Government is committed to foster bilateral cooperation in the sectors of sustainable economic development and health and to develop investment plans for future projects tackling the challenges of climate change.

## Global Partners Great Britain

Contact: Mr. Gregory Lee Gamble Country Director Tel: (+992 37) 224 33 14 Email: <a href="mailto:gpdushanbe@gmail.com">gpdushanbe@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.globalpartnersinternational.com">www.globalpartnersinternational.com</a> Address: 184 Zainab-bibi Str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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### **Organization Profile**

Global Partners is a British based humanitarian aid organization which is non political and non profit. GP has its headquarters in Redhill, England.

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

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

Global Partners has ongoing work in many countries including Tajikistan, Afghanistan, China, etc.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

#### **Dushanbe office projects:**

- Well digging project
- Leper Colony Hospital Aid
- Water Projects II
- Dushanbe Waterwheel project
- Water project I

#### **GBAO:**

- Irrigation Canal Rehabilitation Phase II
- Kyrgovad Riverbank Reinforcement
- GBAO Guesthouses
- Housing reconstruction
- Road clearing in GBAO Phase II

#### **Panjakent:**

- Drinking water projects
- Food project

### **Future Programming Direction**

- Drinking water projects
- GBAO Projects
- Irrigation projects
- Panjakent Oshkhona project



## Government of France\*

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### **Organization Profile**

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Tajikistan is an important partner for France in Central Asia. France is contributing to the training of Tajik executives in different fields (banking, justice, health, police...).

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

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

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

In 2013, France provided a financial support of 3000 euros to the Institute of Astrophysics of the Academy of Sciences (Ghissar observatory).

France also supports the Khorog hospital as part of a telemedicine operation in partnership with the Agha Khan foundation. The French financial contribution rises up to 6 million euros for this network of three hospitals.

During the past ten years, France will have injected nearly 60 million euros in the Tajik Civil Aviation sector.

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

This year, France provides a research allowance of 35000 euros meant for the running of the archeological mission MAFAC in Tajikistan (Sarazm)

## Government of India

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### **Organization Profile**

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

### **Past Programmes**

- Fruit processing plant (Grant of USD 0.6 million given in 2003, Project was commissioned in 2005).
- Bedil India Tajikistan Centre for Information Technology (BITCIT) (Grant of USD 0.6 million given in 2003. Centre was inaugurated in July 2006).
- India-Tajikistan Modern Engineering Workshop (In August 2006, India announced a grant of US \$ 0.75 million to set up this Workshop at Tajik State Technical University in Dushanbe. The workshop was commissioned on 2nd June 2011).
- Rehabilitation of Varzob-I Hydro Electric Project (Govt. of India financed the project through 100% grant at an estimated cost of approx. US \$ 23 million; Project was inaugurated in December 2012).
- Government of India gifted an ambulance to Hukumat of Khorog City of Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Region in 2013 at a cost of USD 56,775/-.
- Gifted an ambulance to the Provincial Administration of Darwaz, GBAO in 2015 at a total cost of USD 55,000/-.
- Capacity Building programmes.
  - a) Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) scholarships (150) per year are granted for short term professional, vocational and language courses.
  - b) 50 scholarships are granted for graduation and post-graduation courses per year.

### **Current and Future Projects**

- Government of India is establishing Computer Labs in 37 schools in Dushanbe and other cities of Tajikistan. The project is being implemented by CDAC.
- India has started working on proposed Agriculture Demonstration Farms in Dushanbe and nearby cities where Indian Experts will demonstrate modern agricultural technology and practices to Tajik experts and farmers.
- India will be establishing English/Hindi language labs in Tajikistan. Under this project, India will be providing language software and other necessary IT infrastructure.

## Government of Japan

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Address: 734025, 80/A Habibulo Nazarov Str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan

### **Organization Profile**

The Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Tajikistan was established in 2002. Mr. Hajime Kitaoka is the Ambassador of Japan Embassy in Tajikistan. There are three main sections at the Embassy: Economic, Political and Cultural.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

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

2007 The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Mir Saiid Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region 0.49

2007 The Project for Rehabilitation of Kurgan Tyube-Dusti Road 0.63

2007 The Project for the Improvement of Dusty-Nizhniy Pyandzh Road 7.37

2009 Food Aid (through WFP) 4.50

2009 Food Aid (through WFP) 3.00

2010 The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System 4.50

2010 The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship 1.19

2010 Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers 1.90

### **Future Programming Direction**

Education, health care, agricultural, infrastructure, social/gender and water supply

The economic department of the Embassy of Japan provides grant assistance within the framework of "Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects (GGP)" to local governments, educational/medical institutions and Local/International NGOs in Tajikistan. Since 1996, GGP has supported 341 projects in the spheres of education (29,8%), health care (23,9%), agriculture (16,1%), infrastructure (9,1%), social/gender (7,9%), water supply (4,4%), demining activities (6,6%) and disaster relief (0,4%) and other (1,7%). The total amount of these GGP funded projects, as of 2014, is US\$ 27, 587, 072. The Government of Japan continues to support implementation of 17 to 19 development projects on an annual basis through GGP unit at the Embassy of Japan.

## Government of Russian Federation

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Ambassador, Embassy of Russian Federation in Tajikistan  
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Address: 734026, 29/31 Abu Alee ibn Sino Str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan

### **Organisation Profile**

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

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

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

- «National Testing Center of the Republic of Tajikistan"
- «Development of school feeding system"
- « Immunization against diphtheria for population of Tajikistan"
- «Eastern Europe and Central Asia Technical assistance program in the field of prevention, control and surveillance of HIV / AIDS and other infectious diseases"
- «Malnutrition of mothers and children: a call for urgent action"
- «Improved quality of pediatric care at the first-level referral hospitals"
- «Strengthening Tajikistan Health System for an effective response to the AIDS epidemic and, in particular, the improvement of HIV infection control, viral hepatitis among women and children"
- «Improving the nutritional status of women and children 2013-2016 - UNICEF"
- «Purchase of the prefabricated-dismountable houses in Russian Federation "
- «Modernization and improving the competitiveness amongst Tajikistan' enterprises, involved in the carpet weaving, embroidery and textiles sectors".
- «Improving the welfare of 1 million rural population in 9 districts of the Republic of Tajikistan"

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

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

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

## Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

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### **Organization Profile**

The Embassy represents the Federal Republic of Germany as a donor. Development assistance to Tajikistan is mainly rendered by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation (BMZ) in Bonn, Germany. Other relevant German ministries are the Federal Foreign Office, The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, The Federal Ministry of Justice, The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy

The funds mentioned below are implemented by various German agencies or NGOs (usually GIZ for technical and KfW for financial assistance), other relevant actors are CARITAS, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst or Sparkassenstiftung

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Since 1993 has been providing both technical and financial assistance, primarily in the form of emergency assistance. Since the end of the civil war, Germany and Tajikistan have been moving toward medium and long term economic cooperation. Every year bilateral intergovernmental negotiations take place to define larger projects of technical and financial assistance. The next negotiations will take place in Dushanbe in autumn 2016. The focus areas of bilateral economic assistance are economic reform as well as primary education and health system. Presently more than 100 projects are being funded. The Embassy is planning to publish a complete project list on its website

### **The Major Current Bilateral Projects are:**

- Credit lines to the First Microfinance Bank of Tajikistan (Financial Cooperation)
- Local Infrastructure and Primary Education I and II (FC)
- Consulting of Small and Medium Enterprises (Technical Cooperation)
- Support of Microfinance Services in Rural Areas (TC)
- Support to the Reform Process of the Vocational Education System in Tajikistan
- Focus Program Health (FC)
- Rehabilitation of hydropower station Murghab (FC)
- Study and Expert Fund I and II (FC)
- Study and Expert Fund (TC)
- Teacher Training and School Rehabilitation (TC)
- German-Tajik academic exchange and scholarships
- Land release through integrated mine survey and clearance operations in Tajikistan
- Capacity building for the banking sector
- Consolidation of the CBR program in Vahdat, Konibodom and Ghonchi
- Adoption to Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management (TC&FC)
- Improving income, legal and social status of women in the Pamir Mountains, Muminabad District

### **Regional Projects in Central Asia with a Tajik component:**

- Disaster risk reduction
- Sexual and reproductive health & rights in CA (TC)
- Reform of Educational Systems in Central Asia
- Support to adult education in Asia and Caucasus
- Building the Basis for implementing the Save & Grow approach under a Climate Smart
- Agriculture (CSA) strategic framework
- Support to regional quality infrastructure in CA
- Ecosystem-based Adaptation in high mountainous areas of Central Asia
- International Program to Eliminate Child Labour (IPEC)
- Introduction of dual vocational training for bank specialists in Central Asia

### **Participation in multilateral projects:**

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

### **Future Programming Direction**

Focus points: economic reform, primary education, health system, rural development

## **Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran\***

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
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Website: [www.iranembass-ti.com](http://www.iranembass-ti.com)  
Address: 18 Bokhatar Str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan

### **Organization Profile**

Islamic Republic of Iran was among the first countries that established in 1991 diplomatic relations with independent Tajikistan, and opened its embassy in Dushanbe in January 1992. The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran during his first visit to Dushanbe in September 2014 to attend Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit, a series of Documents and MOU were signed, and it demonstrates the commitment of the parties to develop bilateral relations in the fields of political, economy, culture, etc. Over the last years the cooperation between Iran and Tajikistan continued to grow, as it is evidenced by the increase in trade.

Given the importance of bilateral relations in various fields, in addition to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cultural center, office of Iranian radio & television, Agencies IRIMA and FARS, Tejarat Bank branch, representative, representative office of the Red Crescent and the Imam Khomeini relief committee representative are active.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Islamic republic of Iran plays an important role in the development and progress of the country. Two Iranian companies ("Sangob" company and "farob" company) played an active role in the construction of "sangtuda-2" HPP. Also the Iranian "Sobir" company had constructed "Anzab" (Istiqolol) tunnel in amount of more than 70 million US \$, which was allocated 6 million US \$ by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. In addition to these two projects, Ibn Sina Hospital construction with an investment of 12 million US \$ should be added.

### **Other projects and programs:**

- Besides The three above- mentioned projects, many Iranian companies are working in working in various sectors (such as: energy, transportation, industry, mines agriculture, services, etc) of the Tajikistan economy and industry.
- Ten meeting of the joint economic commission between the two countries has been formed which the last meeting was held in September 2014 in Dushanbe
- Innovation and provision of equipment training centers
- Cooperation with the Ministry of Defense

### **Future Programming Direction**

- Formulation and Preparation long- term comprehensive plan to regulate economic and trade relations between the two countries
- The formation of working groups and joint committees including the joint council of trade
- Holding training courses, seminars, joint exhibition, etc
- Exchange draft MOU on cooperation in various economic sectors and sign cooperation documents

## **Government of the People's Republic of China\***

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### **Organization Profile**

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

In the past years China offered following aid:

2004-2006 gratuitous aid of the total 180 million Yuan for construction of the tunnel Shar-Shar and staff training

2007 gratuitous aid of the total 79 million Yuan for construction of the tunnel Shar-Shar and provision with buses, Mobile inspection and observation complex, radiotechnics etc.

In 2008. Grant aid in the amount of 105 million of Chinese Yuan for the construction of the Shar-Shar tunnel, and humanitarian cargoes – buses, vehicles, dump trucks, TV and FM transmitters, personal computers and teaching tools for the Tajik State Medical University.

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

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

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

## Government of the Republic of Turkey

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Address: 17/2 Rudaki Ave., Dushanbe, Tajikistan

### **Organization Profile**

Republic of Turkey is one of the first countries recognizing the independence of Tajikistan (16 December 1991). The Embassy of the Republic of Turkey opened in 1992 and continued its activities even throughout the civil war which took place between of 1992-1997. Between 1992 and 2015, Turkey supplied of humanitarian aid (in monetary and physical terms) consisting of food, medical supplies and clothing.

Furthermore, Tajik students receive higher education in Turkey on Turkish Governments scholarship and Turkish Language Center (TTÖMER) in Dushanbe provides free of charge courses for about 1.000 Tajik students per year.

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Turkey has made about at the value of 96 million USD financial support and aid to Tajikistan so far, including Türk Eximbank credits and aids of TIKA (18, million USD) and other Turkish Institutions.

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

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

### **Major Ongoing Projects**

Sector : Health  
Title : Reconstruction of the Emergency Clinic  
Location : Vahdat Central Hospital, Vahdat  
Activities : Reconstruction of building

Sector : Health  
Title : Rehabilitation and Construction of the Clinic  
Location : Abu Ali Ibn Sino State Medical University, Dushanbe  
Activities : Rehabilitation and construction

### **Future Programming Direction**

TIKA intends to continue its works in Tajikistan in line with the priorities and goals set by the "National Development Strategy for the period up to 2016".



## **Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES)**

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### **Organisation Profile**

GERES - Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités - is a French non-profit NGO created in 1976 after the first Oil Shock.

Environmental conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, reducing energy poverty, and improving livelihoods of the poor are the main focus areas for GERES. The GERES team is particularly involved in the implementation, in partnership with local stakeholders and communities, of engineering solutions for development and providing specific technical expertise.

Activities include conducting energy efficiency programmes, providing decentralized energy services for local economic development, supporting and developing renewable energies and promoting waste management.

Today, more than 238 staff members work on 71 innovative and sustainable development projects in France and in 14 developing countries.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

The EU-funded "Sustainable Rural Development" project (2011-2013)

The French Agency for Development (AFD)-funded "Energy Saving in Tajik Households to Enhance Economic Development and Improve Living Conditions" project (2012-2015)

The GIZ-funded "Disseminating Energy Saving Solutions through the Private Sector" project (2013-2015)

The AFD and Abbé Pierre Foundation support the "Pilot Initiatives for Green Homes in Tajikistan" (2015-2017)

### **Future Programming Direction**

GERES' strategy in Tajikistan is shaped around three main objectives:

1) To foster the use of energy saving solutions:

- by generating lasting demand and disseminating information through an Energy Information Centre;
- by reinforcing the private sector and developing a green local homebuilding sector.

2) To improve resilience to climate change at the local level:

- by developing the ability of population and local authorities to identify and recognize climate change;
- by encouraging and reinforcing sustainable land management practices.

3) To strengthen the agrarian economy:

- by raising the productivity of agricultural operations;
- by providing support to increase access to markets;
- by ensuring sustainable land management practices.

## **Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan**

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### **Organization Profile**

Habitat for Humanity is an international nonprofit organization that seeks to eliminate poverty housing and homelessness. Since its foundation in 1976, Habitat has built, rehabilitated and repaired more than 800000 homes worldwide, providing simple, decent and affordable shelter for more than 6 million people.

In Tajikistan, Habitat was established in 1999, and to date more than 30,000 housing interventions have been completed, ranging from new house builds, completion of half-built houses, renovations and the complete remodeling of an apartment block building. In Tajikistan, Habitat has supported more than 100000 individuals with construction and non-construction services and provided access to clean and safe drinking water for more than 2600 families in rural areas. More than 7000 individuals have been trained on disaster response, construction and vocational skills, financial education and health and hygiene.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

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

- Disaster Response and Preparedness – innovative technologies for safe housing, capacity building;
- Water & Sanitation;
- Habitat Resource Center – capacity (skills) development and building material production;
- Energy efficiency;
- Housing Finance – partnership with microfinance institutions (Housing Support Services and Housing Microfinance loans);
- Advocacy.

### **Future Program Direction**

- Disaster Response and Preparedness – innovative technologies for safe housing, capacity building;
- Water & Sanitation;
- Habitat Resource Center – capacity (skills) development and building material production;
- Energy efficiency;
- Housing Finance – partnership with microfinance institutions (Housing Support Services and Housing Microfinance loans);
- Advocacy;
- Green housing – construction of energy efficient, environment friendly and strong houses.

## **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Country Representation**

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### **Organisation Profile**

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

Founded in 1919, the International Federation comprises 188 member Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, a Secretariat in Geneva and more than 60 Delegations strategically located to support activities around the world. There are more societies in formation.

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

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

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

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

At the very beginning the Federation programmes in Tajikistan have been developed with focus on food provision to vulnerable population and medical supplies to health care institutions. Year by year the Federation, in close cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), has extended the variety of programme initiatives including disaster preparedness and response, relief targeting the most vulnerable, community-based first aid and public health campaign, water and sanitation projects and organizational development. These initiatives have been implemented with a number of emergency response operations caused by natural disasters (latest examples: earthquake, floods and mudslides in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2014, harsh winter consequences in Murghob district in 2012 and 2013 and etc.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Future Programming Direction**

The Federation priorities for Tajikistan under the Plan 2015 include the following core areas of activities:

#### **Disaster Management Programme:**

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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

### **Migration programme:**

International Federation's programme on Migration includes three below-mentioned projects:

- «Empowering Central Asian migrants and returnees to improve living and protect dignity», co-funded by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and European Commission;
- «Rights of migrants in action», funded by DG DevCo project of the EC;
- «Improvement of sanitary and hygienic and legal awareness of labour migrants on prevention of HIV/STD/Hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis», funded by RPO "AIDS infoshare" in the framework of Russian Program «Provision of support to the countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia in the fight against infectious diseases».

## **International Finance Corporation, a member of World Bank Group**

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### **Organization Profile**

The International Financial Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest development finance institution exclusively focused on the private sector in developing and transition economies. We promote sustainable development in developing countries by financing investments, providing advisory services to businesses and governments, and mobilizing capital on financial markets.

In FY15, our long term investments totaled \$17.7billion, 17 percent increase over the previous year, leveraging the power of the private sector to create jobs, spark innovation, and tackle the world's most pressing development challenges.

### **Investment Services**

IFC provides a broad range of financial products and services designed to promote economic development and help reduce poverty. IFC has expanded its investment program in Tajikistan significantly in the last several years, with a committed portfolio of \$60 million in financial markets, manufacturing, and infrastructure.

### **Advisory Services**

Private sector development requires more than just finance. Experience shows the powerful role advisory services can play in unlocking investment and helping businesses expand and create jobs. In FY15, advisory services project expenditures totaled \$202 million. In Tajikistan, IFC works with private sector clients, government and civil society to bring the benefits of our global expertise via advisory services. IFC helps Tajik banks and companies strengthen their operations through improvements in risk management, internal controls and business processes. IFC also works at the national level to improve the investment climate and introduce modern principles of private sector regulation.

