



Sustainable Development Goals
Agency on Statistics under the President of the
Republic of Tajikistan



Astana, 19-21 October 2016

National consultations in Tajikistan were arranged by the UN organizations with an involvement of almost all UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds located in the country.

Furthermore, a special working group was established for coordination of the national consultations.

National consultations on an extensive SDGs agenda identified the **following priorities** for Tajikistan that are taken into account in NDS-2030

- (1) good education;
- (2) better healthcare;
- (3) responsible government;
- (4) better opportunities for employment of population;
- (5) protection against crime and violence;
- (6) access to clean drinking water and sanitation;
- (7) safe energy production;
- (8) freedom from discrimination and persecution;
- (9) improvement of transport system and roads as a mean of access to the resources;
- (10) affordable and nourishing food.

- NDS is the highest document in a hierarchy of strategic documents, and sets the long-term development goals that shall be taken into account when elaborating the mid-term industry-specific and regional documents. Therefore, the aspects given in Table shall be also taken into account when selecting the indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation system:

Strategic document	Specificity	Monitoring & evaluation indicators
National Development Strategy	The highest document in the hierarchy of strategic documents Focus on the long-term development goals before 2030 Achievements are evaluated at the end of implementation	Long-term high-level development goals Inclusion of the Sustainable Development Goals for adaption to the context of Tajikistan
Mid-term Development Strategy	Details the National Development Strategy, represents the events and goals for next 5 years. Achievements are regularly revised, evaluated every five years Adaptability to the changing environment – achievements and challenges	Mid-term development goals more detailed than in the NDS Inclusion of the SDG task indicators
Sectoral strategies	Details the NDS for particular sectors. Sectoral goals and indicators that detail the NDS more deeply	Specific indicators for sectors, possible related to the SDGs at the Goals and Tasks
Regional strategies	Mid-term strategies for regions related to the NDS	Adapted to the specificity of a region

- Qualitative data are a basis for making a decision and a necessary condition for feasible evaluation of a progress. Qualitative data that provide necessary information about necessary things at proper time are essential for monitoring and evaluation of policy efficiency. Tajikistan statistics has come a long way of its development for the recent years. The latest evaluation of the statistical system was provided by the UN Economic Commission for Europe in 2013.
- Implementation of the SDGs of the National Statistics of Tajikistan and further reinforcing of capacity of the Agency on Statistics under the President of the RoT.

SDG review/ SDG and opportunities of the National Statistics for monitoring Theme	Millennium Development Goals	Relevant SDGs	Opportunities of the National Statistics for monitoring SDGs
Eradicate poverty and address inequality	1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	A – good New methods of poverty measurement were introduced in 2015 Updated HBS
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	Goal 5. Provide gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls	A – good Collection “Women and Men in Tajikistan” is regularly published by the As of the RoT	
People Provide healthy life, knowledge, and involvement of women and children	2. Provide general basic education	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning for all	B – good, if extra efforts Basic data on education exist and are published. Data on an access to education, education quality are necessary

SDG review/ SDG and opportunities of the National Statistics for monitoring Theme	Millennium Development Goals	Relevant SDGs	Opportunities of the National Statistics for monitoring SDGs
4. Reduce child mortality	Goal 2. Eradicate hunger, improve food security and nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	A – good The AS of the RoT regularly publishes the collections on food security. Since 2014, a system of food security monitoring (FAO) was introduced	
5. Improve maternal health	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	B – good, if extra efforts Basic data on health exist and are published. Data on an access to healthcare, service quality are necessary	
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases			
Earth Protect our ecosystems for all communities and our children	Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Goal 6. Ensure an availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	B – good, if extra efforts Basic data on an access to water and sanitation exist and are published. The definitions are to be specified.
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		C – significant efforts are required Data on power- and resource intensity of economy are not published.	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate changes and its impacts		C – significant efforts are required Statistics on climate changes is at the initial level.	
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Not relevant for Tajikistan		
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land		C – significant efforts are required Statistics on ecosystems is at the initial level	

- Among 230 SDG indicators, a definition of 141 indicators shall be specified, particularly those that were developed at the global level – they shall be harmonized at the national level.
- It is our opinion that 174 indicators for national and global levels are relevant.
- A methodology of accounting exists for 64 indicators, and data are collected.
- About 80 indicators are fully departmental data that have not been developed yet, or developed but not disseminated.

- That proves again that it is necessary to redouble a special attention to this issue, and it is almost impossible to develop a methodology and harmonize the indicators not hiring an international consultant.
- To attract and international expert, a request to the UNECE and UNESCO was sent under the UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative through implementing SEEA. The resources have been already provided. This issue will be additionally discussed during the regional workshop in Almaty on November 3-5, 2016 to be arranged by the UNDP for countries of the region. The issues on water and forest resources are expected to be considered at first.

- We also plan to conduct a sampling survey of the water users under the National Statistics Development Strategy Project. In the second decade of October, the organizational issues concerning field works will be addressed (sampling, questionnaire, training for interviewers and supervisors, etc.).

Thank you for attention!