

SCREENING OF CSP 2007-2013 Regional Strategy Central Asia

Disclaimer: The information contained in this table has been prepared to provide some guidance in analysing the draft CSP. It is based on an interpretation of the information provided within the draft CSP. The result should therefore be checked against the

General Information on the country

<i>Percentage of people living in poverty</i>	Turkmenistan: (21%) Uzbekistan (47%) Tajikistan (65%) Kyrgyz Republic (70%)	Percentage of the population that live on less than \$ 2.15 per day.
<i>Percentage of women living in poverty</i>	n.a	
<i>Key Issues</i>	n.a	

Overview over the Regional Indicative Programme				
	2007-2010 (in Euro/in %)		2011-2013 (in Euro/in %)	
<i>The financial allocation:</i>	€325 million has been earmarked for Central Asia in the period 2007-2010.		n.a.	
<i>Focal Sector 1</i>	Promotion of Central Asian regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations: A) Education B) Energy C) Transport D) Environment E) Border management	A) €22-26 million (8%) B) €20-22 million (7%) C) €12-14 million (5%) D) €12-14 million (5%) E) €12-14 million (5%)	n.a.	
<i>Focal Sector 2</i>	Poverty reduction and increasing living standards:	40-45% (Comment(!): Bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3) Kazakhstan approx. 20% (€48-50 million) Kyrgyzstan approx. 25% (€58-60 million) Tajikistan approx. 30% (€70-75 million) Turkmenistan approx. 10% (€23-25 million) Uzbekistan approx. 15% (€30-35 million)	n.a.	
<i>Focal Sector 3</i>	Support for good governance and economic reform	20-25% (Comment(!): Bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3) Kazakhstan approx. 20% (€48-50 million) Kyrgyzstan approx. 25% (€58-60 million) Tajikistan approx. 30% (€70-75 million) Turkmenistan approx. 10% (€23-25 million) Uzbekistan approx. 15% (€30-35 million)	n.a.	
<i>Non-focal Sector 1</i>	No		n.a.	
<i>Non-focal Sector 2</i>	No		n.a.	
<i>Non-focal Sector 3</i>	No		n.a.	

	Indicator	Explanation	Text
<i>1. How many focal sectors are there?</i>	3	1. Promotion of Central Asian regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations 2. Poverty reduction and increasing living standards 3. Support for good governance and economic reform	NIP p. 5
<i>2. How many non-focal sectors are there?</i>	0		
<i>3. Which issues are treated as cross-cutting?</i>	3	Gender, environmental concerns and involvement of social partners and civil society in the reform processes and participation in public decision-making.	p. 24

Overall Questions			
Consultations			
4. Was national parliament consulted (date, time, agenda, participants)?	No		
5. Will the national parliament adopt the CSP?	n.a.		
6. Were CSOs consulted (date, time, agenda, participants)?*	5	No, it is mentioned in the PSP that the strategy has been developed in consultation with the authorities of the partner countries of the region, and the Member States and other donors have been consulted during the drafting process.	p. 3
7. Was the draft CSPs available before/during/ after the meeting?	n.a.		
8. To what extent did consultations effect the final CSP draft? Can the Commission provide reports from these consultative meetings?	n.a.		

Comparison DCI and CSPs			
9. Are there other sources to finance CSPs than DCI?	n.a.		
10. Are DAC codes listed or are explanations given about how the action is to be financed in conformity with DCI ?	No		
11. Are there activities mentioned that are unlikely to be in compliance with the DAC criteria?	Yes	There is no detailed list of activities under the Focal priority 3: Border and Migration Management, the Fight against Organised Crime, and Customs. There is a possibility that the activities under that focal priority are not in compliance with the DAC criteria. The same can be stated regarding activities under the Focal priority 1: Energy, Transport Networks and Markets integration. Also note that since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	p. 7 and p. 14
12. How big are the funds for those programmes that are not in compliance with DAC criteria?	n.a.		
13. Is the EC giving general budget support? (Explain why or why not.)	n.a.	It is not clear but it is mentioned that public administration and public finance management will be a focal priority for Kazakhstan, as well as , given the weakness of PFM in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to complement eventual EC sectoral budget support to specific reform.	p. 22

MDG			
14. Is there an MDG profile showing the starting point in the specific country (and how far is the country in relation to the achievement of each of the 8 MDGs?	No		
15. Is a timeline given which lays out activities for each year to achieve the MDGs by 2015?	No		
16. How will Commission Programmes achieve these targets?	n.a.	MDG indicators are to some extent mentioned in the Indicative programme under the different focal areas, but there is no details or specific programmes.	
17. How will member states programmes achieve these targets?	n.a.	Not clear.	
18. How will the national government programmes achieve these targets?	n.a.	Not clear.	