### **Past and Current Programs**

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

- **The Financial Market Infrastructure Project** is a part of the regional program of financial infrastructure development in Central Asia (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and Azerbaijan (ACAFI Project), which is being implemented with financial support from the Government of Switzerland. The goal of the Project is to improve access to finance for individuals and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by facilitating the development of efficient and sustainable Credit Reporting Systems (CRS) and Secured Transactions Systems (STS), as well as introduce formal risk education and certification for financial institution employees in the region and financial literacy for adults. The Program is currently in its third phase (ACAFI III) as starting from January 2016 extended its terms and phase three is expected to be completed by the end of 2018.
- **The Electronic and Digital Financial Services Project** is a part of the regional program aiming at fostering the inclusion of unbanked and under-banked populations as well as remittances flows into the formal financial system through the establishment of effective and sustainable electronic and digital financial services in the participating countries. These electronic and digital financial services can include pre-paid cards, mobile wallets, internet banking, mobile banking, mobile payments, internet payments or other types of payments delivered thru alternative delivery channels with utilization of modern technologies. The project will support the establishment of a sustainable model of business and services, which could be acceptable by all partners, and facilitate the establishment of a business enabling environment conducive for commercial development of electronic and digital financial services. The project is designed on three levels; starting with the regulatory level aiming at supporting the regulator in establishing an effective regulatory environment, the sectorial level, which is focusing on working with the sectors and partners to foster common understanding of the benefits and services, and the institutional level, which is providing assistance to potential service providers with development and launching services. M-money products and wide market awareness raising activities about these services. The program started to work on January 2016 and commenced to be completed by December 2020.
- **Business Regulation and Investment Policy project (July 2012 - 2017)** is funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Department for International Development (DFID). The Project seeks to (1) Reduce compliance costs and regulatory obstacles for key areas of business regulation through reforms to primary legislation and introduction of modern regulatory practices; (2) improve sustainability of reforms through capacity building of the mid-level officials and closing implementation gap through a set of pilot activities aimed at reducing the gap between de jure and de facto reforms; (3) improve investment policy and protection for investors; (4) increase legal awareness among SMEs to promote stronger implementation of reforms and greater participation of private sector in policy making;
- **Central Asia Tax Administration project (July 2012 - June, 2017)** is a part of the regional Investment Climate program (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and aims to (i) reduce tax compliance costs for businesses; and (ii) promote formalization and growth of business through the following objectives: (1) improve tax administration in the region through reforms to specific tax

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instruments, tax regimes, and related procedures; (2) sustainably build capacity among tax authorities through strengthening training programs and increased use of peer to peer learning; and (3) improve transparency and knowledge of tax procedures. The project is funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Department for International Development (DFID).

- **Tajikistan Infrastructure Project (July 2012 - June, 2017)** represents a combination of IFC's core competencies in Investment Climate reform, PPP transaction advisory, and project finance, to facilitate private state of the art investments in infrastructure in Tajikistan. The objectives of this Project include: (1) facilitate private participation in Small Hydro Power Projects in Tajikistan through streamlined regulatory requirements, improved information for investors, and demonstrated legal viability of off-grid SHPPs; (2) facilitate investment through the new law on Public-Private Partnership. The project is funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Department for International Development (DFID).
- **The Central Asia Corporate Governance Program for Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic II (2013-2017)** was launched and is implemented by IFC since May 2013 with the financial support from DFID and SECO. Through donor funding, the program (CACGP II) was extended until the end of 2017. The program aims to (i) assist local companies to improve CG practices through providing CG services, including assessments, advice and company trainings (ii) building capacity and strengthening CG intermediaries and market infrastructure through training-of-trainers events, one-on-one training on CG service provision, and other interventions to help institutes and market intermediaries increase outreach to companies and become self-sustainable. (iii) strengthening the CG regulatory environment through assisting the drafting/updating of laws and codes, and advice on enforcement. (iv) raising awareness of the benefits of good CG practices by participating in selected awareness raising initiatives and disseminating materials on CG practices.
- **The Central Asia Agrifinance Project (CAAP)** is funded by the Austria – Federal Ministry of Finance. The ultimate goal of the Project is to improve (a) access to finance, and (b) productivity and access to markets for farmers/producers of 4 supply chains in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The Project will look at limited access to finance for farmers/producers from 2 perspectives: lack of skills/knowledge (of risks in agriculture and availability of relevant tools) in FIs and low bankability of farmers/producers due to lack of capacity and lack of avenues to improve this capacity. To address this failure on the scale of the selected FIs and supply chains, the Project will work with both FIs and supply chains (aggregators, producers, other participants) to improve their capacity and created strong linkages between all.
- **Azerbaijan and Central Asia microfinance transformation support project.** The project works with a selected number of microfinance institutions across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan helping them transform into deposit-taking organizations and banks to strengthen and expand their businesses. The project helps to develop a broader range of financial services by delivering a modular package of fee-based advisory services to increase access to finance for micro entrepreneurs and general population across the region. It also cooperates with policy-makers and industry bodies to improve the regulatory environment for microfinance. Recently the project started to work with microfinance industry to introduce responsible lending practices.
- **IFC Europe and Central Asia Resource Efficiency Program (2010-2015)** is funded by Ministry of Finance of Austria and IFC. The Program aims to stimulate investment into uptake of resource efficient (REF) technologies and best practices; to improve management processes and operational practices in industry across all sectors; and to raise awareness among policy makers and financial institutions. IFC provides selected businesses with in-depth advisory support to help them identify and implement opportunities for better resource efficiency along with implementation special sector studies to drive market change in key sectors.
- **The Central Asia Trade Logistics Project**, funded by the Department for International Development (DFID), assists the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan to streamline the clearance process for goods such that traders are able to get their goods to market faster and at a lower cost than is currently the case, by working with border management agencies (customs, sanitary and phytosanitary agencies, standards agencies) on reducing the number of documents required to trade and simplifying the procedures for clearing goods, including through business process improvements, more rigorous use of risk management and the development of a trusted trader program. Time Release Studies to be carried out in both countries will provide baseline data to guide the reform process. To date, the project has supported the Customs Administration of Tajikistan develop the first National Commodity Nomenclature, and is supporting the Secretariat of the National Trade Facilitation Committee in both countries, whose task will be to achieve Tajikistan's alignment with the requirements of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- **The Central Asia Agrifinance Project (CAAP)** launched in February 2014 and is funded by the Austria Federal Ministry of Finance and the Government of Japan. The ultimate goal of the Project is to improve (a) access to finance, and (b) productivity and access to markets for farmers/producers of 4 supply chains in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The Project will look at limited access to finance for farmers/producers from 2 perspectives: lack of skills/knowledge (of risks in agriculture and availability of relevant tools) in FIs and low bankability of farmers/producers due to lack of capacity and lack of avenues to improve this capacity. To address this failure on the scale of the selected FIs and supply chains, the Project will work with both FIs and supply chains (aggregators, producers, other participants) to improve their capacity and created strong linkages between all.
- **IFC Agribusiness Standards Advisory Program in Europe and Central Asia** assists local companies in applying food safety, environmental, and social standards throughout the agribusiness value chain, while strengthening the capacity of local consultants. Improved standards help agribusiness firms meet regional and export market requirements and provide a foundation to mobilize investments that help the agribusiness industry realize its full potential. The Program is funded by the Austrian Ministry of Finance.

## **International Fund for Agricultural Development**

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### **Organization Profile**

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Since 2008, IFAD has invested about US\$49.3 million in three loan projects in Tajikistan, thus mobilizing overall investments of US\$54.9 million. IFAD interventions are directly benefiting some 80,000 households. The Fund's overarching objective in Tajikistan is to improve the livelihoods of poor rural people by strengthening their local institutions and grassroots organizations, and expanding their access to productive technologies and resources.

Financing for IFAD's first project in the country - the Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project - was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2008. The financing was in the form of a grant of USD 12.3 million, under an agreement signed by the Government of Tajikistan and IFAD in January 2009. The project was completed in December 2015.

IFAD's current country programme consists of the Livestock and Pasture Development Project I and II (LPDP) implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. The development goal of the projects is to contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Khatlon Oblast. The development objective of the projects is to increase the nutritional status, incomes and resilience of poor households by enhancing livestock productivity in a sustainable manner.

*The Livestock and Pasture Development Project I* targets mostly smallholder livestock farmers, private veterinary service providers, small-scale entrepreneurs, as well as women-headed households and rural women in Khatlon Oblast, one of the poorest regions of the country. The project's development objective is to increase the nutritional status and incomes of the targeted groups by sustainably enhancing livestock productivity. In particular, the project is supporting the formation and mobilization of pasture users' unions in order to facilitate improved livestock and pasture development. Furthermore, trainings will be provided to strengthen the capacity of various institutions at community, local and central government levels, as well as of implementing partners.

*The Livestock and Pasture Development Project II* builds on the achievements of LPDP Phase I. The second phase of the project will reach out to an additional 38,000 poor rural households in five districts of the Khatlon Oblast. The LPDP II targets mostly smallholder livestock farmers, private veterinary service providers, small-scale entrepreneurs with the potential to provide services to smallholder farmers, as well as woman-headed households and women belonging to poor households. The project's development goal is to contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Khatlon region and to increase the nutritional status and incomes of the beneficiary households by enhancing livestock productivity and resilience to climate change. In particular, the project focuses on developing institutions, enhancing productivity and improving animal health, as well as enhancing pasture management. The project will also reduce the vulnerability of pasture communities to the increased threat posed by the changing climate, and address urgent environmental and poverty issues through a grant provided by IFAD's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP).

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

- Natural resources, especially secure access to land and water, and improved natural resource management and conservation practices;
- Improved agricultural technologies and effective production services;
- A broad range of financial services;
- Transparent and competitive markets for agricultural inputs and produce;
- Opportunities for rural off-farm employment and enterprise development;
- Local and national policy and programming processes;
- Future IFAD projects in Tajikistan will be in line with IFAD's strategic framework.

## International Labour Organization

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### **Organization Profile**

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

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

**The ILO has four principle strategic objectives:**

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

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

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

The Republic of Tajikistan is a member of the ILO since 1993 and is committed to the International Labour Organization standards and principles and it pays due attention to fundamental standards and rights in the sphere of labor in its state policy and implement them step by step. 51 ILO Conventions including all eight fundamental, are ratified and in force in the country.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Based on the "**Decent Work Country Programs for 2011-2013 and 2007-2009 of the Republic of Tajikistan**" with technical and financial assistance of International Labour Organization and donor-countries a number of projects and activities were successfully implemented in the republic such as: “Towards sustainable partnership for the effective Governance of the Labour Migration in the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia”, “Prevention of Human Trafficking through job creation and improve migration management”, “Combating Child Labour in Central Asia Project – phase 1 and 2”, “Social consequences of migration in Tajikistan”, “Regulating Labour Migration as an Instrument of Development and Regional Cooperation in Central Asia”, “From crises toward decent and safe jobs” and “HIV/AIDS and the world of work”.

Following projects are on-going: “Combating Child Labour in Central Asia Project – phase 3”, “From crises toward decent and safe jobs – phase 2” and “Applying the G20 Training Strategy”.

### **Areas of future programmes**

**"Decent Work Country Program for 2015-2017 of the Republic of Tajikistan"** has following priorities:

1. Strengthening capacities of tripartite constituents to address priority labour issues through social dialogue;
2. Promoting decent employment opportunities for men and women including returning labour migrants;
3. Improving working conditions and enhancing the coverage of social protection.

Other areas where ILO works in Tajikistan:

- *Promotion of International Labour Standards;*
- *Employer's and Trade Union's activities;*
- *Labour market & Employment;*
- *Gender Equality in the sphere of labour;*
- *Occupational Safety and Health (OSH);*
- *Social Protection;*
- *Elimination of worst forms of Child Labour.*



## International Monetary Fund

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### **Organization Profile**

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) works to foster global growth and economic stability. It provides policy advice and financing to members in economic difficulties and also works with developing nations to help them achieve macroeconomic stability and reduce poverty. Its current membership includes 188 countries.

### **Main IMF activities**

- Surveillance (monitoring and assessing the economic and financial policies of countries, typically via Article IV consultations and staff visits);
- Technical Assistance (strengthening human skills and institutional capacity of the member countries to design and implement effective policies based on best international practice);
- Financial Assistance.

### **Tajikistan and the IMF**

- Tajikistan became a member of the IMF on April 27, 1993 (Article VIII);
- The IMF Resident Representative Office opened in 1995;
- Most recent missionmissionprogram was completed in May 2012;
- The last Article IV took place from March 30 until April 3, 2015.

### **Selected recent IMF Technical Assistance to Tajikistan**

- Tax Policy and Administration:
  - Tax disputes resolution system
- Public Financial Management Reform:
  - New budget classification
  - Unified chart of accounts
  - State-owned enterprises monitoring
- Statistics:
  - National Accounts
  - Monetary and Financial sectors of NBT
  - Balance of Payments
- Problem bank resolution
- Improving Accounting Controls and Internal Audit at National Bank

## **International Organization for Migration**

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### **Organization Profile**

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 165 member states, a further 8 states holding observer status and more than 470 field offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Capacity Building in Migration Management

Information and Skills for Labour Migrants

Enhancing Border Management

Combating Human Trafficking

Migration Health (HIV/AIDS)

Labour and Human Development

Past programmes:

Preparing Communities against Seismic Hazard and Displacements

Assisted Voluntary Movement and Reintegration Services

Research and Debate on Migration Trends and Policy

### **Future Programming Direction**

IOM would continue to work in the fields mentioned above with its partners in 2016.

## **International Research and Exchanges Board\***

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### **Organization Profile**

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

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

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

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

- Eurasian Undergraduate Exchange Program (UGRAD)
- Edmund S. Muskie Graduate Fellowship (Muskie)
- Teaching Excellence and Achievement Awards Program (TEA)
- Internet Access and Training Program (IATP)
- Regional Partnership Initiative I, II, III (RPI)
- Engaging Youth for Peace and Stability

### **Future Programming Direction**

- Eurasian Undergraduate Exchange Program (UGRAD)
- Regional Partnership Initiative IV (RPI)
- Quality Reading Project (QRP)

## Islamic Development Bank

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### **Organization Profile**

The Islamic Development Bank is an international financial institution established in pursuance of the Declaration of Intent issued by the Conference of Finance Ministers of Muslim Countries held in Jeddah in Dhul Q'adah 1393H, corresponding to December 1973. The Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors took place in Rajab 1395H, corresponding to July 1975, and the Bank was formally opened on 15 Shawwal 1395H corresponding to 20 October 1975. The purpose of the Bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah i.e., Islamic Law. The functions of the Bank are to participate in equity capital and grant loans for productive projects and enterprises besides providing financial assistance to member countries in other forms for economic and social development. The Bank is also required to establish and operate special funds for specific purposes including a fund for assistance to Muslim communities in non-member countries, in addition to setting up trust funds. The Bank is authorized to accept deposits and to mobilize financial resources through Shari'ah compatible modes. It is also charged with the responsibility of assisting in the promotion of foreign trade especially in capital goods, among member countries; providing technical assistance to member countries; and extending training facilities for personnel engaged in development activities in Muslim countries to conform to the Shari'ah. The present membership of the Bank consists of 57 countries. The basic condition for membership is that the prospective member country should be a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), pay its contribution to the capital of the Bank and be willing to accept such terms and conditions as may be decided upon by the IDB Board of Governors.

As per the decision of the 38th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors, the authorized capital of the IDB was raised to ID 100 billion and its subscribed capital to ID 50 billion. The Bank's principal office is in Jeddah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Four regional offices were opened in Rabat, Morocco (1994), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1994), Almaty, Kazakhstan (1997), and Dakar, Senegal (2008). It also has two country gateway offices in Ankara, Turkey and Jakarta (Indonesia) and field representatives in 14 member countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Iran, Mali, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Mauritania and Libya). The Bank's financial year is the lunar Hijra Year, however starting from the 1 January 2016 the Bank has adopted Gregorian calendar for its financial operations and accounting. The official language of the Bank is Arabic, but English and French are additionally used as working languages.

### **Past and Current Programs**

Tajikistan joined IDB in 1996 with a capital share of ID 4.96 million (0.04%). As of 1 July 2016 total amount of the IDB Group approved operations for Tajikistan stands at **US\$447.7** million, which consists of IDB approvals amounting to **US\$ 334.9** million, Islamic Corporation for Development of Private Sector (ICD) – **US\$58** million, Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) – **US\$ 54** million and Special Assistance Operations – **US\$ 0.84** million. IDB provides to Tajikistan only loan financing with concessional terms. IDB financed 52 projects and operations in health and education sector, road infrastructure, energy, agricultural sector, microfinance. While most of the projects are complete, the active portfolio is still considerable and represented by 9 on-going projects with total amount of US\$ 157.6 million of the IDB financing. Some projects to mention are: Construction of Kulyab-Khalaikum road (US\$ 20 million), Dangara Valley Irrigation projects, Phase III (US\$ 26.7 million), Reconstruction of Ravshan Substation (US\$ 13.07 million), Reconstruction of Secondary Schools, Phase III (US\$ 17.5 mln.), Vocational Literacy Program (US\$ 9.9 million), CASA-1,000 project (US\$ 70 million), Technical assistance for Capacity Building for State Committee on Investments and State Property (US\$ 0.25 million) and technical assistance Support to prevention Mother-to-child HIV transmission (US\$ 0.4 million) and other projects. The complete projects have successful rating and provide a sustainable impact on the socio-economic development of the country.

The other IDB daughter institutions are also actively participating in Tajikistan. ICD provided lines of financing to the commercial banks in Tajikistan as well as financed some projects directly. ITFC supported the Tajik Government in procurement of agricultural inputs for cotton harvesting.

In May 2013 Republic of Tajikistan hosted the 38<sup>th</sup> IDB Group Annual Meeting, which convened the high level participants and dignitaries from 56 IDB member-countries. The business circles and academia also attended the meeting and various seminars and workshops. In the Annual Meeting the President of Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Dr. Ahmad Mohamed Ali, has called on the members of Central Asian Countries to work together for their economic development. Since then the IDB has developed and adopted the Special Program for Central Asia (SPCA) in May 2016 during the IDB Group Annual Meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, to encompass on the development of energy, transport and agriculture infrastructure and poverty reduction in the Central Asian Region. The IDB Group has committed on a US\$ 6 billion envelope for implementation of the SPCA.

In the foregoing activities, the IDB is striving to deliver its financial assistance in the most efficient way to the needed countries to release their urgent and acute economic challenges. In line with this objective, the IDB has signed the agreement with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in order to funnel its financing to the social sector and food security projects in some IDB member-countries. In the Central Asian Region, Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic will be the recipients of the above agreement.

### **Future Programming Direction**

For the coming period the IDB will likely conduct its programming mission to the Republic of Tajikistan to determine the potential areas of collaboration and enlist the priority projects for the IDB plausible intervention.

## Japan International Cooperation Agency

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### **Organization Profile**

The Japan International Cooperation Agency is an independent governmental agency that coordinates official development assistance (ODA) for the government of Japan. It is chartered with assisting economic and social growth in developing countries, and the promotion of international cooperation. JICA is one of the largest bilateral development organizations in the world with a network of 97 overseas offices, and projects in more than 150 countries.

