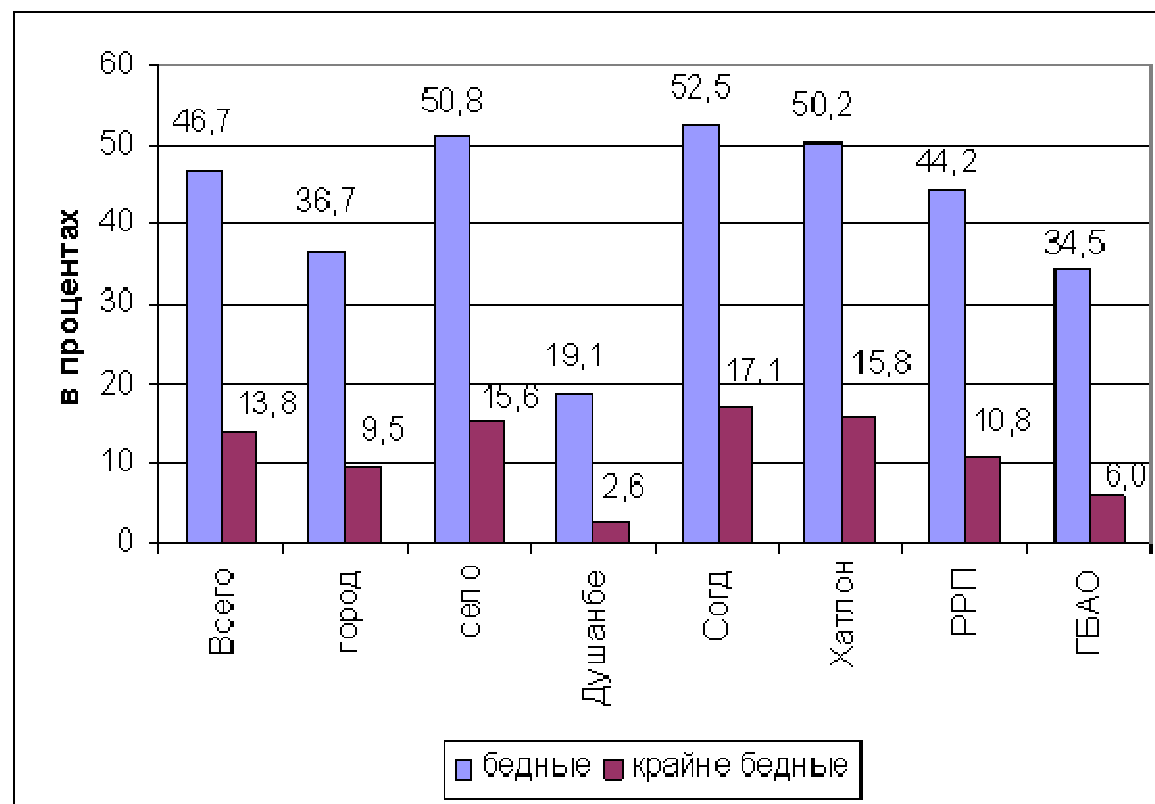


«Collection and use of MDG data»

Asoev AA - Deputy Director of the Agency for
Statistics of the President of the Republic of
Tajikistan

- The country survey of living standards was conducted in 1999, 2003, 2007 and 2009
- Poverty and extreme poverty was estimated in September 2009 at 46.7%, and 13.8%, respectively. In 2003 it was 72.4% and 41.5%.
- Poverty is more widespread in rural areas and there are significant differences in the level of poverty by region
- Large households, households with many children, households headed by women or whose head has no education, or who is working in the agricultural sector are more vulnerable to poverty
- Different regions have different priorities

Percentage of population living below the absolute poverty line



Changes in the number of poor at the \$ 2.15 (ppp) a day poverty line
for 2003, 2007 and 2009 (percentage)

	total	urban	rural
2003	63,5	59,1	65,1
2007	40,9	40,3	41,1
2009	39,6	30,3	43,4

Absolute change (2009 compared to 2003-2007)

