

1. CPS Data	
Country: Tajikistan	
CPS Year: FY10	CPS Period: FY10 – FY14
CPSCR Review Period: FY10 – FY14	Date of this review: May 28, 2014

2. Executive Summary

i. This review examines the implementation of the FY10 – FY14 Tajikistan Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) of FY10 and the CPS Progress Report (CPSPR) of FY13, and assesses the CPS Completion Report (CPSCR). The CPS was jointly implemented by IDA and IFC; this review covers the joint program of the two institutions.

ii. The Tajikistan Country Partnership Strategy has two strategic objectives: (i) mitigating the impact of the 2008-09 global economic crisis on poverty and vulnerability; and (ii) paving the way for post-crisis recovery and sustained development. Five specific objectives were identified under the second strategic objective: (i) financial and private sector development; (ii) improving public administration and public finance management; (iii) improving access to higher quality social services; (iv) strengthening the energy sector; and (v) increasing food security.

iii. IEG rates the overall outcome of World Bank Group support as Moderately Satisfactory. Strategic Objective I, mitigating the impact of the 2008-09 global economic crisis on poverty and vulnerability, is rated Moderately Satisfactory. Maintaining fiscal stability in terms of major fiscal account indicators stabilized or improved during the CPS period; access to critical public services was also maintained, with gross enrollment rate for basic education maintained at the 2008 level and the average number of PHC visits recovered to the pre-crisis 2008 level. The objective of reducing risk for vulnerable groups through enhanced social protection could not be evaluated due to lack of evidence on two indicators and a shortfall in the target for job creation. Strategic Objective II, paving the way for post-crisis recovery and sustained development, is rated Moderately Satisfactory. On the one hand, achievements were made in strengthening Tajikistan's energy security and increasing food security. However, sustained progress in agriculture will depend on major structural reforms to enhance "freedom to farm" – an area where information is not fully available. There was progress in financial and private sector development, particularly in improving the legislative framework, expanding bank accounts and deposits, and reducing the number of taxes, but the continued use of government directed credit through the banking sector is an issue. Progress in improving public sector administration, public financial management and improving access to higher quality social services, was mixed. Transparency and accountability of public financial management was improved through better control of budget execution and improved budget comprehensiveness and transparency. But the continued soft budget constraints and arrears of SOEs may undermine sustained progress in overall financial management. Moreover, incentives for better performance by civil servants was not strengthened as planned, since merit-based recruitment was not expanded but rather declined. In access to higher quality social services, steps have been taken to strengthen the quality of public education and health services, such as introducing a unified university entrance exam, implementing full per capita financing of health care, and increasing trained doctors and nurses in primary health care services. Education MDGs have been achieved or are on track; in contrast, the health MDGs are unlikely to be achieved. Achievement in water supply was not evaluable due to lack of evidence.

CPSCR Reviewed by: Xue Li, Evaluator, IEGCC Igor Artemiev, Consultant, IEGCC	Peer Reviewed by: Marcelo Selowsky, Consultant, IEGCC Takatoshi Kamezawa, Senior Evaluator, IEGCC	CPSCR Review Coordinator Geeta Batra, Manager, IEGCC
---	--	---

- iv. IEG rates World Bank Group performance as Good. Given Tajikistan's better-than-expected recovery from the global crisis, the World Bank Group responded well, by shifting the emphasis of the program from crisis mitigation to structural reforms at the mid-term review stage. In terms of relevance of design, the initial results matrix was overly ambitious, comprising 34 outcomes, but it was reduced to a more selective 24 outcomes linked to 13 country development objectives during the mid-term progress review. In most cases, World Bank interventions helped achieve CPS objectives and contributed towards achieving country development goals. However, program design emphasized institutional, legal, and regulatory reforms rather than on implementation of these reforms, thus weakening the impact of program support on country development goals, e.g. in financial and private sector development. In most cases, the results framework provided a clear result chain between World Bank outputs and objectives, and between CPS objectives and country development goals, and included measurable and unambiguous indicators. However, in the completion report, country development goals were sometimes used to assess the impact of the World Bank program rather than the CPS objectives, such as using MDG goals as major outcome measures of improving access to higher quality social services. The World Bank Group identified four main risks to the successful implementation of the CPS program and provided explicit mitigation measures. In addition, two macroeconomic concerns were added at the mid-term review. Although the World Bank worked closely with the IMF, the concern on quasi-fiscal risks posed by non-performing loans did materialize, causing a bail-out valued at 2 percent of GDP in 2012. Though not thoroughly discussed throughout the completion report, there is mention of close coordination between IDA and IFC, and great coherence among development partners. Finally, IFC contributed to the achievement of CPS objectives in private and financial development, strengthening energy security, and improving the enabling environment for agriculture. However, its long term investments stagnated and two major commitments were cancelled from FY10 to FY13.
- v. The CPSCR outlined three operational lessons for the next CPS. (i) Realism is required regarding what can be achieved in a relatively short period of time and the agenda should be more selective. (ii) Although many institutional, legal, and regulatory reforms were enacted during the period, their implementation remained a challenge. Weak institutional and enforcement capacity and vested interests slowed the pace of change. (iii) Ensuring the availability of information on a regular basis is important for monitoring progress. IEG agrees with the lessons in the CPSCR.

3. **WBG Strategy Summary**

Overview of CPS Relevance:

Country Context:

1. Tajikistan is a small land-locked country, one of the least accessible countries in the world. The global economic crisis weakened its economic performance, with GDP growth falling from 7.9 percent in 2008 to 3.9 percent in 2009. However, Tajikistan withstood the global downturn better than expected, with growth quickly recovering in the post-crisis period. Average real GDP growth ranged about 7 percent during the CPS period which compares favorably to other countries in the Europe and Central Asia region. Tajikistan maintained prudent macroeconomic management during the CPS period, with ratio of public and publicly guaranteed debt to GDP stabled at 35 percent. Annual inflation rate was 8.2 percent between 2009 and 2012, higher than regional average (3 percent) for the same period. At the start of the CPS period, poverty headcount rate had declined dramatically from 72 percent in 2003 to 47 percent in 2009. Recent, albeit not comparable survey data, (government's household budget survey) showed continued progress in poverty reduction and shared prosperity during the CPS period. The UN's Human Development Report ranked Tajikistan 125th out of 187 countries in 2013. Tajikistan is struggling to achieve the MDG goals in reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, promoting gender equity and empowering women, and halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDs. Tajikistan's political

environment remained essentially unchanged during the CPS period.

2. The National Development Strategy (NDS, 2006-2015) – the government's program – identifies three areas as the national priorities: (i) reform of public administration with a view to creating a national development system in the country, the principal features of which are transparency, accountability and a focus on combating corruption; (ii) development of the private sector and attraction of investments, based on the expansion of economic freedoms, strengthening property rights and the rule of law, and development of public-private partnerships; (iii) development of human potential aimed primarily at increasing the quantity and quality of social services for the poor and achieving the MDGs, expanding public participation in the development process and strengthening social partnerships.

Objectives of the WBG Strategy:

3. The Tajikistan Country Partnership Strategy has two strategic objectives: (i) mitigating the impact of the 2008-09 global economic crisis on poverty and vulnerability; and (ii) paving the way for post-crisis recovery and sustained development. Five specific objectives were identified under the second strategic objective: (i) financial and private sector development; (ii) improving public administration and public finance management; (iii) improving access to higher quality social services; (iv) strengthening the energy sector; and (v) increasing food security.

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

4. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** The program focused on key challenges facing the country, particularly in the areas of financial and private sector development, education and health, energy, and food security. The program was relevant to the development priorities of Tajikistan as expressed in the NDS 2006-2015, and mapped well into the country's development goals. Given Tajikistan's better-than-expected recovery from the global crisis, the emphasis of the program shifted appropriately from crisis mitigation to the structural reforms needed to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth at the CPSPR stage. The program was also extended by a year from end-FY13 to end-FY14 to align with the government's timetable for preparation of its second NDS 2016-2025, and to permit more time for both the government and the World Bank Group to assess the impact of on-going and planned structural reforms.

5. **Relevance of Design.** The initial results matrix comprised 34 outcomes, which was overly ambitious, but it was reduced to a more selective 24 outcomes linked to 13 country development objectives during the mid-term progress review. In most cases, World Bank interventions helped achieve the CPS objectives and contributed towards the country's development goals. However, in some cases, the program emphasized the institutional, legal, and regulatory reforms required, but less on the implementation of these reforms, thus weakening the impact of the program on country development goals. For example, under the objective of financial and private sector development, the World Bank program aimed to support improving the legislative framework in the financial sector, such as adopting medium-term post-FSAP strategy and action plan, enacting amendments to central bank, banking, and deposit insurance, and establishing credit bureau. Although progress had been made in these areas, there were no concrete interventions to support the implementation of these action plans and laws, nor was a monitoring mechanism developed to follow up on their implementation status. The country program was a mix of development policy and investment lending, with analytical and advisory activities as a good complement to lending activities. The downward trend towards fewer operations of larger average size reflected a conscious effort to consolidate the portfolio and the World Bank Group's implementation support and supervision resources. Trust Funds were an important supplement to IDA resources, accounting for about 20 percent of total combined commitments, making Tajikistan's trust fund portfolio as one of the largest in Europe and Central Asia region. IFC was cognizant of the limitations for its operations in Tajikistan, i.e. the land locked location, a small sized economy, the least developed country in the ECA region, and a higher than average level of government control over the private sector. IFC recognized in the CPS that it took several years of advisory and implementation assistance to show results in business environment reforms in a low income country like Tajikistan. IFC also noted that advisory services were important to prepare conditions suitable for private sector investment opportunities, including for IFC.

