

# TAJIKISTAN

## Socio-economic indicators

	2002	2005
<b>Income and poverty</b>		
• GDP (million, constant 2000 USD)	1 178	1 544
• Annual GDP growth rate 2002-2005 (%)		9.1
• GDP per capita (PPP, constant 2000 international dollars)	934	1 173
• Poverty rate (% of pop. below USD 2/day)	42.5 <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Demography</b>		
• Population (million inhabitants)	6.29	6.51
• Urban population (%)	25.4	24.7
<b>Economic structure (as % of GDP)</b>		
• Agriculture	24.7	22.0
• Industry	39.4	36.1
• Services	35.9	41.9
<b>Exports (% of total exports)</b>		
• Agricultural products		14.4
• Fuels and mining products		59.3
• Manufactures		11.3
<b>Financial flows</b>		
• FDI (inward flows as % of GDP)	3.0	2.4
• ODA (% of GNI)	14.1	11.4

a) or closest available year.

Data based on PPP, constant 1993 international dollars.

**Note:** An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the USD has in the United States.

The poverty rate is the percentage of the population living on less than USD 2.15 a day at 1993 international prices.

**Source:** UNCTAD, World Bank, WTO.

## Environmental priorities

Environmental authorities identify the following priorities:

- Agricultural land degradation.
- Waste management, including industrial waste.
- Biodiversity conservation.
- Water.

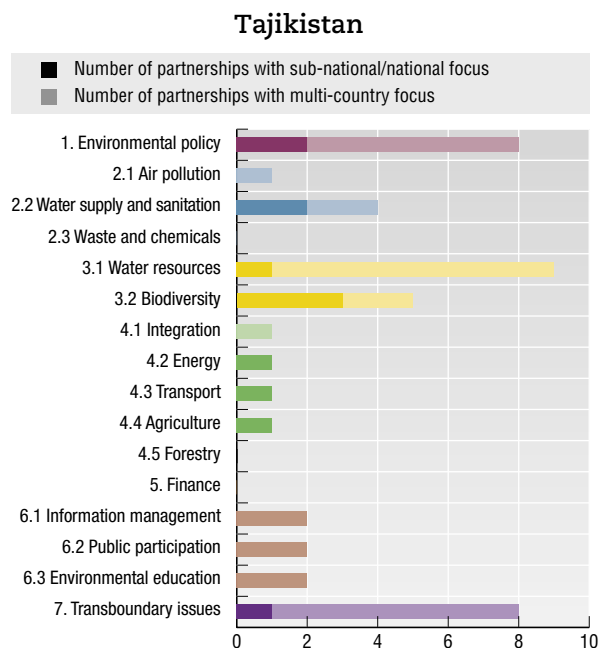
The **2006 Poverty Reduction Strategy (2006-2015)** identifies six environmental priorities:

- Strengthen institutional capacity in the field of environmental management.
- Mitigate the consequences of natural disasters by means of preventive measures.
- Reduce soil degradation.
- Improve waste management and storage facilities.
- Protect and manage biodiversity.
- Improve water resources management.

## International co-operation

Tajikistan's main environmental co-operation partners are Switzerland, Norway, Germany, Japan, UNDP, UNEP, Asian Development Bank, World Bank.

### Number of registered partnerships

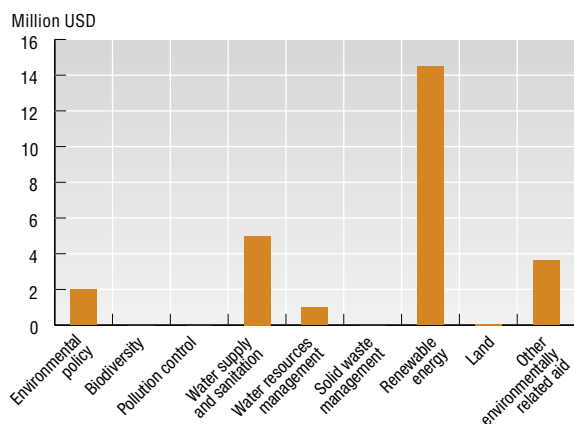


**Note:** The chart includes only the partnerships registered in the EECCA Partnerships Database as of 31 March 2007.

**Source:** EECCA Partnerships Database.

## International assistance for environment

### Environment-related ODA/OA to Tajikistan, 2003-05



**Source:** OECD DAC Aid Activity database, donors and IFIs reporting.

## Policy matrix

The following two pages summarise actions taken by the Government of Tajikistan that contribute to achieving the objectives of the EECCA Environment Strategy. Unless otherwise stated, information is taken from the EAP Task Force Questionnaire. Accordingly, the period covered is June 2003-June 2006 for qualitative information and 2002-2005 for quantitative information.