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

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

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

### **Past Projects**

Project for improving Maternal and Child Health Care System in Khatlon Region;  
The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment and Water Supply and Drainage Facilities for Maternal and Child Health Care Institutions;  
Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Mir Said Alii Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region (Phase I & II);  
Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers (2 KR) (1 and 2);  
Food Aid Program for the Underprivileged Groups in the Republic of Tajikistan via WFP;  
Project for the Improvement of Dusty-Nizhniy Pyanzh Road (Phases I & II);  
Kurgan-tyube - Dusty Road Rehabilitation Project (Phase I & II);  
Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations;  
Project for Equipment Provision for Infectious Disease Control (EPI) (Phase I & II);  
Project for Provision of Essential Drugs (Medicines on Federated Directing of Child Diseases) (Phase I & II);  
Training of Operation and Management Skills on Water Supply System in Khamadoni District of Khatlon Region;  
Study for Sustainable Medical Herb Cultivation;  
Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative (TAPRI);  
Rural Development Project in Tajik-Afghan Border Area of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast;  
The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Road Maintenance in Khatlon Region and Districts of Republican Subordination;  
Preparatory Survey on BOP Business on Licorice Cultivation.

### **Ongoing Projects:**

The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Road Maintenance in Sughd Region and the Eastern Part of Khatlon Region;  
The Project for Improvement of Road Maintenance;  
Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity generation System (Grant Aid for Environment Program);  
The Project for Human Recourses Development Scholarship (7 persons for Master of Arts courses each year);  
Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Invite almost 80 Tajik officials per year to Japan (Group, Regional, and Country-focused Training Program, as well as Training Program for Young Leaders.);  
Short-term Senior Volunteer (Japanese Language Teachers) to Universities;  
Project for Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply Systems in Pyanj District of Khatlon Region;  
The Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Areas (LITACA);

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES – 2016

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

The Project for Improvement of Dushanbe International Airport;

The Project for Capacity Development in Air Traffic Services;

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

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

## **Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**

Contact: Dr. Ulugbek Aminov UNAIDS Country Manager in Tajikistan Tel: (+992 44) 600 58 31 Email: <a href="mailto:aminovu@unaids.org">aminovu@unaids.org</a> Website: <a href="http://www.unaids.org">www.unaids.org</a> Address: 734002, 37/1, Bokhtar Str., 5 floor, room 506, BC "Vefa", Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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### **Organization Profile**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

UNAIDS in Tajikistan is working through UN Theme Group in close cooperation with National Coordination Committee on HIV/AIDS. The main activities of UNAIDS are: technical support in strategic planning process to develop National Programme on HIV/AIDS, capacity building for the implementation of the programme, resource mobilization( preparation of the proposals to GFATM), advocacy for vulnerable groups, involving civil society, CSOs, people living with HIV to the national response, tracking of the epidemic and response: support to develop Nationalplan on M&E and providing evidence based strategic information. UNAIDS will advocate the 90-90-90 - an ambitious treatment target to help end the AIDS epidemic which pursue an aim by 2020, 90% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status. By 2020, 90% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy. By 2020, 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.

### **Future Programming Direction**

Support to government to develop multisectoral approach to HIV and coordination of HIV programmes: sectoral programme on HIV will be developed; National report on UNGASS Declaration will be prepared. Resource mobilization: The technical support to the implementation of the proposals to Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria will be conducted. Advocacy: prevention programmes among most-at-risk and vulnerable groups (prisoners, homosexuals, migrants), advocacy programmes through mass media will be continued. Civil society: creating network of CSOs working with PLWH will be supported. Technical and financial support to the establishment of monitoring and evaluation system on HIV in Tajikistan will be provided. Capacity of national experts in different areas will be increased and strengthened. Strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems of programs on HIV/AIDS in order to obtain strategic information on a regular basis, creating a database, and implementing new information technologies will be advocated, and development of training and educational programs to regularly train HIV/AIDS specialists, particularly on monitoring and evaluation, through participation in country and regional trainings and workshops will be supported.



## Mercy Corps in Tajikistan

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### **Organization Profile**

Mercy Corps is an international, non-governmental humanitarian relief and development agency powered by the belief that a better world is possible. Mercy Corps works amid disasters, conflicts, chronic poverty and instability to support people, communities and organizations that can bring about positive change. Mercy Corps helps people turn the crises they confront into the opportunities they deserve. Driven by local needs, our programs provide communities in the world's toughest places with the tools and support they need to transform their own lives. Our worldwide team in 40 countries is improving the lives of 19 million people. For more information, see [www.mercy Corps.org](http://www.mercy Corps.org). Mercy Corps has worked in Tajikistan since 1994.

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

1. *Facilitate private sector and community-led economic growth by encouraging practices that create opportunities for increased employment and income, such as household budgeting, diversifying income streams and developing value-added chains.*
2. *Increase the capacity of communities to better manage their natural resources, reduce disaster risk, and adapt to climate change through trainings, skills development and tools to translate improved knowledge into action.*
3. *Improve access to, and the quality of, health products and services and facilitate sustainable behavior change in communities towards better health, nutrition, family planning, hygiene and sanitation.*
4. *Build youth resilience and leadership skills to help them respond productively to natural, economic and political stresses in order to prevent internal instability and/or conflict.*

### **Current Programmes:**

1. USAID and Mercy Corps Maternal and Child Health expansion Project in Khatlon (MCH);

#### **Goal:**

Prevent undernutrition and improve health of mothers and children less than two years of age living in 12 FTF target districts of Khatlon Province through improved nutrition and health services and high impact community-based interventions. The goal of the expansion is to improve health and nutrition of women and children in the twelve target districts of Khatlon.

The MCH program will meet the following objectives:

- IR 1. Increased quality of Essential Nutrition Actions for maternal nutrition at health services and through community-based support.
- IR 2. Improved infant and young child feeding practices adopted by families through nutrition preventive services and community-based counseling.
- IR 3. Protective hygiene and sanitation practices adopted by families through community-based communication.

#### **Project Implementation Status:**

The program had the following highlights:

- 1000 Community Health Educators (CHEs) received Training of Trainers (ToT) by the project on Hygiene and Sanitation.
- 500 Village Development Committees (VDCs) received Training on Community Mobilization and Development of VDC Work Plan.
- 902.790 of people received health education sessions on Nutrition, Family Planning and Hygiene and Sanitation by trained CHEs in all 12 target districts.
- 1000 Community Health Educators (CHEs) received Training of Trainers (ToT) by the project on Food Preservations - Safety Canning.
- 1300 VDC and community members received Training by the project on Food Preservations - Safety Canning.
- The project has organized 12 consulting rooms in 12 target districts and also has equipped them with 29 items of the equipment.
- The project has organized for 13 Health Workers – Heads of IMCI of target districts Training on IMCI Computerized Adaptation and Training Tool (ICATT) and has distributed for each of them computer Laptop with installed IMCI –ICATT Program.
- The project has organized for 21 Health Workers of PHC from the target districts Training on Counseling Cards.
- The project has organized for 12 Health Workers – Heads of Reproductive Centers of target districts Training on Management of the Contraceptives.
- The project has organized for 825 Health Workers of PHC from the target districts Training on C-IMCI.



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- The project has organized 4 Coordination Meeting in 4 regions (each region consists from 3 districts) with local partners – representatives of Oblast Health Department, Hukumat, IMCI, HLSc, Jamoats and Community members and CHEs
- 12 Health Workers – Heads of Reproductive Centers of target districts Training on Management of the Contraceptives.
- The project has organized for 156 Health Workers – (Ob/Gins, midwives, family doctors and nurses) Training on Antenatal Care and for 266 Health Workers – (Ob/Gins, midwives, family doctors and nurses) from the target districts training of Family Planning.
- The project got approval from Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of RT for mHealth messages (key messages on Nutrition, Family Planning and Hygiene and Sanitation will be delivered through SMS to the target population).
- More than 2800 people has SMS on Nutrition, Family Planning and Hygiene and Sanitation in jamoat Mehnatobod of the Bokhtar district
- The project has successfully selected 100 villages in 4 target districts (Qubodiyon, N. Khisrav, Jilikul and Bokhtar) for the Afteen+ program and 150 community facilitators has received Training of Trainers (ToT) by the project on Afteen+ program module .
- With the help of Village Development Committees (VDCs) the project organized actions of Breastfeeding and Family Planning in target districts. Approximately, 800 community people (women, men and schoolchildren) participated in the actions and received key messages on Breastfeeding, Family Planning and Hygiene and Sanitation.
- 40,000 behavior change communication materials (brochures and posters) on Nutrition, C-IMCI, Hygiene and Sanitation and Safety Food Preservation were distributed by the project through CHEs in target communities.
- The project has been successfully collaborating with Taj-Water Supply Safety (a consortium of development partners INGOs, local NGOs and government agencies for improving water and sanitation).
- The project conducted Sanitation Marketing Survey in 12 target districts.
- The project has organized for 10 representatives of 4 pilot districts (Jilikul, J. Rumi, Shartuz and Bokhtar) training on Sanitation Marketing.
- The project got approval from partners (INGOs, local NGOs and government agencies) for the improved design of latrine.

Mercy Corps, in collaboration with the TCell mobile phone company, has started a mobile health initiative “mHealth for Maternal and Child Health in Tajikistan” for the Maternal and Child Health Project (MCH) in Khatlon. Key messages on nutrition, maternal, newborn and child health, and family planning will be delivered via SMS to the target population - 5,000 beneficiaries in the target communities. However, the MCH program plans to increase the number of SMS receivers in the future.<sup>2</sup> DG ECHO “Disaster Resilient Communities: A watershed-based approach to integrated disaster risk management”

**Goal:** Reduction of the human and economic toll caused by natural disasters in Central Tajikistan through resilient communities, a prepared government and partnerships with the private sector.

**Objective:** Measurable reduction of vulnerability and exposure to risks of communities in 6 watersheds of the Rasht valley resulting from innovative approaches in prevention & early warning and improved cooperation between stakeholders at all levels.

### **Project Implementation Status:**

- The hazard awareness and resilience of individual households and communities at risk is substantially increased.
- The results of End-line KAP survey showed, that, the knowledge of individual households increased to 95 % on WASH and DRR issues
- 6 Set of trainings on 8 WASH and DRR, 6 SODIS, 6 Conflict Management and 6 Advocacy subjects were conducted by MC staff.
- 12 vulnerable villages have been chosen to distribute sandbags. Total 6 000 sandbags have been delivered to 12 selected villages and simulation exercises has been done.
- Total 29 DRR mitigation projects have been submitted by communities, like for example: river bank reinforcement, tree plantation for avalanche protection, fire protection water-pool, and rehabilitation of channel. Only 25 have been selected and implemented according to DRR criteria. Population of villages contributed by labor, and in kind for construction materials
- 27 CBOs and 29 DRCs have been created during the project period. 17 CBOs have legal status and 10 have been provided with all required documents to register as an organization.
- MC conducted 25 awareness raising campaigns. It was completely student-led. Educational departments of all three targeted districts, directors of schools, responsible teachers, Jamoat leaders and volunteers conducted these campaigns.
- In April, 2015 training of responsible teachers started with the involvement of COES trainer and MC School based activities on CtC started on September, 2015. 26 DRR/NRM clubs have been created. Student-teachers have trained by responsible teachers on how to deliver DRR and WASH topics among their classmates and as well as at home for parents, sisters and brothers. 12 simulation exercises were conducted with the help of trainers from regional COES on school safety and evacuation of children during natural disasters.

Achieved to date: 100%

### **3. “Monitoring of Micronutrients (Sprinkles)/Salt Iodization Rapid Test Kits and IYCF in Khatlon”**

#### **Goal and Objectives:**

- Increased knowledge of 50 oblast and district health managers and 700 primary health care workers about micronutrient deficiencies and prevention among pregnant women and young children through micronutrient supplementation and nutrition counseling in the 12 selected districts of Khatlon Oblast.
- More than 70% of pregnant women and mothers/caregivers in the targeted districts have access to essential information and micronutrient supplements.

#### **Project Implementation Status:**

- 40 Health Workers (HW) received Training of Trainers (ToT) by the project on trained on Micronutrient “Sprinkles”
- 855 Health Workers (HW) received Training on trained on management and distribution of Micronutrient “Sprinkles for target children (6-24 months)
- 36 MC MCH Field staff and 350 Community Health Educators (CHEs) received Orientation training on Micronutrient monitoring and reporting

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Source: Aid Coordination and Project Monitoring System Database

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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- 50 oblast and district health managers and 700 primary health care workers received Training on use of IYCF counseling package for health managers and PHC workers
- 10 Mercy Corps staff received World Food Program (WFP) training on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Indicator
- By the request of MOHSPP 400 registration books were printed and distributed to rural health facilities in 12 target districts print for recording Sprinkles distribution to targeted health facilities.
- 8500 WHO Growth monitoring charts were printed and distributed to 350 health facilities
- In collaboration with UNICEF, Mercy Corps organized half-day orientation training on micronutrients monitoring for 40 Mercy Corps staff. The main purpose of this orientation training was to introduce the monitoring form to CHEs, improve their interviewing skills for data collection, and help participants to comprehensively understand and improve their knowledge and skills on micronutrient monitoring activities. Mercy Corps staff participated in the training. Project technical staff with the support of UNICEF and Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) conducted the training.
- A cascade model of training was used, regional and field staff was trained as trainers to conduct follow-on trainings on micronutrient monitoring among 350 CHEs in the 12 target districts.
- Following this training, Mercy Corps conducted a micronutrient monitoring survey with the help of the 350 trained CHEs in 350 health facilities in 12 target districts. The main purpose of this monitoring survey was to measure: 1) Registration and distribution of Sprinkles among children 6-23 months; 2) Registration and distribution of micronutrients among pregnant women; 3) Rapid Iodine Test Kit (RTK) coverage among retailers, the head of the villages and health workers who will further distribute these RTK among households
- The project has conducted additional training on Monitoring and Reporting Micronutrients/Sprinkles and RTK for 100 Community Health Educators (CHEs) in 12 districts. The purpose of the training was to increase knowledge and skills of CHEs to conduct Micronutrients/Sprinkles survey and monitoring in their communities.
- As part of the project's ongoing work, health education sessions on nutrition, including breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and the importance of Sprinkles were facilitated by health workers, CHEs and project field staff. To date 396,436 community members, including women, men and mother in laws have participated in the education sessions.

#### **4. WASH and PSS Support to Flood-Affected Populations in Rasht Valley, Tajikistan**

##### **Goal and Objectives:**

Provision of Psycho-social support (PSS) to children in need and their caregivers in Rasht and Tojikobod districts.

##### **Project Implementation Status:**

- Building of 22 latrines in Rasht and 18 latrines in Tajikabad district is completed.
- Psycho Social Support (PSS) training conducted to 11 Mercy Corps staff by Dr. Yunusova Nafisa Murodovna and Dr. Ghafurova Ibodat Shukurovna from National University of Tajikistan in Rasht district.
- From 12 WASH trainings 9 of them conducted with participation of children and their parents in effected areas.
- Hygiene kits, consisting of (towel, shampoo, soap, scissors, vaseline, comb, tooth brush, tooth paste and pincer) distributed to the participants of WASH trainings.
- PSS training was conducted on 28th of November 2015 for the local stakeholders
- 296 children received PSS services

#### **5. Emergency Support to flood- affected population in Rasht Valley Tajikistan**

##### **Goal and Objectives:**

Emergency support to flood affected population of Rasht Valley with None Food Items.

##### **Project Implementation Status:**

- In the first round of distribution we could supply 117 households with None Food Items such as: kurpacha and pillow, blanket, container 100 litre, antiseptic soaps, towel, per 6 plates, per 6 cups, per 6 spoon, per 6 forks, per 1 tea pot.
- In the second round of distribution we could supply 68 households with None Food Items such as: blanket, radiator, flash light, thermos, rubber boots, and wheel barrow.

## Mission East

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### **Organisation Profile**

Management the agency portfolio in Tajikistan includes the following programmatic areas: health improvement through water & sanitation actions (WASH), disaster risk management (DRM), disability (primarily community based rehabilitation) and inclusive education. We have fully staffed offices in 3 distinct geographic regions, equipped with qualified administrative, finance, logistical and program personnel. Our staff profile is comprised of 98% national staff.

Field Experience Mission East has over sixteen years of field experience in Tajikistan, working primarily at the community level. The portfolio diversity ranges from health, livelihoods development to water & sanitation and disability. International donors such as the European Commission, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PATRIP Foundation, DANIDA, have contracted Mission East based largely on the field-level capacity to deliver results. Mission East has been providing innovative disability programming and we are one of the lead agencies in Tajikistan in disability field, active in policy formulation, partnering. Mission East has been working in GBAO on cross border WASH programme in both Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Our programs all have explicit actions to sustain women in the achievement of gender equality.

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

Alliances, networks and partnering Mission East actively participates and contributes to policy and practice discussions at national level. Mission East is a member of NGO Core Group, REACT forum, United Nations WASH Cluster, CBR (Community Based Rehabilitation) Network and Including Education Working Group. Mission East has formed timely alliances with other international NGOs to achieve punctual actions under time sensitive constraints. Mission East has active formal and non-formal partnerships with national NGOs, two of which are women-directed organizations. Mission East enjoys productive relations with various government agencies.

## Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

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### **Organization Profile**

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest regional security organization including 57 participating states covering the whole Europe, Central Asia and North America (the United States and Canada). It offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of its participating States into practice through its unique network of field missions. The Organization has a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses political-military, economic and environmental, and human aspects. It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter-terrorism and economic and environmental activities. States participating to the OSCE committed themselves to these values and created an operational structure to facilitate and support their implementation. All 57 participating States enjoy equal status, and decisions are taken by consensus on a politically, but not legally binding basis.

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

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

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

#### **1. Programme: Political and Military Aspects of Security**

The Programme addresses OSCE commitments in the fields of political dialogue, border management and security, police assistance, combating terrorism, conflict prevention, confidence and stability-building measures, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition (SALW/CA) and mine action. This Programme is engaged in fulfilment of the OSCE Ministerial Decision on Engagement with Afghanistan, with support of the host country, through organization of joint Tajik-Afghan activities in training and capacity-building for border management, police assistance and counter terrorism assistance and other security related agendas. In the sphere of Police Reform, the Programme continued its work to build the capacity of law enforcement agencies in specialized subject matters, particularly assisted the MIA in strengthening its capacity to maintain public order, riot control and crowd management with the focus on human rights and democratic policing principles. In the framework of the Programme, an effective police assistance program was established which undertakes the spectrum of legal, administrative, technical and operational processes aimed at supporting the successful achievement of planned results and outcomes.

#### **2. Programme: Economic and Environmental Activities**

Addressing Tajikistan's security challenges in the economic and environmental sectors, the Office is active in a range of fields. The law "On anti-corruption pre-screening of legal acts and draft legal acts, was ratified in December 2012, and the Office assists the government to improve its application, as defined in the Anti-Corruption Strategy 2013 – 2020.

Support to the promotion of trade, improvement of the business climate, and facilitation of economic dialogue between government and the private sector are in the focus of the Office's economic activities. Fostering good water resources management, regionally, nationally, and enhancing energy security through assistance to the small hydropower sector and support to the implementation of the Water Sector Reform are other priorities for the Office. The office also assists Tajik-Afghan trans-boundary water dialogue along the Pyanj River, with a focus on facilitating bilateral dialogue with Afghanistan on water resources and the environment. Finally, the Office supports the host Government in promoting and implementing principles of green economy, environmental education developing and improving its environmental legislation, and implementation of the Aarhus Convention.