6. **Strength of the Results Framework.** For most CPS objectives, the results framework envisaged in the CPS and the CPSPR provided a clear results chain between World Bank outputs and objectives, and between CPS objectives and country development goals. In most cases, indicators included in the results framework are measurable and unambiguous for the expected results under targeted objectives. However, in judging the impact of the program, the completion report sometimes used the country development goals rather than the CPS objectives, such as putting MDG goals as major outcome measures of improving access to higher quality social services. The problem is that country development goals depend on many other factors that are beyond World Bank interventions - this reduces the evaluability of the World Bank program. IFC's contributions were unevenly reflected in the CPS indicators. Some indicators for investment climate and microfinance were measurable. However, for banks, corporate governance, agribusiness, and electricity, there were no specific targets laid out in the CPS when IFC projects were listed as supporting activities in the results framework (e.g., "Financial/Ag'business Investment", "IFC Advisory for Infrastructure Investment").

7. **Risk Identification and Mitigation.** The CPS identified four main risks to the CPS program: (i) macroeconomic - a slow recovery in Russia and other developed countries and not meeting the requirements under the IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF); (ii) declining government commitment to deeper reforms in the face of resistance from vested interests; (iii) weak institutional capacity and high turnover of key civil servants; and (iv) geo-political risks as a consequence of deteriorating security in Afghanistan and Pakistan. These four risks remained valid during the CPS period, and the World Bank program provided explicit mitigating measures. In addition, two macroeconomic concerns were added at the mid-term review: (i) the quasi-fiscal risks posed by non-performing loans exacerbated by government direct lending; and (ii) risks to fiscal discipline and accountability resulting from weakness in the public finance management system. Although the World Bank worked closely with the IMF with the aim of ensuring directed lending is discontinued without further delay and the troubled banks concerned are resolved according to international principles, the first concern did materialize that non-performing loans due to directed lending in one of the largest banks led to a bail-out valued at 2 percent of GDP in 2012.

Overview of CPS Implementation:

Lending and Investments:

8. At the inception of the CPS, there were 17 IDA financed ongoing operations for US\$166.8 million. The CPS proposed 12 operations for US\$117.4 million for FY10-12 in education, water, energy, health, social protection, rural development and private sector development, which were all funded during the CPS period. Two single-tranche Programmatic Development Policy Grants (PDPGs 4 and 5), totaling US\$35.4 million, were principal instruments for mitigating the impact of the global economic crisis. All others are investment lending, including additional financing of seven ongoing operations for US\$60 million. The CPSPR proposed another eight operations for US\$93 million for FY13-14, six of them were funded during the CPS period. Moreover, 37 operations for US\$178.2 million were financed with trust funds, of which ten were ongoing at the start of the CPS. A small number of Trust Fund operations was capacity building in statistics, public financial management, public sector accounting, tax services, and procurement. The rest of Trust Fund financing was in similar sectors as IDA operations, such as education, health, energy, agriculture, private sector development, social protection, and food.

9. Six projects were completed during the CPS period and evaluated by IEG. One project was rated moderately unsatisfactory; all others were rated moderately satisfactory or satisfactory. This compares favorably with an ECA average of 77 percent of projects rated moderately satisfactory or better during the same period. On the other hand, portfolio performance was problematic – four projects at risk in 2010 and seven projects at risk in 2014. Percentage of commitment amounts at risk first decreased from 22.9 in 2010 to 2.2 in 2011, and then increased from 13.6 in 2012 to 39.1 in 2014, much higher than the ECA average of 10 percent.

10. During the CPS period, IFC net commitments varied. They were negative in FY10 and FY13 due to cancellation of loans, but positive in FY11 and FY12 with average size of US\$6 – 7 million each year. Total net commitments amounted to less than US\$2.8 million, of which US\$2.3 million were short term

guarantees to a major commercial bank under the Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP) which does not support long-term investments. IFC's long-term investments in Tajikistan amounted to marginal \$500,000, a negligible amount compared to the long term investments of the previous CPS period (FY06-09) of US\$23 million. Commitments for equity investments made up \$425,000, the rest were loans. From FY10 to FY13, IFC invested in six new projects and maintained a portfolio of 11 projects initiated before the CPS. Financial markets and agribusiness represented the majority of IFC's investments. For the current fiscal year of FY14, IFC has made net commitments of US\$11.7 million as of May 21, 2014, of which US\$ 8.3 million are in long-term financing.

11. Of IFC's 11 investment partners with active projects during the CPS period, IFC completed DOTS scoring for nine of them. Five partners were self-rated as unsuccessful and four as successful, lower than the success rate of IFC global investment (62 percent). Practically, all unsuccessful outcomes were related to difficulties in achieving positive financial and economic results in Tajikistan, while most investments were successful in contributing to the private sector development (PSD) by providing finance to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises and responding to market failures in Tajikistan.

12. The CPSCR does not cover MIGA. MIGA has not underwritten any guarantees in the country.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

13. The CPS planned five analytic and advisory activities (AAA) for FY10-11. They covered areas such as agriculture, health, social assistance, public expenditure, and private investment; all were carried out during the CPS period. Moreover, the CPSPR proposed another 11 AAAs; six of them were carried out or were ongoing as of end of 2013. These knowledge-based activities were highly relevant to the country program and were a good complement to the lending activities. Among them, the Country Economic Memorandum (CEM) in 2011 focused on stimulating private investment to promote long-term growth. The Reinvigorating Growth in Khatlon Oblast is a joint World Bank Group study, which, together with the 2011 CEM, helped guided the World Bank-IFC preparation of the new CPS for FY15-18. Although the country program identified an overarching requirement in incorporating a gender lens in individual projects to address the country's gender disparities, the proposed gender assessment was not carried out during the CPS period. In addition, there were no progress in another four proposed AAAs in water management, procurement, health services, and skills development.

14. During the CPS period, IFC Advisory Services had a portfolio of 12 projects, of which five were in access to finance, three in sustainable business, and two each in investment climate and in public-private partnership mandates. During the CPS period, IEG validated two PCRs on cotton lending and mortgage programs; both were rated successful. The self-evaluation of the remaining completed projects on agri-finance, regulatory reform, and business enabling environment showed a successful rating with satisfactory results. Among the advisory projects under supervision, there were one flagged project in PPP with delayed implementation and one in infrastructure investment with insufficient outputs and development outcomes. Other seven AS projects were progressing as planned.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

15. Given the fragmented and weak coordination and management of external financing by and within the government, greater coherence and better coordination among development partners was especially important. The Development Coordination Council (DCC), currently chaired by the World Bank, played a key role in strengthening coordination and consolidation of efforts, dialogue and interaction between the government and development partners, and among development partners in formulating and implementing the country's reform agenda, and fostering mutual accountability through sector and thematic working groups. The World Bank Group, together with other 12 development partners, prepared a 3-year Joint Country Partnership Strategy (JCPS 2010-2012) to align development partners' resources and to improve aid effectiveness in three broad areas – broad-based economic growth, human development, and good governance. The current CPS had been designed within this framework. One good example for donor coordination is in mitigating the impact of the global crisis. The World Bank provided two development policy operations, plus one additional financing on energy recovery and one investment lending on public employment for agriculture and water management; ADB, EU, and IMF also had budget-related support. All these contributed to

maintaining public spending on education, health, and social protection in 2010 and 2011 as the 2008 baseline value (42 percent of total budget). In addition, the World Bank Group played a leading role in supporting other development partners' strategies and coordinating their contributions to various sector-specific reforms. The recommendations of the 2011 CEM helped DfID, SECO, and the EU align their private sector development activities towards investment climate reforms. In education sector, the World Bank Group coordinated with numerous other development partners to work on reforms relating to per capita financing, the education management information system, and the new unified university entrance examination.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

16. Environmental and Social safeguards were triggered in several sector investments supported by the World Bank during the CPS period. In the Power Sector, the Pamir Private Power project - classified as a Category B project - included a highly consultative Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study and a detailed Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan. Implementation of the associated safeguards was supported by several environmental safeguard missions that helped to assure full compliance with the World Bank's Environment and Social Safeguard policies. The project also paid attention to the possible adverse effects of depleted water resources on the livelihood of livestock farmers living in and around the Gunt River Valley through the Involuntary Resettlement safeguards policy and to the negative effects that the seasonal draw-down of water required by Pamir would have on fisheries through the Natural habitats safeguard policy. In the health sector, while original support envisaged under the Community Basis Health Project was limited to the rehabilitation of small facilities, a World Bank portfolio review found that eleven facilities were being built on new sites. After requesting the immediate suspension of all work on new sites and consulting with the World Bank's Safeguards Unit, the project was upgraded from Category C to B and the necessary due diligence was performed. In the Water Supply Sector, besides the forecasted positive improvements in public health, several potential negative impacts were identified by the Environmental Impact assessment in the World Bank's interventions in water supply services in Dushanbe, such as sludge disposal, safety hazards, construction pollution, spillage and disturbances, and damage to trees and vegetative cover. The completion report does not provide adequate information to validate the satisfactory implementation of the measures recommended to mitigate these potential effects.

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

Strategic Objective I: Mitigating the impact of the 2008-09 global economic crisis on poverty and vulnerability.

17. Under Strategic Objective I, the CPS aimed to maintain fiscal stability, maintain access to critical public services, and reduce risk for vulnerable groups through enhanced social protection.