The other sources referred to in the matrix are:

- (1) Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- (2) Website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection.
- (3) Main text of this report (see thematic chapters for sources consulted).
- (4) Additional information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection.

Considerable efforts were made to bring out relevant information, but the policy matrix is not exhaustive.

## TAJIKISTAN ENVIRONMENTAL

	<b>Institutional strengthening</b> (re-organisation, system creation, staffing, training, equipment)	<b>Planning</b> (SoE monitoring, analyses, targets, action plans, performance monitoring)	<b>Command-and-control instruments</b> (bans, direct regulation, permitting)
<b>Air pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 new air pollution monitoring stations installed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution strategy/action plan formulated and its cost calculated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy and transport investments now regularly subjected to environmental assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Water supply and sanitation</b>			
<b>Waste and chemicals</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemicals management strategy/ action plan formulated</li> <li>• Inventory of persistent organic pollutants created</li> </ul>	
<b>Water resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nr of river basins with early warning systems increased from 7 to 8</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IWRM roadmap developed (3)</li> </ul>	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nr of staff working on managing protected areas tripled, from 36 to 104</li> <li>• Protected areas management agency created (1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biosafety Protocol ratified</li> <li>• Biosafety Law approved (2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area under protection increased by 7% to 3.1 million hectares (1 new protected area designated)</li> </ul>
<b>Integration into key economic sectors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy and forestry ministries staff trained in environmental management</li> <li>• Nr of staff working on integration issues increased from 4 to 9</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy, transport and agricultural strategies now include environmental targets</li> <li>• Energy ministry provided input for environmental strategy</li> <li>• Energy and transport strategies underwent environmental assessment</li> <li>• Programme to develop renewable energy approved</li> <li>• 6 JI/CDM project proposals developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry use decisions now subjected to environmental assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Committees on Forests and Nature Protection merged</li> <li>• Salary of department heads and senior specialists increased by 40% and 60% respectively</li> <li>• MoE budget increased by 160% to 5.4 million Icu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment of environmental issues in sectoral development plans and programmes improved significantly</li> <li>• New NEAP approved (4)</li> </ul>	

## POLICY MATRIX

<b>Market-related instruments</b> (property rights, tariffs, charges, taxes, deposit-refund schemes, trading)	<b>Information-related instruments</b> (labelling, information disclosure, public participation, education, technical advice)	<b>Direct provision of services</b> (investment programmes, funding)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution charge for SO<sub>2</sub> increased by 25% to 0.03 lcu/tonne</li> <li>• Gas tariff for households increased by 50% to 0.33 lcu/m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Average electricity tariffs increased by 133% to 1.6 lcu/kwh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff from agriculture and energy ministry trained on environmental issues</li> </ul>		<b>Air pollution</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WSS metering improved (3)</li> </ul>			<b>Water supply and sanitation</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System of organic agriculture certification created</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 2 waste recycling facilities launched</li> </ul>	<b>Waste and chemicals</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanism to allow public participation in water resources management at national level created</li> </ul>		<b>Water resources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest pest and fire management functions partly delegated/outsourced to private sector</li> </ul>			<b>Biodiversity</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural extension workers trained on agrochemicals management</li> </ul>		<b>Integration into key economic sectors</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount collected through environmental levies increased by 63% to 2.2 million lcu</li> <li>• Amount managed by environmental fund increased by 93% to 2.7 million lcu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training programmes on public participation for environment ministry staff established</li> <li>• Public participation now regulated in environmental assessment legislation</li> <li>• National environmental education centre created (2)</li> </ul>		<b>Cross-cutting</b>