	Total	urban	rural
2003	-23,9	-28,8	-21,7
2007	-1,3	-10,0	2,3

Main data source:

Annual data from the Ministry of Education. Data disaggregated by gender, age, urban and rural regions of the country

Additional sources of data

Population and household surveys (MICS, standard of living survey)
Special surveys (UNESCO, UNICEF), Census

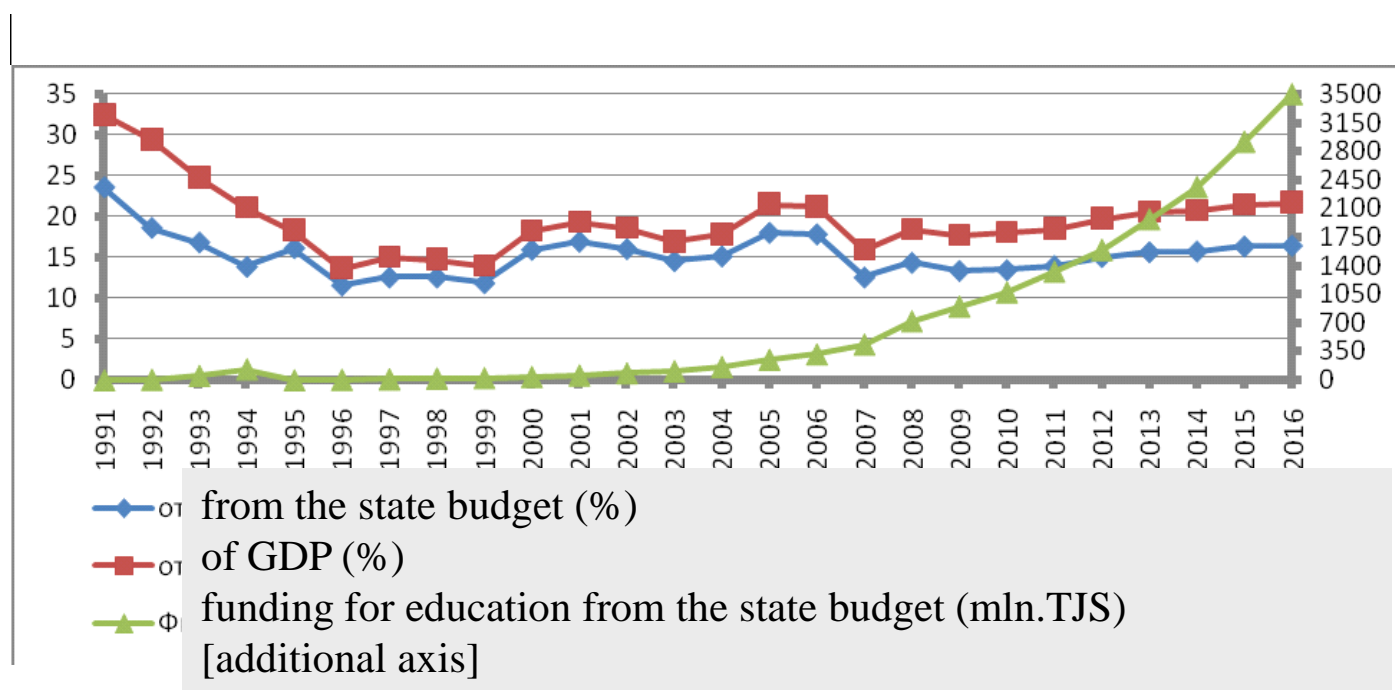
The National MDG goal for Tajikistan are:

Objectives: To ensure by 2015 that children everywhere (boys and girls alike) could complete a full course of primary schooling.