#### **3. Programme: Human Dimension Activities**

Within the Human Dimensions Department the Office provides policy-level and programmatic support across six key thematic areas in order to: assist the host country in promoting justice and the rule of law; raise awareness and capacity of government institutions, civil society, students and the public on human rights principles and commitments; expand citizen participation in public and political life; promote

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pluralistic, free, independent and competitive media; support civil society and the authorities to fulfil national and international obligations and commitments in the sphere of gender equality and to combat domestic violence ; assist the national authorities and civil society to fulfil commitments to combat trafficking in human beings, and increase women's political participation.

### **Future Programming Direction**

#### **1. Programme: Political and Military Aspects of Security**

There is a continued need for consolidating and strengthening stability within Tajikistan, through promotion of political dialogue, pluralism and political development based on democratic principles and values. Mines still pose a threat to the population in many areas and hamper the utilization of already sparse arable land. While progress has been achieved, challenges remain in securing safe storage of weapons, ammunition and explosives. The Office will use the window of opportunity, such as signing and ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding on police reform, to assist with implementation of the host Government's reform plans. The Programme addresses OSCE commitments in the fields of political dialogue, border management, police assistance, combating terrorism, conflict prevention, efforts to combat violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism confidence and stability-building measures, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition (SALW/CA) and mine action. This Programme offers particular possibilities for supporting the implementation of Ministerial Council Decisions No 4/07 and No 04/11 on engagement with Afghanistan, especially through inclusion of Afghan participants in training and capacity-building for border management, police and counter terrorism assistance, mine action and other security related agendas within Tajikistan. The Programme will proceed with building the capacity of Tajikistan's law enforcement agencies to effectively implement the Police Reform in the forthcoming years. The main emphasis will be focused on human rights protection, strengthening and developing the skills and knowledge of law enforcement agencies based on best international practices and approaches.

#### **2. Programme: Economic and Environmental Activities**

Anti-corruption assessment of (draft) legal acts forms part of a multi-year initiative by the Office with the objective to develop a training module for anti-corruption assessment to be included in mandatory curricula of civil servants. The Office will continue to promote integrity principles as defined in international anti-corruption instruments such as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the OECD Anti-Corruption Network (ACN) Istanbul.

The Office will continue to assist authorities to improve the business environment, and business services to the private sector. The aim is to assist the local and central authorities in identifying the most important investment needs and in setting priorities for economic development at the local level. This dialogue forum will help identify public sentiment about structural problems and address them through right policies in the social and economic spheres. Equally, the Office will continue its activities to support Tajikistan in the areas of good governance, water resources management environmental education, and environmental legislation and policies.

#### **3. Programme: Human Dimension Activities**

The Office will continue its role in promoting dialogue between government and civil society on key human rights commitments and will work to promote implementation of the State Policy on Human Rights Education In rule of law, the Office plans to support implementation of the State Programme on Judicial & Legal Reform(2015-2017), the adoption of policy measures and practical interventions in the area of penal reform, and the promotion of increased cooperation between government and civil society on rule of law issues, particularly torture prevention. In media, the Office will build upon previous efforts to strengthen guarantees for access to information, build the professionalism of journalism, and promote media self-regulation, alternative dispute resolution, and public interest programming. The Office will continue co-operation ongoing since 2010 with the Ministry of Internal Affairs in gender-sensitive police stations to increase capacity in dealing with victims of domestic violence and to strengthen community referral networks. The Office will continue support to coordination efforts to facilitate the work of the state Interagency Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. The Office will work on strengthening national capacities in promoting women's participation in public and political life, focusing on building national and regional networks that will support women's involvement in public and political life, as well as a platform for engagement of the next generations of young female leaders. The Office will continue its efforts in increasing the knowledge of the youth through community outreach and civic education projects on democratic principles.

## **OXFAM in the Republic of Tajikistan**

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### **Organization Profile**

Oxfam is an international confederation of 18 organizations working together with partners and local communities in more than 90 countries. One person in three in the world lives in poverty. Oxfam is determined to change that world by mobilizing the power of people against poverty. Around the globe, Oxfam works to find practical, innovative ways for people to lift themselves out of poverty and thrive. We save lives and help rebuild livelihoods when crisis strikes. And we campaign so that the voices of the poor influence the local and global decisions that affect them. In all we do, Oxfam works with partner organizations and alongside vulnerable women and men to end the injustices that cause poverty.

### **Oxfam Programme in Tajikistan.**

Oxfam Programme in Tajikistan works in three areas: **Water and Sanitation, Economic Development and Gender.**

Crosscutting themes are **Disaster Risk Reduction / Climate Change, Gender, and Good Governance.**

#### **Water and Sanitation**

Oxfam operates in a networking, convening and brokering role; developing and testing innovative models in specific districts and then advocating for funding and country-wide roll out in longer-term; positioning Oxfam as the key reference organisation on drinking water and sanitation in Tajikistan; promoting women's participation in decision-making and leadership at all levels; facilitating community and citizen engagement in governance of sector to ensure that the voice of the rural community and users is heard and acted upon; advocating on behalf of communities on sector policy reforms and implementation; building alliances amongst key stakeholders to deliver on commitments and funding to achieve impact at scale.

#### **Economic Development**

The economic development programme of Oxfam in Tajikistan works with women and men in rural communities to enhance their livelihood through sustainable agricultural business, income and fair employment development.

The main focus is on creating enabling environment and structures that could support and facilitate poor men and women participation in economic processes, foster inclusive and sustainable market systems, and support women economic agency.

Oxfam has developed and piloted agri-business models that respond to the needs of poor rural population, especially women using value chain approach. This will gradually lead to empowerment of women and men small holder farmers, and creating models of interventions that can be conceptualized, tested, replicated and advocated for effective, sustainable and fair development initiatives in the agricultural and rural sectors. Oxfam plans to use its learning and evidence to engage other actors in rural development and to advocate for replication at national scale. Oxfam strives to promote an enabling environment by supporting representational structures, market system development and affordable extension services extension, small holder farmers' and women economic empowerment and leadership and improving the scale and the quality of production as well as access to finances by creating saving and loans schemes when feasible.

#### **Gender**

Oxfam in Tajikistan implements a standalone gender justice programme to address growing concerns about women position in the country and perception of role of women in general society. While there have been some very good results of state and non-state actors in improving legislation, there have been less achievements in addressing the issues at the community level and tackling perceptions and discrimination within the governance system. Through increased levels of knowledge and technical skills, more women will gain power over their lives and will participate in and contribute to, public life. This will both lead to, and be facilitated by, a change in attitudes and beliefs about women's role and contribution in social, political and economic spheres. Main goal is that more women gain power over their lives to participate in and contribute to public life.

### **Future Programming Direction**

Oxfam plans expansion of all Programmes pending assessed need and available funding.

## Swiss Cooperation Office /Consular Agency in Tajikistan

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Director of Cooperation/Consul  
Tel: (+992 37) 224 73 16, 224 38 97 Fax: 44 600 54 55  
Email: [dushanbe@eda.admin.ch](mailto:dushanbe@eda.admin.ch)  
Website: <https://www.eda.admin.ch/countries/tajikistan/en/home/representations/cooperation-office.html>  
Address: 3 Tolstoy Str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan

### **Organization Profile**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Healthcare Reform and Family Medicine Support Project;
- Community Based Family Medicine Project;
- Medical Education Reform Project;
- Canal Automation Project;
- Integrated Health and Habitat Improvement for the Rasht valley;
- Integrated Water Resource Management - Fergana Valley;
- Pamir Private Power Project;
- Khujand Water Supply Project;
- Regional Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project;
- North Tajik Water Rehabilitation Project;
- Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project;
- Integrated Watershed Management;
- Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring Project;
- Business Enabling Environment Project;
- Azerbaijan-Central Asia Financial Markets Infrastructure Advisory Services Project;
- Supreme Audit Institution Project;
- Trade Promotion Programme in Tajikistan;
- WTO Accession Project;
- Access to Justice and Judicial Reform;
- Prevention of Domestic Violence;
- Civil Registry System Reform Arts and Culture Programme;
- Small Action Credit Line (Swiss Cooperation Fund).

\* The entire and detailed list of projects is available on the SCO webpage:

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/countries/tajikistan/en/home/international-cooperation/projects.html>

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The budget for 2015 was about 15.8 million USD (including regional programmes).

### **Future Programming Direction**

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

The planned budget for 2016 is around 17.8 million USD.



## **Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia**

### **Tajik Branch**

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#### **Organisation Profile**

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

In 1999 governments of Central-Asian countries (CA) adopted a joint decision to locate headquarters of the future CAREC in Almaty City (Kazakhstan) and open its branches in five CA countries. In July 2000 the Parliament of Kazakhstan has ratified the Agreement on CAREC Operative Conditions between Kazakhstan, European Commission and UNDP, which established a Center's legal framework alongside with the Charter. In early 2001 the Government of Kazakhstan provided the office facilities and CAREC started its active operation.

Country offices to help in the exchange and dissemination of information on environmental protection and sustainable development, water initiatives and environmental education, provides access to national and international initiatives on environment. In addition, country offices carry out activities aimed at fostering regional cooperation among governments, government agencies and nongovernmental organizations.

CAREC Country office in Tajikistan was opened in 2002 and registered as a non-profit independent and non-political organization aimed to:

- Develop regional co-operation among governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- Foster dialogue between stakeholders and other interested parties;
- Elaborate and implement programme of grants on national, regional and transboundary levels.

#### **Objectives:**

1. Bring to Central Asia leading expertise, best international practices and modern technologies in environmental management and sustainable development;
2. Integrated Water Resource Management;
3. Water and Sanitation;
4. Climate change in Aral Sea Basin;
5. Assist Tajikistan in implementation of programme and reforms in environment, irrigation, land reclamation, education, water management, "green economy" and sustainable energy.

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

Contact: Mr. Thomas Hallier Head of ICRC Mission in Tajikistan Tel: +992 37 2216823 +992 37 2211762 +992 37 2218214 +992 37 2218660 +992 37 2247636 Fax: +992 37 2510053 Email: <a href="mailto:dus_dushanbe@icrc.org">dus_dushanbe@icrc.org</a> Website: <a href="http://www.icrc.org">www.icrc.org</a> Address: 1 <sup>st</sup> pass, 6A N. Muhammad Str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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### **Organization Profile**

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST); Cooperation with the armed forces and law-enforcement structures on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL); Information and legal programmes on dissemination and implementation of IHL and humanitarian values; Health activities (increase the capacity of doctors in emergency room trauma and providing support to the hospitals); Programme on mines and unexploded ordnances (support to RCST's mine-risk education programme); Protection activities (activities in favour of victims of situation of violence, families of missing persons, families of detainees and reestablishment of family links).

## **The representation of Hilfswerk Austria International in the Republic of Tajikistan**

Contact: Mr. Umed Aslanov Country Director Tel: (+992 37) 228 93 85 Email: <a href="mailto:aslanov@hilfswerk.tj">aslanov@hilfswerk.tj</a> Website: <a href="http://www.hilfswerk.tj">www.hilfswerk.tj</a> Address: 156 M. Tursunzade Str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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### **Organization Profile**

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

#### **THE MAIN FOCUS**

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

### **Past and Current Programmes**

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

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

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

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

EU funded project "Economic Development in Central Asia through promotion of BIOs and SMEs in the food processing sector"

EU funded project "Integrated approach towards promoting Central Asia nuts, dried fruits and honey processing SMEs"

### **Future Programming Direction**

Sustainable rural development

Small and medium enterprise development

## The World Bank Group

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### **Organization Profile**

Five institutions together make up the World Bank Group: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The overarching goal of the World Bank Group's operations is to help reducing poverty in the world.

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

The IBRD was established in 1945 and is now owned by 188 member countries. The IDA was established in 1960 and is now owned by 172 members. IDA provides assistance to the poorest developing countries that cannot meet the IBRD terms. IDA provides grants and credits. IDA countries have access to concessional credits: 40 years repayment period, 10 years grace period and interest rate zero (with service fee of 0.75%).

The Republic of Tajikistan became a member of the World Bank on June 4, 1993. A liaison office of the Bank was first established in October 1996 and then up-graded to a full-fledge Country Office in December 1998.

Tajikistan became a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency in 2002. MIGA has not so far provided any political risk guarantees for investment projects in Tajikistan.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

Since 1996, IDA has provided approximately US\$1,11 billion in credits, grants, and Trust Funds, of which about US\$858 million have already been disbursed. Portfolio of the WB in Tajikistan includes projects financed by the International Development Association (IDA) and IDA administered trust. The distribution of the portfolio by sectors is as follows: governance, economic policy and finance (26 percent) followed by agriculture (16 percent), water (13 percent), energy (12 percent), health and social protection (10 percent), education (8 percent), urban and rural development (8 percent), transport and ICT (4 percent) environment (2 percent) and trade and competitiveness (1 percent).

The World Bank Group Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for 2014–18 will further support efforts to reduce poverty and promote shared prosperity in the country. The new CPS supports the transition to a new growth model led by private sector investment and exports and aimed at improving the income-earning opportunities of the poorest 40 percent of the population. It seeks to reach this goal by supporting the expansion of opportunities for private firms and poor and vulnerable groups through three main areas:

- Promote private sector-led growth by improving the investment climate and strengthening competitiveness in key sectors to attract investment and create jobs;
- Promote social inclusion by increasing access to improved social services, including education, health, social assistance, water supply, and sanitation;
- Enhance regional connectivity to increase the country's access to regional markets and to global information and knowledge.

Mainstreaming climate change, improving governance, and narrowing the gender gap will also continue to be important measures across all sectors of the CPS.

**The World Bank's active portfolio in Tajikistan includes 23 projects (including regional projects and trust funds) with a net commitment of US\$355.23 million.** The largest share of the portfolio is in the water sector (24 percent), followed by energy (14 percent), transport (13 percent), governance (9 percent), education (9 percent), urban, and rural development (9 present), health (8 percent), agriculture (6 percent), environment and natural resources (4 percent), trade and competitiveness (3 percent), and social protection and labor (1 percent). Trust fund activities complement the Bank assistance program and finance a wide range of projects in key strategic sectors, including education, energy, agriculture, food security, and the social sectors.

Tajikistan became a member of the IFC, the World Bank Group's private sector arm in 1994. Since 1997, IFC has invested US\$192.5 million to support 52 private sector projects in the financial, hydropower, retail, tourism, telecom and manufacturing sectors.

### **Future Programming Direction**

Indicative operational program for the new projects in FY –2016 - 2017 will cover the following areas of development activities:

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- Additional Financing for Tajikistan Agriculture Commercialization Project;
- Contribution to the CASA-1000; Tajikistan;
- Development Policy Framework-1; Strengthening Critical Infrastructure against Natural Hazard;
- Nurek Hydropower Rehabilitation Project Phase I;
- Zarafshon Irrigation Rehabilitation and River Basin Management.

## Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency

Contact: Mr. Mustafa Butun Head of TIKA Office in Dushanbe Tel: (+992 37) 221 90 41 Fax: 251 01 22 Email: <a href="mailto:dusanbe@tika.gov.tr">dusanbe@tika.gov.tr</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tika.gov.tr">www.tika.gov.tr</a> Address: 7 A. Komandir Str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan
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### **Organization Profile**

Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) was founded with the aim of contributing economic and social development efforts in developing countries. TIKa has been implementing programmes and projects through its Programme Coordination Offices that are located in 50 countries across three continents, Asia, Europe and Africa. TIKa has provided a total of approximately US\$ 18,419,111 million Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Republic of Tajikistan between 1992 and 2015.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

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

- development of educational infrastructure;
- development of health care infrastructure;
- vocational training;
- development of the administrative units.

### **Major Ongoing Projects**

Sector : Administration

Title : Development of the Administrative Units

Location : Press and Information Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activities : Rehabilitation and construction of a new office and provision of equipment

Sector : Health

Title : Rehabilitation and Construction of the Clinic

Location : Abu Ali Ibn Sino State Medical University, Dushanbe

Activities : Rehabilitation and Construction building,

Sector : Press, Administration Title : Development of the Administrative Units

Location : Khovar National News Agency, Dushanbe

Activities : Rehabilitation and Construction of building, provision of equipment

### **Future Programming Direction**

TIKA intends to continue its works in Tajikistan in line with the priorities and goals set by the "National Development Strategy for the period up to 2016".

## **UK Department for International Development (DFID)**

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### **Organisation Profile**

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's work to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals, and tackle global challenges in line with the government's UK Aid Strategy.

DFID has been working in Tajikistan over the last 13 years. During this time DFID has helped support better governance and a transition to market economies. Support has improved the way government regulates businesses, helped farmers and entrepreneurs develop their livelihoods through access to financial services and modernised public financial management and public administration.

### **Current Programmes**

DFID's programmes focuses upon two critical areas: first, stimulating inclusive economic growth and private sector development to provide jobs and the revenues to finance Tajikistan's economic and social development agenda; and secondly governance: public finance management, to improve efficiency, accountability and transparency of government finances.

#### **1. Economic Growth:**

- Central Asia Investment Climate Programme - reducing regulatory barriers for businesses and improved private sector management leading to cost savings and greater investment of local firms and Public Private Partnerships.
- Women Wealth and Influence Project - helping to improve wealth and influence for 65,000 women in 17 rural districts in Tajikistan.
- Growth in Rural Economy and Agriculture in Tajikistan – supporting inclusive economic growth in rural areas through improved business environment; increased economic activity and access to finance; and enhanced revenues from cross-border trade.

#### **2. Governance:**

- Public Financial Management - supporting improved budgeting and management that is more transparent, responsive and accountable to citizens.

### **Future Programming Direction**

For 2016/17 DFID's focus will remain supporting inclusive economic growth and governance.

## UN Women

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### **Organisation Profile**

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

UN Women is expanding its relations and partnership with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Employment, Labor and Migration, Agency of Employment, National Committee for women and family affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, local governments in target districts, the Agency for Statistics, and the State Investment Committee. UN Women will expand its partnerships to address stereotypes and patriarchal norms leading to women's vulnerability and low position in society. The Ombudsperson's office, Parliament and civil society organizations are crucial partners to ensure necessary efficient monitoring of domestic violence legislation implementation and effective work on eliminating violence against women. It is planned to develop a new partnership to advance and enforce international commitments in the area of disaster risk reduction and gender equality, encourage learning and innovative approaches to ensure a fast start to recovery in the aftermath of disasters in Tajikistan.

The UN Women programme 2016-2020 for Tajikistan focuses on development of three impact areas:

- Ending Violence against Women,
- Women's Economic Empowerment, and
- Women Peace and Security.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

#### **ENSURING LIFE FREE FROM VIOLENCE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN TAJIKISTAN (EVAW)**

Violence against women is of particular concern in Tajikistan as 20% of married women have experienced emotional, physical and/or sexual violence from their husbands; and only one out of five victims reports the case and/or asks for support. There is little awareness among both the population and the law enforcement staff on the new national legislation, and insufficient knowledge of women on how to protect and enforce their rights.