18. **Maintain fiscal stability:** This objective aimed at ensuring macroeconomic stability and balanced fiscal policy. However, the indicator proposed on maintaining the proportion of social expenditures (education, health, and social protection) in state budget as the 2008 level (42 percent) was not related to the stated objective, although it was achieved. During the CPS period, the current account deficit decreased from 6.6 percent of GDP in 2010 to 3.6 percent in 2012; total debt services also declined from 12.3 percent of GNI in 2010 to 6.2 percent in 2012. Other fiscal account indicators were stable during this period, for example, general government gross debt stayed at around 35 percent. One remaining problem are the quasi fiscal activities and soft budget constraints and arrears of SOE's, some of them a result of providing non-commercial services. There is no discussion on the extent to which this problem may threaten the sustainability of the overall fiscal situation. (Mostly Achieved)

19. Two single-tranche Programmatic Development Policy Grants (PDPGs 4 and 5) approved in FY10 and FY11 were the principal instruments in response to Tajikistan's emergency budget needs during global crisis. In addition, the Country Economic Memorandum also noted the challenges of maintaining a sustainable fiscal position and macroeconomic stability, and provided recommendations of requesting development partner resources in the form of quick-disbursing budget grants.

20. **Maintain access to critical public services:** Access to basic education as measured by gross enrollment for basic education was maintained at the 2008 level of 97 percent, including 95 percent of girls. The average number of PHC visits per capita for Khatlon and Sogd oblasts (two pilot oblasts with high poverty rates) was 3.06 and 4.3 respectively in 2011, higher than their 2009 levels of 2.5 and 3.78 visits. Although the change was in the right direction, the targeted 4 visits per capita per year was not achieved in the Khatlon oblast. Two operations on education modernization and community and basic health were ongoing at the start of the CPS, and additional financing was provided to these two lending activities in FY10 and FY11. (Mostly Achieved)

21. **Reduce risk for vulnerable groups through enhanced social protection:** Progress towards this objective is difficult to assess due to lack of evidence in two indicators under this objective. First, the completion report did not provide evidence on the reduction of risk of food insecurity as measured by increased domestic cereal output among food-insecure households and improved ability of poor household to deal with seed shortages. Second, there is no evidence on how well social assistance reached the poorest population quintile. Although a pilot project targeting and consolidating social assistance to vulnerable groups has been launched in two districts, the number of the poorest covered under this pilot project was not provided and the countrywide implementation was not clear. Finally, the progress in creating short-term jobs fell short of the target of 2 million person-days; only about 10,500 people have been involved in public works in the most food insecure districts. (Partially Achieved)

22. IEG rates the outcome of WBG support under Strategic Objective I as Moderately Satisfactory. First, fiscal account indicators stabilized or improved during the CPS period. Second, access to critical public services was maintained - gross enrollment rate for basic education stayed at the 2008 level and the average number of PHC visits almost recovered to the pre-crisis 2008 level. Third, the objective of reducing risk for vulnerable groups through enhanced social protection was not evaluable due to lack of evidence on two indicators on cereal output and seed shortages. The third indicator in creating short-term jobs was only partially achieved as the number of people involved in public works fell well short of the target.

Strategic Objective II: Paving the way for post-crisis recovery and sustained development.

23. Under Strategic Objective II, the CPS identified five specific sub-objectives: (i) financial and private sector development; (ii) improving public sector administration and public finance management; (iii) improving access to higher quality social services; (iv) strengthening energy security; and (v) increasing food security.

24. **Financial and private sector development:** Good progress had been made in expanding bank and micro-finance accounts and associated deposits from 3 percent of population and 11 percent of GDP in 2008 to 17 percent of population and 18 percent of GDP. IFC assisted microfinance institutions (MFIs) in Tajikistan to transform into deposit-taking financial intermediaries, enabling them to become sustainable in the long term. The IFC business enabling environment project contributed to reducing the number of taxes paid by businesses from 18 to 10 and had an impact on regulatory compliance, resulting in cost savings of over US\$25 million against the target of US\$12 million. In terms of legislative framework improvement, amendments to central bank (NBT), banking, and deposit insurance laws were enacted. Another IFC advisory project on financial infrastructure has significantly catalyzed and mobilized the financial sector towards improvements in the credit rating's legislative framework, practices and systems. The first private credit bureau was established in 2010, with banks utilizing its data. In addition, medium-term post-FSAP strategy and action plan were adopted; and draft amendments to pledge law was completed. However, implementation of the post-FSAP strategy and action plan was underway. There is no evidence on the implementation status of these amended laws, nor the required human and institutional infrastructure built. Furthermore, due to weak enforcement of the reforms implemented with the assistance of IFC advisory services, many of these regulatory reforms have not attracted private sector investments in the banking sector. A continuing problem is government directed credit lending through commercial banks, a practice that segments the financial sector and creates moral hazard. (Mostly Achieved)

25. **Improving public sector administration and public finance management:** Progress towards achieving public sector administration and public finance management improvement was uneven. On the one hand, objective in improving transparency and accountability of public financial management was mostly achieved. The PEFA indicator PI5 (budget classification) for Tajikistan increased from D in 2007 to B in 2012. New budget classification and Chart of Accounts was introduced in 2012-2014 budgets. Moreover, annual audit reports were submitted to parliament, and consolidated budget execution reports covering central and local governments were published on Ministry of Finance's website. On the other hand, the objective of strengthening incentives for better performance by civil servants was not achieved. Instead of expanding merit-based recruitment by increasing the ratio of applicants per vacancy filled competitively (Grades 3 and below), this ratio fell from 1.4:1 in 2008 to 1.14:1 in 2012. (Partially Achieved)

26. **Improving access to higher quality social services:** The World Bank proposed to support this objective in two areas: (i) improving provision of safe water in Dushanbe and selected municipalities; and (ii) strengthening quality of public education and health services. (Partially Achieved)

27. Progress towards improving provision of safe water in Dushanbe and selected municipalities cannot be evaluated due to lack of evidence. The completion report noted that the ongoing Municipal Infrastructure Development project (and its additional financing) increased the share of population with access to water in seven municipalities to 70 percent by 2012, 10 points more than in 2006. However, there was no direct evidence on increase in access to safe water in Dushanbe. The completion report acknowledged the lack of reliable data for Dushanbe, reflecting the weak monitoring and evaluation of the Dushanbe Water Supply project. In addition, new billing and collection system were in place in Dushanbe and five piloted municipalities. To reduce water losses, pressure zones were established in Dushanbe, and metering program was piloted in Farkhar. All these contributed to reducing the combined technical and commercial losses, but it is not clear how much losses had been reduced and whether the target level of 50 percent was achieved.

28. Outcomes of CPS support for strengthening the quality of public education and health services are broadly satisfactory. A unified university entrance exam was piloted for the 2013-14 academic year and registration for applications was completed for 2014-15 academic year. A National Testing Center became operational in 2012. These two developments constituted important steps towards reducing corruption in the education system and strengthening public education quality. Full per capita financing was in place in two regions, contributing to improving efficiency of health care. Operational manual for results-based financing was also prepared, but its implementation status was unclear. Finally, the number of doctors and nurses trained in updated clinical disease management protocols achieved the target level, helping improve the quality of primary health care services.

29. The CPSCR also included five MDG goals as CPS outcomes, which are all higher-level country development objectives. Education MDGs showed good progress, with 100 percent net primary school enrollment achieved and 98 percent of girls completing 9 years of education on track. However, health related indicators on reducing infant and maternal mortality are unlikely to be achieved by 2015. Infant mortality rate was 49 per 1,000 live births in 2012, much higher than the targeted 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, maternal mortality ratio was 65 per 100,000 live births in 2012, more than double the targeted 30 per 100,000 live births by 2015.

30. **Strengthening energy security:** The CPS support for strengthening Tajikistan's energy security made substantial progress. The Energy Loss Reduction project and its additional financing helped reduce electricity losses from 19.3 percent in 2008 to 12 percent in 2013, and gas losses from 16.8 percent in 2008 to 7 percent in 2013, through installation of 160,000 electricity meters in Dushanbe and 80,000 gas meters countrywide. Audited financial statements of Barki Tajik and Tajik transgaz were publicly available on their respective websites, showing improved transparency in financial management of these two state-owned companies. A regional electricity export project (CASA-1000) between Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic in Central Asia and Afghanistan and Pakistan in South Asia was underway. This project will contribute to expanding regional transmission network for Tajikistan, enhancing trade in electricity, and promoting clean renewable hydropower as an alternative to diesel generators. During the first stage of project development (2008-2009), IFC, together with

other development banks (WB, ISDB, and ADB), pursued the PPP option to structure the project. Later, in 2011, four participating governments decided to proceed as a public sector project without private sector financing. IFC was then hired as a transaction advisor for the procurement of this complex multi-country project. In addition, in response to Tajikistan's winter electricity shortages caused by insufficient winter hydropower output and high demand from heating needs, a flagship study on Tajikistan's Winter Energy Crisis provided important recommendations. It discussed the need for a broad-based energy efficiency program to reduce domestic demand, investing in dual-fired thermal power plant to increase domestic supply, and revitalizing regional power trade to provide substantial and affordable relief during winter energy shortages. Besides the above progress, there were some delays in implementation of cost recovery tariffs and no evidence on power outages reduction. (Achieved)

31. **Increasing food security:** The focus of this objective was shifted mid-term from raising agriculture productivity to increasing food security. Farmers' access to land improved as 71,838 new land-use certificates were issued by December 2013, on track to meet the targeted 86,000 certificates by 2014, among them 22 percent were female farmers. The additional financing of Municipal Infrastructure project provided a special allocation of up to US\$2 million to fortify river embankments and, as a result, an estimated 1,000 rural homes were protected. Annual incremental revenue per beneficiary household increased from \$400 in 2009 to \$550 in 2014 from productivity investments, and from \$140 in 2009 to \$550 in 2014 from land resource investments. However, no evidence was provided for two outcome indicators proposed in the CPS, namely increasing crop yields by 10 percent and reducing flooded and waterlogged land areas. The proportion of farmers reporting less government interference in crop selection decision increased from 35 percent in 2009 to 69-76 percent for non-cotton farms and 57 percent for cotton farms, short of the targeted 75 percent. Although this increase is in the right direction, less government interference is a vague measure and there was no data provided for female farmers.