Achieve universal basic education (grades 1-9) and to eliminate the gender gap in secondary education (grades 1-11)



- According to the amendments to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Education" in 2009, coverage of educational services should be increased through the use of distance education with the help of modern telecommunications technology, external, through self-study and with the right date of certification exams in public schools, as well as expansion of the evening type of training.
- **Financing of the education system of the Republic of Tajikistan, 1991-2016:**



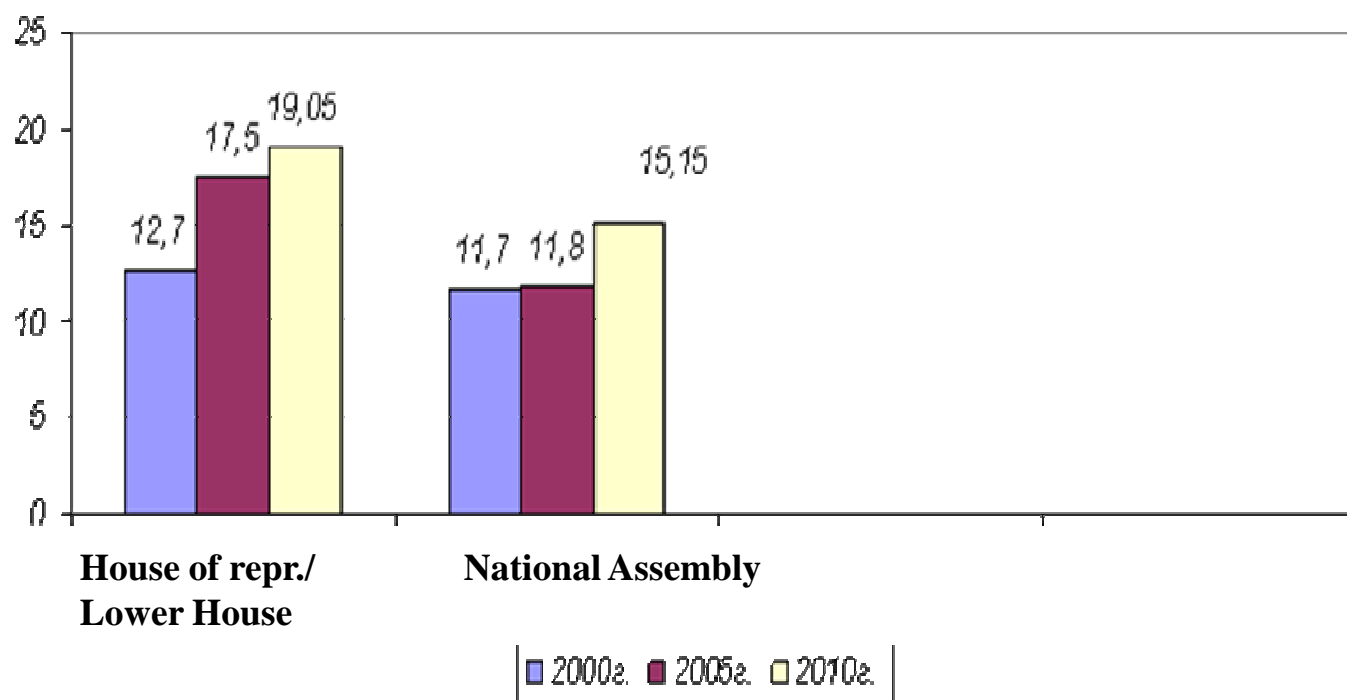
MDGs - 3 Promote gender equality and women empowerment



Adopted by:

- The President of the Republic of Tajikistan "On strengthening the role of women in society" from December 3, 1999;
- Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On state guarantees of gender equality and equal opportunities for their realization" of March 1, 2005;
- State Programme "Education for the selection and placement of managerial personnel of the Republic of Tajikistan, the number of capable women and girls for 2007-2016", approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on November 1, 2006 no. 496;
- Since 1991, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan was created and operates the Committee on Women and Family Affairs. The main function of this committee is to promote and implement policies for the advancement of women in all spheres of public life.
- Important work in the development of gender policy provides Majlisi
- Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan (the lower house of Parliament), and in particular its Committee on Social Affairs, Family and Employment. Similar structures exist in the regional, city, district, representative bodies. The ministries and departments of social sector (Health, Labour and Social Security, etc.) there are units that are directly involved in solving the problems of women, families and children.