UN Women supports the Government to strengthen prevention of violence against women, assist victims of violence, and address issues of justice and impunity. Partnerships are being expanded to effectively promote public prevention campaigns. Civil society is being empowered to strengthen implementation, monitoring and reporting on national policies and laws on ending violence against women. UN Women continues to build on a wealth of its elimination of violence against women related corporate knowledge and South-South cooperation to apply existing best practices and lessons learnt for programme implementation.

UN Women also helps socially vulnerable and deprived women to have fair access to social services (health, education, social protection, employment, legal, etc.). The UN Women programme aims to make judicial and legal systems and public institutions fair, accountable and accessible to everybody. The male population is also being involved in the elimination of violence against women program. UN Women in Tajikistan promotes women and girls' rights to a life without violence. It is planned to provide women and girls from vulnerable groups with knowledge on civil registration for protection of their rights in marriage.

#### **WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (WEE)**

Tajikistan has a high rate of external labor migration. According to expert's estimations about 1.5 million Tajiks work abroad. Remittances amount to 41.7% of country GDP in 2014, the highest in the world, and constitute main source of income of poor families (WB data). Insufficient measures are in place to protect female migrant workers from violence and trafficking. There are an estimated 300,000 households countrywide headed by abandoned wives (70% with children). Abandoned wives of labour migrants become unexpectedly the de-facto head of household responsible for income generation while their access to education, employment and social protection, particularly in rural areas, as well as to resources, such as land and microcredits, remains very limited.

UN Women in Tajikistan focusses on vulnerable rural women within their communities through self-help groups. Priority is given to transfer such women from direct beneficiaries to strong agents of change. The program aims to improve delivery of services for rural women. Women's Economic Empowerment related activities are complemented with legal education, protection of women's human rights specifically focused on economic, property and land rights, and access to public services. It is expected that 15,000 women would become more economically secure due to efficient income generation activities; 5,000 vulnerable women would apply for preferential credit products for their entrepreneurship development; 50 new businesses would be led/run by women; and 30% of women's representation would be reached in local planning and budgeting processes in targeted districts. UN Women plans to conduct gender responsive monitoring of the employment policy implementation to come up with a further clear methodology for the economic policy monitoring and assessment from gender lens.



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### PEACE AND SECURITY AND ENGENDERING HUMANITARIAN ACTION (WPS)

UN Women supports gender equality advocates to influence conflict prevention local policies at the Tajikistan - Kyrgyzstan cross border area. UN Women helps local women activists to assess the human security status at the household, community and cross-border levels. For this purpose, necessary expert's support is being provided to analyze results of the assessment. Women peace activists are supported for gender responsive participation on natural resources disputes, peace negotiations and conflict prevention processes at regional, national and local levels. UN Women also provides expertise to integrate gender considerations into the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy and tools. As a result, more women are involved in preparation of local preparedness plans. UN Women plans to develop and implement local initiatives aimed to improve affected women's and girls' access to basic local services in times of disaster.

### **Future Programming Direction**

#### WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (WEE)

UN Women will focus on support to enhance women's knowledge of their rights to own and control economic resources and their capacity-building and empowerment to exercise economic rights as agents of change. This will be complemented with a support to monitor service provision (microcredit, land and property registration, advisory assistance for run the business, etc.) from gender perspectives and sharing best practices of women's economic empowerment related service delivery. Expected results are focused on women-led successful business enterprises rather than simple/traditional forms of their entrepreneurship.

#### ENSURING LIFE FREE FROM VIOLENCE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN TAJIKISTAN (EVAW)

UN Women plans to focus on better involvement of men and boys into the national EVAW response as key actors and contributors to bring a positive model of harmonious family relations. Also, capacity of state actors to improve access to protection and response mechanisms will be strengthened and support to improve coordination among service providers will be provided. In addition, women affected by violence will be supported to have a strong understanding of services. A key part of this work will be undertaken in partnership with the GTG. MCO will continue to work on promotion of zero tolerance to VAW through the annual information campaign in cooperation with UNCT and GTG (this is covered within OEEF activities).

#### PEACE AND SECURITY AND ENGENDERING HUMANITARIAN ACTION (WPS)

Local women activists at cross-border areas will be supported to implement joint community based activities focused on trust/confidence building. Local female leaders from both sides of the border will be assisted to bring their voice and experience on conflict prevention into dialogue at the national and sub-regional levels. WPS related work will be re-focused on supporting the country to improve its disaster risk reduction (DRR) response from perspectives of saving women and girls' lives and ensuring their substantial participation and contribution to DRR as agents of change. In three pilot districts women activists will undertake a gender analysis of local DRR plans/budgets and advocate for incorporation of gender specific needs/priorities. Policy and operations by Rapid Emergency assessment and Coordination team (REACT) will be engendered with MCO's technical assistance, including post-disasters assessments, etc. Capacity of local partners in pilot districts will be strengthened to deliver gender responsive psychological assistance in emergency situations.

## United Nations Children's Fund

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### **Organization Profile**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's and women's rights, help meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. Guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), UNICEF strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principals and international standards of behavior towards children. UNICEF began its work in Tajikistan in 1993, shortly after the independence of the Republic. Currently, the organization is in its fifth country programme cycle of cooperation in the country.

UNICEF Tajikistan closely co-operates with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ombudsman's Office, National Commission on Child Rights, Agency on Statistics, local governments, donor agencies, other UN organizations and NGOs.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

In 1993-1994, a short bridging programme mainly targeted humanitarian needs. Activities were aimed at strengthening capacities of organizations dealing with child health.

The 1995-1999 programme cycle focused on emergency response in health, education, water, sanitation and nutrition. Five projects were implemented, amounting to a total of USD 9,000,000 used for five years.

The 2000-2004 programme cycle aimed to reduce infant and maternal mortality and the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies; improve children's learning environments; increase school attendance and reduce drop-out rates; promote a child protection system; and raise awareness among young people on HIV and AIDS and healthy lifestyles. The programme cycle worked on three areas: 1. Mother and Child Survival, Development and Protection, 2. Child Enrichment, 3. Young People's Well-being. The funds for 5 years totalled USD 18,835,000.

The 2005-2009 programme cycle focused on key issues that were identified in the context of international commitments such as the MDGs; national priorities as set out in the National Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy; the UN Development Assistance Framework; as well as experience at community level. The programme's four sectorial areas were: 1. Maternal and Child Care, 2. Quality Basic Education for All, 3. Young People's Health and Participation, 4. Social Policy Reform and Child Protection. Funds for the 2005-2009 programme totalled USD 28,520,000.

The 2010-2015 programme cycle worked on four major components: 1. Child Survival and Development; 2. Basic Education; 3. Child Protection; and 4. Policy and Planning. The planned budget for the 2010-2015 Country Programme cycle was USD 30,047,848. In March 2013, a Mid-Term Review meeting with Government and other key stakeholders agreed on some changes to the programme, based on the changing situation of children and lessons learned in programme implementation.

A substantial change has been introduced in the design of the current 2016-2020 programme cycle in Tajikistan, which has shifted UNICEF programming approach from sectoral focused to cross-sectoral, with linkages required to deliver results that ensure that child rights in different phases of childhood are promoted in a holistic manner.

Hence, the current Country Programme with a planned budget of 35,676,700 employs a life-cycle approach to accelerate progress towards the rights of all children with special attention given to closing equity gaps at different stages of the life-cycle. With four broad focus areas 1. Early Years, 2. Inclusive, Quality Education, 3. Protective Environment programmatic area which combines Child Protection and Social Protection, and 4. Adolescent Development and Participation the programme is designed to deliver results for children from birth through all subsequent life stages for a successful transition to adulthood, and is driven by a particular concern for the most vulnerable children, and most particularly girls. Cross-cutting priorities are addressed within each focus areas, including the social inclusion of children with disabilities, and violence against children. It also includes emergency preparedness and response as well as mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the programme, given children's high vulnerability to the impact of natural disasters and climate change in the country.

The key programmatic areas of the 2016-2020 cycle of the UNDAF and UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation are the following:

### **Surviving and Thriving in the Early Years**

UNICEF supports initiatives in child survival and development through a programme consisting of a mother and child health component, a nutrition component and an HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment component. In addition, emergency preparedness and response is incorporated into the capacity development activities of this programme component. The programme is being implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population, other United Nations agencies and local and international non-governmental organizations.

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Under the Mother and Child Health (MCH) Project, UNICEF is supporting efforts made to strengthen systems to manage immunisation services, vaccine supplies and the cold chain; and to generate the demand for quality services. The reduction of preventable neonatal, infant and child deaths through health system strengthening, capacity building of MCH service providers and improved family care practices remain as a priority. In addition, UNICEF intends to provide increasing support to facilitate early detection and intervention for children with developmental difficulties / disabilities. UNICEF will continue its engagement in health coordination and health sector reform.

In Nutrition, UNICEF is prioritising the promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding and care practices, universal salt iodisation, and micronutrient supplementation for children and pregnant women in order to prevent stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiencies. At the same time, UNICEF also supports the management of severe malnutrition cases among children, through provision of therapeutic food and capacity building support. Evidence from the 2009 National Nutrition Survey and the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey are used to inform policy decisions at national level and in the development of the required nutritional interventions at community level. Since Tajikistan joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Global Movement, UNICEF, together with USAID, as donor co-conveners play a significant role in promoting multi-sectoral approach to nutrition.

Through the HIV/AIDS project, UNICEF focuses on increasing access to quality voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and treatment, as well as prevention and reduction of sexually transmitted illnesses (STI) and HIV. The focus is on Most At Risk Adolescents (MARA), pregnant women and newborns. The project also uses policy advocacy and capacity building for paediatric AIDS and ensures that HIV-infected children have access to appropriate medical care, psychosocial support, and social assistance. The prevention of nosocomial infection is another priority.

### **Inclusive, Quality Learning:**

This Programme supports the government and other partners to ensure access to quality education for all children, with emphasis on the most marginalized children. The key areas of focus include: 1) Early Learning; 2) Out-of-School Children; and 3) Quality of Education. Emergency preparedness and disaster reduction is mainstreamed in all aspects of the programme, with the aim to prepare for and mitigate the impact of emergencies on the education sector.

The Early Learning project supports the Ministry of Education and Science in coordinating efforts to improve access, quality and equity in preschool and school readiness programmes, primarily by supporting the piloting and evaluation of cost-effective alternative early learning models and the strengthening of the policy and legislative framework to support the Ministry of Education and Science's management of a mixed-model preschool system.

The Out-of-School Children project supports the Ministry of Education and Science in reducing disparities in basic education and increasing attendance and completion rates of children who are out of school or at risk of dropping out. By building capacities of schools and district-level authorities, ensuring that all children have access to basic education, student retention and attendance is increased, as well as demand for education is boosted. Through this project, UNICEF provides evidence and strategic direction for the adoption of a nationwide programme targeting universal enrolment, completion of basic education, and the transition to secondary education. The new country programme will build on the achievements of the past cycle to identify children who are out of school or at risk of dropping out, and facilitate appropriate measures by education authorities and parents. UNICEF will work with partners to develop accelerated-learning solutions for children out of school or at risk of dropping out. Particular focus will be placed on the enrolment of Children with Disabilities (CWD) and the transition of girls to education levels beyond the compulsory grades.

The Quality of Education project supports Government in its effort to transform the education curriculum from one that is knowledge-based to one that focuses on competencies as well as supporting the long-term transition to a 12-year education system. Moreover, UNICEF works with the Ministry of Education and Science along with other partners to strengthen teacher training to improve pedagogical approaches to promote learner-centered teaching, promote classrooms that are inclusive learning environments, and work to strengthen the teaching and learning practices in multi-grade settings. Efforts will support the national learning outcomes assessment system, based on the best international standards.

### **Protective Environment for Children:**

The Child Protection Programme aspires to the transformation of the child care system into a comprehensive set of services centered on community-based activities (especially for children with disabilities) and family substitute care. The programme also seeks to ensure that the juvenile justice system respects the best interests of the child, and community-based alternative practices aiming at minimising deprivation of liberty are available and used.

In Child Care System Reform, the project supports the Government to develop and implement a national policy framework on child care and encourages stronger coordination, as well as the adoption of common strategies among partners. This includes strengthening the social work function; detection, assessment, 'gate keeping', referral, and monitoring of vulnerable children; increasing the range, availability and quality of community based services and family support services; and expansion of quality family-substitute services. There is a special focus on children with disabilities. The efforts under this project are expected to contribute to the reduction of institutionalization, especially of children under three years of age.

In Justice for Children, the project supports legal and policy reforms based on international standards and develops the capacity of the personnel involved in the administration of Justice for Children. It promotes alternatives to custodial sentences, including diversion to community-based services and non-residential rehabilitation services. The focus is on under-age, first-time and least-serious offenders. The project is gradually taking on a broader approach to justice for children, providing support also to child victims and witnesses of crime.

In Social Protection, UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health and Social Protection in the design of an integrated social protection system and demonstrate its feasibility and relevance. This work area will include revision of existing services and benefits as well as the introduction of new evidence-based and equity-focused models of services.

### **Full Participation of Adolescents:**

UNICEF's Adolescent Development and Participation Programme will promote the right to a "second chance" for children in the second decade of their lives. It aims to unlock the positive potential of adolescents, both boys and girls, by supporting them to participate fully in all

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aspects of life, to become active in the social and community spheres, and promote an inclusive, tolerant and peaceful society. Activities under this area will seek to reach the most marginalized adolescents, including those from ethnic minorities and those with disabilities, with HIV, or with a history of conflict with the law. The three pillars of action in this area are: a) Life Skills And Networking – seeking to address the challenges concerning the ability of adolescents to demand and access information and youth-friendly services. To this end, UNICEF will work with national and local government institutions and civil society to promote rights awareness and life skills development. The goal is for adolescents' needs and priorities to be better addressed in national- and local- level policy and budgeting processes. This will create opportunities for adolescents, including the most disadvantaged, to be heard in these processes. b) HIV and AIDS Prevention: UNICEF will continue to support the expansion of service provision for adolescents, establishing clinical facilities with services tailored to the needs of adolescents, building this way on the successful model of Youth-Friendly Health Services. Furthermore, it will prioritize collaboration with NGOs and district health departments to ensure that HIV-infected children and adolescent have access to social allowances and psychosocial services that improve the quality of their lives, including suicide prevention. c) Peace Building - through the implementation of projects engaging children and adolescents across the border in both Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to promote peace and inclusive development.

### **Future Programming Direction**

UNICEF's future programmes will continue advocating for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential, with a special focus on the most vulnerable children.

## United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan

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### **Organisation Profile**

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. At the global level, UNDP chairs the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), which includes the UN's key players in international development. UNDP is also helping to reinforce joint action on development in such forums as the Economic and Social Council, and the General Assembly of the United Nations. We are on the ground in 177 countries including Tajikistan, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners. UNDP also helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all its activities, UNDP encourages the protection of human rights, capacity development and the empowerment of women.

In Tajikistan, UNDP has been on the ground since 1994. Nowadays, Tajikistan is a peaceful and stable country, with a rapidly developing economy. UNDP's goal is to support the Government of Tajikistan in the coordination of development initiatives, the public finance management, the delivery of core public services and the planning and decision-making. UNDP's objectives and programming are aligned to development priorities as articulated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the National Development Strategy (NDS) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Although Tajikistan's HDI remains lowest in the region, the country continues demonstrating sustainable HDI growth rate (129<sup>th</sup> out of 188 countries). Over the last few years between 500,000 – 600,000 citizens of Tajikistan have benefited from UNDP programmes in microcredit, business advisory services, improved health facilities and rural development services.

In order to assist Tajikistan with its Development Agenda UNDP programme in the country consequently represents a broad spectrum of activities, within the four thematic practice areas:

- Improved access to justice and quality services;
- Equitable and sustainable economic growth;
- Social equity and protection;
- Resilience and environmental sustainability.

Each year, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and UNDP Office in Tajikistan signs Annual Work Plans, specifying the planned activities for the year, project by project. As indicated, most of UNDP Tajikistan's projects belong both to a global UNDP practice area, and to a national UNDAF award.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

#### **Present Programmes /Projects:**

##### **Improved access to justice and quality services:**

- Promoting Cross-border Cooperation through effective management of Tajikistan's border with Afghanistan;
- Support to Development Coordination Council (DCC) Secretariat;
- Facilitating professional development of the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan to better respond to the emerging issues of National Foreign Policy, Phase 4;
- Access to Justice in Tajikistan project;
- Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights to Empower People in Tajikistan project;
- Supporting Civil Registration System Reform in Tajikistan project;
- Support to Sustainable Aid Coordination and Effective Cooperation for Development (SACEC) project;
- Strengthening the supportive environment and scaling up prevention, treatment and care to contain HIV epidemic in RT;
- Strengthening Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program in the Framework of Health System Reform in RT;

##### **Equitable and sustainable economic growth:**

- Poverty-Environment Initiative, Tajikistan (Phase II);
- "Wider Europe: Aid for Trade for Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western CIS", Phase III (2014-2017);
- Empowering Rural Communities with Better Livelihoods and Social Protection;
- Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Area (LITACA);
- Livelihood Improvement of 1 mln Rural Population in 9 districts of the Republic of Tajikistan (LIRP);
- Technology Transfer and Market Development for Small-Hydropower in Tajikistan;

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- Tajikistan Water Supply & Sanitation project, Phase II;
- Support to development of the UNDP Programme on IWRM-based water sector development and Transboundary Water Cooperation;
- Support to effective regulatory framework and private sector involvement for drinking water supply and sanitation sector in Tajikistan.

### **Social equity and protection:**

- UN Joint Advocacy Project on HIV and Social Protection (UN JAP).

### **Resilience and environmental sustainability:**

- Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Peace and Development, joint initiative of UNDP Kyrgyzstan and UNDP Tajikistan;
- Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Program;
- Support to the unified and coordinated disaster risk reduction policy and practice in Tajikistan;
- July 2015 post-flood recovery;
- Initial Implementation of Accelerated HCFC Phase Out in the CEIT Region;
- Strengthening capacity for an environmental information management and monitoring system in Tajikistan;
- Project Preparation grant (PPG) for project "Conservation and sustainable use of Pamir Alay and Tian Shan ecosystems for Snow Leopard protection and sustainable community livelihood".

### **Past Programmes/Projects**

#### **Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs:**

- Strengthening conflict mitigation and prevention capacities in the cross-border areas of Tajikistan;
- Providing market-demanded professional skills for rural poor;
- "Wider Europe: Aid for Trade for Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western CIS", Phases 1 and 2;
- Poverty and Environment Initiative, Phase I;
- Rural Growth Programme (RGP) in Sughd region Improving sanitary, phyto-sanitary and veterinary safety in order to ensure public safety and improve the competitiveness on external markets;
- Support for Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring of the Implementation of National development Strategy (NDS) for 2007-2015 and Living Standards Improvement Strategy (LSIS) for 2013-2015, Phase 2;
- Strengthening NDS/PRS implementation management and M&E.

#### **Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis:**

- Support to implementation of UNDP HIV, TB, Malaria control program;
- Strengthening the supportive environment and scaling up prevention, treatment and care to contain HIV epidemic in RT;
- Malaria Elimination in Tajikistan for 2009-2014;
- Strengthening Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program in the Framework of Health System Reform in RT;
- UN Joint Advocacy Project on HIV (UN JAP).

