

**EU Gender Watch
A Gender Analysis
of EU Development Instruments and Policies
in Tajikistan
Representing Central Asia**



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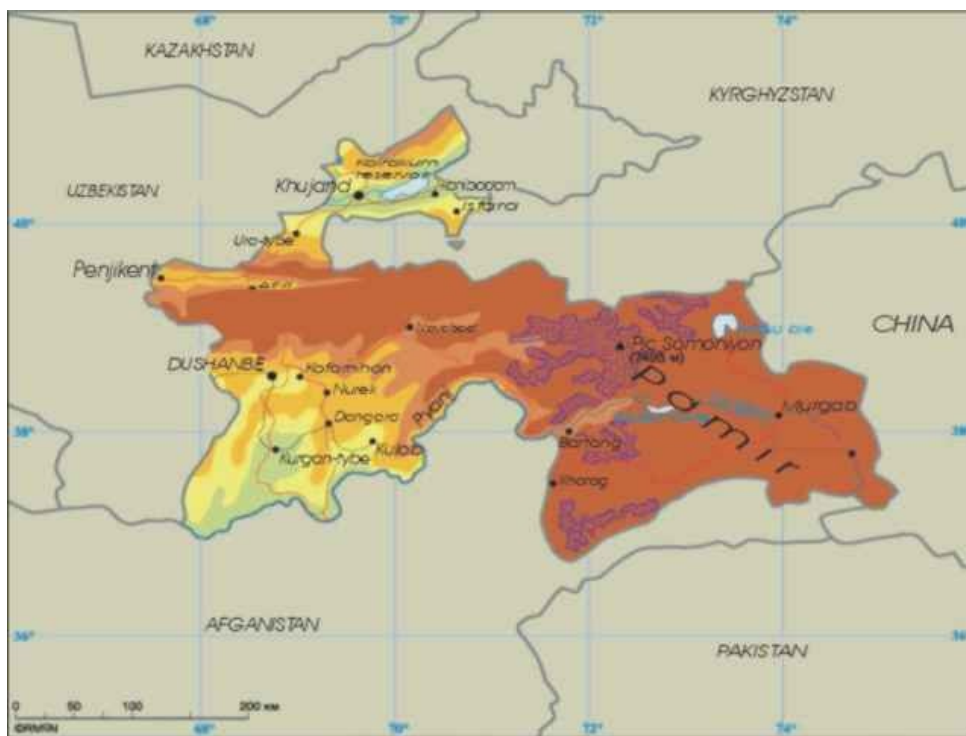
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Introduction

The history of the Tajiks extends well over a 1000 year into the past, though there was never a formal state called Tajikistan until 9 September 1991. Having gained its independence in 1991,

Tajikistan experienced a five-year civil war and several changes in government between 1992 -1997. The signature of the “General Agreement of the Establishment of Peace and National Accord”, through a process of successful negotiations conducted under UN auspices, put an end to the fighting. Since that time, Tajikistan has come a long way in consolidating peace and stability. The process of its implementation has opened a new page in the development of the country. Despite numerous obstacles, Tajikistan has demonstrated a firm commitment to stability and has made substantial progress in peace building. Adopted in 1994, the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan received amendments following a Peoples’ Referendum to ensure the implementation of the General Agreement. In September 2006, Tajikistan marked 15 years of independence with celebrations, concerts, national conferences, and speeches from political leaders in Dushanbe and throughout the country.

The Republic of Tajikistan is landlocked, located in the southeastern corner of Central Asia, with Kyrgyzstan to the north, Afghanistan to the south, China to the east and Uzbekistan to the west. The total land area is about 143,100 square kilometers, 93 percent of which is covered by mountains. The country’s 3,000 km long border includes a 1,000 kilometers border with Afghanistan to the south and a 450 kilometers border with China to the east.



Administratively the country is divided into four regions: Gorno–Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast in the east, Khatlon Oblast in the south, Sughd Oblast in the north and the Regions of Republican Subordination in the center. The capital of Tajikistan is Dushanbe with over 600,000 inhabitants.

Modeled on the Presidential form of governance, Tajikistan has three branches of state power: legislative, executive and judicial.

The legislative body is made up of a two-chambered Majlisi Oli (Parliament), which consists of the Majlisi Namoyandagon (63 members), a professional chamber, which functions on a regular basis, and the Majlisi Milli (33 members), which meets less frequently and functions on a convening basis.

The following five political parties are registered and represented in the Majlisi Namoyandagon and Majlisi Milli: People's Democratic Party, Communist Party, Islamic Revival Party, the Socialist Party and Democratic Party. The executive branch includes the Chairman of the Government, Prime Minister and Ministers.

The constitutional Court, Supreme Court, Higher Economic Court and regional courts represent the judicial branch of power.

The president appoints and dismisses the Prime Minister and other heads of the government ministries, chairmen and deputies of the National Bank, judges of the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, Prosecutor General, signs laws, formulates foreign policy and signs international treaties.

Tajikistan has the lowest per capita GDP among the 15 former Soviet republics. Agriculture dominates the economy, with cotton being the most important commodities for export. Tajikistan's economy has been seriously weakened by the civil war, but is now making a slow recovery.

Mineral resources include silver, gold and uranium. Industry is limited to a large aluminium plant, hydropower facilities, and small factories specializing in light industry and food processing. The nation's major economic assets include vast water resources; the hydropower potential in the country is significant. The Tajikistani economy has been gravely weakened by six years of civil conflict and by the loss of subsidies from Moscow and of markets for its products. Tajikistan thus depends on aid from Russia and Uzbekistan and on international humanitarian assistance for much of its basic subsistence needs. The future of Tajikistan's economy and the potential for attracting foreign investment depend upon stability and continued progress in the peace process.

The population of Tajikistan is over 7,000,000 and is comprised of 65 % Tajik, 25 % Uzbek, 3 % Russian and 7 % other nationalities, like Tatars, Kyrgyz and Koreans. Significantly, over 40% of the population is currently under the age of 14.

Part 1. Political, legal and socio-economical conditions regarding women's policies

1.1 Women's rights in the legislation



The development of a Gender Policy in Tajikistan started relatively recently, beginning in the middle 1990s.

Before this, in the soviet period, the development of gender relations in Tajikistan, as well as in other USSR Republics, was accomplished generally by directives and basically was directed at women's emancipation, their involvement in production and social political life. It is necessary to recognize that a lot of work on women's liberating and attracting them to actively participate in managing society and activities were conducted in the Republic. A lot was

achieved in education, health care and maternity and child protection.

Socio-economic problems of the transition period and the civil war in 1992-1994 reflected on the situation of both women and men and changed the character of gender relations.

From the legal point of view, legislation that is non-discriminatory for women exists in Tajikistan. Legal and socio-economic guarantees for protecting women's rights, established at constitutional level, are regulated by a number of normative-legislative acts.

Since 1993 Tajikistan has been a country-member of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and in 2000 the country ratified the CEDAW Protocol.

Laws protecting women's rights in family relations, labour, and criminal law have been developed in the Republic. The President of the RT has issued decrees on society's democratization and increasing the female role in society. The Government of the RT approved a number of acts of program character on maternity rights protection, childhood, reproductive health, and others.

However, the presence of an adequate legislative base is not enough to achieve real gender equality. A situation analysis shows that there are traditional and new gender problems at all levels in the political, economic and social spheres in Tajikistan.¹

1.2 State bodies established for gender equality and equality policy

Structural elements of the state mechanism for implementing gender policy must facilitate programs, which encourage partnership between women and men and they must involve men in eliminating traditional stereotypes. Analysis and reform of each direction of state policy from the point of view of gender positions are the best way to achieve equal rights and opportunities for women. To coordinate this process in 1991 the Women's and Family Issues Committee of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan was established. The main tasks of the Committee include the following:

- Increasing the social status of women in society, their participation in solving social and economic tasks and administering governmental and public affairs.
- Developing and executing the programs for improving the social and economic condition of women, family, maternity childhood protection.

¹ Hotkina, Z., G. Rabieva, eds. «Tajikistan: On the Way to Gender Equality». UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM & SCO. Dushanbe, Tajikistan

- Assistance in social protection of women, realization of their rights on labour, recreation and healthcare in the conditions of the market economy and so on.
- Informing corresponding ministries and institutions about the problems of family, women, maternity and childhood protection, organizing work on finding and evaluating new approaches to solving social problems related to the protection of women and the family
- Coordinator of the Government program on providing equal rights and opportunities for men and women in the Republic of Tajikistan in 2001-2010.

The important work on gender policy development is implemented by Majlisi Namoyandagon Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan (the Lower House of the Parliament) and, particularly, by its Committee for Social, Family, Health Care and Ecological Affairs.

The state and its structures play a leading role in developing and implementing gender policy and providing real equality between men and women. At government level, the goals, objectives and main directions of gender policy and concrete measures for their implementation have been determined.

In 1998 the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan approved ***National Action Plan on Increasing the Female Status and Role for 1998-2005***. The Plan stipulated holding a gender examination of the Republic's legislation and forming a staff cadre to be promoted to the administrative structures on a gender basis. On the whole, the actions of the National Action Plan were planned on the basis of the former approaches to improving women's situation and this is clear from its name.

The objectives and goals set out in the Plan were reflected in the following documents adopted by Parliament: the ***Law On Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights*** (December 2002), the ***Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper in the Republic of Tajikistan*** (June 2002), a number of program documents in the field of health care, family planning, demographic policy, legal education, employment of the population and others.

It should be recognized that certain provisions of the National Plan are of a more declarative nature or they are directed at the development of different programs. The means of achieving the goals and the composition and responsibility of executors and sources of material provision, are not properly identified. That is why actions stipulated by the Plan and connected with granting preferential credits to women-entrepreneurs, creating additional working places for unemployed women and improving the control mechanism, are being implemented very slowly. Besides, implementation of the plan was mainly done by state structures and no public representatives or independent experts were involved.

The shortcomings during the development and implementation of the National Plan, were taken into account in the process of developing the ***Main Directions of the State Policy for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Men and Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2001 – 2010***, State Program, approved by the Government in 2001. The Program defines the current main directions of gender policy and financing from the republican budget and the availability of definite indicators showing to what extent the purposes have been achieved. All ministries and agencies of the Republic are among the executors of the Program.

1.3. Women in decision making

Article 27 of the RT Constitution provides every citizen with rights to participate in political life and state management directly or through representatives. However, still limited number of women is involved into public life as parliament members or high officials.

Role of women in the process of creation of multi party is comparably passive. Period of establishment of political parties coincided with the civil war (1992-1997) in Tajikistan. That is

why this process was related to a great risk – blackmail, threats, limitation of freedom of speech and other consequences of armed contradiction. Reconciliation of contradicting sides in Tajikistan gave impulse for activization of women in political sphere. So, during elections of 2000 the number of women-candidates was for 3 times more than during the previous elections. Though, number of women-candidates was for 10 times less than number of men-candidates.

During the elections of 2005 most of women with political and administrative experiences were in lists of candidates from all parties, but number of elected women was the same as during previous elections. Of the 195 candidates, 32 were women. All six political parties had women on their party lists, although in general they were in positions too low to expect to be elected. The People’s Democratic Party (PDP) and Social Democratic Party (SDP) had women among the first three names on their lists, and the PDP placed women rather evenly throughout its list. Seven women were elected through party list system, all from the PDP. Women ran as candidates in 12 of the 41 single mandate constituencies. From single mandate constituencies four women were elected. Altogether, 11 women were elected, representing over 18% of the lower house.²

Political parties in Tajikistan have no clearly formulated strategies promoting women within parties. Currently no woman heads a political party and there are few women in senior positions in parties. There is no women political party in Tajikistan and no women fraction in Majlisi Oli of the republic.

The relatively low numbers of politically active women is usually explained by a combination of traditional, cultural norms and poor economic conditions, which make it difficult for many women to enter politics. The high candidate registration deposit presented a particular barrier for women. Traditionally, male heads of households have often proxy-voted on behalf of their wives and other family members.

Anti-discrimination against women by society needed the application of state measures. The Order of the Republic of Tajikistan's President of December 3rd 1999 # 5, On Increasing Women's Role in Society, actually stipulated a quota for women as Deputy Heads of state bodies, organizations, institutions, enterprises and territories.

However, participation of women in political life and their representation in the power bodies is still poor. In spite of the fact that women’s political representation gradually has been increased they are still significantly behind men.

Table №1. Proportion of men and women in leading positions in ministries and departments of the Republic of Tajikistan (in %).

Position	Till 01.05.2000.		Till 01.04.2003.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chairmen	93,2	6,8	100	-
First Deputy chairmen	100	-	96	4
Deputy chairmen	90,7	9,3	88,9	11,1
Chiefs of departments	86,9	13,1	91,2	8,8
Deputies of departments	70,9	29,1	88,9	11,2
Chiefs of subdivisions	70,8	29,2	90,6	9,4
Deputies of subdivisions	60,3	39,7	95,1	4,9

Source: National report of the status of the implementation of the CEDAW in the Republic of Tajikistan. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 2005.

² “REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 27 February and 13 March 2005. SCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission Final Report». Warsaw, 2005.

Positive growth in women's representation is noticeable in the composition of the area executive power bodies and local self-administration bodies in villages (dzhaomats).

Positive growth in women's representation is noticeable in two spheres of public life: judicial bodies and local government.

At present women account 20.0% of the total number of judges of Tajikistan. In Supreme Court they account 20.0%, and in Supreme Economic Court – 36.0%. Of 77 court chairmen only 6 are women (8.0%), among them: 1 - in the GBAO, 2 - in the city courts, 1 - in the economic court in Sugd oblast, 2 - in the rayon courts in the Khatlon oblast. There are no women among court chairmen of higher instances at all³.