Women's representation in Parliament (%)



Data sources:

- LFSs were started in Tajikistan in 2004, therefore not all indicators have been estimated
- In July-August 2009, the Statistics Agency conducted Labour Force Survey in Tajikistan. The survey covered 4,000 households, just as the previous survey in 2004. In addition, questionnaires were filled in for return migrants. The conduct of such surveys provides for collection of data by sex, age, urban/rural, as well as the data which are not available in the existing statistics.
- The primary reasons for selecting additional indicators 3 (a, b, c, d) are about the fact that gender-based differences appear more in the labour market segregation rather than in the access to the labour market

MDG 3. Promote gender equality and empower women



- **Low school attendance by girls at the 2nd level of school education and low enrolment of girls at the higher education level**
- **Lack of data on the fulfilment of ethnic minorities' opportunities for access to education**
- **The provision of data on school attendance is still an issue. The data was obtained through the Living Standards Survey and MICS**
- **2009 LFS data. The survey revealed gender-based differences among employed population by job categories, which are mainly determined by sectoral gender-based segregation. The number of men as managers of all levels is almost 4 times larger than the number of women at the same positions, specialists of highest qualification is 1.5 times larger, and qualified industrial workers is 6.7 times larger. Women prevail among specialists of mid-level qualifications as there are 10.2% of them more than men. Women also prevail (by 25.8%) among specialists responsible for information preparation.**
- **Literacy is measured based on population census. In Tajikistan, population census is conducted every 10 years and in September 2010 Tajikistan conducted population and housing census, which demonstrated 99.7% of literate population, including 99.6% among women. The present high literacy rate is not considered for annual estimates**

MDG 4. Reduce child mortality



- **Infant and child mortality rates in the Republic of Tajikistan are still high, making them some of the key challenges in health sector and its partners. However, some positive processes have been seen over the past years. Regardless of the selected estimating procedure, the overall child mortality rate demonstrates an obvious downward trend whereas the downward infant mortality trend has become sustained.**
- **Tajikistan is one of over 190 countries which have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child**
- **Issues of mother and child health are set to be priorities in the policy documents: National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015, the 2010-2012 Poverty Reduction Strategy**

MDG 4. Reduce child mortality



- Administrative data sources have been always used but due to the registration issues the data was not published
- 2000 and 2005 MICS data were set as baseline data for infant mortality and under five mortality for monitoring progress in the achievement of the MDGs (new live birth criteria recommended by WHO)

The requirements include:

- - reduction in infant mortality down to 29.6 per 1,000 live births but preferably if the target of 25 per 1,000 live births is achieved
- - reduction in under five mortality so that to have 39.3 deaths per 1,000 live births but preferably if the target of 30 deaths per 1,000 is achieved
- *High child mortality rate is due to the following :*
- *Pre-maturity and low body weight, which can be found in 15% and are due to*
 - *mother's malnutrition*
 - *inadequate prenatal care*
 - *anaemia caused by iron deficiency and*
 - *infectious diseases during pregnancy.*
- *Inadequate antenatal care*

MDG 5. Improve maternal health



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

- Tajik Law on Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights
- Reproductive Health Strategic Plan up to 2014
- Safe Pregnancy Strategic Plan
- Tajik Health Ministry's Strategy for Safe Abortions
- State Programme "Critical Paths of the National Policies for Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women in Tajikistan"
- 2003-2015 National Population Policies Framework