#### **Good Governance:**

- Border Management in Central Asia, Phases 6, 7 and 8;
- Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion;
- Mainstreaming Human Development in Tajikistan, Phases 1 & 2;
- Public Administration Reform/Institutional Strengthening (PAR/I.S.);
- Facilitating professional development of the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RT, Phases 1, 2 and 3.

#### **Crisis Prevention and Recovery:**

- Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction for Communities in high-risk areas in Ferghana Valley, Tajikistan; Strengthening Disaster Preparedness in Zarafshan;
- Disaster risk management, planning and coordination capacity strengthening at National and local levels;
- Strengthening coordination, early recovery and early warning in Tajikistan;
- Support of the National Disaster Response Capacity in Tajikistan;
- Support of the Urban Search and Rescue capacity in Dushanbe;
- Strengthening Early Recovery Capacities in Tajikistan;
- Sixth DIPECHO Action Plan: Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction Capacities in Central Asia;
- Tajikistan flash floods early recovery support;
- Rasht earthquake emergency response and recovery;
- Capacity building for mitigation of climate change induced disaster risks.

#### **Environment and Sustainable Development:**

- Demonstrating new approaches to protected areas and biodiversity management in the Gissar mountains;

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- Demonstrating Local Responses to Combating Land Degradation and Improving Sustainable Land Management in South-West Tajikistan;
- Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Risk Management promoted in Tajikistan;
- Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan PPCR Phase I Component A1 Stocktaking Report and Gap Analysis;
- Technical assistance for institutional development in the field of assessment and raising awareness on climate change in Tajikistan - Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR);
- Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Tajikistan's Third National Communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- Support to the High-level International Conference on the Mid-Term Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life" 2005-2015;
- Support to International Scientific-Technical Conference 100 years of Sarez Lake – issues, solutions and rational use of water resources;
- Goal Wash / Human Rights Based Approach Water Rights and Responsibilities Awareness Campaign Project;
- Environmental Learning and Stakeholder Involvement as Tools for Global Environmental Benefits & Poverty Reduction; Promotion of Renewable and Sustainable Energy Use for Development of Rural Communities in Tajikistan;
- Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project – 1st Phase;
- Promoting Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Fostering Transboundary Dialogue in Central Asia (UNDP-EU funded);
- Use of renewable energy sources and sustainable use of energy for rural development in Tajikistan;
- Central Asian Countries' Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (CA CACILM).

### **Future Programming Direction**

In line with the new UNDAF and CPD cycle (2016-2020), UNDP Tajikistan will continue supporting the Government of Tajikistan in implementation of its key development priorities outlined in the National Development Strategy (2016-2030) and the Mid-Term Development Strategy (2016-2020). In 2016, UNDP will focus on a number of key priorities such as impact and results; developing new partnerships; resource mobilization; emphasis on efficiency, modernization and innovation; further strengthening of integrity of work processes based on core corporate principles and values.

Using its strong partnership with Government institutions at all levels, UNDP will advise on 'big picture' reforms and undertake capacity-building and scaling-up actions to address programme priorities in a coherent and sustainable manner. UNDP will focus on supporting the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in localising Sustainable Development Goals, advancing economic and democratic reforms, improving environment and fostering the participation of civil society in development processes at the national and local levels, by promoting the advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women as agents of change and leaders in the development processes that shape their lives. UNDP is committed to expanding the range and scope of South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships to foster development prospects, particularly in the areas of local governance, access to justice and social inclusion.

In line with the UNDP strategic plan (2014-2017), the programme will aim at transformational development results in the following priority areas: (a) improved governance, rule of law and access to justice where UNDP will support policies and capacities for more effective, transparent, accountable and responsive governance to bring greater development benefits to citizens and increase their confidence in public institutions.; (b) sustainable and equitable economic growth where UNDP will continue to promote private sector development by creating a favourable environment for businesses, trade and direct investments; (c) social equity and protection of vulnerable groups from violence and discrimination where UNDP will assist the Government to address the issues of social services for most vulnerable people (including people with disabilities and people living with HIV) and accelerate holistic reforms for social protection; and (d) resilience and environmental sustainability where UNDP will promote integrated and gender-responsive approaches to development, building the resilience of communities to climate variability and climate-related hazards, in line with UNDP's Strategic Plan.

## United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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### **Organization Profile**

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to lead and coordinate international action for the world-wide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, and to return home voluntarily. By assisting refugees to return to their own country or to settle in another country, UNHCR also seeks durable solutions to their plight. UNHCR's efforts are mandated by the organization's Statute and guided by the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. International Refugee Law provides an essential framework of principals for UNHCR's humanitarian activities.

UNHCR offers protection and assistance to refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR, on the basis of their need and irrespective of their race, religion, political opinion or gender. UNHCR pays particular attention to the needs of children and seeks to promote the equal rights of women and girls. In its effort to protect refugees and promote solutions, UNHCR works in partnership with government, international and non-governmental organizations as well as host communities. UNHCR provides protection and assistance not only to refugees, but also to other categories of displaced or at-risk persons. These include asylum seekers, refugees who have returned home but still need help in rebuilding their lives, local civilian communities which are directly affected by the movements of refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stateless.

Through a series of resolutions beginning in 1995, the UN General Assembly gave UNHCR the formal mandate to identify stateless people, prevent and reduce statelessness around the world, as well as to protect the rights of stateless people. Also UNHCR has been given the responsibilities by the General Assembly of the United Nations to promote accession to the Statelessness Conventions and to provide for their full implementation. Based on this, UNHCR provides technical advice and operational support to States, and promotes an understanding of the problem of statelessness, which facilitates the dialogue between interested States at the global and regional levels, and addresses the needs of persons in protracted situations of statelessness.

UNHCR has been working closely with the Government of Tajikistan to build the capacity of relevant Ministry officials, judges, lawyers, law enforcement bodies, local partners and academicians; provide technical assistance; draft legal instruments that would meet international standards; promote safeguards in border management systems and access to asylum; promote local integration; and support emergency preparedness. UNHCR is also working with the Government and other partners to address the issue of statelessness in Tajikistan, a situation where residents do not have citizenship or documentation due to factors such as the dissolution of the former Soviet Union, cross-border marriages, and prior extended residence outside of Tajikistan.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

In 1993, UNHCR started a repatriation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and reintegration program for Tajik refugees who fled Tajikistan during the Civil War. During the mid-1990s, more than 53,000 Tajiks were repatriated from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. In order to raise the absorption capacity in areas of return, rehabilitation of infrastructure projects were implemented. Projects also included the repair of 25,000 destroyed houses, 9 schools and 11 health clinics; the rehabilitation of 4 water supply systems; and the installation of 48 hand pumps installed in Khatlon region. UNHCR also funded agriculture projects such as the reconstruction of 23 irrigation pumps, the facilitation of land leases (2,204 ha), canal drainage projects (26,772 km), the distribution of seeds and fertilizers, and the construction of 22 rice and flour mills. 1,585 livestock were also distributed and veterinarian services provided.

In 2001, UNHCR established micro-credits projects for returning Tajiks. These projects also benefited other members of the community, including Tajik citizens who did not flee their country because of the conflict. The projects were very successful with a 99% reimbursement rate. In 2006, UNHCR decided that it was time to place them under a development strategy and, on 20 December 2006, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for their transfer, effective 1 January 2007, to that United Nations agency.

Over the years, UNHCR has provided technical support to the relevant authorities of Tajikistan, with a view to bringing relevant legislation and the national Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedure in line with international standards. UNHCR has also been providing assistance to train Government Officials and strengthen institutions dealing with refugees. In collaboration with local Government, partners and host communities, UNHCR is promoting self reliance and local integration of refugees in Tajikistan. Much work remains to be done, but UNHCR is committed to ongoing engagement with the relevant authorities, working in a spirit of partnership.

UNHCR has also facilitated the voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their country. Since 2002, well over 10,000 Afghan refugees have returned to their country with UNHCR's assistance. Since 2006, conditions in Afghanistan have generally deteriorated, however, and the prospect of repatriation has been more limited. In view of ongoing political, security and economic transitions in Afghanistan, UNHCR continue to monitor the situation closely. Although UNHCR is not promoting voluntary repatriation, the agency does continue to facilitate return for those Afghan refugees who make a free and informed design to return.



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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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In 2014, the Government of Tajikistan and UNHCR launched a national pilot project to better understand the extent of statelessness in Tajikistan. Between of late 2014 - 30 June 2016, around 21,623 persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate, including former USSR citizens with undetermined nationality, have been registered in three target regions (Shahrtuz/ Qubadiyon districts of Khatlon province, Istaravshan/ Shahrstan/ Ghonchi districts of Sughd province and Tursunzoda/ Shahrinav districts in the Districts of Republican Subordination). Out of the 21,623 identified, 3,514 persons have since had their nationality confirmed, with 4,888 persons who have submitted their applications to confirm nationality. The caseload registered to date represents only a fraction of the likely total stateless population, as the pilot project was confined to three pilot registration areas and limited to relatively simple cases.

### **Future Programming Direction**

In line with UNHCR's Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy for Refugees and Stateless Persons in Tajikistan (2016-2018), priorities for the Operation in the future include:

- (1) Working with the Government to strengthen the national asylum system, provide adequate protection to asylum seekers and refugees residing in Tajikistan, and ensure that their fundamental human rights are respected, in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention and Tajik legislation. Specific attention will be paid to ensuring; that the national legal framework is in line with international standards and harmonized; access to the territory and asylum procedures are improved, with protection-sensitive admissions procedures at the border established and referral mechanisms implemented; and the national asylum procedure meets minimum international standards.
- (2) Working with the Government, UN, and other Development Actors, improve conditions in Tajikistan for asylum seekers and refugees, facilitate local integration and promote peaceful co-existence. Special focus will be paid to enhancing the self-reliance of refugees, with improved access to livelihoods opportunities and to primary health care services and education; refugees being able to make an informed decision about repatriation, based on updated information about the conditions of return, and support is available for return and reintegration; and facilitating alternative stay arrangements with appropriate safeguards for refugees who choose to remain in Tajikistan, with a pathway to citizenship, and de jure local integration achieved.
- (3) Working with the Government to address the issue of statelessness in the Republic of Tajikistan. UNHCR will increasingly focus on the implementation of reforms in the recently amended Constitutional Law on Nationality, promulgation of an Amnesty Law for stateless persons and Tajikistan's accession to the Statelessness Conventions; achieving solutions by confirming nationality or facilitating the acquisition of residence permits and, ultimately, citizenship for stateless persons, in line with the National Action Plan to address statelessness, whilst the Government and relevant partners assume responsibility for the residual registration of unidentified cases; and access to birth certificates and civil documentation for all children born in Tajikistan, to reduce future risks of statelessness,
- (4) Working with Government and inter-agency partners, enhance preparedness in the context of possible refugee movements to Tajikistan in the future. Although UNHCR hopes that the situation in Central Asia and Afghanistan will be stable in the future, the agency has a duty to prepare for scenarios where new refugee movements may occur. In this context, UNHCR will continue to support contingency planning efforts and other preparedness work in Tajikistan, with particular focus on preparedness in the context of cross-border refugee flows.

## **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for Central Asia**

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### **Organization Profile**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime presence in Central Asia began 1993 with the establishment of the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

UNODC activities in the region link national projects on border control with regional projects developing intelligence analysis systems and joint operations. These include: the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre in Almaty; precursor chemical control; controlled deliveries; national drug control agencies and strengthening of border liaison offices. All this work is carried out in close cooperation with national and international partners and donors.

Significant trends in the UNODC in recent years have seen the shift towards regional programming structure than a series of standalone projects. On 5th May, 2015, the UNODC and five countries of Central Asia signed a new Programme of partnership for the period 2015-2019 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan in the framework of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Sub-regional Drug Control Cooperation signed in 1996. The agreement represents the key strategic framework under which UNODC provides technical assistance and advisory services in the region.

The Programme was developed in an inclusive and participatory process through national and regional consultation mechanism. The new UNODC Programme for Central Asia, while supporting national capacity building, will actively contribute to a regional response to address drugs and crime challenges and better achieve the sustainable development goals, especially in regard to good governance and rule of law. The Programme builds on previous UNODC assistance and aims to deliver an integrated, comprehensive programme to address transnational organized crime, drugs and terrorism. With a budget of \$70 million for a five-year period, the Programme for Central Asia supports both national capacity building, and further promotes sub-regional and regional cooperation. The Programme is a building block of UNODC's inter-regional drug control approach that provides a harmonized response to the existing and emerging issues faced by Central Asia.

New Programme will work closely with the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and regional counties to provide a platform for coordination and facilitation of counter-narcotics efforts across the region.

The legislative platform for UNODC's crime mandates has grown out of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the UN legal instruments against drugs and terrorism. Much effort has gone into promoting adherence to these instruments and in supporting States in bringing their domestic laws into compliance with them. UNODC also helps to strengthen criminal justice institutions through training and equipping national governments to enforce and adjudicate the law.

Effective regional and international law enforcement cooperation is an essential element in combating the trans-national threats of drug trafficking, human trafficking and organized crime and UNODC law enforcement activities are being extended where possible to cover all these areas.

Human trafficking is now a major problem facing the region, and the multi-billion dollar opium economy in nearby Afghanistan combined with limited institutional capacity fosters conditions that leave Central Asian countries vulnerable to the incursion of illicit money from drug trafficking and other crimes. A further consequence of their proximity to Afghanistan can also be seen in the growth of HIV/AIDS associated with intravenous drug use. UNODC, as a co-sponsor of the Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), is the lead agency in the region for HIV and AIDS prevention and care among injecting and other drug users and in prison settings.

On these and other issues, new UNODC Programme will work in close coordination with regional and national partners that support and contribute to improving human security in Central Asia.

#### **National partners in CA countries:**

- Customs committees;
- Ministries of Internal Affairs;
- National Security Services in CA countries; Border services;
- Parliamentary committees on defense and security;
- Drug Control Agencies;
- National Security Services;
- Offices of Public Prosecutor;
- Supreme Courts;
- Departments of Justice;
- Ministries of Public Education;
- Ministries of Health;
- Narcological clinics;

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- AIDS centers;
- NGOs.

**International partners:**

- United nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);
- International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol);
- Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure/Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO);
- Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO);
- CIS Antiterrorist centre;
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE);
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);
- The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)/Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC);
- UNICEF;
- UNFPA;
- UNESCO;
- WHO;
- UNAIDS;
- World Bank.

## United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Tajikistan

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### **Organization Profile**

**Mission:** The United Nations Population Fund: Delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

The UNFPA programme seeks to strengthen institutional and human capacity of its partner organizations to:

- Increase capacity of partner agencies in making strategic decisions and deliver services; improve the availability and accessibility of high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, including in emergencies;
- Ensure systematic use of population dynamics analyses to guide increased investments in gender equality, youth development, reproductive health, and HIV and AIDS for improved quality of life and sustainable development and poverty reduction and advance gender equality
- Increased priority on adolescents, especially on adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health *and*
- Empower women to exercise their human rights, particularly their reproductive rights and live free of discrimination and violence.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

The UNFPA Country Programme for 2016-2020 is centered on four programme areas: Reproductive Health and Rights (Maternal health, Family Planning, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Demand and utilization of HIV/STI Services), Adolescence and Youth, Gender Equality and Population and Development .

### **Future Programming Direction**

Reproductive health, Adolescence and Youth, Population and development, Gender equality.

*UNFPA - Because everyone counts.*

## United Nations World Food Programme

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### **Organization Profile**

WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. Every year, on average, WFP feeds more than 90 million people in more than 70 countries.

In Tajikistan WFP has been present since 1993, when it launched an Emergency Operation to provide life-saving assistance during the Civil War.

WFP Tajikistan works to support the Government of Tajikistan's efforts in increasing access to food and to improve nutrition nationwide, by: building and consolidating a national safety net system with a food security and nutrition focus; and enhancing the resilience of food insecure and vulnerable rural communities exposed to recurrent natural and economic shocks.

WFP implements activities including: provision of school meals, food assistance for assets (FFA), support for tuberculosis (TB) patients and their families, provision of nutritious food for malnourished children under five, and periodic humanitarian assistance to severely food insecure people affected by natural disasters, high food prices and economic crises.

WFP Operations are supported by voluntary contributions, coming from donor nations, corporations and individuals.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

WFP implemented the first Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO "Food assistance to vulnerable groups and recovery activities"), rendering assistance to more than half a million people through its Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) and Food for Assets scheme from 1999 to 2001.

Upon the request of the country's President to the international community to assist drought-affected populations, in the year 2000 WFP implemented an Emergency Operation (EMOP "Emergency food assistance to victims of Crop Failure and Drought") to assist 1.2 million people in rural areas with the aim of rehabilitating agricultural infrastructure.

Since 2010 WFP has shifted the focus from relief and recovery activities to development projects with strong capacity strengthening component. Two development projects - Supporting Access to Education for Vulnerable Children and Support to Tuberculosis Patients and Their Family Members have been implemented in the period of 2010-2015. This shift responded to the Government's preference for a sustainable and longer-term approach to improving nutrition and food security in the country.

During the period of 1993 to 2015 WFP distributed in total 784,286 mt of food to more than one million people at a value of over 297,065 million USD.

In 2015 WFP provided 10,397 mt of fortified food to 442,897 people at a value of over 11,461 million USD with a countrywide operation through four Sub Offices in Sughd, Khatlon, Rasht regions and GBAO and Country Office in Dushanbe.

### **Future Programming Direction**

WFP Tajikistan's five-year Country Programme 2008-13 was approved by the WFP Executive Board in February 2016. The CP which was launched in April 2016, plans to assist 948,900 beneficiaries in close cooperation with Government of Tajikistan with the overall budget of 80.6 million USD. It has two major components: Social Protection and Resilience. While WFP will work towards building social safety net system with focus on food security and nutrition through its school meals programme, nutrition activities and support to TB patients and families, resilience development will be achieved by means of building and rehabilitation of productive assets through Food Assistance for Assets, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation activities, addressing fundamental issues undermining community food security in a long term perspective.

WFP jointly with partners from government institutions and international agencies implements Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) and Integrated Phase Classification to determine the level of food security in regions. FSMS is a basis for selecting priority areas of WFP interventions.

Line ministries and government agencies are the main counterparts in the implementation of the Tajikistan Country programme 2016-2020. Working with Government and partners through a systematic capacity-development approach, WFP will aim at reinforcing the linkages, complementarities and synergies between sustainable economic and agricultural development, health, social protection and disaster risk reduction, as main contributors to sustainable food security and nutrition goals.

## United States Agency for International Development in RT

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### **Organization Profile**

USAID works on the behalf of the American people to improve the lives of people throughout the world.

The name of our organization, USAID, is an abbreviation for the United States Agency for International Development. It is no coincidence that, in English, the acronym can be read to mean U.S. aid. USAID was created by the U.S. Government in 1961 to provide U.S. foreign economic and social assistance. Currently, USAID works in more than 100 countries around the world, in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Eurasia.