The positions of women in local Majlis have also strengthened. At the present time, 7 women (9.0%) head cities and rayons and 93 women (23.0%) head dzhaomats⁴. The number of women among deputy chairmen of cities and rayons has notably increased - up to 33.9%; among dzhaomat deputy chairmen - up to 43.0%.

Table №2. Number of men and women in local Majlises.

Position	Total	Women, person	Women, %
Jamoat chairmen	410	93	23
Jamoat deputy chairmen	275	118	43
Jamoat secretaries	410	61	15

Source: National report of the status of the implementation of the CEDAW in the Republic of Tajikistan. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 2005.

1.4 Social and economic situation of women

The most significant gender inequality is in the economic sector.

Creating a market economy in the Republic of Tajikistan began under difficult public and political conditions, which aggravated unavoidable problems of the transition. The difficult economic situation had a negative affect on the state of both women and men, however women suffered more significant losses connected with employment and payment for labor. They lost not just many social privileges and allowances previously paid from public funds, but were made redundant to curb public production. Indices of employment, incomes, involvement in business, and purchase of property by women are much lower than for men.

Significant progress on macroeconomic and financial stability has been achieved as a result of reforms in Tajikistan. However, the social and economic situation still remains quite problematic.

A big problem for the Republic is poverty directly connected with the high birth rate and employment problems. According to the index of human development, Tajikistan is 103rd out of 174 reviewed states, and is included in the group with the highest level of poverty. According to the results of a World Bank study, 60.0% of the republic's population consider themselves to be poor.

The phenomenon called, the feminization of poverty, is evidently intrinsic to Tajikistan. Women living in poverty have no access to such important resources as credits, land and succession, and are weakly informed about their economic rights, especially about rights to land, neither do they get any economic and juridical information.

Unemployment

³ Hotkina, Z., G. Rabieva, eds. «Tajikistan: On the Way to Gender Equality». UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM & SCO. Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

⁴ Dzhaomat - local self-government body in villages

In conditions of transition to market economy in Tajikistan accompanied by structural rebuilding of economy and decrease of employment, majority of able-bodied population, especially, women, turned out to be unclaimed in labor market. High level of unemployment is a new phenomenon after decades of centralized planning and policy of overall employment. Registered number of unemployed women has been increasing year by year. If in 1995 quantity of officially registered unemployed women was 17 thousands persons (46.1%), then at the beginning of December of 2002 this indicator became 26,8 thousands (55.8%), and at the end of November of 2004 officially registered number of unemployed women was 22,8 thousands people (56.5%).

Women entrepreneurship

Because of economy destroyed as a result of war migration became an essential resource of overcoming unemployment and growing poverty. Number of people leaving the Republic to earn money has been growing. There is a great problem on monitoring of migrational processes and statistical registration of employers – migrants left the republic for temporary work. Except it, majority of employers-migrants have low qualification and that's why they do unqualified kinds of work. Lack of appropriate laws makes difficult solving problems on regulation of migration processes. Though, most of migrants from Tajikistan are men, it's expected that number of female migrant workers will increase, particularly, among women having higher education. The most significant risk for migrating Tajik women is illegal export from the country with the aim of exploitation.

During Soviet period women took active part in labor market. Destroy of social sector, providing employment to significant number of women, left them in the situation of limited opportunities for employment. In order to provide oneself with living wage, huge number of population have to fulfill temporary job, the others are engaged in home works, some people carry out work on subcontract, fulfill individual labor activity. During the transitional period difficult economic situation made majority of women, working in budget spheres, look for other sources of profits; most of them found niche in informal sector of economy. That time micro-entrepreneurship became the most important direction of economic activity for most of women. Nowadays the main kinds of female activities are small wholesale trade, rendering various services (cleaning, laundry, baby caring) and cooking confectionery. In rural area women are engaged mainly in selling agricultural products, reselling of goods, folklore handcrafts, sewing. Today women provide their families with profits.

Involvement of women in business is a factor which promotes economic independence of women, gives them certain access to resources and, in most cases, it's the only opportunity to avoid threatens of getting into a group of vulnerable people.

Access to the natural resources

Women face serious difficulties in exerting their rights to use natural resources including land. Existing legislation tends not to be gender sensitive and the social context does not guarantee women equality in using natural resources. Furthermore, women in rural areas are usually not very aware of their economic rights and, specifically, their land rights. Women also usually have a lesser stake in decision making in water related issues, in spite of being the ones to bare the hardships linked to supplying their families and fields with water. In the country where 75% of female working power is engaged in agriculture landownership rights play key role in provision of economic safety and potential way out of poverty. Though land reform has been conducted during more then ten years, the process is darkened by essential injustice and inequality. It's especially difficult for women to gain a land. The last study of UNIFEM identified that gender differences in access to the land, credit and other factors of production are vital restraining factors on the way of women's wellbeing. In spite of the fact that Land code does not limit females' right to obtain land pieces for application, women face with discrimination, appearing from traditional socio-cultural gender norms, supposing that women are not able to implement agricultural management. On registration of land certificates for households, as a rule, land registration blank consists of the man's name as a household head.

Education

The consequences of military conflicts, poverty and the increasing influence of religious institutions, especially in rural areas, have limited women's access to education. Gender equality in education has increased.

Contingent of pupils and students in Tajikistan is characterized by troubled indicator of gender differences at the age after 10: most of girls from needy families do not continue their education after age of 21 in comparison with boys from rich families. Significant number of girls at the age of 11–15 leaves schools in order to care the house or work in informal sector. Reasons of the fact that just girls but not boys stop going to school are hidden in conception of traditional role of girls, as well as it depends on economic situation.

Health care

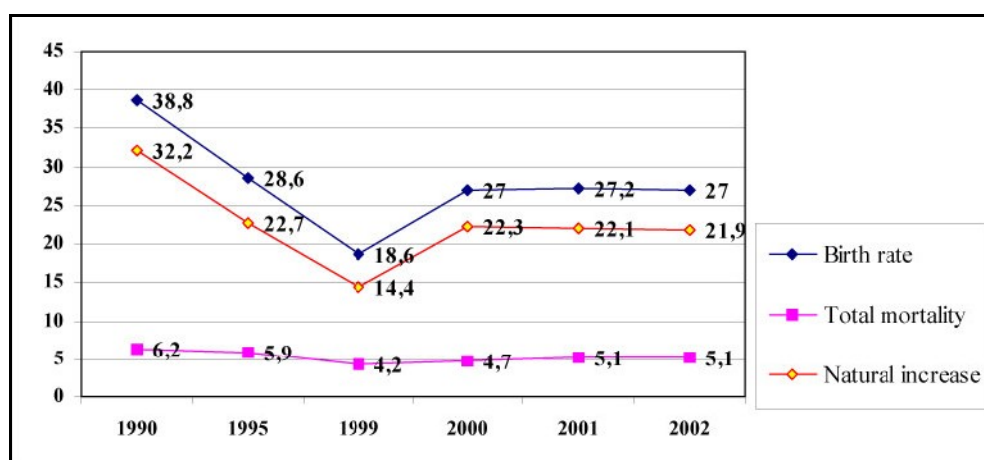
The reproductive health of the female population raises serious concerns, the subject of which is the high reproductive activity of the population, especially in the age groups of women when pregnancy and labour are linked with a high risk to health and life, frequency of pregnancies and short intervals between labours, high indicators of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, and the dependence of women on abortions. The number of cases of early marriages and pregnancy has also increased.

Diseases connected with the quality of nutrition, the impact of negative factors on the environment and way of life, are widespread among women (particularly, infectious diseases).

According to the official statistical data, during the transition period, a considerable growth in the indicator of maternal mortality has been observed in the republic - by 2.4 times in the period from 1990-1995. In the following years there has been a downward trend but the level of maternal mortality remains high and exceed the same indicator in countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the European Union.

The reasons for maternal mortality include first of all, obstetrical bleeding (37.5%), toxemia (26.7%), extra-genital pathology (12.2%), sepsis (11.4 %) and abortions and their complications (1 2.2 %). Indicators of prenatal mortality are also very high (20.4 per 1,000 live births). More than half of foetuses perish antenatal (54.8%), i.e. before labour, 1 7.7% of foetuses die in labour and 27.5% - after labour.

Diagram 1. Dynamics of the main indices of reproductive health in the republic of Tajikistan (1990-2002).



*Source: the Centre for Medical Statistics and Information of the Ministry of Healthcare of Tajikistan, 2003.*⁵

The high level of maternal and prenatal mortality is caused by the low quality of antenatal care, limited access to necessary obstetric assistance, insufficient measures taken to discover women of "high risk groups" and their coverage with contraceptive support, poorly qualified staff, lack of resources and the impact of prejudices with regards to reproductive health and family planning.

Just one third of maternity hospitals of the republic have a water supply and 43.7% - central heating and electricity. Medical instrumentation levels are 12.6%-67.1 %. One more very important factor is the absence of the population's resources for purchasing medicines, payment for hospitalization and care for women in childbirth.

Risk of death connected with pregnancy is high for many women, and is a problem for rural women, where dangerous domestic work has become a natural phenomenon. Throughout the republic, the level of home confinement is 40.2%.⁶

In rural areas the share of home confinements is up to 90.0%, 40.0% in rayons, and 20.0% in cities, and more than 60.0% of them take place without any medical assistance and that is a significant reason for the decrease in the health of women of reproductive age.

Violence against women

The population is poorly informed about violence against women. The most evident is physical and sexual violence towards women. Rape, as a rule, is well recognized as violence in all social and demographic strata. Rural inhabitants distinguish all kinds and forms of violence more rarely than urban inhabitants. Educational level is the biggest factor in the capability of recognizing different kinds and forms of violence and the higher it is, the more respondents are able to identify signs of violence. On the other hand, the lower the educational level is, the more often people suffer from different kinds of violence and don't realize it.

Physical, sexual, and psychological violence against women includes physical, sexual, and psychological violence committed in society and physical, sexual, and psychological violence is committed all over the republic and with the connivance of the state, but is not limited to that.

It should be underlined that the data about domestic violence in Tajikistan is the result of studies conducted by international and non-governmental organizations over the last ten years. Official statistics about domestic violence and methods for gathering it are actually not developed in Tajikistan.

Today public crisis centers and trust phones are becoming the main way to help women suffering from violence. Services of these centers are free of charge for the poor strata of the population, to which, as a rule, suffering women belong. However, women use this help mainly in cities where the centers are situated and trust phones are also inaccessible for rural inhabitants.

Society doesn't completely understand the significance of the harm domestic violence does to the development of society as a whole and each individual person. It's considered to be personal affairs in the public consciousness, as well as in the juridical practice of Tajikistan. It happens, first of all, because this type of violence is not mentioned in the republican legislation as crimes. Calls to the police about domestic violence problems are very low. Cases of settling such crimes at law are just a tiny fraction of the overall number of cases in society.

Polygamy is illegal in Tajikistan and as a result there are no official data. Nevertheless, since civil war this phenomenon, which is spread in Islam, appeared again partially in respond to growing poverty, unemployment and massive migration of male population. Parliament discussed

⁵ Hotkina, Z., G. Rabieva, eds. «Tajikistan: On the Way to Gender Equality». UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM & SCO. Dushanbe, Tajikistan. 2003.

⁶ Hotkina, Z., G. Rabieva, eds. «Tajikistan: On the Way to Gender Equality». UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM & SCO. Dushanbe, Tajikistan. 2003.

this issue when reviewing the project of Family code in 1999; debates regarding legalization of polygamy provoked lots of discussions around the republic.

Part 2. Gender perspective in EU development aid

The Republic of Tajikistan has gone through a civil war, natural disasters and a break-up of economic relations with the countries of the former Soviet Union. This resulted in a near paralysis of the economic system, disrupted normal functioning of industrial and agricultural enterprises and infrastructure. At present, the country gradually overcomes the political and socio-economic crisis.



Nevertheless, Tajikistan is not able to solve the complex socio-economic problems of the post-war period on its own. In it, it has been assisted by a number of foreign countries and international organizations.

Today, the international assistance provided to Tajikistan is of utmost importance for the life support of vulnerable groups and stabilization of the peace process. The overall goal of humanitarian activities in Tajikistan is to support the peace process by implementing social security programs targeting the poor, reintegration of former ex-combatants and repatriates. However, upon completion of the peace process in early 2000, the international community has been looking into long-term development solutions along with the continued humanitarian aid.

Humanitarian aid provided by international organizations to socially insecure groups of the population will be required for a few more years following the post-conflict period. Yet, humanitarian aid alone is not sufficient for the provision of sustainable rehabilitation of the social sector and economic infrastructure. There is also a need for long-term development solutions that would help the country regenerate the economic recession and destroyed infrastructure.

Table 3. Breakdown of Humanitarian and Development Projects in Tajikistan by Sector and Oblast (tables and charts are created on the basis of the number of projects, which can be misleading in some cases).

Sector Oblast	Food Aid (drought, VGF, FFW)	Agriculture	Education	Health & Nutrition	Water & Sanitation	Reintegration & Demobilization	Micro-Credit Enterprise	Shelter	Disaster Preparedness and Response	Other	Total
Dushanbe & DRD	60	59	16	79	3	182	12	0	0	30	441
Sogd	40	38	25	22	43	0	7	4	0	14	193
Khatlon	89	209	44	174	67	19	23	2	2	41	670
GBAO	29	2	22	41	0	7	8	0	9	8	126
TOTAL	218	308	107	316	113	208	50	6	11	93	1430

Source: Completed by OCHNA on the bases of the information provided by agencies, 2002.

Table 4. Summary Tables For Simplified Donor Tracking 2003/05 – Tajikistan (in USD).