32. Meanwhile, the World Bank Group supported measures to improve the enabling environment for agriculture based on an action plan for reform developed by a high-level joint government/development partner Working Group on Agricultural Reform. Priority areas supported included water resources management, farmland restructuring, agro-leasing market, and new institutional arrangements for improved water management. For example, IFC's advisory service in agri-finance and regulatory reform helped boost leasing of agricultural machinery and equipment. The annual growth rate of the leasing market in Tajikistan jumped from 6 percent in 2011 to 38 percent and 95 percent in 2012 and 2013 respectively. Leasing operations reached US\$12.7 million by end of the CPS period. The regulatory improvements seem to make investment in Tajikistan's leasing sector more attractive, resulting in setting up a major leasing company with \$3 million statutory capital by end of the CPS period. One major issue raised in the World Bank Strategy is the structural reforms needed to increase the "freedom to farm". These reforms are critical for a sustained progress in agricultural productivity and reductions in rural poverty. The completion report briefly mentioned the adoption of the Land Code and the legal framework for land and real estate registration allowing leasehold land rights to be traded and held as secure property rights. However, there is no discussion to what extent the two PDPG operations – the largest fast disbursement operation in the program - played in supporting some of these critical reforms to enhance the "freedom to farm". (Mostly Achieved)

33. IEG rates the outcome of WBG support under Strategic Objective II as Moderately Satisfactory. On the one hand, achievements were made in strengthening Tajikistan's energy security and increasing food security. However, sustained progress in agriculture will depend on major structural reforms to enhance "freedom to farm" – an area where information is not fully available. Financial and private sector development also made solid progress, especially in improving legislative framework, expanding bank accounts and deposits, and reducing the number of taxes, while a remaining problem is the continued use of government directed credit through the banking sector. On the other hand, progress in improving public sector administration public financial management and improving access to higher quality social services were mixed. Transparency and accountability of public financial management was improved through better control of budget execution and improved budget comprehensiveness and transparency. But the continued soft budget constraints and arrears of SOEs may undermine sustained progress in overall financial management. Moreover, incentives for better performance by civil servants was not strengthened

as planned since merit-based recruitment was not expanded but rather declined. Regarding access to higher quality social services, steps have been taken to strengthen the quality of public education and health services, such as introducing a unified university entrance exam, implementing full per capita financing of health care, and increasing trained doctors and nurses in primary health care services. Education MDGs have been achieved or are on track; in contrast, health MDGs are unlikely to be achieved. And achievement in water supply was not evaluable due to lack of evidence.

Objectives	CPSCR Rating	IEG Rating
Strategic Objective I: Mitigating the impact of the global crisis on poverty and vulnerability	Achieved	Moderately Satisfactory
Strategic Objective II: Paving the way for post-crisis recovery and sustained development	Mostly Achieved	Moderately Satisfactory

4. Overall IEG Assessment

	CPSCR Rating	IEG Rating
Overall Outcome:	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
IBRD/IDA Performance:	Good	Good

Overall outcome:

34. IEG rates the overall outcome of World Bank Group support as Moderately Satisfactory. Strategic Objective I, mitigating the impact of the 2008-09 global economic crisis on poverty and vulnerability, is rated Moderately Satisfactory. Maintaining fiscal stability in terms of major fiscal account indicators stabilized or improved during the CPS period; access to critical public services was also maintained, with gross enrollment rate for basic education kept at the 2008 level and the average number of PHC visits almost recovered to the pre-crisis 2008 level. The objective of reducing risk for vulnerable groups through enhanced social protection could not be evaluated due to lack of evidence for two indicators and short of the target for the third indicator namely creating short-term jobs. Strategic Objective II, paving the way for post-crisis recovery and sustained development, is rated Moderately Satisfactory. On the one hand, achievements were made in strengthening Tajikistan's energy security and increasing food security. However, sustained progress in agriculture will depend on major structural reforms to enhance "freedom to farm" – an area where information is not fully available. Financial and private sector development also made solid progress, especially in improving legislative framework, expanding bank accounts and deposits, and reducing the number of taxes, while a remaining problem is the continued use of government directed credit through the banking sector. On the other hand, progresses in improving public sector administration public financial management and improving access to higher quality social services were mixed. Transparency and accountability of public financial management was improved through better control of budget execution and improved budget comprehensiveness and transparency. But the continued soft budget constraints and arrears of SOEs may undermine sustained progress in overall financial management. Moreover, incentives for better performance by civil servants was not strengthened as planned since merit-based recruitment was not expanded but rather declined. Regarding access to higher quality social services, steps have been taken to strengthen the quality of public education and health services, such as introducing a unified university entrance exam, implementing full per capita financing of health care, and increasing trained doctors and nurses in primary health care services. Education MDGs have been achieved or are on track; in contrast, health MDGs are unlikely to be achieved. And achievement in water supply was not evaluable due to lack of evidence.

IBRD/IDA Performance:

35. IEG rates World Bank Group performance as Good. Given Tajikistan's better-than-expected recovery from the global crisis, the World Bank Group responded well, by shifting the emphasis of the

program from crisis mitigation to structural reforms at the mid-term review stage. In terms of relevance of design, the initial results matrix was overly ambitious, comprising 34 outcomes, but it was reduced to a more selective 24 outcomes linked to 13 country development objectives during the mid-term progress review. In most cases, World Bank interventions helped achieve CPS objectives and contributed towards achieving country development goals. However, program design emphasized more on institutional, legal, and regulatory reforms than on implementation of these reforms, thus weakened the impact of program support on country development goals. For example, under the objective of financial and private sector development, the World Bank program aimed to support improving the legislative framework in the financial sector, such as adopting medium-term post-FSAP strategy and action plan, enacting amendments to central bank, banking, and deposit insurance, and establishing credit bureau. Although solid progress had been made in these areas, there were no concrete interventions to support the implementation of these action plans and laws, nor monitoring mechanism to follow up their implementation status. In most cases, the results framework provided a clear result chain between World Bank outputs and objectives, and between CPS objectives and country development goals, and included measurable and unambiguous indicators. However, in the completion report, country development goals, rather than the CPS objectives, were sometimes used to assess the impact of the World Bank program, such as putting MDG goals as major outcome measures of improving access to higher quality social services. The World Bank Group correctly identified four main risks to the successful implementation of the CPS program and provided explicit mitigation measures. In addition, two macroeconomic concerns were added at the mid-term review. Although the World Bank worked closely with the IMF, the concern on quasi-fiscal risks posed by non-performing loans did materialize, causing a bail-out valued at 2 percent of GDP in 2012. Though not thoroughly discussed throughout the completion report, there is mention of close coordination between IDA and IFC, and great coherence among development partners. Finally, IFC contributed to the achievement of CPS objectives in private and financial development, strengthening energy security, and improving the enabling environment for agriculture. However, its long term investments stagnated and two major commitments were cancelled from FY10 to FY13.

5. Assessment of CPS Completion Report

36. The CPSCR provided a candid assessment of the CPS based on the objectives of the CPS and CPSPR results framework. The lessons learned are relevant. In some instances, the completion report is short of details needed to understand the rationale of the changes in program focus, objectives, and indicators. It would have been useful to have a more thorough discussion on how the World Bank assisted in liberalizing the “freedom to farm,” an issue raised repeatedly in the CPS and CPS Progress Report. For some indicators, the CPSCR did not provide evidence for assessment of the program results. Although the CPS is a joint strategy between IDA and IFC, the completion report did not have a thorough discussion on the synergies between IDA and IFC, such as the regional CASA-1000 project. The formulation and measurable contribution of IFC to the CPS objectives were not clearly laid out in all sectors that IFC worked. In addition, the program covered many infrastructure projects, but safeguard issues were not discussed in the completion report.

6. Findings and Lessons

37. The CPSCR outlined three operational lessons for the next CPS. (i) Realism is required regarding what can be achieved in a relatively short period of time and the agenda should be more selective. (ii) Although many institutional, legal, and regulatory reforms were enacted during the period, their implementation remained a challenge. Weak institutional and enforcement capacity and vested interests slowed the pace of change. (iii) Ensuring the availability of information on a regular basis is important for monitoring progress.