Health and education			
<i>19. Is the 20% benchmark on basic health and basic and secondary education met?</i>	No		
<i>20. Has spending on basic health and basic and secondary education increased?</i>	n.a.		

Gender	<p>Kyrgyz Republic Literacy Ratio Gap (Women/Men): n.a. Estimated Earned Income Ratio (Women/Men): 0.65</p> <p>Tajikistan Literacy Ratio Gap (Women/Men): n.a. Estimated Earned Income Ratio (Women/Men): 0.62</p> <p>Turkmenistan Literacy Ratio Gap (Women/Men): 1.00 Estimated Earned Income Ratio (Women/Men): n.a.</p> <p>Uzbekistan Literacy Ratio Gap (Women/Men): 1.00 Estimated Earned Income Ratio (Women/Men): 0.66 <i>Source: Social Watch Report 2006</i></p>		
21. <i>Is there any specific programmes to strengthen women's empowerment?</i>	No		
22. <i>Do programmes outlined in the CSP show gender sensitivity? What is the evidence for this? **</i>	4	There is no gender analysis and almost no reference to gender or women in the Regional Strategy Paper and Indicative Programmes for Central Asia.	

Donor coordination			
23. <i>Is there a national development plan? How does the EU relate to that?</i>	n.a.	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and updated PRSP Action Plans are been prepared by Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in 2006, Uzbekistan is preparing a similar document, whilst Turkmenistan has put the improvement of living standards at the core of its National Development Plan to the year 2020.	NIP p. 17
24. <i>Is donor coordination based on CSPs, PRSPs or other means?</i>	n.a.	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and updated PRSP Action Plans are been prepared by Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in 2006, Uzbekistan is preparing a similar document, whilst Turkmenistan has put the improvement of living standards at the core of its National Development Plan to the year 2020.	
25. <i>Is there any indication of which is the lead donor in the country (and their relation to the Commission)?</i>	n.a.	Not clear.	
26. <i>Does CSPs create a linkage between Commission and Member States strategy?</i>	n.a.		

<i>Specific questions</i>			
Human Development			
Health	<p>Kyrgyz Republic Infant-Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 58 Under-5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 68 Estimated Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births): 110</p> <p>Tajikistan Infant-Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 91 Under-5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 118 Estimated Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births): 100</p> <p>Turkmenistan Infant-Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 80 Under-5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 103 Estimated Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births): 31</p> <p>Uzbekistan Infant-Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 57 Under-5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 69 Estimated Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births): 24 <i>Source: Social Watch Report 2006</i></p>		
27. Are there programmes to boost basic healthcare in the country? (Explain which?)	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	
28. Do these programmes pay specific attention to marginalised groups (women, children, ethnic-religious and other discriminated group and people with disabilities)?** *	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	

29. Do these programmes focus on the health-related MDGs?	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	
30. Are there programmes on the major and neglected diseases?	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	
31. Are there programmes on sexual and reproductive health?	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	

Primary education	Kyrgyz Republic Literacy rate 15-24-year old (%): n.a. Tajikistan Literacy rate 15-24-year old (%): 99.8 Turkmenistan Literacy rate 15-24-year old (%): n.a. Uzbekistan Literacy rate 15-24-year old (%): 99.7 <i>Source: Social Watch Report 2006</i>		
32. Are there programmes to build human resources in the health and education fields?	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	
33. Are there measures to improve basic and secondary education?	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	
34. Are there measures to reduce inequalities in terms of access to education?	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	

Social cohesion and employment			
35. <i>Are there programmes to work towards Decent Work?</i>	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	
36. <i>Are there programmes to combat child labour?</i>	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	
37. <i>Are there measures to help the most vulnerable groups (such as those with disabilities, indigenous people and children)?****</i>	No	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	