*Total \$	1,710,331,543.00
* Disbursement from 2003 to 2006 plus Outstanding Obligation 2006	
Sector	Total \$

Agriculture		75,856,325.00
Education		57,781,053.00
Environment Protection and Tourism		14,642,548.00
Healthcare		136,766,769.00
Infrastructure		876,135,751.00
Macroeconomic Management		134,630,609.00
Privatisation, labour and private sector development		39,892,120.00
Public Administration		154,316,977.00
Social Protection		220,175,502.00
Donor	Type	Total \$
ADB	Loan	106,024,250.00
ADB	Grant	22,843,820.00
AKDN	Grant	9,231,870.00
Austria	Grant	118,875.00
Bill Gates Fund	Grant	901,021.00
Canada	Grant	11,159,117.00
CARE	Grant	532,205.00
China	Grant	619,582,518.00
Denmark	Grant	1,417,890.00
EBRD	Grant	575,006.00
EBRD	Loan	45,466,660.00
European Commission	Grant	119,335,888.00
Finland	Grant	880,838.00
France	Grant	3,253,075.00
GEF	Grant	2,468,329.00
Germany	Grant	10,752,000.00
GFATM	Grant	11,432,697.00
IDB	Grant	1,694,000.00
IDB	Loan	74,302,000.00
IFC	Loan	9,800,000.00
IFC	Grant	1,305,074.00
IFRC	Grant	2,392,759.00
IMF	Loan	69,790,600.00
India	Grant	5,700,000.00
Iran	Grant	15,445,000.00
Italy	Grant	1,648,720.00
Japan	Grant	21,226,706.00
Jersey	Grant	121,232.00
Kuwait	Loan	10,526,877.00
Netherlands	Grant	1,419,211.00
Norway	Grant	2,495,221.00
OPEC	Loan	6,998,980.00
OPEC	Grant	190,400.00
OSI	Grant	5,821,484.00

Russia	Grant	25,405,400.00
Saudi	Grant	6,610,374.00
Sweden	Grant	25,866,914.00
Switzerland	Grant	37,356,979.00
Turkey	Grant	7,301,550.00
UNDGO	Grant	460,000.00
UNDP	Grant	15,908,547.00
UNESCO	Grant	371,120.00
UNFAO	Grant	1,365,000.00
UNFPA	Grant	2,661,318.00
UNHCR	Grant	1,014,254.00
UNICEF	Grant	9,214,867.00
UNIFEM	Grant	757,132.00
United Kingdom	Grant	5,554,156.00
UNTOP	Grant	271,122.00
UNWFP	Grant	50,000.00
UNWHO	Grant	1,386,000.00
USA	Grant	250,411,445.00
World Bank	Grant	113,941,914.00
World Bank	Loan	7,569,128.00

Source: United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan, 2006

At present, the main donor for Tajik economy is the World Bank Group (WB). The main priorities for financing by WB in Tajikistan are reconstruction of the social sphere and infrastructure, support to reform and privatization of the key sectors of national economy. The second-large donor of the republic is the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF programs in Tajikistan are aimed at reducing inflation, accumulating the hard currency reserve, strengthening the national currency and slowing decline of production. Apart from these two major financial organizations, the country receives assistance from governments of a number of countries and international humanitarian organizations. The most active among them are governments of Japan, USA, China, European Union, ICRC, and IFRC. Their assistance concludes mainly in providing medicines, food and medical equipment.

In the first half year of 2006 volume of humanitarian aid admitted in the republic was 21012 tons, including: flour – 10932 t, costing 4687,6 thousands USD, oil – 1024 t. for 1300,8 USD, medications and drugs for 17787,7 USD, as well as food, shoes, clothing, bed supplies, medical equipment, transport, computers and spare parts for them, etc. Percentage of contribution of countries-donors is the following: the USA – 51.1%, Latvia -16.1%, Germany – 4.1%, China – 2.9%, the Netherlands and Lithuania –2.4%, Iran – 2.2%, Japan -1.1%, Hungary – 0.9%, Great Britain and Denmark – 0.8%, Estonia – 0.6%, Turkey and United Arab Emirates – 0.5%; form CIC: Russia – 6.6%, Kazakhstan – 3.1%, Uzbekistan and Belarus – 0.5%, etc.⁷

2.1. Current EU development programs

The European Union (EU) Member States (MS) have set up common institutions such as the European Commission (EC) to which they delegate some of their sovereignty so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at European level.

⁷ State Statistical Committee of RT. «Narodnaya Gazeta» #32 by August 09, 2006.

External assistance is central to the EU's role in the world. By pooling their resources in the EC budget for this common purpose, EU MS have shown their commitment to a Union defined by the value of external assistance. In turn, the Commission strives to reinforce the impact of the EU's external assistance and its other policies. The funds devoted to external assistance are managed by various services of the EC, including the External Relations and the Development Directorates, EuropeAid, which manages external assistance projects together with EC Delegations in the world, the Humanitarian Aid Office - ECHO, which manages humanitarian and emergency assistance through its Brussels-based Service and through its field offices in the world.

The over-arching objectives of the EU's cooperation with the Central Asian countries are to foster respect for democratic principles and human rights and to promote transition towards a market economy.

The legal framework for EU-Tajikistan bilateral relations is the [Trade and Cooperation Agreement \(TCA\)](#) in 1989 between the EU and the former Soviet Union, which was endorsed by Tajikistan in 1994. Since December 2001, five EC-Tajikistan Joint Committees have taken place in the framework of the TCA dealing with trade, economic and cooperation issues.

A [Partnership and Cooperation Agreement \(PCA\)](#) between the EU and Tajikistan was signed in Luxemburg on 11 October 2004, replacing the TCA. The PCA will heighten the EC's profile and EU interests in Tajikistan. It will reinforce the country's stability and the fight against drugs and terrorism. The PCA with Tajikistan is the most recent agreement to be negotiated with a CIS partner, and it brings EU relations with Tajikistan into line with relations with the other Central Asian countries. The ratification in 25 EU Member States is still to be completed. Pending its ratification by the 25 Member States, an [Interim Agreement on Trade and Trade Related Matters](#) will be implemented. The Interim Agreement came into force on 1 May 2005. A Textiles Agreement, which was amended and extended various times, expired on 31 December 2004.

Following on from the Council's conclusions of 17 October and 19 November 2001 and the EU Troika visit at Ministerial level to the region, the General Affairs Council (GAC) of 10 December 2001 decided to strengthen bilateral relations between the EU and the countries of Central Asia by:

- Pursuing enhanced political dialogue with all countries in Central Asia, through Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) or Trade and Cooperation Agreements (TCAs), and through Member States' local presence.
- Inviting the Commission to resume TACIS assistance to Tajikistan and to open discussions on upgrading contractual relations with Tajikistan.
- Targeting assistance to a reduced number of priority areas including poverty reduction, social and economic development, good governance, and environment and water management.
- Combating drug trafficking, making full use of the Action Plan on Drugs between the EU and Central Asian Republics.
- Considering action on border control and border management, including arms smuggling and non-proliferation.

The GAC also underlines the importance of developing cooperation between the five states of Central Asia on key issues of common concern and enhancing its coordination with relevant international organizations (UN, OSCE), international financial institutions (IMF, World Bank, EBRD, and ADB) and other partners. In this context, the European Commission decided to double the annual TACIS allocation for Central Asia from around 25 million Euros to 50 million Euros. The GAC also instigated the resuming of TACIS assistance to Tajikistan.

EU assistance totaling over one billion Euros has been provided to the countries of Central Asia over the past decade, representing an average of 100 million Euros per year. Tajikistan received approximately one third of all EU assistance to Central Asia.

Aid is provided through several financial instruments, and the main ones relating to Tajikistan are:

1 - Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS). TACIS is a European Union initiative, which supports the process of transition to market economies and democratic societies in CIS countries. A dialogue-driven approach to programming better addresses the differing needs and priorities of the partner countries. In line with this new approach, National Coordinating Units (NCU) has been established in the partner countries to participate more effectively into the programming of the EC technical assistance. In Tajikistan, the definition of TACIS priorities takes into account EU/EC's cooperation objectives and the country's own policy agenda, including those set in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Assistance to Central Asia is guided strategically by the *Indicative Program (IP)*.

The IP 2005-2006 builds firmly upon and continues the approach initiated under the IP 2002-2004 and the corresponding TACIS Action Programs, stepping up EC assistance for the cooperation between neighboring countries on justice and home affairs, the energy sector and environmental issues. At national level, the links between assistance and political dialogue in the framework of Partnership and Cooperation Agreements will be strengthened, with particular emphasis on trade and civil service. Poverty reduction schemes will be consolidated in comprehensive medium-term development plans. Complementarities between TACIS and other EC aid will be enhanced, notably with the EC Food Security Program. The indicative budget for 2005-2006 is 150 million Euros for the five states of Central Asia.

TACIS assistance is delivered via three 'tracks':

- A *Regional Cooperation Program* (Track 1) to promote good neighborly relations and concerted efforts on transport and energy networks, sustainable use of natural resources and the implementation of international environmental conventions, as well as the rule of law.
- A *Regional Support Program* Implemented at National Level (Track 2), to further join sustainable economic development and help the Central Asian economies integrate into the world economy.
- A *Poverty Reduction Scheme* (Track 3) focusing on community development for the most vulnerable groups.

2 - Food Security Program (FSP)

Budgetary Aid: In Tajikistan, the FSP program secures a number of expenditure areas in the state budget which are priorities for improving food security. These include land reform, agriculture and social allowances. In terms of support for structural reforms, the program focuses on accelerating the land reform process, improving agricultural services and enhancing the targeting of the social safety net for the most vulnerable. Technical support in the country takes the form of two long-term technical assistants, one being based in the Ministry of Agriculture and the other one in the Ministry of Finance.

NGO Food Security program: In addition to its foreign exchange facility and budgetary support, the FSP also supports a number of agricultural projects carried out by European NGOs. These projects are being implemented since 1996.

3 - European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO).

ECHO provides funding in the immediate aftermath of natural or manmade disasters, as well as in conflicts, with the aim to save lives. ECHO funds European humanitarian organizations, UN agencies and the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies.

For the last few years, the following humanitarian sectors have been covered through annual programs: food aid, nutrition, in particular for malnourished children, agricultural inputs, irrigation works following the 2000-2001 drought, food-for-work projects, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, medical training and health education, drinking water and sanitation.

ECHO intends to phase down its program in Tajikistan over the period 2005-2007. The exit strategy will not be undertaken without a clear analysis of the situation and the needs. Its process

will go in parallel with the development of more sustainable types of assistance by other Commission services and other donors.

In 2003, ECHO launched its first disaster preparedness program (DIPECHO) for Central Asia, with 3 million Euros allocated to Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. DIPECHO aims at reducing the impact of natural disasters by strengthening local physical and human resources in high-risk areas. The success of this program encouraged ECHO to continue funding disaster preparedness activities in the region, with 2.3 million Euros allocated in 2004.

Following the June 2004 torrential rains, which hit Dushanbe and its surroundings, ECHO allocated emergency funding of 350,000 Euros in favour of the affected populations. Between 1992 and 2004, the total ECHO funding to Tajikistan amounted to over 153 million Euros.⁸

4 - European Commission Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

This program, launched in Tajikistan in August 2003, aims at supporting small-scale initiatives in the fields of promotion and protection of human rights; promotion of penal reform and prisoners' rights; support to democracy and good governance, media freedom, rule of law and security structures (police/armed forces); conflict prevention. The EIDHR budget for 2003-2005 was 1.1 million Euros and supports 21 projects.

5 - Macro-Financial Assistance

Tajikistan receives exceptional financial assistance aimed at reducing debt vis-a-vis the EC. In 2001, Tajikistan benefited from a new loan of 60 million Euros and a grant of 35 million Euros for 2001-2004. The last installment of 7 million Euros of the exceptional assistance package was disbursed in October 2006.

Table 5. Overview of EC Assistance To Tajikistan (breakdown by Programs)

	€ millions by budgetary year
TACIS national allocations	
1994	4
1995	4
Total TACIS	8
ECHO	
1992	0.3
1993	7.4
1994	9.8
1995	16.1
1996	14.1
1997	14.9
1998	16.7
1999	18.8
2000	15.0
2001	12.0
2002	10.0
2003	10.0
2004	8.0
2005	6.0
Total ECHO	159.1
Food Assistance	
FEOGA 1994-1995	11.0
FEOGA 1995-1996	15.9
Food Security	17.2

⁸ The European Commission's Delegation to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, 2006 (http://www.delkaz.cec.eu.int/joomla/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=26&Itemid=38)

1997	5.5
1998	4.1
1999	3.4
2000	9.0
2001	3.7
2002	4.0
2003	8.0
2004	8.0
2005	8.0
Total Food	92.8
Rehabilitation	
1999	4.0
2000	1.5
Total Rehabilitation	5.5
ECFIN	
1992*	6.7
1993*	47.8
2000	60
Exceptional Financial assistance (grant)	
2000	7.0
2001	7.0
2003	7.0
Total ECFIN	135.5
* these loans were fully reimbursed	
GRAND TOTAL	400.9

Source: *The European Commission's Delegation to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, 2006.*

Other EC instruments are used to support activities in areas such as mine action and migration. A projects focusing on surveying suspected mine contaminated areas and training of Tajik de-miners and supervisors have been supported by the EC in 2005. Moreover, the EC is a major contributor to the Global Fund against AIDS, TB and malaria. In 2006 the Global Fund awarded a grant of 28 million Euros to Tajikistan.

2.2. EU Member States development aid

The Embassy of France

The main action of the French Embassy in the field of technical cooperation is, in cooperation with the US Embassy, the rehabilitation of the civilian airport of Dushanbe.

While the US Embassy has provided hard cash for this operation (USD 2.3 millions), the French part is providing man power, with a team of about thirty persons and their equipment, for a value of about 2.2 million Euros.

Meanwhile, the "military cooperation" is going on ever since French Army has established in Tajikistan (upon invitation of Tajik authorities) the aерian component of his forces engaged in an anti-terrorist fight in Afghanistan. The amount of annual spending of the French Army in Tajikistan is about 2.3 million Euros including 250.000 Euros of gifts (uniforms etc), formations (in France or in Tajikistan).