USAID promotes peace and stability by fostering economic growth, food security and trade; protecting health; improving the quality of and access to basic education; providing emergency humanitarian assistance; preventing conflicts; and enhancing democracy in developing countries. These efforts to improve the lives of millions of people worldwide represent U.S. values and advance U.S. interests for peace and prosperity.

USAID began providing assistance to Tajikistan in 1992, soon after the country became independent. Since that time, the American people, through USAID, have provided over \$380 million in programs that assist the development of the country's economic sector, education and healthcare systems, and governance institutions. USAID programs cooperate with ministries, governmental and non-government organizations, businesses, and communities to improve laws, create jobs, increase incomes, improve services, and better manage available resources.

### **Past and Current Programs**

**Economic Growth (2016 budget of \$6.63M in economic growth):** USAID's Feed the Future Initiative in Tajikistan is a five-year food security program to sustainably raise the income and nutritional status of over 38,000 households (more than 200,000 people) in 12 target districts in western Khatlon province, as well as improve nutrition knowledge, food availability, and intra-household utilization of food. In addition, Feed the Future Tajikistan will improve health behaviors and practices to both address immediate and underlying causes of undernutrition and improve maternal and child health. To meet these objectives Feed the Future Tajikistan provides assistance to household and small commercial farms to increase income and the production of food for home consumption, support to improve nutritional and health outcomes, builds the capacity of local institutions and community-based organizations, and provides technical assistance to the Government of Tajikistan to implement effective agrarian reform, focusing on water and land sector reform, in Tajikistan.

USAID also facilitates development of a regional electricity market and supports the Government of Tajikistan in reforming the country's electricity sector by helping to establish a transparent, competitive market to increase electricity trade.

**Health (2016 budget of \$7.0M in health):** USAID assists Tajikistan in implementing National Health Strategy 2010-2020 to ensure utilization of quality, client-oriented, cost-effective health care services and evidence-based medicine. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection receives assistance in developing its National Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program and in improving capacity for TB treatment, prevention, and control. USAID works closely with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria; and supports training of health professionals and officials in various aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and policy-making. USAID also supports maternal and child health activities with a special focus on nutrition to support Feed the Future efforts.

**Education (2016 budget of \$3.8M in education):** USAID supports the Ministry of Education and Science to implement the National Education Development Strategy (2012-2020) and Global Partnership for Education Grant-4 in the area of primary education to strengthen teaching and reading with comprehension. USAID aims to improve reading instructions in grades 1-4; increase availability of reading materials; increase out of school reading activities and increase government support to improve reading.. USAID also focuses on Relevance Pedagogy in 80 schools in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and 16 schools in Shurobod district of Khatlon Province. USAID continues providing support to 82 targeted school communities to prevent cases of dropout in in Khatlon Province.

**Democracy and Governance (2016 budget of \$2.44M in democracy and governance):** USAID supports Tajikistan's efforts to decentralize government functions, improve services at the local level and build the capacity of local governments. USAID also provides training and assistance to strengthen civil society, increase access to information, and provide legal support to civil society. An anti-trafficking program works on drug prevention activities and provides for the protection of victims.

### **Future Programming Direction**

USAID anticipates continuing to work in the broad range of areas described above, although specific future programming direction is currently undetermined and always reliant on availability of funds.

## University of Central Asia

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### **Organisation Profile**

The University of Central Asia (UCA) was founded in 2000. The Presidents of Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Kazakhstan, and His Highness the Aga Khan signed the International Treaty and Charter establishing this secular and private University; ratified by the respective parliaments, and registered with the United Nations. The Presidents are the Patrons of UCA and His Highness is the Chancellor.

UCA brings with it the commitment and partnership of the broader Aga Khan Development Network, offering an internationally recognised standard of higher education in Central Asia. UCA's conceptualisation and inception as a regional university is derived from recommendations set forth by the Commission on the Establishment of an International Institution of Higher Education, a panel comprised of distinguished international and regional members who met extensively from 1995 to 1998.

UCA's mission is to promote the social and economic development of Central Asia, particularly its mountain societies, while at the same time helping the different peoples of the region to preserve and draw upon their rich cultural traditions and heritages as assets for the future. UCA seeks to contribute leadership, ideas, and innovations to the transitioning economies and communities of the region through modern educational and vigorous research programmes that produce knowledgeable, skilled and creative graduates.

UCA consists of the School of Professional and Continuing Education (the first operational division of the University); and the School of Arts and Sciences (undergraduate), and the Graduate School of Development that will be launched when the three campuses are built in Khorog, Naryn, and Tekeli. The University provides three additional initiatives to build teaching and scholarly capacity in the region through its Central Asian Faculty Development Programme, the Aga Khan Humanities Project, and Research Programme.

### **Past and Current Programmes**

#### **The School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE)**

The School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE) is designed to serve the immediate needs of the communities where the campuses are being built and fulfils UCA's approach to reach the broadest spectrum of learners possible. The School is Central Asia's leading provider of post-secondary, short-cycle education giving young people and adults professional and vocational qualifications in a flexible learning format that improve employment and income generating opportunities. With learning facilities in Khorog and Dushanbe, Tajikistan; Naryn and Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic; Tekeli, Kazakhstan; and Badakhshan Province, Afghanistan; SPCE offers certificate programmes in English for Business (London Chamber of Commerce and Industry Examinations Board), Accounting (Certified Accountant Practitioner and Certification for International Professional Accountants), information technology (Microsoft IT Academy), and Mountain Tour Operator among others.

It also provides an apprenticeship-based Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programme in a number of construction trades. In addition, SPCE offers a variety of short-term and community-based training courses in tourism, entrepreneurship, and IT. The School is also a leading provider of educational literature having published more than 250 textbooks in support of its programmes. To ensure that its programmes reach a diversity of communities, an outreach programme was set up in remote villages without direct access to SPCE facilities. Through the English in the Villages, Math in the Villages, and IT in the Villages programmes, SPCE Outreach helped address issues of outdated curriculum and teaching methods in the public school system that are particularly acute in village communities.

All certificate programmes are internationally benchmarked - its academic quality and integrity are assured through a system of external examiners. Instructors are recruited locally and undergo training to acquire international certification. SPCE's focus on quality of education is recognised as a best practice model; the School is assisting continuing education institutions throughout Central Asia, Egypt, and Pakistan by sharing curricula and textbooks, training trainers, and providing independent quality assurance assessments through a "SPCE Certified" process.

Since its inception in 2006, SPCE has trained over 85,000 learners in Central Asia, including over 46,000 learners in Tajikistan. Alumni report a high degree of satisfaction with the School's programmes: 97 percent are satisfied with their experience and would recommend SPCE to others; 86 percent find their courses to be "highly" or "mostly" relevant. More importantly, a majority of alumni attribute SPCE programmes as a factor that enabled them to improve their economic situation by finding new employment, receiving higher income, establishing or expanding existing businesses. (2015)

Furthermore, SPCE offers four types of entrepreneurship programs: 1) Short-term social entrepreneurship program for youth to help find entrepreneurial solutions to pressing problems in their communities, 2) Short-term entrepreneurship program for adults to mobilize start-up businesses, 3) Short-term entrepreneurship program for women micro-entrepreneurs to provide business planning, financial literacy, and leadership and communication skills, and 4) Certificate program in small and medium business management to support entrepreneurs who want to start formal businesses (e.g. production, processing) using low-cost technologies. SPCE also partners with banks and micro-credit companies to provide access to finance to its graduates to enable them to start or expand their businesses. It has also partnered with the

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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Institute of Public Administration under the President of Tajikistan to train civil servants through its Local Economic and Community Development (LECD) Certificate program. This program entails three blocks of modules on local economic development, community development, and public administration and management.

### The Aga Khan Humanities Project

Established in 1997, AKHP was created to explore abiding issues facing the individual and society from a multidisciplinary humanities perspective, and to foster the development of critical thinking and academic writing skills. Inherited from the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in 2007, AKHP maintains an extensive network of regional and international scholars, and has established partnerships with universities in all three founding countries.

AKHP supports the development of an alternative and innovative undergraduate curriculum in the humanities with several objectives including: to address the ideological vacuum and deteriorating quality of education in the post-Soviet educational context; to promote pluralism and explore the notion of a diversity of cultures; to share Central Asian culture with the outside world, and in so doing, help promote a national and regional identity focused on a “universalistic concern for all humanity”; and to encourage the development of pedagogy and critical thinking skills in ethical reflection, cultural interpretation and aesthetic appreciation.

AKHP’s integrated humanities curriculum draws on Eastern and Western classical texts, as well as the rich oral and written cultures of Central Asia which are organised thematically across eight textbooks: Introduction to the Humanities; Individual and Society; Tradition and Change; Identifying Civil Society; Seeking Social Justice; Negotiating Human Nature; Art as Appreciation; and Rhythm and Movement. A ninth volume is an introductory text on Central Asian music that is being delivered in partnership with the Aga Khan Music Initiative in Central Asia - an institution created by His Highness the Aga Khan to support the efforts of Central Asian musicians and communities to sustain, further develop, and transmit musical traditions that are a vital part of their cultural heritage. All texts are available in Russian and English.

In response to Central Asian government requests to revitalise teaching in the region, AKHP provides multi-year faculty development training to Central Asian university instructors using AKHP textbooks in innovative, participatory, and student-centred teaching methods. AKHP designed interdisciplinary courses are being taught by 126 trained faculty members in 49 universities, 25 colleges and one lyceum across Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Kazakhstan, reaching over 13,400 students annually (2015). In Tajikistan, 25 instructors are delivering AKHP course materials in 18 institutions, reaching more than 4,400 students annually (2015).

To supplement its teaching activities, AKHP provides resource centres with extensive collections of English and Russian books, newspapers, periodicals, journals, and audiovisual materials, as well as Internet access. Public film and lecture series provide further stimulus for discussion and debate for students and the wider community.

### The UCA Research Programme

The Research Programme was initiated in 2008 with the intention to establish UCA as a leading centre of academic scholarship for Central Asia. From its launch until the first day of the University’s graduate and undergraduate programmes, the Programme’s primary objectives are to strengthen academic inquiry in the region and provide a base capacity - in terms of knowledge, human resources, research products, and curricula for the broad array of UCA’s planned programmes.

UCA has established three active research units within its Graduate School of Development: the Mountain Societies Research Institute (MSRI), Institute of Public Policy and Administration (IPPA) and Cultural Heritage Unit (CHU). These generate new knowledge from academically sound research; enhance Central Asian capacity to conduct research relevant to the region; serve as a knowledge hub for scholars, development practitioners and decision-makers; inform policy and practice through sound research; and contribute to the development of UCA’s undergraduate and graduate academic programs. Members of the research team are internationally qualified PhD graduates, with many having held academic and teaching positions at universities abroad. The institutes’ research areas of focus include:

- **Mountain Societies Research Institute:** *Mountain economies*, including high elevation agriculture and pastoralism, mountain market chains, labour migration, and sustainable tourism; *Environmental change and natural resource management* including sustainable land management, climate change adaptation and mitigation practices, and biodiversity conservation; *Hazards and risk management* including the study of vulnerabilities to and management of natural hazards such as seismic risks, flooding and landslides; *Health status and services* around food security, nutrition, and access to health care in remote and isolated environments; and *Energy in mountain areas* including available and sustainable sources of energy, promotion of renewable sources, and social and environmental assessments of energy production.
- **Institute of Public Policy and Administration:** *Economic policy*, including regional economic relations and trade, economics of development, and regulatory and microeconomic policy; *Efficient spending and management of public services* in three areas central to human welfare and government budgets: education, health and social protection; and *Good governance*, including the development of evidence-based policies through effective and inclusive processes.
- **Cultural Heritage Unit:** Central Asian musical and oral traditions, religion, philosophy, and the role of cultural traditions in the formation of national identity.

The programme is growing into an International Centre charged with addressing the mountain aspects of environmental, economic, and social change and creating evidence-based policy and project recommendations for communities, governments and the private sector. Research conducted by the University has resulted in a number of publications in recent years. In its Working Paper and Occasional Paper Series, the Institute of Public Policy and Administration has published more than 35 titles on regional cooperation and trade as well as public policy processes by regional experts in Central Asia and Afghanistan. The Mountain Societies Research Institute’s Background Paper Series provides comprehensive research reviews in key topics, identifying both existing knowledge and gaps in information. These have concentrated on Pastoralism and Farming in Central Asia’s Mountains, Sustainable Land Management in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, and Mountain Tourism and Sustainability in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, among other topics. UCA’s Cultural Heritage Unit has supported the publication of more than ten books by regional authors, including *Archaeological Maps of the Eastern Pamirs* (2015)



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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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and *Archaeological Maps of the Western Pamirs* (2008) by Mira Bubnova and *The Musical Arts of the Pamirs: Volumes I-V* (2010-2015) by Nizom Nurdjanov, Fayzulla Karomatov, and Bahriniso Kabilova.

The Programme places a premium on forming partnerships with institutions and scholars from around the world who have an interest in conducting research in Central Asia. Alongside their individual research, UCA's partners play a critical role in increasing the capacity of regional scholars by providing research grants, training, mentorship, networking opportunities, and peer review mechanisms. UCA has preferential university research partnerships which currently include Carleton University, Centre for Development and Environment at the University of Bern, Kyrgyz Slavonic University, Michigan State University, Norwegian Forestry Group, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Tajik Agrarian University, University of Alberta, University of British Columbia, and University of Toronto.

UCA has been recognised for its mountain research capabilities and has been selected to host the Central Asian Regional Coordination Office for the National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South and the Central Asian node of both Mountain Partnership and Mountain Forum. UCA is an active member of many research and advocacy networks including Eurasia Pacific Uninet, the Himalayan University Consortium, and the International Mountain Society.

### UCA's Academic Programmes

Central to the vision of UCA is to create an outstanding teaching institution that excels in the generation and application of knowledge. Academic programmes combine the student-centred environment of a liberal arts college with the intellectual excitement of being at the frontiers of knowledge offered by a research university. They blend a general humanistic and scientific education with one that offers marketable skills - deeply rooted in the principles of research, ethics, and economic development. This educational paradigm was chosen because it best reflects the University's purpose to produce graduates who will provide scientific, academic, political, and creative leadership.

The language of instruction for undergraduate and graduate studies is English, with a requirement that all undergraduate students be fluent in their native language and Russian. Most incoming students are likely to require some preparation in English academic writing, computing, and quantitative reasoning. A one-year undergraduate preparatory programme and a three-month graduate preparatory programme are planned for entering students.

### **Undergraduate Programmes**

The undergraduate School of Arts and Sciences will offer four-year Bachelor of Science (BSc) and Bachelor of Arts (BA) degrees. Each student will participate in an interdisciplinary core curriculum to build essential intellectual skills and habits, including critical thinking, ethics, research methods, quantitative reasoning, writing and entrepreneurship. Students will also have the opportunity to receive practical training and workforce experience through internships with industry partners across the region. Each undergraduate will be required to complete an interdisciplinary final project, which includes the application of original research to a particular issue within their major.

To ensure that its academic programmes produce graduates that are ready for an evolving regional labour market, UCA has partnered with the leading international market research firm, The Nielsen Company, to carry out an extensive market study. The study included over 55 interviews with thought leaders and chief executive officers of leading corporations in Central Asia, and focus groups and surveys with over 800 students and parents.

Each UCA campus will offer different undergraduate majors. The Naryn campus (Kyrgyz Republic) will offer two undergraduate majors when it opens in the autumn of 2016: 1) Computer Science and 2) Culture, Communication, and Media. The Khorog campus (Tajikistan), scheduled to open in 2017, will offer majors in International Economics and Earth and Environmental Sciences. The Tekeli campus (Kazakhstan), planned to open in 2020, will offer majors in Engineering Sciences and Business and Management. Regardless of major, all students will be able to spend a semester at a different UCA campus, allowing them to experience another culture and develop regional perspectives.

### **Graduate Program**

The UCA Graduate School of Development will offer a Master of Science (MSc) in Economic Development in Bishkek for recent graduates and mid-career professionals. Students will choose from one of three concentrations: Public Policy, Business, or Mountain Economies.

### **UCA Faculty**

UCA's undergraduate and graduate programmes will be delivered by a Central Asian and international faculty. Central Asian faculty will be drawn from graduates of the UCA Central Asian Faculty Development Programme (CAFDP). CAFDP is developing a strong corps of researchers and instructors by identifying promising scholars from the region and supporting their doctoral studies at universities abroad. CAFDP graduates commit to teaching and conducting research at UCA.

### **The UCA Approach to Learning**

- **Residential programmes:** foster classroom and informal learning and life-long social connections.
- **Student-centred environment:** connects skills and knowledge to student perspectives, learning styles and experiences.
- **Place-based education:** capitalises on environmental, cultural, political, economic and social contexts of Central Asia.
- **Research-based curriculum:** encourages sustained and multi-perspective investigation and intellectual curiosity.
- **Experiential learning:** develops connections between classroom learning and real world applications that contribute to regional development.
- **Core competencies:** include critical thinking, ethics, research methods, quantitative reasoning, writing and entrepreneurship.
- **Circulation among campuses:** stimulates the exchange of perspectives and ideas and fosters innovation, diversity and regional perspectives that add value to intellectual, social, cultural and economic pursuits.

## World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan

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### **Organization Profile**

The World Health Organization (WHO) was officially formed on 7th of April, 1948, as a specialized United Nations (UN) Agency. Although there are several UN agencies working in the health arena, only the WHO has a specific mandate for health. The WHO has a governing body, members and a single budget. A formal agreement with the UN secures the exchange of needed data and the use of general administrative practice.

The main objective of the WHO, consisting of 194 states, is to obtain and give the highest quality of health possible to all humanity. The WHO Constitution was endorsed in 1946 and became effective on the 7th of April, 1948, and since then, this date is celebrated as the World Health Day every year. The World Health Assembly is its key politically leading structure. It is held on a yearly basis in May in Geneva, Switzerland, where the WHO Headquarters is located. At the Assembly, the government delegations from all member states take part, and, based on a group consensus, the main areas of WHO policies are developed and established. Member states pay a membership fee, which contributes to the regular budget of the organization. Each state is entitled to one vote regardless of the amount of money or allocations they give to the budget. The Republic of Tajikistan was once again entitled to a voting right in 2006. However, the country was not able to pay the membership fee and since 2010 Tajikistan has no right to vote, which will not be restored until it starts to make the required contributions.

Tajikistan joined the WHO in May, 1992, has sustained placement in the Regional Office for Europe, and has become one of the 53 member states of the WHO Office for Europe, which is located in Copenhagen, Denmark. The WHO Country Office in Tajikistan is represented by the Head of Office who manages the office activity, programs and project implementation. The majority of its activities are provided by the technical and expert support under the Biennium Collaborative Agreement (BCA) made between the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoH&SPP RT) and the WHO. Every two years, the BCA is given the key priority areas of health in the Republic. Under the BCA implementation, the WHO also provides various technical and financial support based on the requests of the MoH&SPP during emergencies or disasters such as disease outbreaks or severe weather. All requests for a long term support with respect to health issues are implemented through the MoH&SPP, which considers and rates them according to its priority areas. The WHO does not give grants and credits, but, within the BCA, it maintains the capacity to help health professionals by conducting workshops and seminars, supporting Working Groups, or granting WHO scholarship programs to different health areas.