MDG 5. Improve maternal health



- **Measuring maternal mortality is still an issue**
- **Mortality underreporting (especially in rural areas), insufficient detailed information on causes of deaths**
- **Registration of women who died from causes related to pregnancy, delivery and in the postpartum period halved (from 58 to 29 cases)**
- **According to Tajik Health Ministry's data there is a sustained trend of reduced home births country-wide, however, there is still a high percentage of home births at the regional level.**

Activities to achieve MDGs 4 and 5



- Family planning
- Implementation of maternal mortality audits and confidential enquiries into near-misses
- Strengthening of emergency obstetric care services
- Implementation of Effective Perinatal Care Initiative
- Gender equality (access to education, access to information and informed choice)
- Public awareness raising on reproductive health issues / community mobilization
- Intersectoral and interagency approach
- Involvement of religious ministries into reproductive health issues
- Improving sexual and reproductive health of young people
- Reducing abortions
- Improving antenatal care

- First HIV cases were registered in Tajikistan in 1991.
- Starting from 2003 more new HIV cases were detected and registered due to improved HIV/AIDS services. It was mainly due to the increased number of AIDS Prevention and Combat Centers, availability of voluntary counselling and testing and establishment of laboratories which helped to increase the number of people taking HIV tests.

- An essential element in the strategy for reducing HIV/AIDS infections is the dissemination of accurate information on methods of virus transmission and prevention and the data sources are MICS, DHS and other surveys conducted every 5 years

Issues

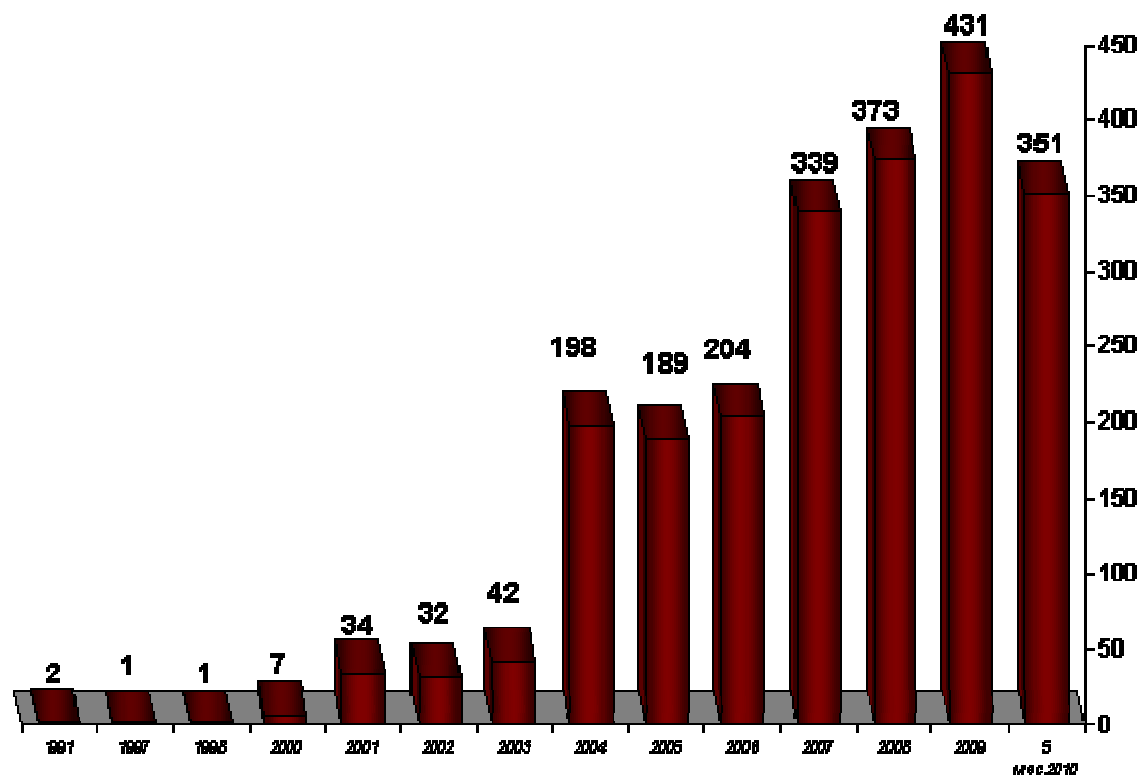
- Improvement of services to PLHIV/AIDS, IDUs (injection drug users), including youth and improvement of statistical reporting based on sentinel surveillance
- Improvement of a system for HIV/AIDS prevalence monitoring and evaluation