Also the French Embassy is contributing to the "formation of Tajik cadres" in different fields (banking, justice, health, police...) for an amount of about 30.000 Euros every year. These programs will be expended in new fields such as tourism.

The French Embassy has an active "cultural policy", and in this frame it finances diverse cultural activities, for an amount of about 55.000 Euros (USD 69.620) a year, including 15.000 Euros (USD 18.987) to support artistic creations and traditions in the country.

Government of Germany

The funds mentioned below are administrated and distributed to the executing agencies (usually GTZ for technical and KfW for financial assistance) by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation in Bonn, Germany.

From 1993 to 2001, the German Government provided both technical and financial assistance in the amount of 22 million Euros, primarily in the form of emergency assistance. Since the end of the civil war, Germany and Tajikistan have been moving toward medium and long term economic cooperation. The focus areas of bilateral economic assistance are economic reform and building market economy as well as primary education:

- Study and Expert Fund I and II (Technical Cooperation) - Grant of 3.8 and 2.3 million Euros, respectively: Studies on potential projects, training programs and small individual measures of up to 250.000 Euros out of any area of economic cooperation;
- Study and Expert Fund (Financial Cooperation) - Grant of 1.0 million Euros: Studies on potential projects and short-term experts in preparation of financial cooperation program;
- Teacher Training and School Rehabilitation (TC) - Grant of 3.2 million Euros: Teacher training in especially developed modules, rehabilitation of schools, especially in remote areas;
- Local Infrastructure and Primary Education (FC) - Grant of 6.0 million Euros: Promotion of primary education and rehabilitation of local infrastructure by setting up a social infrastructure fund (West Khatlon);
- Establishment of First Microfinance Bank of Tajikistan (FC) - Grant of 4.0 million Euros: Shareholder in First Microfinance Bank with Aga Khan Foundation and IFC;
- Food security in the Garm valley and in Shurabad region - Grant of 6.6 million Euros (current phase: 2.9 million Euros);
- Democratization projects with UNDP/UNTOP and fund for urgent action - 644.000 Euros (2002);
- Medical equipment for fight against Tuberculosis (FC) - 1.5 million Euros: purchase and delivery of medical equipment (x-ray, ultrasound, etc.) - completed in 2003;
- Income generation and conflict prevention in rural regions with MSDSP (TC) - Grant of 1.4 million Euros (completed in 2003): new funds for authorized (TC) Grant of 1.2 million Euros.

Regional Projects in Central Asia with a Tajik component:

- Support of tolerance and mutual cooperation in communities - 600.000 Euros: Training and support of NGOs on a community level. (completed in 2003);
- Subregional program for the implementation of the Convention on Combat of Desertification (CCD) - 3 million Euros: more efficient design of desertification control and resource management in arid areas;
- Network for support of wheat growing and seed production - 1.3 million Euros: exchange of know-how, testing and certification of wheat varieties, material support to breeding programs;
- Teacher and vocational training - 1.750 million Euros: regional initiative for training measures, based in Center for Secondary Specialized Vocational Education in Tashkent; regional seminars and practice-oriented training activities.

Government of Switzerland

The Swiss Cooperation Office in Tajikistan was established on the basis of the bilateral "Agreement on Technical and Financial Cooperation as well as Humanitarian Aid" signed by the Governments of Switzerland and Tajikistan on 19 October 1999 and ratified by both parliaments.

Proposals of projects funded by the Swiss Government are brought to the respective governmental body's notice and formalized by bilateral project agreements. Projects are usually implemented in phases of 2-3 years covering at maximum a period of 10 years, this in order to reach a sustainable impact. The financing of projects is provided in the form of grants exclusively.

Switzerland is only providing grants. The overall direct budget for Tajikistan alone is over 8.000.000 USD in 2006 and remains at the same level as in 2005. Additionally the value of the regional programs amount up to 5 million USD/ year for Tajikistan alone. Thus the total amount of the Swiss grants of which Tajikistan is profiting amounts to about USD 12.500.000.

Past and Current Programs:

Technical Cooperation (SDC)

- Judiciary Project, implemented in partnership with a mix of government and non-government partner organizations, NGO "Madadgor", NGO "Human Rights Centre" (in Dushanbe, Khujand and Isfara) and NGO "League of Women-Lawyers". Provides free legal aid for poor and marginalized individuals and groups. The Association of Judges of the Republic of Tajikistan (AJRT) is supported in lobbying and advocacy activities aimed at promoting judicial reform and furthering judicial independence.
- Penal Reform Initiatives Project, implemented by SDC and the Prison Administration Support training of prison staff, research on alternative sentencing in Tajikistan, small grants projects for improvement of living conditions.
- Human Rights Project, implemented by SDC Support Human Rights(HR) Commission to submit reports under the UN HR treaties, ratified by Tajikistan. Strengthening capacity of local human rights NGOs.
- Healthcare Reform. Support to broader Healthcare Reform, implemented by STI/ SCIH and Ministry of Health. SDC supports several projects in the Health domain in Tajikistan including SINO, Health Care Reform and Family Medicine Support Project, Health Component of Aga Khan Foundation's Social Development Program in Eastern and South Eastern, Strengthening Health Research Capacities in Support of Health Sector Reform Tajikistan, Health Policy Dialogue Project and Community and Basic Health Project. Complement existing and planned reform initiatives, assist Ministry of Health to implement experimental Guaranteed Benefit Package and Paid Services Program, conduct family medicine training, tuberculosis control as well as human resource and institutional capacity building.
- Art and Cultural Diversity Program, implemented by SDC Promotes cultural diversity of Tajikistan by funding a variety of projects ranging from festivals to music schools and books.
- Violence Against Women (VaW) Project, implemented by Tajik NGO "Social Development Group". Addresses the issue both at local and national levels and helps to build capacity of partner NGOs responsible for implementation of components of the project.
- Local Development Program, implemented by CARITAS Switzerland, AKF, and ACTED Supports strengthening of local (and regional) infrastructure, institutional capacities and economical development especially in districts of Muminabad as Murgab and of GBAO.
- Capacity Building for Ministry of Emergency (MoES) Tajikistan, impl. by UNDP Capacity building, monitoring, etc. for forecasting department/ training centre in Dushanbe and in 5 regional offices of MoES.
- Awareness Building on Integrated Local Risk Management, implemented by CARITAS Switzerland

Strengthen the awareness and capacity on risk management at local level with special "5 days-workshops" accompanied by an exhibition on wheels.

- River Bank Protection in Muminabad, implemented by CARITAS Switzerland Structural measures and initiation of risk dialogue in Muminabad district.
- Provision of Emergency Stocks to MoES, implemented by Global Partners Replenishment of emergency stocks of MoES (tents, blankets, stove, etc.) for disaster response.
- Swiss Cooperation Fund, implemented by GOs and NGOs. Provides grants to Government Organizations as well as NGOs, initiative groups and private individuals for implementation of different projects in the fields of SDC priority in Tajikistan (governance, health, environment etc.).

2.3. Other development programs and sources of development aid

United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan (UNDP)

UNDP in Tajikistan was established in 1994. Its initial years were focused on support to United Nations efforts to secure a durable peace. Since the signing of the Peace Agreement in 1997, UNDP has played an active role in social and economic recovery, confidence building at the community level and stabilizing the post-conflict environment.

These priorities continue to be addressed through projects implemented in partnership with the government, local and international organizations and NGOs, donors and financial institutions. Additionally, UNDP supports government aid coordination efforts and plays an important coordinating role within the UN system.

Tajikistan's Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) focused on three broad program areas: (1) governance and capacity building; (2) rehabilitation, reconstruction and development and (3) environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management.

The direction for the UNDP's Country Program Action Plan (CPAP), an integral part of the UN Development Assistance Framework for Tajikistan, will focus sharply on certain of the priorities in the PRSP. The UNDP Country Program will contribute directly to meeting the outcomes set forth in the UNDAF 2005 - 2009, focusing on four interlinked thematic areas: (1) Transforming livelihoods - increased agricultural productivity, food security and economic opportunities, especially for women and vulnerable groups; (2) Redistributing responsibilities - increased responsiveness and accountability of decision-making structures, including the justice system; (3) Reversing declines - strengthened capacity to prevent and reduce infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis as well as freeing Tajikistan from mine hazards; and (4) Overcoming mountains - Natural resources sustainably managed and fewer persons killed or affected by disasters. It will focus on supporting the Government in its progress towards achieving the MDGs, by advancing economic and democratic reform and fostering the participation of civil society in development processes at national and local levels.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

United Nations Development Fund for Women in the Commonwealth of Independent States (UNIFEM CIS), which has been working since 1999 in 12 countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, is striving to promote gender equality and women's political participation, secure women's economic rights, and eliminate all forms of violence against women.

In 2003 UNIFEM CIS launched the project "Land Rights and Economic Security of Rural Women in Tajikistan", aimed at ensuring equality in access to and use of land for economic initiatives, within the context of the government's land reform efforts.

Government of the United States

The United States provides assistance to Tajikistan through a number of agencies and funding mechanisms. The estimated USD 100 million given in 2005 by all U.S. Government agencies, including USAID, for assistance programs in Tajikistan was used for economic growth, democracy programs and legal reform, training and exchange, health and education, border security, and law enforcement.

Sector 1: Economic Growth: USAID's strategy to foster economic growth combines support for small/medium enterprises, business education, microfinance, and the agricultural sector with policy reform, including judicial and commercial law reform, support to the Ministry of State Revenues for tax reform, assistance to the National Bank for banking sector reform and microfinance legislation development, support for WTO accession, and updating the land tenure legislation. USAID provides assistance to Water User Associations in Tajikistan to help farmers manage the Soviet-era irrigation network, improve on-farm water management, and increase agricultural production. USAID also funds an agricultural income generation project for vulnerable groups in Khatlon and Sughd regions.

Sector 2: Border Security and Law Enforcement: U.S. security assistance programs contribute to an international donor effort to enhance Tajikistan's territorial integrity, prevent the transit of narcotics and material or technology related to weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and support a stable, peaceful Tajikistan in order to prevent the spread of influence and activities of radical groups and terrorists. Law enforcement assistance also supports the stability of Tajikistan and advancement of economic and political reforms by interdicting the rapidly growing transit of drugs originating in neighboring Afghanistan and by reforming Tajik law enforcement agencies. U.S. assistance supports the Tajik Drug Control Agency, co-funded by the United Nations Office of Drug Control (UNODC), which coordinates all Tajik efforts at drug interdiction, drug abuse, and treatment.

Sector 3: Democracy, Media & Conflict Mitigation: USAID provides training, assistance, and small grants to NGOs to strengthen civil society. USAID also supports independent television, radio and print media with training, legal assistance, and production of a weekly news program. USAID supports civic education and political processes, local government, and legal education. An anti-trafficking in persons program works on prevention, drafting anti-trafficking legislation and improved prosecution of traffickers. USAID also promotes public dialogue in identifying sources of conflict, and innovative community-based solutions. Target areas are ethnically diverse communities in the Ferghana Valley, Khatlon region and the Rasht and Tavildara Valleys.

Sector 4: Health & Population: USAID infectious disease activities include support for reduction of TB, malaria, and HIV/AIDs.

Sector 5: Basic Education: USAID seeks to improve basic education at the primary and secondary school levels. Activities include training in teaching methods that stress critical thinking and active learning; development of new textbooks that incorporate interactive methodology; community mobilization on education issues; capacity building for educational administrators; and rebuilding schools.

Sector 6: Training and exchange programs: Training and exchange programs give the next generation of Tajik leaders first-hand experience with the day-to-day functioning of a market-based, democratic system. Since 1993, the U.S. has funded travel for over 1420 Tajik citizens to the United States.

Open Society Institute

Tajik Branch of Open Society Institute was established in 1996. Practical and organizational activity on implementation of strategy of Open Society Institute - Tajikistan are realized in the spheres of education, art and culture, law, civic society, media, business development and local governance, gender policy and ethnic minorities, public health, harm reduction and HIVAIDS, drug demand reduction, tourism development, English language and etc. Total cost of carried out charitable programs and projects by Soros Foundation during the years of its establishment (since 1998) in Tajikistan is around 13 million USD.

Art and culture program - Assistance to Formation and development of alternative public sector of culture and art, functioning in market economy conditions.

Mass-media program - Establishment of alternative non-governmental mass media, particularly in the province.

Civil Society Program - Institutional support of civil society's institutions, development of partnership and cooperation of civil sectors on regional level.

Ethnic minorities program - Forming a democratic civil culture, tolerance building in a poly-ethnic society through the conduction of scientific-information conferences and seminars regarding the place and the role of national and ethnic minorities in the modern Tajikistan).

Information program - Development of information communication technology (ICT) and the information access promotion; Textbook development; Translation and publishing books; Development/ automation library; Preservation of library funds; Training programs for ICT specialist, publishers and librarians.

Law Program - Assistance to judicial reform.

Local Government Initiatives program – Project "Strategy of small towns in Tajikistan" - assisting to administration of small towns and urban settlements with the number of population not exceed 50 000 in forming sustainable development strategies on the basis of local resources and development of local, primarily small business. Project "Development of Public Policy in Tajikistan"- Enhancing the role and capacity of non-governmental organizations providing direct interaction of participants of the political and the social processes. Project "E-government"- Utilization of the information and communication technologies for small communities.

Public Health Program - Projects for prevention of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and virus hepatitis among injections drug users (IDU), commercial sex workers (CSW) and prisoners through exchange of needles, distribution of condoms and conduction of educational events.

Mental Disability Advocacy Program - Cultivation of a positive attitude towards the mentally retarded, development of possibilities of educating local specialists and search alternative approaches to the social rehabilitation of mentally disabled people, establishment of preconditions for the transformation of medical-pedagogical commissions to medical and pedagogical clinics with the aim to revealing the early stages of disease and providing correct pedagogical assistance to mentally related children-invalids.