Governance			
38. Are efforts being made to ensure that programmes on governance target priority sectors such as healthcare and teachers as part of civil society? (Explain!)	n.a.	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	
39. Are efforts being made to promote good governance and combat corruption? (Explain!)	n.a.	Since bilateral assistance programmes will be drawn up for each of the five Central Asian countries in priority areas No 2 and No 3. It is not clear what the programmes is going to focus on.	
Food security	<p>Kyrgyz Republic Undernourishment(%): n.a. Under-5 Children Malnutrition (weight for age)(%): n.a.</p> <p>Tajikistan Undernourishment(%): n.a. Under-5 Children Malnutrition (weight for age)(%): n.a.</p> <p>Turkmenistan Undernourishment(%): n.a. Under-5 Children Malnutrition (weight for age)(%): n.a.</p> <p>Uzbekistan Undernourishment(%): n.a. Under-5 Children Malnutrition (weight for age)(%): n.a. Source: Social Watch Report 2006</p>		
40. Are there programmes developed to ensure food security?	No		

SME			
<i>41. Are there measures to facilitate the setting up of SMEs and boost wealth creation?</i>	Yes	Under the first Focal Sector's priority 1 (Energy, Transport Networks and Market integration) there are programmes promoting SMEs.	p. 10
Water and environment			
<i>42. Are there measures to promote sustainable development (environmental protection and natural resources)?</i>	Yes	Under the first Focal Sector's priority 2 (Environment) there are programmes promoting sustainable development.	p. 11
<i>43. Are there measures to support sustainable integrated water resources management, access to safe drinking water and sanitation and sustainable use of water resources?</i>	Yes	Under the first Focal Sector's priority 2 (Environment) there are programmes promoting a water initiative.	p. 12
<i>44. Are there efforts to prioritise sustainable energy sources?</i>	n.a.	Under the first Focal Sector's priority 1 (Energy, Transport Networks and Market integration) one of the objectives is to reduce environmental impact of energy. There are no detailed programmes.	p. 9

Infrastructure			
<p>45. Are infrastructure measures foreseen and will they benefit the poorest in the country?</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>Under the first Focal Sector's priority 1 (Energy, Transport Networks and Market integration) one of the objectives is to reduce increase the transport infrastructure. There are no detailed programmes.</p>	<p>p. 9</p>
<p>46. Are there programmes to target priority areas such as health and education in terms of building infrastructure in these areas (schools and hospitals)?</p>	<p>No</p>		

Local authorities			
47. Do efforts exist to develop programmes including local authorities?	n.a.	Under the third Focal Sector (Support for good governance and economic reform) one of the expected outcomes are strengthened structures of local self-governance evidenced through better management of local authorities. There are no details programmes.	p. 19
48. Do efforts exist to develop programmes for NSAs?	n.a.	Under the third Focal Sector (Support for good governance and economic reform) one of the expected outcomes are strengthened structures of local self-governance evidenced through better management of local authorities. There are no details programmes.	p. 19
49. Do efforts exist to get NSAs/NGOs and local authorities to work together?	n.a.	Under the third Focal Sector (Support for good governance and economic reform) one of the expected outcomes are strengthened structures of local self-governance evidenced through better management of local authorities. There are no details programmes.	p. 19
Rural development			
50. Are measures foreseen to support sustainable rural development?	No		

Overall comment	
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Q 6:

*Following scale is used:

- 1 = Full transparency and complete information on when/where/with whom/the agenda and report from the consultation.
- 2 = Consultations are mentioned and there is some evidence.
- 3 = Consultations are mentioned in the CSP but no conclusive evidence.
- 4 = Consultations are mentioned in the CSP but no other source and no evidence.
- 5 = No evidence of that consultations have taken place.

Q 22:

**Following scale is used:

- 1 = There is complete information regarding programmes for women and an in-depth gender analysis.
- 2 = Standard sentence mentioning and some specific information regarding programmes for women and a gender analysis.
- 3 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding some activities for women.
- 4 = Standard sentence on women and gender issues.
- 5 = No attention at all to women and gender issues

Q 28:

***Following scale is used:

- 1 = There is complete information regarding programmes on all marginalized groups.
- 2 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding programmes for most marginalized groups.
- 3 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding programmes for some but not all marginalized groups.
- 4 = Standard sentence on marginalized groups.
- 5 = No attention at all to marginalized groups

Q 37:

****Following scale is used:

- 1 = There is complete information regarding programmes on all most vulnerable groups.
- 2 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding programmes for many most vulnerable groups.
- 3 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding programmes for some but not all most vulnerable groups.
- 4 = Standard sentence on most vulnerable groups.