38. IEG agrees with the recommendations in the CPSCR.

Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CPS Objectives

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending, FY10-13

Annex Table 3: Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY10-14 (in US\$ million)

Annex Table 4: Analytical and Advisory Work for Tajikistan, FY10 - FY14

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Tajikistan, FY10 - FY14

Annex Table 6: Project Ratings for Tajikistan and Comparators, FY10-14

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Tajikistan and comparators, FY10-14

Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for Tajikistan, FY10 - FY14

Annex Table 9: List of IFC's investments in Tajikistan that were active during FY10-13 (US\$000)

Annex Table 10: Tajikistan IFC Net Commitment Activity, FY 09-14

Annex Table 11: IFC Advisory Services Approved and Active in FY10-13 (US\$'000)

Annex Table 12: Net Disbursement and Charges for Tajikistan, FY10-13

Annex Table 13: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid

Annex Table 14: Economic and Social Indicators for Tajikistan, FY10-12

Annex Table 15: Millennium Development Goals

Annex Table 1: Summary Achievements of CPS Objectives

CPS Strategic Objective I: MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE 2008-2009 GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS ON POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

	CPS FY 10-14 Objectives and Indicators	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
Country Development Goal 1: Ensuring macroeconomic stability [and] balanced fiscal policy			
1.1 Maintain fiscal stability			
Major Outcome Measures	<p>a) Fiscal policy maintains support for social services, as measured by proportion of social expenditures in state budget <i>Baseline:</i> 42% (2008) <i>Target:</i> 42% (2013)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tajikistan maintained positive growth during the global downturn and doubled GDP growth from 3.9% in 2009 to 7.4% in 2011. Public spending on education, health, and social protection was maintained at the targeted (2008) baseline of 42% of total budget, equivalent to 7.3% of GDP. 	Source: CPSPR & CPSCR
Country Development Goal 2: Broadening the availability of social services for the poor			
1.2 Maintain access to critical public services			
Major Outcome Measures	<p>a) Access to basic education maintained at or above 2008 levels for both girls and boys, as measured by gross enrollment rate in basic education <i>Baseline:</i> 97% (2008) (93.6% girls, 99.7% boys) <i>Target:</i> not less than 2008</p> <p>b) Access to PHC maintained in pilot oblasts with high poverty rates, as measured by utilization rate in project areas <i>Baseline:</i> 4 visits per capita per year in Khatlon and Sogd (2008) <i>Target:</i> 4 visits per capita per year in Khatlon and Sogd (2013)</p>	<p>Gross enrollment for basic education was 97% in 2011, including 95% for girls.</p> <p>The average number of PHC visits per capita for Khatlon and Sogd oblasts increased from 2.5 and 3.78 in 2009 to 3.06 and 4.3 respectively in 2011.</p>	Source: CPSPR
Country Development Goal 3: Provide social protection for vulnerable segments of the population			
1.3 Reduce risk for vulnerable groups through enhanced social protection			
Major Outcome Measures	<p>a) Risk of food insecurity reduced, as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased domestic cereal output among food-insecure households <i>Baseline:</i> 0 tons (2009) <i>Target:</i> 35,000 tons (2013) Improved ability of poor households to deal with seed shortages, with new local community groups actively participating in financial and technical management of irrigation systems <i>Baseline:</i> 0 groups (2009) 	More than 10,500 people have	Source: CPSPR

	<p><i>Target:</i> 65 groups (2012)</p> <p>b) Access to short-term jobs expanded in rural areas, as measured by cumulative person-days of work created for skilled and unskilled workers (including returning migrants) <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2009) <i>Target:</i> 2 million person-days (2012)</p> <p>c) Social assistance coverage expanded among poorest population quintile <i>Baseline:</i> about 0% of poorest quintile in 2008 <i>Target:</i> 15% of poorest quintile in 2013</p>	<p>been involved in public works in the most food insecure districts, earning an average income of about \$250 equivalent per person.</p> <p>A pilot project targeting social assistance provision to vulnerable groups has been launched successfully in two districts, with plans for countrywide implementation in coming years.</p>	<p>Source: CPSPR</p>
--	---	---	----------------------

CPS Strategic Objective II: PAVING THE WAY FOR POST-CRISIS RECOVERY AND SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT

CPS Specific Objective I: FINANCIAL AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Country Development Goal 4: Improving investment climate and developing private sector and entrepreneurship

1.1 Strengthen financial sector legislative and regulatory framework

Major Outcome Measures	<p>a) Improving the legislative framework and building the required human and institutional infrastructure</p> <p>b) Bank or micro-finance accounts and associated deposits expanded: <i>Baseline:</i> 3% of population & 11% of GDP (2008) <i>Target:</i> 6% of population and 18% of GDP (2014)</p> <p>c) Number of taxes paid by businesses to be reduced: <i>Baseline:</i> 21 (2008) <i>Target:</i> 11 (2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-term post-FSAP strategy and action plan adopted and implementation underway. • Draft amendments to pledge law completed. • Amendments to central bank (NBT), banking, and deposit insurance laws enacted. • Credit bureau established, with banks utilizing its data <p>Number of bank accounts increased to over 1.4 million, or about 17% of population, and deposits expanded to almost 18% of GDP.</p> <p>Under new Tax Code (2013), number of taxes paid by businesses reduced from 18 to 10.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>
------------------------	---	--	----------------------

CPS Specific Objective II: IMPROVING PUBLIC SECTOR ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Country Development Goal 5: Develop public administration characterized by transparency, accountability and anti-corruption

2.1 Strengthen incentives for better performance by civil servants

Major Outcome Measures	<p>a) Expand merit-based recruitment, e.g. increase in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPIA cluster D rating improved from 2.7 (2009) to 3.0 (2012). • Modern HR regulations passed. 	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>
------------------------	--	--	----------------------

	<p>ratio of applicants per vacancy filled competitively (Grades 3 & below) <i>Baseline:</i> 1.4:1 (2008) <i>Target:</i> 2:1 (2014)</p> <p>b) New performance-based salary grid introduced throughout civil service (2012)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of applicants per vacancy fell to 1.14 (2012). Re-organization plans of 10 ministries (Resolution 34 of January 24, 2012)—implementation ongoing. Law on Organization of Public Administration—implementation ongoing. <p>Performance-based appraisal salary grid adopted, but implementation stalled.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>
<p>Country Development Goal 6: Increasing transparency in management of public finances, including strengthened preparation and execution of state and local government budgets</p>			
<p>2.2 Improve transparency and accountability of public financial management</p>			
Major Outcome Measures	<p>a) Budget comprehensiveness and transparency improved, as measured by PEFA indicator PI5 (budget classification) <i>Baseline:</i> D (2007) <i>Target:</i> B (2014)</p> <p>b) Improved control of budget execution, as measured by timely submission of annual audit reports to parliament <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2009) <i>Target:</i> Timely submission of annual audit reports to parliament (2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEFA indicator increased to B (2012). New (2001 GFS) budget classification and Chart of Accounts introduced in 2012-14 budgets. Treasury modernization and budget automation leading to a new FMIS effective from Jan 01, 2014. Law on external audit approved and independent external audit body established 2012. Annual audit reports submitted to parliament. Consolidated budget execution reports covering central and local governments published on Ministry of Finance's website. 	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>
<p>CPS Specific Objective III: IMPROVING ACCESS TO HIGHER QUALITY SOCIAL SERVICES</p>			
<p>Country Development Goal 7: Expanding access to water supply and sanitation services</p>			
<p>3.1 Improved provision of safe water in Dushanbe and selected municipalities</p>			
Major Outcome Measures	<p>a) Population with access to safe water in Dushanbe and 8 municipalities <i>Baseline:</i> 1.3 million (2008) <i>Target:</i> 1.6 million (2013)</p> <p>b) Combined technical and commercial losses reduced <i>Baseline:</i> 70% (2008) <i>Target:</i> 50% (2013)</p>	<p>Increased access in 8 municipalities, but no reliable data on access or losses for Dushanbe.</p> <p>Dushanbe: New billing & collection system in place. Pressure zones established to reduce leakage.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>

		Municipalities: New billing & collection systems piloted in Kurgan-Tube, Vosé, Kulyob, Dangara, and Farkar. Metering program piloted in Farkhar.	
Country Development Goal 8: Developing human potential enhanced by increasing quantity & quality of social services for poor			
3.2 Achieving MDG indicators			
	a) MDG-2: 100% net primary school enrollment by 2015 b) MDG-3: 98% of girls completing 9 years of education by 2015 c) MDG-4: Reduce infant mortality to 25/1,000 by 2015 d) MDG-5 Reduce maternal mortality to 30/100,000 by 2015 e) MDG-6: Reduce prevalence of infectious diseases	Achieved. On track – likely. Unlikely. Unlikely. Ongoing.	Source: CPSCR
3.3 Strengthen quality of public education and health services			
	a) Administration of fair, transparent university entrance exams <i>Baseline:</i> 0 entrance exams (2008) <i>Target:</i> New Unified Entrance Exams system is ready for 2014/2015 academic year Higher Education Admission b) Improved efficiency of health care, measured by implementation of provider payment reforms <i>Target:</i> By 2014, full <i>per capita</i> financing in place in two <i>rayons</i> and primary health care results-based performance payment system in place in 1 <i>rayon</i> (from 0 in 2012) c) Quality of primary health care services improved in project areas, measured by number of doctors & nurses trained in updated clinical disease mgt. protocols <i>Baseline:</i> 183 doctors and 453 nurses (2009) <i>Target:</i> By 2014, 425 doctors and 1,233 nurses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unified university entrance exam piloted for 2013/14 and to be introduced for 2014/15 EMIS-2 design reviewed and recommendations adopted National Testing Center (NTC) operational Full <i>per capita</i> financing in place in 2 <i>rayons</i> Public financing of primary health care increased to over 40% of total public health spending in Khatlon and Sughd oblasts Operational manual for results-based financing prepared in Targeted increase in number of trained doctors and nurses achieved Annual primary health care visits per capita increased to 3.1 and 4.3 in Khatlon and Sughd 	Source: CPSCR
CPS Specific Objective IV: STRENGTHENING ENERGY SECURITY			
Country Development Goal 9: Ensuring Tajikistan's energy security			
Major Outcome Measures	a) Reduce commercial and technical losses <i>Baselines:</i> 19.3% electricity and 16.8% gas (2008) <i>Targets:</i> 12% electricity and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Losses reduced to 12% for electricity and 7% for gas. 160,000 electricity meters installed in Dushanbe and 	Source: CPSCR