### **Past and Current Programs**

The following main programs were implemented by the WHO Country Office in Tajikistan: the coordination of humanitarian aid and development assistance by international organizations to the health sector, health sector reform and strengthening of the maternal and child health improvement, reproductive health, Immunization programme, malaria elimination, TB, HIV/AIDS, blood safety, noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) and mental health, nutrition, food safety and food security, disaster preparedness and response.

### **Future Programming Directions for 2016-2017:**

Main areas of WHO activity in Tajikistan for the period 2016-2017 are as follows:

#### **1. Communicable diseases**

- Increased access to key interventions for people living with HIV;
- Universal access to quality tuberculosis care in line with the post-2015 global tuberculosis strategy and targets ;
- Increased access of populations at risk to preventive interventions and first-line antimalarial treatment for confirmed malaria cases;
- Increased and sustained access to neglected tropical disease control interventions;
- Increase vaccination coverage for hard-to-reach population and communities.

#### **2. Noncommunicable diseases**

- Increased access to interventions to prevent and manage non-communicable diseases and their risk factors;
- Increased access to services for mental health and substance use disorders;
- Increased access to rehabilitation services for people with disabilities;
- Reduced nutritional risk factors.

#### **3. Promoting health throughout the life-course**

- Increased access to interventions for improving health of women, newborns, children and adolescents;
- Strengthened intersectoral policies and actions to increase health equity by addressing social determinants of health;
- Reduced environmental threats to health;
- Increased access to water sanitation and effective water quality monitoring in rural areas.

#### **4. Health systems**

- Strengthened comprehensive national health policies, strategies and plans aimed at moving towards universal health coverage;
- Improved policies, financing and human resources in place to increase access to integrated, people-centred health services;

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- Improved access to and rational use of safe, efficacious and quality medicines and health technologies.

### 5. Preparedness, surveillance and response

- Met obligations under the International Health Regulations (2005);
- Increased capacity of countries to build resilience and adequate preparedness to mount a rapid, predictable and effective response to major epidemics and pandemics;
- Improved pandemic influenza preparedness and response;
- Improved quality of laboratory services in health care systems.

### Main accomplishments of WHO activities in Tajikistan:

#### 1. Communicable diseases

- Supported MoH&SPP in finalization of National programme on HIV for years 2016-2020;
- Support being provided on improvement the national TB database;
- Supplementary immunization activities on polio to improve the immunity for polio virus;
- Supported development and implementation of National Plan for Switch from tOPV to bOPV 2016;
- Technical support provided in development of Country Multiyear planning for 2016-2020 on immunization, development of guideline on “Immunization in practice”, followed by training delivery for PHC health workers;
- Support provided for coordination with involved counterparts for development and approval of GAVI HSS proposal;
- Supported implementation of countrywide deworming campaign among children 5-14 years old;
- Support being provided for rotavirus surveillance as a participating site in the WHO Rotavirus surveillance network for year 2016;
- Supported conduction of Inter-country coordination meeting on cross-border collaboration for elimination of malaria and control of leishmaniosis between Afghanistan and Tajikistan;
- Support being provided for improvement of epidemiological data on Leishmaniosis in natural and recently recognized VL focuses.

#### 2. Noncommunicable diseases

- WHO supported development and implementation of National Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategy and Action Plans (2015-2024), national guidelines on management of acute malnutrition (both in-patient and out-patient care), guidelines on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and counseling, guidelines on identification and prevention of malnutrition using implementation of WHO Child Growth Standards;
- Improved capacity of health professionals in hospital and primary health care settings on strengthening prevention and control all types of malnutrition, breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding and healthy diet, and physical activity promotion based on the recent WHO evidence-based guidelines and recommendations;
- Capacity building to MoHSPP to strengthen and update mechanisms of nutrition control and surveillance systems;
- Strengthening capacity and intersectoral collaboration and communication between MoH&SPP and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Education and Science (MoE&S) and other stakeholders in the area of the prioritization of the nutrition and food security, evaluation of the nutrition situation and problems and their impact to population health with accent to child development and establishment of multisectoral platform to develop and implement intersectoral nutrition policy and action plans throughout provision of consultancy and experts technical support and recommendations;
- Conducted multi-country study, which aimed to describe the urban food environments of Dushanbe city markets and nutrients contents with focus on availability of trans-fatty acids and sodium to evaluate the nutritional risk factor to Non-communicable diseases with comparison to countries of Central Asia and Caucasus and development of set of recommendations and action plans to promote adequate, healthy and safe nutritious diet to population;
- Development and implementation of Road Map to prevent obesity in women and children in Tajikistan;
- Implementation of the WHO Child Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) in the country;
- State program on health and social protection of person with disabilities in Tajikistan (2016-2020) was drafted by MoH&SPP in close consultation with different stakeholders and submitted to the Government for the final approval process.;
- MoH&SPP developed a six year (2014-2019) position paper titled ‘Better Health for Person with Disabilities for an inclusive society in Tajikistan’;
- Two doctors were trained internationally in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and scholarship was provided to four students for undertaking International course on Bachelor in Physiotherapy and Bachelor in Occupational Therapy courses;
- 946 doctors, nurses and rehabilitation personnel’s from 78 different organizations (MOHSP rehabilitation centers, civil society organizations) were trained on disability and rehabilitation topics to improve the quality of rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities in line with international standards and norms;
- Support was provided to MoH&SPP in addressing the rehabilitation need of 422 polio affected children’s (approx. 90% of the confirmed Polio cases in 2010) in 30 polio affected districts. Also, support was provided to MOHSP in strengthening of wheelchair service provision in the country;
- Support was provided to MoH&SPP in initiation of Government supported Community Based Rehabilitation programs in partnership with local non-governmental organizations in 20 districts of Tajikistan;
- Implementation of the NCD mid-term Action Plan for 2013-2015 is. Development of the draft long-term Action Plan for 2016-2023. Adaptation and approval of the Package of Essential Noncommunicable (PEN) Disease interventions for primary care in low-resource settings (WHO PEN 1-4 protocols) at the National level;
- Improved capacity of primary health care providers in pilot districts by introducing the Package of Essential Noncommunicable (WHO PEN 1-4) Disease interventions for primary care in low-resource settings. Refresh trainings conducted in pilot districts, ToT for Family Doctors and Family Nurses conducted. Monitoring and supportive supervision conducted as well as training of representatives from State Service Control over Medical Activities;
- Dialogue with MoH&SPP relevant medical education institutions to institutionalize the PEN process through revision of undergraduate and postgraduate curricula of medical education (including family medicine course);
- Dialogue and planning with MoHSPP to improve the Cancer register, palliative care and early detection;
- Preparations to implement WHO STEP-wise approach to improve NCD surveillance (STEPS);
- Development of the draft tobacco control law and administrative code and submission of the document to the Government for review and approval;
- Commitment of the government to develop and implement National Strategy on NCDs and active involvement in project facilitated sharing of regional exchange of experiences and learning of the best practices. Trainings for both decision-makers and

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## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS PROFILES - 2016

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NCD experts has helped raise awareness and build their capacity for prevention and treatment of NCDs in order to effectively respond to this group of health conditions.

### 3. Promoting health throughout the life-course

- Improved quality of care for children with common childhood conditions through national adaptation and endorsement of the WHO pocket book “Hospital care for children. Guidelines for the management of common illnesses with limited resources”, capacity building of over 300 health managers and providers, provision of ten hospitals with 340 items of lifesaving equipment and 7000 items of supplies, ensuring supportive supervision, conduction of activities on strengthening respect to children’s rights in hospitals, establishment of the resource training center, and institutionalization of evidence-based approaches to academic and clinical pediatrics;
- Capacity building of the National Committee on confidential enquires into maternal death (CEMD), support to publication of the first national report on confidential enquires into maternal death for 2013 and recommendations implementation to save more women’s and newborns’ lives, to reduce complications, and to improve the quality of maternity services for the benefit of all pregnant women, their infants, and their families;
- Strengthened research capacity in human reproduction through upgrade of data processing facilities, trainings on operations research methodology and Business/Scientific English language, support to conduction of the research study in the frame of the WHO Long - term Institutional Development (LID) Grant;
- Strengthened accountability for women’s and children’s health through better monitoring of results and resources, strengthening maternal death surveillance and response, strengthening national mechanisms for reviews and accountability, and advocacy under support of the WHO Commission for Accountability and Information.

### 4. Health systems

- Support was provided to MOHSP in development of Strategic plan for development of family-medicine based primary health care in the Republic of Tajikistan;
- MoH&SPP stewardship support in promotion of further health system financing reforms and strengthening primary health care, including the implementation and scale up of Basic Benefit Package.

### 5. Preparedness, surveillance and response

- WHO has provided support in donations to the various centers and health facilities: laboratory equipment (tubes, reagents); reagents and equipment for Virusology Laboratory; Diagnostic and Laboratory equipment within Expanded TB Project; IT equipment; Medical equipment for strengthening district health facilities; IEHKs basic unit, supplementary unit, trauma KITs in the context of the “Hospital Safety Program” implementation; Medical and Rescue Kits for the EMS hospitals; Medical equipment for pediatric care; conduction of World Health Days; capacity building on nutrition and food safety evidence-based guidelines; strengthening laboratory capacity on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR);
- Support country engagement in regional and global action plans on antimicrobial resistance trough out capacity building and involvement of high level multisectoral and multidisciplinary stakeholders participation at the regional events and share information and reports on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) issues and response;
- Support country in establishment of national intersectoral committee/working group for evaluation of the situation and development, monitoring and coordination of national action plans (NAP) implementation to prevent and tackle antimicrobial resistance in Tajikistan;
- Capacity building on updating and establishment of the laboratory work and system with adoption and implementation of international protocols and guidelines to strengthen national AMR surveillance and control;
- Monitoring of the country AMR situation trends through collection of valid national surveillance data and information on AMR and antimicrobial consumptions;
- Support to MoH&SPP to participate at the Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR) network, and practice the use of the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) guidelines in microbiological laboratories and participate at the CAESAR-EQA rounds and to improve and strengthen the national AMR surveillance system;
- Technical assistance in development of the draft National Food Safety Strategy for Tajikistan and strengthening capacity and intersectoral collaboration and communication between MoH&SPP and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Economy and Trade and Tajikstandard and Ministry of Education and Science (MoE&S) and other stakeholders in the area of food safety throughout provision of consultancy and experts technical support and recommendations to strengthen and update mechanisms of food safety control and surveillance systems to prevent and control foodborne and zoonotic diseases and related Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) resistance;
- WHO support in implementation of the national guidelines to prevent brucellosis, rabies and anthrax reviewed and developed based on the WHO guidance and recommendations provided and assistance in implementation of the WHO evidence-based food safety risk communication materials, like 5 keys to safer foods, 3 fives, and 5 keys to grow safer fruits and vegetables, botulism prevention messages;
- Strengthen food safety laboratory capacity in detection, monitoring and surveillance and control of foodborne diseases with focus on Salmonellas and Campylobacter in human, animal and foods and their Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) throughout organization of national and international intersectoral meetings, trainings and workshops with practices where the health and veterinary services are together;
- Improve primary health care staff knowledge and increase population awareness on food safety and related AMR issues, throughout trainings, intersectoral meetings and national campaigns;
- WHO continued support to Tajikistan in participation on Codex Alimentarius to strengthen intersectoral collaboration and work in the area of the adaptation and implementation of international standards and procedures related to food safety;
- WHO technical assistance to guide a strategic approach promoting food safety in Tajikistan through its participation of at the meetings and workshop with involvements of regional Codex Alimentarius Coordinating Committees;
- Improved systems to detect and respond to influenza, whether seasonal, zoonotic or pandemic, other respiratory pathogens and operational support in implementation of Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework;
- Improved overall quality of laboratory services under Better Labs for Better Health (BLBH) Initiative.



## **VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY REGIONS**



## V. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY REGIONS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Nationwide	Dushanbe	GBAO	Sughd Oblast	Khatlon Oblast	RRS
1	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	X	X	X	X	X	
2	United States Agency for International Development in RT	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Asian Development Bank	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative	X					
5	American Councils for International Education in Tajikistan	X					
6	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan		X				
7	United Nations World Food Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	X	X				
9	Germany / KfW Development Bank			X		X	
10	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (formerly known as German Agro Action)				X		X
11	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German International Cooperation)		X		X	X	X
12	Global Partners Great Britain	X	X	X	X	X	X
13	The World Bank Group	X	X	X	X	X	X
14	Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES)	X			X		
15	United Nations Children's Fund	X		X	X	X	X
16	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	X	X	X	X	X	X
17	European Union	X	X	X	X	X	X
18	Islamic Development Bank	X	X	X	X	X	X
19	Caritas Germany in Tajikistan		X				
20	Caritas Internationalis Tajikistan		X			X	
21	Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan		X			X	
22	Mercy Corps in Tajikistan						X
23	CESVI - COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	X					
24	International Organization for Migration	X					
25	International Labour Organization				X		X
26	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Country Representation	X	X	X	X	X	X
27	International Finance Corporation, a member of World Bank Group	X					
28	International Monetary Fund	X					
29	International Fund for Agricultural Development	X	X	X	X	X	
30	UK Department for International Development (DFID)	X		X	X	X	X
31	The International Committee of the Red Cross Mission in the Republic of Tajikistan (ICRC Mission in the RT)	X	X	X	X	X	X
32	Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan		X		X	X	
33	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	X		X	X	X	X
34	UN Women	X			X	X	X
35	Aga Khan Development Network	X	X	X	X	X	X
36	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	X					
37	Mission East			X	X	X	
38	OXFAM in the Republic of Tajikistan	X				X	
39	Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
40	Branch of Operation Mercy in the RT	X	X	X	X		X
41	Government of India	X					
42	Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran	X			X		X
43	Government of the People's Republic of China		X			X	X
44	Government of Russian Federation	X	X		X	X	X



## V. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY REGIONS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Nationwide	Dushanbe	GBAO	Sughd Oblast	Khatlon Oblast	RRS
45	Government of the Republic of Turkey	X					
46	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X
47	Government of France		X	X			
48	Government of Japan		X		X	X	
49	The representation of Hilfswerk Austria International in the Republic of Tajikistan	X			X	X	
50	World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan	X					
51	United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan	X	X		X	X	X
52	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	X				X	X
53	Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia	X	X	X	X	X	X
54	Aga Khan Health Service in Tajikistan		X	X		X	X
55	Aga Khan Education Service, Tajikistan			X			
56	International Research and Exchanges Board*	X					
57	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency	X	X	X			X
58	University of Central Asia	X		X	X	X	
59	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	X					
60	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for Central Asia	X	X				
61	Branch of «Save the Children International» in the Republic of Tajikistan					X	X
62	Focus Humanitarian Assistance in Tajikistan		X	X			X
63	Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development / Industrial Promotion Services (IPS) -Asia region	X					
64	Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	X		X			
65	Foundation CARITAS Luxembourg	X					
66	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Tajikistan	X					
67	Swiss Cooperation Office /Consular Agency in Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
68	Japan International Cooperation Agency	X	X	X		X	X

## **VII. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY SECTORS**



## VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY SECTORS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Government Administration	Agriculture & Irrigation	Environment	Energy	Transport	Water Supply & Sewage	Education	Health	Social Welfare and Labor	Private Sector Dev. & Industry	Multisector
1	Aga Khan Development Network	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
2	Aga Khan Education Service, Tajikistan							X				
3	Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan		X	X					X			X
4	Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development / Industrial Promotion Services (IPS) -Asia region				X						X	X
5	Aga Khan Health Service in Tajikistan							X	X			
6	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development		X							X		
8	American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative	X						X				
7	American Councils for International Education in Tajikistan										X	
9	Asian Development Bank	X	X		X		X		X		X	
10	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan									X		
11	Branch of «Save the Children International» in the Republic of Tajikistan								X			
12	Branch of Operation Mercy in the RT		X				X	X	X	X	X	
13	Branch Office of the International Organization of Open Society Institute - Assistance Foundation in Tajikistan	X			X			X	X	X	X	X
14	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs								X			
15	Caritas Germany in Tajikistan									X		
16	Caritas Internationalis Tajikistan						X			X		
17	Caritas Switzerland in Tajikistan		X	X	X		X	X				
18	CESVI - COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		X	X			X			X	X	X
19	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German International Cooperation)		X	X	X						X	
20	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (formerly known as German Agro Action)		X	X						X		
21	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development			X	X	X	X				X	
22	European Union	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
23	Focus Humanitarian Assistance in Tajikistan		X	X								X
24	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		X	X								
25	Foundation CARITAS Luxembourg								X			
26	Germany / KfW Development Bank			X							X	X
27	Global Partners Great Britain		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
28	Government of France					X			X			
29	Government of India			X				X	X	X	X	X
30	Government of Japan					X		X	X			
31	Government of Russian Federation								X	X		X
32	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X
34	Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran					X						
33	Government of the People's Republic of China				X	X						
35	Government of the Republic of Turkey		X						X			
36	Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES)			X						X	X	
37	Habitat for Humanity Tajikistan									X		
38	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Country Representation			X				X	X	X		X

## VI. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS BY SECTORS (matrix)

№	Development Partner	Government Administration	Agriculture & Irrigation	Environment	Energy	Transport	Water Supply & Sewage	Education	Health	Social Welfare and Labor	Private Sector Dev. & Industry	Multisector
39	International Finance Corporation, a member of World Bank Group				X						X	
40	International Fund for Agricultural Development		X							X		
41	International Labour Organization									X	X	
42	International Monetary Fund	X										
43	International Organization for Migration								X	X		
44	International Research and Exchanges Board*							X				X
45	Islamic Development Bank		X		X	X		X				
46	Japan International Cooperation Agency	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
47	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)								X			X
48	Mercy Corps in Tajikistan			X								
49	Mission East		X	X			X		X	X		X
50	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	X										X
51	OXFAM in the Republic of Tajikistan		X									X
52	Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
53	Swiss Cooperation Office /Consular Agency in Tajikistan	X	X	X			X		X			X
54	The International Committee of the Red Cross Mission in the Republic of Tajikistan (ICRC Mission in the RT)							X	X	X		X
55	The representation of Hilfswerk Austria International in the Republic of Tajikistan		X						X		X	
56	The World Bank Group	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
57	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency	X		X			X	X	X	X		X
58	UK Department for International Development (DFID)	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
59	UN Women	X	X									X
60	United Nations Children's Fund						X	X	X	X		X
61	United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan	X		X	X		X					X
62	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		X							X		X
64	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Office for Central Asia	X							X	X		X
63	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Republic of Tajikistan								X			X
65	United Nations World Food Programme		X	X			X	X	X	X		X
66	United States Agency for International Development in RT	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
67	University of Central Asia							X				
68	World Health Organization Country Office in Tajikistan								X			

## **VIII. DIRECTORY**



# Development Partners Directory

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