Economic and Business Development program - Wide involving of population in business by assistance in formation of favorable business environment for development of small and medium business, forming of starting capital, preparation of highly skilled participants of the market relations.

Scholarship Program - Mobilization of students and scholars by providing support by fellowships, scholarships and related activities that empower individuals to improve the social and intellectual environments of their home community.

High Education Support Program - Creation of needs assessment "Perspective of the development of high education system in Tajikistan" and further national conference; Support of the creation of mechanism of implementation of new technologies in educational process in Tajik universities; Support of the universities by newly published study books in social and humanities fields.

Secondary education program - Quality enhancement; Assistance in reforming of curriculum; Improvement of the textbooks content quality; Assistance in development of the policy (open and transparent) on publishing of the new national textbook in Tajikistan; Assistance in development of competitive system of textbook development and experimental testing of the books in the pilot-schools; Education and management policy; Raising effectiveness of the events on reforms of education system.

Step by Step Program - Continuing trainings for teachers on the philosophy and principles of the program taking into account peculiarities of age groups; Expansion of the program to new kindergartens and schools.

English Language Program - Foreign Language School. Support of English language educational NGOs.

Drug Demand Reduction Program - Increasing select populations knowledge on health and social consequences of heroin/opiates use: drug use prevention education activities targeted at vulnerable women, migrants (both seasonal and rural-to-urban), and their family members. Increasing drug demand reduction capacity of professionals, communities, provinces and country - trainings for professionals, working with vulnerable populations (drug users, youth, vulnerable women and migrants).

Women's program - Development of Gender Studies and Gender Education on academics, universities and school levels; Intentional strengthening of women's NGOs; Gender Policy and Mass Media; Support of the development of the institutional mechanism for women's leadership; Violence against Women.

2.4. NGO's and development aid

Tajikistan has been an independent state since September 1991. From the beginning of its existence our young state declared extreme importance of principles of democracy and maintenance of democratic values in creation of political and social structure of the country.

Different non-government organizations have become the most important attribute of democratic civil society. Establishment and active expansion of NGO's network through out the country, indisputably, is the most important gains of democratic reforms being implemented in Tajikistan. Moreover, NGOs are bright example of the right of citizens to choice, self-realization and expression of their own ideas. By this structure the citizens can communicate a wide spectrum of their ideas and problems of the young independent state and what is more important, to implement them and by this to improve our life.

Government admitted potential contribution of women NGOs. These NGOs play key role in mobilization of women movement in Tajikistan, as well as in rendering services for solving problems related to gender. In 2003 224 (19.8%) of 1130 registered NGOs were head by women and actively worked in national and district levels. Most of them are situated in Dushanbe and Sugd oblast, and some of them have opportunity to work distant districts.

Activity of NGOs on women's problems covers various sectors, but the main attention is paid to education, public health, protection of women's rights and obtaining profits/employment. In the sphere of education these NGOs provide with the following services: teaching leadership, legislation and rights, and rendering free juridical services, as well as preparation on issues of business and entrepreneurship.

EC-Financed ongoing projects in Tajikistan: "Organizing Women Support Services", "Education for each girl", "The problems of trafficking of people in Tajikistan»,» The way from a woman-leader to a woman deputy in the Republic of Tajikistan" and other projects in 2004-2008.

Several NGOs also participate in repairing and rehabilitation of schools. NGOs dealing with issues of women health focus on reproductive health and family planning. Others organized crisis centers for women – violence sacrifices. Actually, most of campaigns for protection of women's rights, arranged by those NGOs, address problems of gender equality and violence against women. Women NGOs have significant contribution in the sphere of gaining profits through access to credit and advocacy and support of small industries, led by women, with the aim to increase possibilities for employment. Before parliament elections in February of 2005 many NGOs worked on teaching voters and implemented programs on providing women with rights and authority. As far as women participate in the political life less then men do, NGOs are like an essential bridge for involvement of women in the public life.

While in general activities of NGOs in social and economic spheres are highly appreciated there are some restrains precluding them from further sustainable development. For example, limited access to governmental information, lack of financial support on behalf of the state and constant exams on behalf of tax organs. These organizations have weak organizational opportunities and keep being dependent from donor financing. Except it, there is small coordination between NGOs which devote their activity to women problems.

2.5. Assumptions

While Gender Equality is one of the five common principles of EU development cooperation, it is clear that resources allocated to specific gender actions are negligible compared to other issues. A brief assessment of current programs financed by EU led us to the following conclusions:

- Only small part of EU funds allocated to solve specific women's needs;
- Even this small part of the financial resources used for women's needs allocated within the frame of certain development programs (for example, TACIS, ECHO, etc.), but not programming as separately directions of support;
- Most development programs are implemented mainly through governmental structures and decisions on resources allocation are usually made by men.

Programs aiming at achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women should be selected as separate direction in the EU's Development Policy.

In Tajikistan the main areas of promotion of gender equality through specific programs will be the following:

- Eradication of poverty (women have no access to resources);
- Elimination of all forms of violence against women;
- Increasing women's level of education (women have low level of awareness/information; lack of knowledge about women's rights);
- Increasing women's participation in decision making process;
- Promotion of women's social rights and reproductive health.

Part 3. New financial perspective 2007-2013

3.1. Planned EU development programs (2007-2013)

The EU is currently drafting its multi-annual spending plan 2007-2013, called the "Financial Perspective". This plan will provide the legal framework for EU resource allocation for these six years. The Financial Perspective 2007-2013 envisages to replace all existing geographic and thematic programs currently in place, including all the EC programs for countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. From 2007 EC assistance will be provided through a new set of instruments:

- **The Pre-Accession Instrument (IPA).** Countries falling under this instrument: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania.
- **The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI).** Countries falling under this instrument: Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Russia.
- **The Economic co-operation and Development Co-operation Instrument (DCECI).** Countries falling under this instrument: all other developing countries according to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list.
- **The Stability Instrument (SI) – thematic instrument.** Countries falling under this instrument: all third countries and territories.

The five countries of Central Asia (CA) are currently classified as transition countries in the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients. With GNI per capita ranging from US\$ 2750 in Kazakhstan to just \$280 in Tajikistan (World Bank 2005), the disparity is wide even within the category of lower-middle and low income countries. All of the countries are included in the list of Official Development Assistance (ODA) recipients.

While the DCECI, including its thematic components, will be the new principal tool for assistance provision to Central Asia countries, they will be also able to participate in ENPI Regional Programs, although activities/projects to the direct benefit of CA will be funded under the CA DCECI. In addition, certain measures, in particular in the area of security, conflict prevention and crisis management and resolution, may also be supported under the future Stability Instrument.

A total of seven thematic programs will be available under the new instruments. Of these, the thematic programs on “Democracy and Human rights” (ex-EIDHR), Food Security (ex-EC FSP), which contributed half to one third of EC assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan in recent years, “Migration and Asylum” (ex-Aeneas), Non-State actors and local authorities in development will be particularly relevant for Central Asia. These issues are explicitly addressed under the CA Strategy 2007-2013. Given the structural nature of food insecurity in the two countries mentioned above, the corresponding thematic program will be used as a contribution to their EC bilateral assistance programs during the CA IP 2007-2010.

In addition, the thematic program on “Human and Social Development” may be important for Central Asia in the context of the fight against HIV/AIDS. It may also be important via the sub-theme on ‘knowledge and skills for all’. Indeed, the theme, which underlines the importance of vocational and technical education systems and its relation to improving employment opportunities, could be used to assist the countries in making the crucial link between skills development and poverty reduction initiatives. It may be worth launching additional thematic activities as specific additional needs arise during the period covered by this strategy.

The Strategy for Central Asia for 2006-2013 (CA RSP) has an indicative budget of €331 million. It 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. It reflects the experience of and lessons learned by the EC and other donors in the delivery of past assistance.

The aim of the European Commission’s assistance Strategy for Central Asia (2007-13) is to promote the stability and security of the countries of Central Asia, to assist in their pursuit of sustainable economic development and poverty reduction and to facilitate closer regional cooperation both within Central Asia and between Central Asia and the EU. In order to achieve these core objectives, the EU Strategy for Central Asia will focus on three priorities areas for action:

1. Central Asia regional cooperation and good neighborly relations: 30-35% of total budget.
Focal priorities:
 - (i) Networks
 - (ii) Environment
 - (iii) Border and migration management, the fight against international crime, and customs
 - (iv) Education, scientific and people-to-people activities
2. Reduce poverty and increase living standards: 40- 45 % of total budget
3. Promote good governance and economic reform: 20- 25% of total budget

Priorities for action 2007-2013

Based on the above objectives, the following issues have been identified as needing to be addressed over the period covered by this strategy.

1. Promote Central Asia regional cooperation and good neighborly relations

EC assistance in this area will help to achieve the objectives outlined in this Strategy by addressing a limited number of priorities relevant to all CA countries but having a genuine regional dimension both in terms of joint implementation and in terms of regional impact. They are in line with the objectives and priorities of the ENPI Regional Strategy 2007-2013. The objective is to help CA

countries to benefit from these enhanced cooperation initiatives, including through their direct participation in ENPI regional initiatives and programs with the aim of deepening EU/Central Asia relations. This is in line with EC policies for over ten years, where all Central Asian countries have participated in EC regional and inter-state programs as equal partners with other CIS countries, candidate countries and new EU member states in areas which can be considered as strategic for the sustainable development of Central Asia and for the rest of the continent. The regional programs will also be developed under a variable geometry format to maximise opportunities to enhance good neighbourly relations, as well as to act as a catalyst for attracting private investors and international financial institutions to fund projects, in particular with transition and policy reform impact.

a. Networks and market integration: The process builds upon past activities under the INOGATE⁹ and TRACECA¹⁰ programs, as well as for the transport sector on the TRACECA Strategy for the period up to 2015 and the recommendations of the High Level Group on the extension of the trans-European networks. EC assistance in this area will focus on support for the energy and transport sectors along the lines agreed by the 2004 EU – Black Sea – Caspian Basin Energy and Transport Ministerial Conferences, and their respective Expert Working Groups (so-called Baku Initiative). In the Energy sector, the necessary technical assistance will be provided for the implementation of the recommendations agreed in the framework of the “Baku Initiative”, including for CA countries. The objective is to enhance the security of the energy supplies to the EU through the development of additional supply routes to the EU from the Caspian Region. Moreover the assistance will support the progressive integration of the region’s energy markets and enhancing of the IFI financing for regional energy projects of common interest. In addition, support will be offered in the area of improving energy efficiency and promoting new or renewable energies. In Transport, this can be supplemented by support linking EU bound transport networks to the major axes of the Trans-European Networks (TENs) and region-wide activities complementing national program activities in the area of regulatory reform; or the gradual approximation with EU standards and legislation, including statistical standards and methods, and effective implementation of international agreements in the transport sectors, including air safety, air traffic management and security, maritime safety and security, road safety and rail interoperability where there are clear advantages in regional-level assistance. Also, foreign investments in both sectors, including through PPPs, may be enhanced through support for regional convergence of policies and approximation of norms and standards in line with the EU. There may also be support for regional cooperation between SMEs to increase investment opportunities.

b. Environment: EC Regional Assistance in the Environment sector will also comprise sustainable management and governance in the water and forestry sectors, including biodiversity conservation, nature protection, and land degradation, with support for the regional aspects of existing mechanisms in these areas, such as the EU Water Initiative (EUWI) in the water sector, and the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance process (FLEG) in the forest sector. Assistance will also be given to data collection, monitoring and assessment, and to civil society cooperation in the environment field.

c. Border and Migration Management, the Fight against Organized Crime and Customs: Assistance in this sector will provide support for regional border and migration management initiatives. Special emphasis will continue to be put on the Tajik and Kyrgyz border management services. In the fight against organized crime and financial crime, there will be support for cooperation between the partner countries themselves, and between partner countries and the EU, and the potential to support existing and future regional initiatives. In customs, there will be assistance for the promotion of internationally agreed norms and standards (alignment of customs legislation and procedures on international and EU standards in view of trade facilitation) to ensure security of the international trade supply chain (including the World Customs Organization’s Framework of Standards) and promote cooperation between customs administrations, particularly

⁹ INOGATE - Interstate Oil and Gas Transport to Europe

¹⁰ TRACECA - Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia

at the border. The assistance should also be provided on enhancing the administrative capacity, fighting corruption and strengthening the customs controls at the border (including transit of goods). A particular focus should also be put on the control of IPR (Intellectual Property Rights).

In the field of enhanced cooperation on foreign and security policy, particular attention will be given to issues related to combating terrorism and WMD proliferation, all forms of organized crime, including money laundering, trafficking of human beings, drugs, trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW), trafficking in WMD agents, materials and know-how, and conflict prevention, with the focus in particular on the Ferghana valley.

d. People-to-people activities: People-to-people exchange actions and exchanges with regard to science and technology, as well support for the reform and upgrade of higher education, technical training and research systems; capacity building and training are key areas where EC support will be required, particularly for higher and technical education. This includes greater participation in exchange programmes such as TEMPUS. It is also important to foster cooperation between social partners and civil society within the region and between partner countries and the EU as well as between governments. Cooperation between social partners and civil society in the EU and the partner countries, and between partner countries, is particularly important where cooperation between governments may be difficult. EC Assistance in this area will also therefore provide support for cross-region and cross-sub-region cooperation between social partners and civil society organisations.

2. *Reduce poverty and increase living standards in the context of the Millennium Development Goals*

The incidence of poverty remains very high throughout the region. The Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan are still among the poorest countries. Reducing poverty and increasing living standards will be a key to address human security and bring long term stability to the region.

a. Community Development and targeted rural development schemes: The Strategy proposes that the EC focus continue to be on tackling poverty in the field and assisting rural populations by local development schemes, especially in the Ferghana valley (the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and Southern Tajikistan, building on the Central Asia Indicative Programs 2002/2006.