	<p>15% gas (2013)</p> <p>b) Improve transparency in financial management of Barki Tajik and Tajiktransgaz, as measured by timeliness and public availability of audited financial statements on their respective websites</p> <p>c) Expand regional transmission network <i>Baseline:</i> No construction (2008) <i>Target:</i> First contract signed (2014)</p> <p>d) Increase in electricity tariffs to cost recovery levels (\$0.03 cents per kwh)</p>	<p>80,000 gas meters installed countrywide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audited financial statements publicly available on respective websites. Together with Kyrgyz Republic, agreements to export electricity negotiated with Afghanistan and Pakistan, processing of CASA-1000 project underway, and pre-qualification of bidders for first major infrastructure package launched. Electricity tariffs increased, but remain below cost recovery levels. 	
--	---	---	--

CPS Specific Objective V: INCREASING FOOD SECURITY

Country Development Goal 10: Raising agricultural productivity

<p>Major Outcome Measures</p>	<p>a) Farmers' access to land improved, measured by increase in new land-use certificates issued (disaggregated by gender) <i>Baseline:</i> 808 (2009) <i>Target:</i> 86,000 (2014)—of which 25% to female farmers</p> <p>b) Annual incremental revenue per beneficiary household increased as a result of selected successful rural production investments <i>Baseline:</i> \$400 from productivity investments; \$140 from land resource investments (2009) <i>Target:</i> \$550 and \$550, respectively (2014)</p> <p>c) Proportion of farmers and other stakeholders reporting less government interference, disaggregated by gender <i>Baseline:</i> 35% all including 20% women (2009) <i>Target:</i> 75% all 75% women (2014).</p>	<p>71,838 new land-use certificates issued by December 2013—on track for 2014, of which 22% to female farmers.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Proportion of farmers reporting less government interference in crop selection decision increased to between 69-76% for non-cotton (dekhan) and to around 57% for cotton farms 45-50%, but no data on female farmers.</p>	<p>Source: CPSCR</p>
-------------------------------	---	--	----------------------

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending, FY10-13

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Outcome rating
Projects planned under CAS FY10-13							
P117692	DPO PDPG 1	2010	2010	2011	25.4	25.4	LIR: S
P118430	Ferghana Valley Water Resource Management A	2010	2010	2014	10	10	LIR: MS
P120834	Winter Energy Emergency Support Facility	2010	2010	2013	15	15	LIR: S
P114313	Education Modernization Additional Financing	2010	2011	2014	2	2	LIR: MS
P121811	Community and Basic Health Project - AF	2010	2011	2013	3	3	LIR: MS
P120445	DPO PDPG 2	2011	2011	2012	10	10	LIR: S
P118196	Dushanbe Water Supply Additional Financing	2011	2011	2016	10	16	LIR: MS
P122039	Social Protection Technical Assistance	2011	2011	2016	2	3.2	LIR: MU
	Regional Program for Disaster Mgmt – Hydrome	2011			2		
	CASA-1000 Regional Project	2012-13			3		
P126042	DPO PDPG 3	2012-13	2013	2013	10	20	LIR: S
	2nd Community Agriculture and Watershed IV	2012-13			10		
P127130	Municipal Infrastructure Development (AF)	2012-13	2012	2016	5	11.9	LIR: S
P122141	Energy Loss Reduction	2012-13	2012	2014	15	18	LIR: MU
	Health	2012-13			10		
	Public Financial Management (APL2)	2012-13			8		
	Total				140.4	55.4	
Non-programmed projects							
P127807	Tax Administration		2013	2018		18	LIR: S
P133327	PAMP II (Second Public Employment For Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management Project)		2013	2018		18	LIR: MS
P129313	LAND REGIS & CADASTRE - AF		2012	2015		10	LIR: MS
P130091	PVT SECTR COMP		2012	2017		10	LIR: MU
	Total					56	
Ongoing projects during the CAS Period							
P099840	PFM Modernization (APL#1)		2009	2015		5	LIR: MS
P105727	PAMIR Additional Financing		2009	2011		2.5	LIR: S
P106963	PDPG 3		2009	2010		20	IEG: S
P115801	CBHP - Additional Financing		2009	2013		5	LIR: MS
P110555	EERAP - Energy Emergency Project		2008	2013		6.5	LIR: S
P096861	Public Sector Reform TA		2007	2012		5	IEG: MS
P098889	Cotton SEC RECOV		2007	2013		15	LIR: MS
P101592	Dushanbe Water Supply Rehab Additional Financing		2007	2011		5	LIR: MS
P078978	COMM & Basic Health		2006	2013		10	IEG: MS
P079027	Municipal Infrastructure Development		2006	2016		15	LIR: S
P084035	Ferghana Valley Water RES		2006	2014		13	LIR: MS
P098410	TAJSTAT		2006	2011		1	IEG: S
P100451	AVIAN FLU - TJ		2006	2011		5	IEG: S
P089244	Energy Loss Reduction		2005	2015		18	LIR: MU
P089566	Land REGIS & Cadastre		2005	2015		10	LIR: MS
P077454	Community Agriculture & Watershed MGMT		2004	2012		10.8	LIR: S
P069055	EDUC MOD		2003	2014		20	LIR: MS
	Total					166.8	

Source: Tajikistan CAS and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 3/27/2014

* LIR: Latest internal rating. U: Unsatisfactory. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory.

Annex Table 3: Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY10-14 (in US\$ million)

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P075256	Pamir Private Power Project	TF 50589	2003	2014	5,000,000
P081159	Community Agriculture & Watershed Management GEF Project	TF 53572	2005	2011	4,500,000
P098410	Strengthening the National Statistical System	TF 57015	2006	2011	3,938,963
P101425	Education for All, Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund for Tajikistan	TF 56716	2006	2011	18,400,000
P078978	Community & Basic Health Project	TF 56448	2006	2010	6,113,934
P100451	Avian Influenza and Human Pandemic Preparedness and Response Project	TF 57768	2007	2010	1,500,000
P078978	Community & Basic Health Project	TF 90142	2007	2010	1,176,000
P104006	Tajikistan Youth Social and Economic Opportunity Grant	TF 90468	2008	2011	2,102,540
P109369	Tax Service Capacity Strengthening	TF 91432	2008	2011	496,000
P108167	Private Sector Development	TF 91466	2008	2011	493,000
P119690	Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture And Water Management Project	TF 97691	2011	2012	10,260,002
P112157	Emergency Food Security and Seed Imports Projects	TF 92337	2009	2013	5,000,000
P078978	Community & Basic Health Project	TF 92349	2009	2010	4,000,000
P120628	Community Development of Improved Access to Quality Seed Program	TF 95876	2010	2014	850,000
P115343	Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund Grant - 3	TF 95896	2010	2013	13,500,000
P115953	Additional Financing Food Security and Seed Imports	TF 95317	2010	2013	6,250,000
P099840	Public Financial Management Modernization	TF 96083	2010	2015	4,697,886
P099840	Public Financial Management Modernization	TF 92396	2010	2015	971,821
P116013	POPs Elimination, Mitigation and Site Management Project	TF 95085	2010	2011	200,000
P124102	Strengthening Results-based M&E for better migration management	TF 98648	2011	2014	475,000
P122244	TJ - JSDF Grant for a Nutrition Pilot	TF 97132	2011	2014	2,800,000
P126130	Tajikistan Health Services Improvement Project (HSIP)	TF 10618	2012	2015	850,000
P120788	Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project	TF 99848	2012	2017	7,000,000
P123704	Tajikistan Government-implemented grant for targeting and payment of social assistance	TF 98826	2012	2014	2,200,000
P126211	Russia Education Aid for Development (READ)	TF 99515	2012	2015	3,400,000
P089244	Energy Loss Reduction Project	TF 96573	2012	2015	4,017,974
P122694	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	TF 14523	2013	2018	9,450,000
P122694	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	TF 14521	2013	2018	5,400,000
P133327	Tajikistan Second Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management Project	TF 13997	2013	2018	27,900,000
P133191	TJ-Public Procurement Capacity Building	TF 14081	2013	2016	200,000
P129157	Health Care Policy Monitoring in Tajikistan	TF 12003	2013	2016	490,000
P130702	Tajikistan Public Sector Accounting Reform Project	TF 12893	2013	2015	2,160,000
P131441	Global Partnership for Education (GPE)-4	TF 15134	2014	2017	16,200,000
P132652	Tajikistan Agriculture Commercialization Project	TF 16584	2014	2015	535,000
P148130	Review of Government Payroll and HR Management in Tajikistan	TF 16022	2014	2015	428,993
P126130	Tajikistan Health Services Improvement Project (HSIP)	TF 14871	2014	2019	4,800,000
P133449	Communal Services Development Fund	TF 15385	2014	2015	450,000
	Total FY10-14				178,207,112

