

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Tajikistan is a unitary republic with three tiers of subnational government. The first comprises 2 state governments of national subordination, 1 autonomous region and the capital city. The second includes 7 cities and 45 districts of regional subordination, and 4 cities and 9 districts of national subordination. Finally, the third tier of government is made up of 369 local self-government bodies.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Adopted in 2016, the **National Development Strategy 2030 (NDS)** is Tajikistan's main strategy around which SDG implementation is organized. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be ensured through three five-year medium-term development programs. The first is the **Medium-term Development Program (MPD) 2016-2020**.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

A **National Development Council (NDC)** was established and is headed by the President of the Republic. The **Ministry of Economy and Trade** oversees the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Tajikistan. There is also a Secretariat and multistakeholder technical working groups.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT)** coordinated the preparation of the 2017 VNR and held a series of consultations, including with local governments.

1.3 MONITORING

No reference.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

Local governments were consulted as part of the 2017 VNR process, but are not involved in the national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation. Tajikistan recognizes the importance of local governments in achieving the SDGs, but according to a strong top-down approach.³ However, local governments are expected to participate in monitoring and evaluation systems together with relevant branches and territorial bodies of state governance, civil society organizations and private sector, as well as development partners. This is in line with a process that involves central ministries, line agencies and the State Statistics Agency.⁴

1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf. Local governments of national subordination have representative bodies elected by citizens, while the executive is appointed by the central government. Local governments of regional subordination have representative bodies elected by citizens, while the executive is appointed by the regional government. Local self government bodies have a council elected by their citizens, and their executive is elected by the council. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

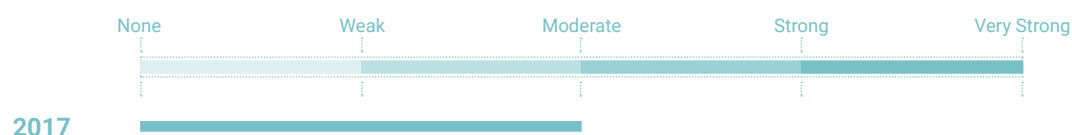
2. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16021Tajikistan.pdf> (2017)

3. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

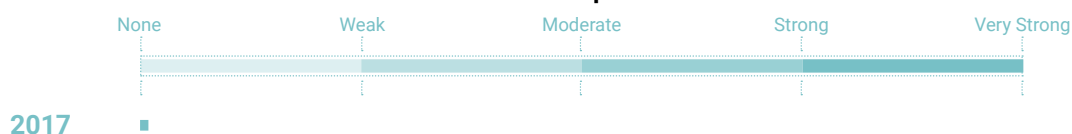
4. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNR and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

References to subnational governments in the 2017 VNR are limited.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► In Tajikistan, the low coverage of early childhood education services remains a major area of concern. To tackle this issue, LRGs are particularly involved in the construction of pre-school facilities in their territories. An example can be found in the city of **Penjikent**, where the local government has opened a three-stored kindergarten in 2019. This will provide pre-school education to 200 children and, by city government initiative, training will be conducted in three languages.⁵

► Over the period 2014-2017 and with the assistance of UNDP and the Russian Federation, nine of Tajikistan's most vulnerable districts implemented over 50 priority initiatives embedded into new and updated district development programmes. These initiatives were aimed at improving inhabitants' employment opportunities in the districts, as well as at reinforcing local authorities' capacity to support local economic development.⁶

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

In 2017, Tajikistan planned to integrate the 2030 Agenda in its national and sub-national plans and budget allocations.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: Urban development policy and implementation is centralized in Tajikistan. Urban and regional plans must be designed within the framework of strict national regulation and legislation. The technical elaboration of plans and strategies is monopolized by a national state-owned agency (Shahrofar), although this does at least work in collaboration with the local governments involved – even though their actual responsibilities are confined to the mere provision of information necessary for the implementation of plans. Better-farming regions are expected to pay for the Shahrofar's services; weaker or lagging regions are assisted by the central government to (partially or totally) cover the costs. This mechanism has been at the core of urban development plans put into practice by over 30 Tajik LRGs in the last few years.⁷

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

No reference.

5. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

6. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

7. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁸

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	59 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		26 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		34.9 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		100 (2019)

⁸ The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/tjk>