The objective is to assist local communities in their efforts to increase living standards and tackle poverty, particularly amongst the most vulnerable sections of the rural populations, through measures designed to improve local governance, food security, social protection, income, employment opportunities and access to basic health care. The aim will be to support the institutional capacity to collect and make progress with MDG indicators in the target areas. Efforts will, wherever possible and appropriate, also promote cross-border cooperation at local level. Reducing regional imbalances and improving local development capacities are further important issues.

b. National sector reform policies, in agriculture and social protection: Promotion and mainstreaming of sustainable development into all relevant sector policies is a key element of PRSPs. Strengthening the administrative and statistical capabilities to develop and implement sector strategies and policies consistent with national key objectives for poverty reduction and food security is a general priority for all the countries of the region, and will be applied in accordance with mutually agreed priorities, in coordination with other donors. In particular:

- Support for national sector reform policies and programs for agriculture and land reform, in line with the PRSPs adopted by the governments; reducing regional imbalances and improving local development capacities are further important issues.
- Support for implementation of social protection reforms and mechanisms, particularly aimed at the most vulnerable populations.

3. *Promote good governance and economic reform*

Strengthening of political reforms is an important element for ensuring stability of CA countries. Public administration reform and improved public finance management are crucial elements in

enhancing the institutional capacities and improving the transparency and public accountability of state and administrative structure at all levels. This is also a major element in ensuring good governance and the effectiveness of the fight against crime and corruption.

a. Democratic development and good governance:

- Promotion of civil society and democratic processes. EC assistance in this area will focus on strengthening democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms. This also covers support for democratic institutions and fostering the development of civil society and media.
- Judicial reform, greater independence and efficiency of the judiciary in line with international practice and improvement of rule of law and of citizens' equal access to justice, information and respect of their fundamental rights
- Good Governance and Public Service reform:
 - civil service and administrative reform: to increase governance and effectiveness of public administration, reduce corruption and enhance the rule of law; to help implement institutional strengthening and human resources management measures,
 - to improve transparency and rationalization of public budget management, as well as effectiveness of policy planning by way of 1) general macroeconomic framework; 2) expenditure framework; 3) issues related to financial management and state procurement, including accounting standards, financial control and audit. These are essential prerequisites for any sector-wide approach to reform with budget support.

b. Trade, market and regulatory reform: EC assistance will be offered to support the process of market and regulatory reforms and policy dialogue in line with PCA commitments, through exchange of know-how, best practices, capacity building and other measures in areas of common interest. In particular, it will further improve trade and investment, bearing in mind the challenges that Central Asian countries will face in completing the envisaged WTO accession process, removing barriers to intra-CA trade and promoting business sector growth and investment and paying due attention to the employment and social dimension of trade liberalization and globalization. With DCECI, support for institutional, legal, administrative and sector reforms through a combination of a range of different instruments will be possible, including technical assistance (E.G. statistics), capacity building, institutional strengthening, and investments or budgetary support wherever the necessary conditions are met. The involvement of civil society in the reform processes and participation in public decision-making will be pursued as a cross cutting issue in EC-funded assistance programs and projects.

3.2. Expected changes

The EU has reaffirmed in the European Consensus on Development that it *“will include a strong gender component in all its policies and practices in its relations with developing countries.”* However, a brief analysis of the CA Strategy 2007-2013 reveals that this document does not specifically address any of the concerns regarding women's priorities and needs. CA RSP does not include any concrete program or action on the promotion of gender equality. There is only one small item mentioned that *“Gender concerns as cross-cutting issues will be integrated, notably in poverty reduction programs, as far as possible into the design of programs relating to all the key issues outlined in CSP”*.

The EU strong commitments to the promotion of gender equality and women's human rights must be reflected in CSP through women specific programs. These kinds of programs must be taken into account in the planning, implementation and evaluation stages of EU assistance. The drafting process must involve meaningful consultations with partner governments and relevant stakeholders including women's NGOs and grass-roots organizations.

In order to evaluate the progress made by this strategy the instruments to be used have to be selected carefully. It is also important to develop and use appropriate indicators. In case of

Tajikistan the absence of gender segregated data can create constraints for the measurement of effectiveness of the development aid. The present statistical system needs assistance in order to make further improvement towards compliance with international standards, with emphasis on those used in the EU.

3.3. Other planned development programs and sources of development aid

UNDP Future Programming Direction

The direction for the UNDP's Country Program Action Plan (CPAP), an integral part of the UN Development Assistance Framework for Tajikistan, will focus sharply on certain of the priorities in the PRSP. The UNDP Country Program will contribute directly to meeting the outcomes set forth in the UNDAF 2005 - 2009, focusing on four interlinked thematic areas: (1) Transforming livelihoods - increased agricultural productivity, food security and economic opportunities, especially for women and vulnerable groups; (2) Redistributing responsibilities - increased responsiveness and accountability of decision-making structures, including the justice system; (3) Reversing declines - strengthened capacity to prevent and reduce infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis as well as freeing Tajikistan from mine hazards; and (4) Overcoming mountains - Natural resources sustainably managed and fewer persons killed or affected by disasters. It will focus on supporting the Government in its progress towards achieving the MDGs, by advancing economic and democratic reform and fostering the participation of civil society in development processes at national and local levels.

UNIFEM Future Programming Direction

Main focus areas:

- advocacy for policy, legal and other changes towards engendering the process, implementation and monitoring of land reform in the country;
- building capacity for gathering and disseminating information, collective action, self-help and economic advancement;
- creation and support of mechanisms through which rural women and men are better able to protect and ensure their economic rights and livelihoods.

OSI - Tajikistan Future Programming Direction

OSI - Tajikistan will continue realization of current programs.

Foundation Priorities:

- Labour migration problems;
- Death-penalty problems;
- Mass Media;
- NGOs Support and Development

3.4. NGO's and new development aid

The biggest problem facing women's NGOs in Tajikistan is their financial sustainability. The majority of NGOs lack diverse sources of funding, and they must survive from grant to grant. In this light support to women's NGOs is especially important.

However, the EU new financial perspective does not encourage gender issues to receive sufficient attention. Taking into consideration that funding to support NGOs allocate via government channels it is essential that the EU will provide concrete support directly to women's NGOs.

The above said leads us to a conclusion that women's NGOs have to strengthen their capacity so they can lobby the government and fully participate in the process of the achievement of gender equality.

3.5. Assumptions

The European Commission and the EU Member States are signatories to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs are the world's time-bound and quantified targets for reducing poverty, improving health and promoting peace, human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability. The Millennium Declaration that defines the principles of the MDGs was adopted by 191 countries, including Tajikistan, at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000.

For Tajikistan, achieving the MDGs stands as a top priority, and the government has shown sustained commitment to realizing the MDGs. In 2003, Tajikistan presented its first report on progress towards achieving the MDGs with a main conclusion that majority of the targets are not likely to be met. Assistance is needed to intensify advocacy and campaigning for the MDGs, to support the government on financial and qualitative tracking.

Generally new EU development aid for CA region meets the MDGs. But gender is still treated in a formalistic and limited way in CSP.

It should be noted that the absence of existed measurable tools of the process of monitoring and evaluation can be some constraints on the measurement of effectiveness of new EU development aid. To overcome this obstacle, clear and transparent mechanisms and procedures should be designed and approved. Also the EU Development Policy progress and its impact on recipient countries should be evaluated on regular basis and the results of these assessments have to be reflected in the reports.

Not only the partner governments, but also the representatives of civil society organizations should be involved in this process. Without complete transparency it would be difficult to say how far the EU development aid helps to improve the status of our women.

Part 4. Recommendations for EU Commissions, Parliament and EU Member States

In order to strengthen women's participation in decision-making:

- Improving the election laws and procedures by introducing changes and amendments into the election legislation, which would stimulate the expansion of women's representation in the candidate lists;
- Changing political parties policy in connection with the formation of party lists and selecting candidates during elections; developing a women's platform and its integration into party programs;
- Working scrupulously with the electors, in order to get them to support female leaders, conduct campaigns supporting progressive candidates; create funds for supporting them during the elections;
- Using of all possible means of governmental support of women in politics and power, including tolerant quotings;
- Training of female staff for future promotion to top government positions by conducting special training, seminars and political courses.

In order to reduce poverty and overcome gender equality at work:

- Designing special programs to increase the employment rate of women and motivate them for public work;

- Creating favourable conditions for the functioning and development of female entrepreneurship, strengthening the female entrepreneur layer in small and medium businesses and protecting their working rights;
- Opening business schools and business development centers in order to form market thinking, education and advice for starter businessmen concerning the questions of organization and legal aspects of entrepreneurship activity, fundraising, management, manufacturing control and product quality, marketing with paying special attention to rural women entrepreneurs;
- Broaden women's access to financial services by developing an institute of micro financing.

In order to reduce crime and eradicate violence towards women:

- Developing a social partnership for executing crime prevention programs and cooperation with international and local rights-protecting organizations;
- Creating a system for constantly informing the population about the criminal responsibility of citizens for crime, about the drugs in the country and the dangerous consequences of using drugs;
- Developing and executing social rehabilitation programs for women who have served their sentence for drug-related crimes;
- Adopting the law on Social and legal protection and preventing violence against women;
- Training law enforcement officers to work with female victims of violence and trafficking in persons;
- Increasing the level of awareness and understanding of trafficking in persons by the politicians and public activists through the mass media and NGOs and overcoming the self-incriminating tendency of the victims of trafficking in persons;
- Supporting the initiatives of NGOs to create advisory services centers, which could provide not only psychological and legal support to the victims of violence, but also conduct preventive activity in the local communities;
- Orienting the efforts of the developers and executors of social and psychological programs to train and encourage women to overcome the passive attitude to their personal tragedy, assistance in forming new values, motivation and the meaning of life.

In the sphere of health of women:

- Developing and implementing the programs on demographic regulation, family planning and protecting the reproductive health of females;
- Constructing and equipping maternity homes;
- Financing children's pre-school institutions considering the high growth rate of children in such institutions and constructing and commissioning new ones;
- Developing the measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS;

In the sphere of education:

- Conducting information and educational activity with the purpose of creating a strong public opinion about the necessity of general secondary education, both for men and women;
- Financing additional higher education quotas, especially allocated for girls from poor rural and urban families to stabilize the number of those girls in higher education institutions;

In order to overcome negative gender stereotypes in the public mind and conduct gender research:

- Including gender issues into the academic schedules of educational and pre-school institutions; develop literature and other materials for teachers on gender disciplines;
- Organizing the educational process for gender knowledge and experience exchange in solving gender problems for government executives, firstly for the specialists involved in implementing the State programs; it should be possible to organize training based on the Institute for raising the qualification of government executives by attracting specialists from scientific institutions and higher education institutions, including foreign ones and also local NGOs, which specialize in gender research;

- Conducting seminars on gender issues among the people in the areas where they live and also for the leaders of the communities;
- Using the mass media more widely in order to increase the knowledge of broad layers of society concerning the principles of gender equality, international practice of achieving gender equality and results of the execution of government policy on the provision of equal rights and opportunities both to men and women in the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Activating a public discussion of the traditional and new roles of women in society and the family in the mass media;
- Conducting special contests among the journalists for the best publications, TV and Radio programs on gender issues;
- Analyzing the results of the gender research conducted in the Republic and estimate their effectiveness taking into account the recommendations for defining the most prospective problems for research;
- Improving the statistical methods of checking the level of gender equality and providing the official statistics to the public, particularly by opening a site on the Internet;
- Strengthening the potential of the statistical institutions of the Republic (providing with computers, software, programmers and specialists) will definitely have a positive effect on regular, up-to-date/ timely presentation and reliability of the statistical data.

In the sphere of further developing the partnership between the governmental and civil institutions:

- Conducting special research into the conditions and tendencies of development of traditional institutes of society and their potential use for harmonizing gender relations;
- Developing a special government program for supporting the non-commercial sector;
- Introducing the measures to implement gender issues, breaking the negative gender stereotypes and forming positive public opinion concerning women participating in decision making, into the programs and practical activity of political parties;
- Coordinating the activity of the women's NGOs and creating a system for joint lobbying of socially important decisions.