Source: Client Connection as of 3/25/14

Annex Table 4: Analytical and Advisory Work for Tajikistan, FY10 - FY14

Proj ID	Economic and Sector Work	Fiscal year	Output Type
P096385	Women's Access to Land and Financial Markets	FY10	Social Analysis
P113068	Prog. Country Economic Memorandum	FY10	Country Economic Memorandum (CEM)
P115755	Tajikistan growth diagnostics	FY10	Not assigned
P118718	TJ RBF Feasibility Study	FY10	Other Health Study
P118604	Social Assistance Reform & Pov Dialogue	FY11	Not assigned
P117693	TJ - IGR (Institutional Governance Rev)	FY12	Institutional and Governance Review (IGR)
P117891	HNP Statistics and Indicators in TJ	FY12	Other Health Study
P122778	Rural Vulnerability Study	FY12	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P126366	DeMPA Assessment - Tajikistan	FY12	General Economy, Macroeconomics, and Growth Study
P127713	The Khatlon Province Regional Dev. Study	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P127806	PER (Public Expenditure Review)	FY13	Public Expenditure Review (PER)
P143301	TJ Gender Diagnostics Note	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P125867	RICA Tajikistan	FY14	Report
P128881	Power Supply Options Study	FY14	Report
P131315	MTDS Baseline - Tajikistan	FY14	EW/Not assigned
P145356	Addressing Energy Deprivation	FY14	EW/Not assigned
P147181	Tajikistan Review of Safety nets Reform	FY14	EW/Not assigned
P147502	PER-2 (Public Expenditure Review)	FY14	EW/Not assigned
Proj ID	Technical Assistance	Fiscal year	Output Type
P105244	Capacity Building in use of Geospatial Tool	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P116421	Read - SPN	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P118019	FSD Policy Dialogue	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P118020	TJ PSD Dialogue	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P119336	ROSC Follow-up TA - TJ	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P112659	First TJ #7080: Post-FSAP Reforms & Stra	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P122276	TF - Tajikistan READ	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P122648	TJ FSD Dialogue/Banking Sector	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P123453	CORP FIN Reporting	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P126612	Workshop for FIU, LEA and Prosecutors	FY11	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P120550	Role of Government In AG Sector DEVT	FY12	TA/IAR
P124553	Tajikistan-Brazil Mineral Sctr Exchange	FY12	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P127150	Tajikistan Reform Plan	FY12	TA/IAR
P127603	TJ FSD Dialogue/Banking Sector	FY12	TA/IAR
P128710	Tajikistan corporate financial reporting	FY12	TA/IAR
P127109	Tajikistan: Preparation of the MISP 2	FY13	TA/IAR
P129498	Protecting access to MCH Services	FY13	TA/EPD
P132508	TJ FSD Policy Dialogue	FY13	TA/IAR
P120147	EFO - TJ SAI, PH 2	FY14	TA/IAR
P124736	Governance Data Platform	FY14	Model/Survey
P124737	Implement. of the Governance Checklist	FY14	TA/IAR
P124738	Transparency and Accountability Measures	FY14	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P124739	Client Capacity Development	FY14	TA/EPD
P124740	Fostering Demand for Good Governance	FY14	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P124742	Grant Supervision	FY14	"How-To" Guidance
P125808	FIRST TJ #10074 Payment Sys. Modernizat	FY14	TA/IAR
P131641	Tajikistan #10134 Strength Bank Reg	FY14	TA/IAR
P148404	TJ Governance in Service Delivery	FY14	TA/IAR

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table ESW/TA 8.1.4 as of 4/7/14

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Tajikistan, FY10 - FY14

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project Name	Total Evaluated (\$M)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO Rating*
2011	P057883	Dushanbe WS	24.98	Moderately Unsatisfactory	SIGNIFICANT
2011	P075256	PAMIR PRIV Power	12.27	Satisfactory	MODERATE
2011	P098410	TAJSTAT	1.09	Satisfactory	MODERATE
2011	P100451	AVIAN FLU - TJ	4.97	Moderately Satisfactory	SIGNIFICANT
2012	P096861	Public Sector Reform TA	5.36	Moderately Satisfactory	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P078978	COMM & Basic Health	18.91	Moderately Satisfactory	MODERATE
Total			67.58		

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 4a.5 and 4a.6 as of 4/7/14

* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

Annex Table 6: Project Ratings for Tajikistan and Comparators, FY10-14

Exit FY	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (\$)*	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No)*
Tajikistan	67.6	6	63.0	83.3	47.7	50.0
ECA	14,460.05	157	89.58	76.62	56.90	60.78
World	70,869.70	813	82.83	71.39	61.24	51.93

Source: WB Business Warehouse as of 4/7/14

* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Tajikistan and comparators, FY10-14

Fiscal year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Tajikistan						
# Proj	22	19	17	17	20	95
# Proj At Risk	4	1	4	5	7	21
% Proj At Risk	18.2	5.3	23.5	29.4	35.0	22.1
Net Comm Amt	265.4	228.4	245.5	235.1	232.3	1,206.6
Comm At Risk	60.9	5.0	33.4	49.4	90.8	239.5
% Commit at Risk	22.9	2.2	13.6	21.0	39.1	19.8
ECA						
# Proj	310	290	256	246	254	1,356
# Proj At Risk	52	40	47	47	47	233
% Proj At Risk	16.8	13.8	18.4	19.1	18.5	17.2
Net Comm Amt	24,445.9	22,649.7	23,091.9	24,699.7	24,962.3	119,849.4
Comm At Risk	4,359.6	2,116.9	2,668.4	3,844.0	2,484.2	15,473.0
% Commit at Risk	17.8	9.3	11.6	15.6	10.0	12.9
World						
# Proj	1,990	2,059	2,029	1,965	2,010	10,053
# Proj At Risk	410	382	387	414	432	2,025
% Proj At Risk	20.6	18.6	19.1	21.1	21.5	20.1
Net Comm Amt	162,975.3	171,755.3	173,706.1	176,206.6	183,609.4	868,252.7
Comm At Risk	28,963.1	23,850.0	24,465.0	40,805.6	41,988.1	160,071.8
% Commit at Risk	17.8	13.9	14.1	23.2	22.9	18.4

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3a.4 as of 4/7/14

Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for Tajikistan, FY10 - FY14

Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Overall Result
Tajikistan						
Disbursement Ratio (%)	37.12	50.39	34.58	33.89	17.99	34.08
Inv Disb in FY	28.12	49.23	26.60	33.32	20.64	157.91
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	75.76	97.70	76.91	98.31	114.74	463.42
ECA						
Disbursement Ratio (%)	18.64	20.51	25.93	24.15	18.23	21.50
Inv Disb in FY	2,660.03	2,806.39	3,498.18	2,925.12	2,089.93	13,979.66
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	14,268.76	13,682.49	13,492.15	12,110.38	11,464.08	65,017.86
World						
Disbursement Ratio (%)	26.92	22.39	20.79	20.60	14.83	20.82
Inv Disb in FY	20,928.71	20,933.29	21,047.73	20,507.28	14,781.13	98,198.14
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	77,755.60	93,506.41	101,225.63	99,564.90	99,685.94	471,738.49

Source: BW disbursement ratio table as of 4/7/14

Annex Table 9: List of IFC's investments in Tajikistan that were active during FY10-13 (US\$000)

Project ID	Cmt FY	Project Status	Primary Sector	Greenfield Code	Project Size	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
Investments Committed in FY10-13								
29338	2010	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	3,000,000	438	427	427
29630	2011	Active	Food & Beverages	G	2,600,000	1,300	-	1,300
30831	2011	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	4,000,000	4,000	-	4,000
31438	2012	Active	Wholesale and Retail Trade	E	1,700,000	1,700	-	1,700
31740	2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	5,000,000	5,000	-	5,000
33439	2014	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	G	2,200,000	2,200	-	2,200
33453	2014	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	1,500,000	1,500	-	1,500
34134	2014	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	300,000	300	-	300
			Sub-Total		20,300,000	16,438	427	16,427
Investments Committed pre-FY10 but active during FY10-13								
Project ID	CMT FY	Project Status	Primary Sector	Greenfield Code	Project Size	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
10255	2003	Active	Electric Power	G	27,200,000	8,000	3,500	8,000
11254	2003	Active	Textiles, Apparel & Leather	G	12,600,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
11657	2005	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	665,000	665	665	665
22619	2004	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	E	500,000	500	-	500
24004	2006	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	-	-	-	-
24576	2006	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	184,404	184	184	184
25598	2008	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	3,000,000	3,000	-	3,000
26345	2008	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	2,500,000	2,500	-	2,500
26439	2008	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	5,000,000	7,551	-	7,551
26758	2009	Active	Finance & Insurance	G	1,980,000	1,980	1,978	1,978
27047	2009	Active	Accommodation & Tourism Services	G	55,086,000	7,000	-	7,000
			Sub-Total		108,715,404	34,380	9,327	34,378
			TOTAL		129,015,404	50,818	9,754	50,805

Source: MIS Extract as of End November 2013

Annex Table 10: Tajikistan IFC Net Commitment Activity, FY 09-14

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Financial Markets	6,980,000	(9,562,000)	3,988,828	5,000,000	(1,933)	6,100,000	12,504,895
Trade Finance (TF)	220,000	552,150	1,148,000	270,436	269,500	3,484,187	5,944,273
Agribusiness & Forestry	-	-	1,300,000	1,700,000	-	2,200,000	5,200,000
Consumer & Social Services	7,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000,000
Infrastructure	2,000,000	-	-	-	(1,862,636)	-	137,364
Total	16,200,000	(9,009,850)	6,436,828	6,970,436	(1,595,068)	11,784,187	30,786,533

Source: IFC Database as of 4/29/14

Annex Table 11: IFC Advisory Services Approved and Active in FY10-13 (US\$'000)

Project ID	Project Name	Start FY	End FY	Project Status	Project Stage	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, US\$
569390	Tajikistan FM Infrastructure	2010	2016	ACTIVE	Portfolio	A2F	1,687,783
569903	Agri-Finance and Regulatory Reform in Tajikistan	2010	2014	ACTIVE	Portfolio	A2F	1,990,881
593647	CASA-1000	2013	2015	ACTIVE	Portfolio	PPP	2,600,000
597647	Tajikistan Infrastructure Investment	2013	2015	ACTIVE	Portfolio	SBA	2,121,108
599048	Tajikistan Business Regulation and Investment Policy Project	2013	2015	ACTIVE	Portfolio	IC	1,433,817
599627	Central Asia Corporate Governance Project in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic Phase II	2013	2016	ACTIVE	Portfolio	SBA	1,472,500
Sub-Total							11,306,089

Advisory Services operations approved pre-FY09, but active during FY10-13

Project ID	Project Name	Start FY	End FY	Project Status	Project Stage	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, US\$
563790	Transformation for MFIs in Tajikistan	2009	2017	ACTIVE	Portfolio	A2F	3,312,936
26791	Konimansur Mine	2009	2015	ACTIVE	Portfolio	PPP	2,088,537
563487	Access Bank of Tajikistan	2009	2015	ACTIVE	Portfolio	A2F	1,225,000
553287	Central Asia Corporate Governance - Tajikistan	2007	2013	CLOSED	Portfolio	SBA	1,218,980
542544	Tajikistan Business Enabling Environment Phases III, IV	2007	2012	CLOSED	Portfolio	IC	5,041,772
554929	South Tajikistan Cotton Lending Program	2007	2010	CLOSED	Portfolio	A2F	1,030,181
Sub-Total							13,917,406
TOTAL							25,223,495

Source: IFC AS Data as of April 30, 2014

Annex Table 12: Net Disbursement and Charges for Tajikistan, FY10-13

FY	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
2010	22.54	4.12	18.42	-	2.82	15.59
2011	69.47	4.68	64.79	-	2.77	62.01
2012	24.25	5.94	18.32	-	2.90	15.42
2013	44.12	6.79	37.34	-	2.75	34.58
Total (FY10-FY13)	160.39	21.53	138.85	-	11.24	127.61

Source: WB Loan Kiosk, Net Disbursement and Charges Report as of 3/25/2014

Annex Table 13: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid

Development Partners	2010	2011	2012	2009-2012
<i>Bilaterals</i>				
Australia	0.05	0.13	0.56	0.74
Austria	0.13	0.12	0.37	0.62
Canada	0.70	0.67	1.82	3.19
Czech Republic	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.17
Denmark	0.49	2.56	0.68	3.73
Finland	0.81	0.86	0.71	2.38
France	0.19	0.19	3.60	3.98
Germany	34.68	39.69	43.21	117.58
Greece	..	0.01	0.01	0.02
Ireland	0.02	..	0.04	0.06
Italy	0.01	0.27	0.18	0.46
Japan	43.42	35.28	32.98	111.68
Korea	2.40	0.74	0.47	3.61
Luxembourg	0.32	0.57	0.13	1.02
Netherlands	0.55	0.60	0.25	1.40
Norway	3.20	5.26	4.87	13.33
Poland	0.04	0.13	0.37	0.54
Spain	0.02	0.07	..	0.09
Sweden	5.31	0.24	-0.02	5.53
Switzerland	13.80	14.53	23.10	51.43
United Kingdom	12.52	16.50	13.67	42.69
United States	45.89	34.10	35.73	115.72
<i>DAC Countries, Total</i>	164.63	152.56	162.78	132.47
<i>Multilaterals</i>				
AsDB Special Funds	45.18	66.99	51.43	163.60
EU Institutions	36.64	18.98	36.44	92.06
GAVI	2.59	0.54	3.48	6.61
GEF	2.02	1.12	1.22	4.36
Global Fund	22.63	15.29	19.63	57.55
IAEA	0.54	0.34	0.24	1.12
IBRD	..	..	..	0.00
IDA	61.36	26.90	8.61	96.87
IFAD	0.54	0.48	0.01	1.03
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	59.75	20.60	39.96	120.31
Isl. Dev Bank	11.99	13.23	24.42	49.64
OFID	3.30	1.12	1.00	5.42
OSCE	7.09	7.35	7.03	21.47
UNAIDS	0.16	0.25	0.23	0.64
UNDP	5.59	4.20	4.46	14.25
UNFPA	1.24	0.87	0.89	3.00
UNHCR	0.13	..	1.06	1.19
UNICEF	2.44	2.22	1.60	6.26
WFP	2.10	2.03	3.45	7.58
WHO	..	0.53	0.11	0.64
<i>Multilateral, Total</i>	265.29	183.04	205.27	653.60
<i>Non-DAC Countries</i>				0.00
Hungary	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04
Israel	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.61
Kuwait (KFAED)	-0.39	-1.32	3.33	1.62
Lithuania	0.01	0.01	..	0.02
Romania	..	0.01	..	0.01
Russia	..	6.00	15.21	21.21
Thailand	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05
Turkey	5.81	6.93	2.90	15.64
United Arab Emirates	1.08	0.05	4.15	5.28
<i>Non-DAC Countries, Total</i>	6.73	11.91	25.84	44.48
<i>All Development Partners Total</i>	436.65	347.51	393.89	830.55

Annex Table 14: Economic and Social Indicators for Tajikistan, FY10-12

Series Name	Tajikistan			Tajikistan	ECA	World
	2010	2011	2012		Average 2009-2012	
Growth and Inflation						
GDP growth (annual %)	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.1	1.6	3.1
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.6	1.1	1.9
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	1,890.0	2,040.0	2,180.0	2,036.7	25,430.2	11,670.2
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	5,527,406,532.0	6,118,259,174.0	6,868,664,546.0	6,171,443,417.3	21,248,566,666,666.7	67,240,433,333,333.3
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	6.4	12.4	5.8	8.2	3.0	4.0
Composition of GDP (%)						
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	22.1	27.2	26.5	25.2	2.1	3.2
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	28.2	22.5	25.9	25.5	26.6	26.8
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	49.7	50.3	47.6	49.2	71.3	69.9
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	12.9	15.5	15.4	14.6	18.5	21.0
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	-19.4	-28.8	-26.6	-24.9	20.7	21.6
External Accounts						
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	15.3	17.8	18.2	17.1	41.4	29.9
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	52.6	67.2	64.5	61.4	39.7	29.9
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-6.6	-2.6	-3.6	-4.2		
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	55.3	51.6	52.7	53.2		
Total debt service (% of GNI)	12.3	8.9	6.2	9.2		
Total reserves in months of imports	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.3	13.5
Fiscal Accounts ^{1/}						
General government revenue (% of GDP)	23.2	24.9	25.1	24.4		
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	26.1	27.0	24.6	25.9		
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	-3.0	-2.1	0.6	-1.5		
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	36.3	35.4	32.3	34.7		
Social Indicators						
Health						
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	67.0	67.1	..	67.1	76.0	70.4
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	93.0	96.0	94.0	94.3	94.4	83.3
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	94.7	94.7	..	94.7	92.5	63.4
Improved water source (% of population with access)	55.9	56.5	..	56.2	94.3	80.5
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	52.1	50.6	49.0	50.6	10.6	36.0
Education						
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	8.4	8.8	..	8.6	76.2	49.3
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.0	102.5	106.9
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	84.4	85.6	..	85.0	98.5	70.5
Population						
Population, total	7,627,326.0	7,814,850.0	8,008,990.0	7,817,055.3	895,543,108.7	6,965,843,684.0
Population growth (annual %)	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.5	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	26.5	26.6	26.6	26.6	70.2	52.1

Source: WB World Development Indicators for all indicators as of 03/24/2014

^{1/} WEO Data as of October 2013

Annex Table 15: Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2012
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	59	60	59	58	60
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	40	40	37	37	38
GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)	8192	3311	3278	4299	6638
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	8	8	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	..	15	..
Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	15	5	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	49	21	..
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	100	..	100	..	100
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	100	..	100	..	100
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	..	71	96	99	98
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	..	99	91	101	98
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children)	..	..	94	97	99
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	..	3	15	18	19
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	98	97	93	97	98
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	..	..	86	83	88
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	..	..	45	48	52
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	21.2	23.3	23.2	22.9	..
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	68	70	88	85	94
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	82	89	73	61	49
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	105	115	91	74	58
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	57	53	45	43	43
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	90	81	71	83	88
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	34	38	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	94	160	120	79	65
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	..	71	77	..
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	24	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases					
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	69	2	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	70	148	220	200	193
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	0.1
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	0.1
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tuberculosis case detection rate (% of all forms)	67	24	20	40	47
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	1	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1	0	0	0	0

Forest area (% of land area)	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	89	90	93	95
Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	61	61	63	66
Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	4	..	4	..	5
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)	2	11	20	37	45
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income)	..	..	9	5	4
Internet users (per 100 people)	0	..	0	0.3	14.5
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0	0	0	4	92
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	5	5	4	4	6
Other					
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	5.2	4.6	4	3.6	3.8
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	340	200	170	320	860
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.2	6.9
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	24.8	28.7	9.4	14.3	19.6
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	63	62	64	66	67
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	98	..	99	..	100
Population (Total) (billions)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade (% of GDP)	63	137.5	199.7	78.8	82.7

Source: World Development Indicators