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Appendix I. List of acronyms

CA	Central Asia
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DCECI	Development Cooperation and Economic Cooperation Instrument
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Community
ECHO	EC Directorate General for Humanitarian aid
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EU	European Union
DIPECHO	Disaster preparedness (ECHO)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IFIs	International Financial Institution
INOGATE	Interstate Oil and Gas Transport to Europe
IP	Indicative Program
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Indicative Program
NPPs	Neighbourhood and Partnership Programs
OECD	Organization for European Cooperation and Development
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PCA	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
RSP	Regional Strategy Paper
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SI	Stability Instrument
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TACIS	Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States
TRACECA	Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Appendix II. List of women's NGOs operating in Tajikistan

#	Organization	Contact information	Contact person	Mission
1.	Parastor	Dushanbe Rudaki ave. 151, apt. 32 Tel: 224-02-40 224-11-68 E-mail: parastor@mail.ru	Rano Kasymova	Improve and increase women status; intensification of their role in social and economic sphere.
2	Women Initiative Center	Dushanbe Gafurov str. 30, apt. 40 E-mail: muhiba@ac.tajik.net sabrina@ac.tajik.net	Safargul Davliyorova	Support of indigent families through national crafts development; social support of women, orientated to solving their own problems and increase their competitiveness in a market economy.
3	Modar	Dushanbe Chekhova str. 10/17 Tel: 221-57-75 227-01-78 E-mail: gulchehram@mail.ru	Gulchehra Mirzoeva	Unification of women and girls for active participation in the support of peace and harmony; assistance in realization of programs in the field of family protection, maternity and childhood, protection of constitutional women's rights and liberties.
4	Traditions and Modernity	Dushanbe Popova str. 84/5, ap. 18 Tel: 2 21-89-59 2 24-49-15 E-mail: khegaim@irex.tj akuvatova@freenet.tj	Margarita Khegay, Alla Kuvvatova	Improve women's status by intensifying social activity; support of civil initiatives; assistance in the realization of equal rights for women; social research of gender problems.
5	Association of Women with University Degree	Dushanbe Sviredenko str.10/1 apt. 17 Tel: 221-58-08 E-mail: bguljahon@mail.ru	Guldjahon Bobosadikova	Conducting charity activities; to increase the professional qualification of women by the effective use of their knowledge and abilities; unification of women's efforts to solve different problems.
6	Khuboni Porsigu	Dushanbe 50 let Tajikistana str. 13, apt. 18 Tel: 234-83-59	Mehriniso Bobobekova	Advertise Tajik creative women; effective use and revealing their creative potential.
7	Women of Science Association	Dushanbe Rudaki str. 32, apt 1 Tel: 2 21-19-18 2 2156-19 E-mail: Awst2004@hotmail.com	Muhiba Yakubova	Promote scientific researches of women-scientists in the field of humanitarian and natural sciences; involve young women to scientific research work; psychological rehabilitation of women suffered from violence.
8	Dignity and Mercy	Dushanbe Chapaeva str. 33	Zarema Malsagova	Consolidate women – participants of the Second World War and military women, who participated in world movement «Woman for Peace and Social Fairness and Non-aggressive Solving of the

				Conflict Situations».
9	Women-Voters	Dushanbe Parvina str. 2, apt. 17 Tel: 224-76-22 918-63-34-10	Rano Akhunova	Protect women's rights, liquidation of any kind of discrimination towards the women; increase number of women in the key positions of three sectors.
10	Hilola	Dushanbe Sherozi str. 16, room 21	Hurinisso Alieva	Increase knowledge among women; improve their status by widening their world-outlook; assistance and protection of rights among all layers of the society; development of small business.
11	Tajik Association for promotion of status of Law, Development and Health	Dushanbe Rudaki str. 92, apt. 9	Dilbar Yarasheva	Improve the social status of women and children; protect citizens' rights and interests; assist in developing, working out and realizing social and humanitarian programs and projects, orientated at building an open, democratic, civil society; support of physical and psychological health.
12	Childhood and Prosperity	Dushanbe Muhamadieva str. 3, apt. 33 E-mail: amuborak@cada.tajik.net	Muborak Abduvahitova	Increase the well-being of society through improving the level of knowledge among women and children.
13	Tais	Dushanbe Rudaki str. 93/1	Saodat Khakimova	Render charitable assistance to needy women and mothers with many children, left without a bread-winner; assistance to homeless teens who have been left without any protection.
14	Zan va Zamin	Dushanbe, Sadi Sherozi str. 11, apt. 21 Tel: 233-29-39of. 233-93-60 h. E-mail: zan@tajik.net maftuna zan@mail.ru	Muhabat Mamadalieva	Implement educational programs to increase environmental knowledge among women and children.
15	League of Women-Lawyers of Tajikistan	Dushanbe, 53.Aini. str.apt. 32 Tel : 221-13-33	Kanoat Ibragimova	Protect women's rights and interests.
16	Lutfiya	Dushanbe Karabalo 10 corpus 2 nd floor E-mail: surayo@tajik.net	Surayo Mirzoeva	Decrease the mortality rate from breast cancer using preventive measures.
17	Savob (Noncommercial Charity Fund of Humanitarian Assistance and Promotion of	Dushanbe Lomonosov str. 216/2, apt. 61 Tel: 236-74-21 221-67-73 236-74-21	Yuldash Shokarimov	Render assistance to unemployed, refugees, women, youth, teens and pensioners; organization of additional and preservation of active job places.

	Job Engagement)	E-mail:		
18	Fund OILA	Dushanbe, Alisher Navoi street, 5/6 Premises of the Republican Employment Center, 3 rd floor, room 12 Tel: 2 36-23-67 e-mail: oila_foundation@mail.ru	Nurinisso Rustamova	Promote women consolidation and their equal participation in the process of decision making in environmental and social, economical problems of the society.
19	Gender and Development	Dushanbe Khuseizoda, 35 Tel: 227-83-06 227-18-94 E-mail: nargis_saidova@mail.ru	Nargis Saidova	Intensify role of civil society's national self-awareness and develop a mechanism to reach gender balance between men and women.
20	Kadbonu Association of Women	Dushanbe Somoni str. apt. 7	Sabohat Rakhimzoda	To involve women in enterprise and small business; assistance in the creation of their own business; protect women's rights.
21	Oshty Milly National Reconciliation	Dushanbe Gissarskaya str. 19/1, apt. 103	Hurinisso Gafforzoda	Protect women's rights and liberties to build a democratic, legal society.
22	Village Women Public Union	Dushanbe Zheleznodorozhni District Binokoron str. 8, apt. 29 E-mail: abieva@cada.tajik. Net	Shahriston Nabieva	Protect women and girls rights; create possibilities for free choice of education.
23	Nilufar	Varzob District, Chagatai Chorbog secondary school #46	Tursunoi Isomiddinova	Improve status of women and members of their family through implementing civil, legal, maternal and family rights.
24	Parvin	Dushanbe A. Navoi str. 33/3 apt. 25 Tel: 232-78-12 E-mail: siminparvin@tajik.net	Bimukarram Nasrulloeva	Assist women and vulnerable families to reduce poverty level among them; support civil initiatives.
25	Chashma Women's Center	Shaaritus Somoni str. 67 Tel: 2-19-54 2-13-63 2-26-65	Sanavbar Imomnazarova	Unify women from 3 districts to increase their status in economic and cultural spheres.
26	Public Organization Hamroz of Khatlon Region	Bokhtar district, Jamoat Mekhnatobod, str. Mekhnatobod (near to Jamoat building) Tel: (992) 3245 21-1-93 (office); (992) 3245 21-2-18 (home); 918 65-16-60 – (mobile); e-mail: safiyash@yahoo.com	Safiya Ashurova	Rendering assistance in: - increasing of women's role in economic, political, social and - cultural development of society; protecting of mother's and child's rights and health; - improvement of the population's living conditions; - democratization of the civic society.

27	Hamdilon	Shahritus, Pushkina str. 7 Tel: 2-14-54	Toshburi Hotamova	Protect civil, political, economic rights and liberties of women and girls; render assistance to orphans.
28	Mehrangez	Bokhtar Poleyaya str. 18 Tel: 2-16-52	Sharofat Umarova	Improve women's and girl's living conditions.
29	Mehrubon	Kabodiyon Chkalov str.	Mastura Mamadsaidova	Unify women from the district to increase their knowledge in economic, social and cultural spheres.
30	Women-Journalists	Kurghon-teppa Tel: 2-52-16	Mosharif Kurbonova	Increase women's role in a democratic society; protection of their civil, political and social rights; render financial and moral assistance to women-journalists.
31	Marifat	Gozimalik village Obikiik Tel: 2-18-39 2-16-41	Marifat Khidiraliyeva	Render assistance to women to increase their level of education; protect their civil, political, economic, social rights.
32	Gamkhori	Kurgon-teppa Huvaidulaev str. 9 Tel: 3-06-45	Bahodur Toshmatov, Mavjuda Sharipova	Improve women's state through implementing health care programs.
33	Sapeda	Kolhozabad K. Marx str., 35 Tel: 4-28-61	Dilbar Nurmatova	Protect civil, political, social rights and liberties of women.
34	Khonai Umed	Kurghon-teppa Gogolya str. 1 Tel: 2-55-90 2-80-73	Muhabbat Mirzorakhimova	Improve women and girls standard of living through legal education.
35	Oksana	Kolhozabad Gafurova str., 7 Tel: 4-49-88 4-38-94	Muazam Usmanova	Increase political self-awareness of women to involve them into the process of democratic reforms in society; liquidate any kind of discrimination towards women.
36	Malika Women's Center	Shahritus Lubiekor village	Irina Dustyorova	Protect women's civil, political and economic rights and liberties, women's health protection, support of women – entrepreneur; increase well-being of their families.
37	Umed Women's Center	Kuliab, Shohin street Tel: 3-34-95 3-09-40	Zulaikho Komilova	Support of widows; charitable and financial help for vulnerable families with many children.
38	Anis	Kuliab, Orjonikidze street Tel: 2-25-60 3-49-76	Idimo Kholmurodo va	Protect economic, political and social rights of women and children.
39	Nisso	Kuliab, Borbad street, 41 Tel: 3-19-03 2-32-38 3-16-51	Rano Bobokhonova	Protect women's civil, political, economic and social rights; preventive measures of women diseases.
40	Munis	Kuliab, Borbad str. Tel: 2-55-14	Zulaikho Haknazarova	Protect women and children's rights, families left without

		2-55-55 2-49-59		bread-winner.
41	Madad	Khorog, Kholdorova str.2 Tel: 2-41-81	Savzbahor Bulbulshoeva	Protect social, economic and legal interests of unemployed, indigent women, disabled and their children; assist communities to solve their social, economic and legal issues.
42	Sitora Women's Organization	Vanj District	S. Muminova	Protect women's rights and liberties.
43	Madina	Khorog, Lenin str., 24, room 407 Tel: 2-50-17	Nabot Dodkhudoeva	Render social assistance to women; development of a civil society.
44	Shifo	Khorog Lenin str. 24, room 65	Gulparis Lochinova	Assist in improving the health of mother and child through increasing knowledge about healthy lifestyle.
45	Nisso	Khorog, Karamshoeva str. 20, apt. 22	Gulnisso Odilbekova	Protect women's rights; liquidate gender inequality and home violence against women.
46	Women for Progress	Khujand Rahmon Nabieva str. 45 Tel: 6-67-15 2-16-01 E-mail: wfp@khj.tajik.net	Dilbar Saidzoda	Increase women's living conditions through educational and legal support to reach economic independence.
47	Association of Business Women	Khujand, Firdausi str. 123, apt. 3 Tel: 6-31-27 E-mail: abw_tajikistan@mail.ru	Sanavbar Sharipova	Increase political and social status of women in society; create conditions to improve their standard of living.
48	Chashmai Hayot	Khujand, Firdousi str.120, rooms 217-220 Tel: 4-55-97 95-151-86-38	Rafoat Babaeva	Increase women's role in social, economic and political sphere of the society; equal possibilities for men and women.
49	Union of Women Entrepreneurs	Khujand Tel: 2-28-4 E-mail: munis@khj.tajik.net	Munissa Sadikova	Increase women's role in society; improve their social, economic status and solve problems of job placement through their retraining.
50	Saodat	Khujand, Michuring str., 60	Manzura Sultanova	Protect politic, economic and social rights of women and women liberty; assist active participation in solving of social and public issues.
51	«Amal»	Dushanbe, Rudaki 4/33, 41. Tel: 235-96-00 232-69-41	Zamira Habibova	Provision of socio- economic and legal support to women and youth. Solution of employment related problems.
53	«Safe motherhood»	Dushanbe, Ismoili S. str., 93 E-mail: dodkho@tajik.net	Munavarra Dodhoeva	Increase health and reproductive health awareness amongst vulnerable population.
54	«Mehrubonuy»	Leninskiy distr . Guliston	Sharifova B.	Provide social and legal support to families in need and

				assist the youth development.
55	«Ovozi modaroni Tojikiston»	Dushanbe A. Navoi str., 25/3, 32	Radjabmo Kosimova	Develop the unity of mothers whose children are drug addicted. Provision of medical, moral, economic and legal support
56	«Oila and Muhabbat» NGO	Dushanbe, Myakovsky str. 93/2 кв.88 Tel: 221-63-61 233 95 87 E-mail: zarrintoj@mail.ru	Umarova Gavhar	Protection of women and families' rights
57	National Center of health style of life	Dushanbe, Michurina str.,8	Zie Rahmon	Assist and gain healthier life, alleviation of the bad habits increase awareness of sanitation amongst population.
58	«Subhi Rogun»	Rogun Gidrostroytel, 75 - 34 Tel: 21-2-92 21-7-54	Holikova Hursheda	Protection of socio-economic and legal rights of women with children and children-invalids.
59	«Soghdiana» Public Association of Women	Shamsi str.22.16 Tel: 236-47-06	Hairulaev A.	Implementation and protection of political, socio economic and cultural rights women
60	«Expert» Association of Women in Tajikistan	Dushanbe, Hussein zoda str. 34, 308room E-mail: ekspert@cada.tajik.net	Husnia Radjabova	Providing the women-violence victims a socio psychological support.
61	“ A woman time”	Dushanbe Borbad st., 26 Tel: 231-59-53 23-14-51	Saida Tosheva	
62	“Bahtovar”	Dushanbe Zarafshon M11 str. apt. 12 Tel: 224-71-25 235-68-00 93505-17-26 E-mail: saodat@tajik.net	Saodat Azimova	
63	“Ehson”	Dushanbe Chehov st.6/1, apt.7	Gulshirin Khamdamova	
64	Women's Public Union "Health, Rights and Society"	Khujand, 735700, 13 microdistrict, h. 67, appt. 19 Tel.: (992)(3422) 2-78-55 992918816601 (mobile) 907731289 (mobile) E-mail: orel-75@mail.ru marina_safarova@mail.ru	Akhmedov Bobohon	Increasing social, legal and economic status of women, maternal and child health, as a critical factor of the society development, through educational and cultural programs on medicine, economy, entrepreneurship, business-planning; to improve women's access to reliable sources of livelihood, to disseminate legal knowledge among women.

Appendix III. List of international organizations operating in Tajikistan

Organization	Key staff/ Title	Address	Main phone:	E-mail
AAH (UK) Action Against Hunger	Florance Kadir, Head of Mission	Dushanbe 11, Samad Gani str.	224-86-74	aah@aah.tajnet.com
ABA/CEELI (American Bar Association / Central European & Eurasian Law Initiative)	Christine Hammill, Rule of Law Liaison	Dushanbe, 39/23 Shotemur St.	221-15-02	christine@ceeli- khujand.org
Act Central Asia	Jannat Shermatova, Office Manager		227-43-41	actadmin@netrt.org
American Councils for International Education	Matluba Mamajanova, Director	Dushanbe, 105 Rudaki street, apt.13- 14	221-21-03	mmamajanova@american councils.tj
ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)	Luca Pupulin, Regional Coordinator	Dushanbe, 15 Rajabovs Str.	221-92-89	dushanbe@acted.org tluca.pupulin@acted.org
AED / START Project (Academy for Educational Development/ USAID/CAR)	Shamsiddin Karimov, Director	Dushanbe, 30 Rudaki Ave., Apt., 26	221-08-44	director@aed.tojikiston.c om
AED / PEAKS Project (Academy for Educational Development/ USAID/PEAKS Project)	Geoff Howse, Country Director	Dushanbe, 55 Tolstoy Street	224-57-97	geoffhowse@yahoo.com. au
AKDN (Aga Khan Development Network)	Hakim Feerasta, Resident Representative	Dushanbe, 8-10 Gani Abdullo str.	224-65-00	resrep@akdntjk.automail. com
AKES (Aga Khan Education Service, Tajikistan)	Shalina Karmali, Chief Executive Officer	Khorog, Lenina Street	55-25	akeskhorog@atge.automail.com
AKHPCA (Aga Khan Humanities Project for Central Asia)	Chad Thompson, Regional Coordinator	Dushanbe, 75, Tolstoy str.	224-58-23	info@akhp.org
AKF (Aga Khan Foundation)	Mirza Jahani, Chief Executive Officer	Dushanbe, 137, Rudaki Ave.	224-76-50	mirza.jahani@atge.automail.com
ARD/CHECCHI/USAID (Commercial Law Project)	Robert Underwood, Director	Dushanbe, 4 Govorov St.	224-03-52	rhunder@justice.com
CADA (Central Asian Development Agency)	David Lovett, Regional Director	Dushanbe, 3 Loiq Sherali str	221-22-10	david.lovett@tajik.net
CARE International	Genevieve	Dushanbe,	221-17-83	care@care.tajnet.com

Tajikistan	Abel, Country Director	Bekhzod 25		
CARITAS Switzerland Tajikistan	Uwe Federsel, Project leader	Dushanbe	221-48-66	caritas@netrt.org
CARITAS Internationalis Tajikistan	Juan Carlos Sack - Director	Dushanbe, Titova str., proezd 21, house # 10	223-42-69	JuanCarlosSack@carita s.org
Counterpart International	Dale Dunivan, Program Manager, Food Security Programs / Country Representative	Dushanbe, 6, Tolstogo Str	221-75-59	office@counterpart- tj.org
CHAP (Counterpart Humanitarian Assistance Program)	Oisha Gafurova, Director	Dushanbe, 132 Rudaki ave., # 1		chap@counterpart- tj.org
DED (German Development Service)	Andreas Hansen, Programme Coordinator	Dushanbe, 59, Tolstoi	224-22-75	dedtajikistan@yahoo.co m
EC Regionalised Delegation	Barbara Bruckmoser, Charge d'Affaires	Dushanbe, 6-8 Telman Street	221-74-04 223-21-76	barbara.bruckmoser@cec. eu.int
ECHO (European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian aid)	Cecile Pichon, ECHO Correspondent for Central Asia	Dushanbe, 25 Tursunzade str.	221-60-83	echo@tajnet.com
Eurasia Foundation	Tatiana Falko, Country Representative	Dushanbe, 31 Rudaki ave. Apt.11	221-69-86	eurasia@eurasia.tajik.net
FOCUS (Humanitarian Assistance US)	Altaaf Hasham, Chief of Mission	Dushanbe, 137 Rudaki Ave.	221 96 11	officedu@gaataj.org
GAA (German AgroAction)	Vladimir Fedotov		224-72-36	fedotov@gaataj.org
GTZ. (German Technical Cooperation)	Rano Makhkamova, Deputy director	Dushanbe 59 Tolstoi Str.	221-13-29	rano@gtz.tojikiston.com
ICRC (The International Committee of the Red Cross Mission)	Paul-Henri Morard, Head of Mission	Dushanbe, 71 Sovetskaya str.	221-82-14	dushanbe.dus@icrc.org
IFES (International Foundation for Election Systems)	Katherine Muller, Country Director	Dushanbe, 25 Behzod St.	221-70-98	ifes@ifes.tojikiston.com
IFC (International Finance Corporation)	Olim Khomidov, Investment Officer	Dushanbe, 105 Rudaki Avenue	221-07-56 221-03-81	
IOM (International	Mahmoud Naderi, Chief	Dushanbe, Pervyi Proezd	221-03-02 224-09-18	mnaderi@iom.tajnet.com

Organization for Migration)	of Mission	# 36, Telman Str.,		
IREX-Tajikistan (International Research & Exchanges Board)	Abdusalom Mamadnazarov, Country Director	Dushanbe, 42 Shotemur Str.	224-58-65	irexdir@irex-tj.org
Mercy Corps Tajikistan	Gary R. Burniske, Country Director	Dushanbe, 13 Pushkina str.	221-08-60	mct@mct.tajnet.com
MERLIN	Joy Guillemot, Country Manager	Dushanbe, 8 Karamova street	221-47-64	tajikistan@merlin.org.uk
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	Mahmoud Naderi, Regional NGO Coordinator	Dushanbe, 41 Pulodi Street	221-33-46 227-68-22	nrc@nrc.tajik.net
ORA International	Jeffrey Paulsen, Director	Dushanbe, 17 Academician	221-64-42	oradush@securenym.net
OSCE Centre in Dushanbe	Yves Bargain, Ambassador, Head of Centre	Dushanbe, 12 Zikrullo Khojaev	221-40-63	CID-TJ@osce.org
OSI (Tajik Branch of Open Society Institute)	Zuhra Halimova, Executive Director	Dushanbe, 1 Firdawsi St.	221-19-58 221-32-60	osi@osi.tajik.net
Oxfam GB in Tajikistan	Milagres Savio Carvalho, Country Program Manager	Dushanbe, 23, Lutfi str.	224-76-42	scarvalho@oxfam.org.uk
Project HOPE	Colin Credle, Program Manager	Dushanbe, 13B Aini St. Apt. 1.	221-03-40	HAHOPE@tojikiston.com
SC/ UK (Save the Children/UK)	Romish Puri, Program Manager	Dushanbe, 1st Proezd Shota Rustaveli str. 14	221-40-23	office@scuk.tojikiston.com
UNFAO (Food & Agriculture Organization)	Halka Otto, Coordinator FAO	Dushanbe, 39 Aini St.	221-06-80 221-06-70	halka.otto@undp.org
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	Zuhra Ahmedova, Assistant Representative	Dushanbe, 39 Aini St.	221-44-74	rh.nppp.unfpa.tj@undp.org
UNHCR	Nicholas Coussidis, UNHCR Representative	Dushanbe 106, pr-t Druzhby Narodov	224-62-65 224-61-84	TJKDU@UNHCR.CH
UNICEF	Yukie Mokuo, Head of Office	Dushanbe, 9 Ozodi Zanon	221-82-61 221-81-96	dushanbe@unicef.org

UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women "Land Rights and Economic Security for Rural Women in Tajikistan" Project)	Zarrina Kurbanova, National Project Manager	Dushanbe, 12, Guliston street	224-22-61	zarrina.kubanova@und p.org unifem@tajnet.com
United Nations Coordination Unit	Thekla Hohmann, Information Platform Coordinat	Dushanbe, 39 Aini Street	221-78-27 221-06-70	coordination.tj@undp.o rg www.untj.org
USAID / CAR	Ashley Moretz, Deputy Country Representative	Dushanbe, 10, Pavlov str.	224-88-70	amoretz@usaid.gov
WFP (United Nations World Food Program)	Ismail Omer, Country Director	Dushanbe, 7 Tolstoy Str	221-09-19	wfp.dushanbe@wfp.org
WHO (World Health Organization)	Nazira Artykova, Liaison officer	Dushanbe, 106 Druzba Narodov Str	221-48-71 221-01-08	lotjk.who@tajnet.com
Winrock International	Nodir Ibrohimzoda, Administrative & Finance Manager	Dushanbe, 271, Hayoti Nav str.	235-69-11	nodir_i@winrock.tajik. net
ZdravPlus Project	Ed Harris - Country Director	Dushanbe, 155 Rudaki # 7 & 8	224-33-56	zdrav@tjinter.com

Appendix IV. List of gender researches conducted in Tajikistan from 1995 to 2003

#	Research topic	Name of the organization, researchers	When conducted
1	Sociological research of the economic conditions of women in Tajikistan	ASCRA, Relief International, Sh.Tadjbakhsh	1995-1996
2	Research into the domestic and market/bazaar economy	Save the Children/USA Robert M.Birkenes	1996
3	Sociological research of the gender roles of women with higher education, Modern woman in the family and at work	Association of women with higher education, UNESCO, Sociology Department of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Academy of Science RT, NGO "Traditions and Modernity", Kuvatova A., Hegay M.	1996-1997
4	Research into the occasions of psychological and physical violence against women in the modern Tajik family	NGO "Traditions and Modernity", Hegay M.	1996-1998
5	Defining the problems and causes of violence towards women in the family and society	"The women of science of Tajikistan", Yakubova M. M.	1996-1999
6	Research into the change in the social and economic status of women in the Kofarnihon region of Tajikistan	Bureau "Women in Development", Government of RT/ UNDP, NGO "Traditions and Modernity", Hegay M.	1997
7	Research into the needs of rural women in the Ayni region of Tajikistan	Bureau "Women in Development", Government of RT/UNDP, NGO "Traditions and Modernity", Hegay M.	1997
8	Women's entrepreneurship, legal status, health and family planning and violence against women	Association of Business women "Khujand", Sharipova S.	1997-1998
9	Random sociological observation of domestic households concerning the problems of employment, incomes, utilization of domestic time by men and women	The Bureau "Women in Development", Government of RT/UNDP, the State Statistical Committee of RT, Muhamadieva B.	1998
10	Social and demographic, ethnic and clinic characteristics of Tajik women, who committed auto-aggressive actions via self-immolation	Tajik State Medical University, Muhamadiev D.	1998
11	Report on the conditions of women in Tajikistan	Information and analytical Centre "Shark", Olimov S.	1998
12	Research, Violence against women in Hatlon, Sogdi oblasts of Dushanbe and regions of the republic	WHO, SBCD, UNDP, Bureau "Women in Development", NGO "Open Asia", Sharipova M., RihterA.	1999
13	Self-immolation among Tajik women: an attempt to depict and describe	Central European University, Avakova N.	1999
14	The report on the results of gender research in Tursunzade rayon	Bureau "Women in Development", Government of the RT/UNDP, Isaeva S.	1999
15	Sociological research, Women and Drugs	NGO "Panorama" with the financial support of TDOSI-AF Bozrikova T., Shoismatullaev S.	2000
16	Status of women and children	UNICEF	2000
17	Research into the reproductive health of women in some rayons and cities in the Hatlon oblast of Tajikistan	WHO	2000
18	National Gender Relations Report in Tajikistan 1999	UNDP, Bureau "Women in Development"	2000
19	Social research Socio-Cultural aspects of	NGO "Gender and Development",	2000-2001

	gender problems in the RT	Bozrikova T.	
20	Control and subversion. Gender, Islam and socialism in Tajikistan	Colette Harris	2000
21	Women of Tajikistan	ADB, Jane Falkingham	2000
22	Development of women's entrepreneurship in the RT: main characteristics and problems	UNIFEM, National Association of Business women of Tajikistan	2001
23	Women's health and breast cancer prevention	NGO "Panorama" with financial support of OSI-AF	2001
24	Awareness of teenagers in the sphere of reproductive health in Khatlon, Sugd oblasts, GBAO, Dushanbe	NGO "Gender and Development" with financial support from UNFPA	2001-2002
25	Gender analysis of contemporary Tajik society	Sociology Department of Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Academy of Science of RT, Kuvatova A., Shoismatullaev S.	2001-2003
26	Research into trafficking in women and children, Deceived immigrants from Tajikistan	IOM, NGO "Modar", Mirzoeva G.	2001
27	The population's attitude to the death penalty	The League of women-lawyers of RT, NGO "Panorama", Hamidov K., Bozrikova T.	2001
28	Research on knowledge, attitude and practice	CARE International	2001
29	Gender phenomena in the writings of students	RTSU, Bessonova N.	2001
30	Education for girls	Association of women with higher education, UNICEF, UNESCO, Bobosadykova G., Shoismatullaev S.	2002
31	Gender perspectives on the land legislation, policies and taxation in Tajikistan	Tajik Legal Consortium, UNIFEM, Zoyirov R.	2002
32	Research into polygamy in Tajikistan	NGO "Traditions and modernity", SACD, Hegay M.	2002
33	Social and legal protection against domestic violence in Tajikistan	The League of women-lawyers of RT, SACD, Hamidova K., Hegay M.	2003
34	Strategies for the survival of families in Tajikistan	ILO, Kuvatova A.	2003
35	Reducing the demand and consumption of drugs in Tajikistan	NGO "Panorama", USAID and OSI – AF, Bozrikova T.	2003
36	Assessment of the progress of gender relations in trial rayons (Dangara, Istaravshan, Dushanbe, Varzob)	NGOs "Gender and Development", "Traditions and Modernity" Hegay M.	2003
37	Analysis of the contraceptive security situation in Tajikistan	Future group international, Hegay M.	2003