The Tajik Government in close collaboration with grassroots organizations is implementing programmes designed to expand universal access to HIV infection prevention among high risk groups and general public, as well as to treat and to provide care to all those in need. Considerable resource mobilization activities were carried out to the implement the HIV/AIDS programmes.

MDG 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



Registration of HIV cases in Tajikistan, 1991 – 1 June 2010 (N=2,204)



MDG 7. Ensure environmental sustainability



- Tajikistan joined the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1998 and ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 21 October 2008.
- In 2003, the National Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan was prepared and approved by the Tajik Government.
- In 2002, Tajikistan prepared its First National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Phase 1) and in 2003 Tajikistan prepared Phase 2 of the First National Communication on capacity building in priority areas.
- In 2008, Tajikistan prepared its Second National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- In 2007, the Tajik Government approved the 2007-2016 Programme for Hydrometeorological Stations Reconstruction
- In 2010, the Tajik Government approved the National Programme for Glacier Research and Conservation
- Tajikistan joined the Vienna UN Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer on 4 November 1995 and on 13 December 1994 Tajikistan joined the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer as well as the London Amendments.
- In 2002, the Tajik Government approved the National Programme on Cessation in Use of Ozone Depleting Substances.
- In 2009, Tajikistan joined the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

MDG 7. Ensure environmental sustainability



- For the conservation of land fertility and sound land management the Tajik Government approved and implements:
- Mid-Term Programme for Tajik Agricultural Sector Crisis Bailout and Priority Strategic Areas for Subsectors' Development up to 2005;
- 2003 National Programme for Improvement of Land Fertility in Tajikistan;
- Tajik Government Resolution on the 2010-2015 Programme for Rehabilitation of Discharge Lines of Pump Stations under the Ministry of Amelioration and Water Resources (2006);
- Tajik Government Resolution No. 658 dd. 31.12 2008 on Approval of Agricultural Policies Strategic Concepts;
- Tajik Government Resolution No. 72 dd. 2.02 2009 approved the Tajik Food Security Programme up to 2015;
- Tajik Government Resolution on 2010-2014 Measures to Improve Ameliorative Condition of Irrigated Agricultural Land (2009);
- Five short- and mid-term projects totalling \$145.92 million have been implemented or are implemented as supported by ADB, IBRD, IDB, Kuwait Fund, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, etc., including with co-financing from the Tajik Government, for the rehabilitation and development of irrigation and drainage systems, improvement of water and land management, development and irrigation of new areas in Tajikistan.
- Tajikistan ratified the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1997);
- Tajikistan signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Tajikistan approved the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation and Sound Use (2003);
- Tajikistan approved the 2006-2015 State Protected Areas Development Programme (2006), etc.

MDG 7. Ensure environmental sustainability



Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources;

- **Tajik 2009-2012 National Development Strategy incorporates indicators which reflect measures for the natural resource conservation and restoration.**

Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

- **According to the 2005 MICS data 69.5 per cent of the population country-wide (compare 57 per cent in 2000 MICS) has access to improved water sources, 93.1 per cent in urban areas and 60.7 per cent in rural areas. The proportion of population with access to improved sanitation in 2005 was 93.7 per cent (vs. 89.9 per cent in 2000).**

Target 11. Achieve a significant improvement in the housing conditions.

- **The available statistics fail to reflect the true picture of the housing conditions. The 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaire incorporates questions related to housing conditions. As returns are received we will have detailed data on dwellings and housing conditions.**

MDG 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

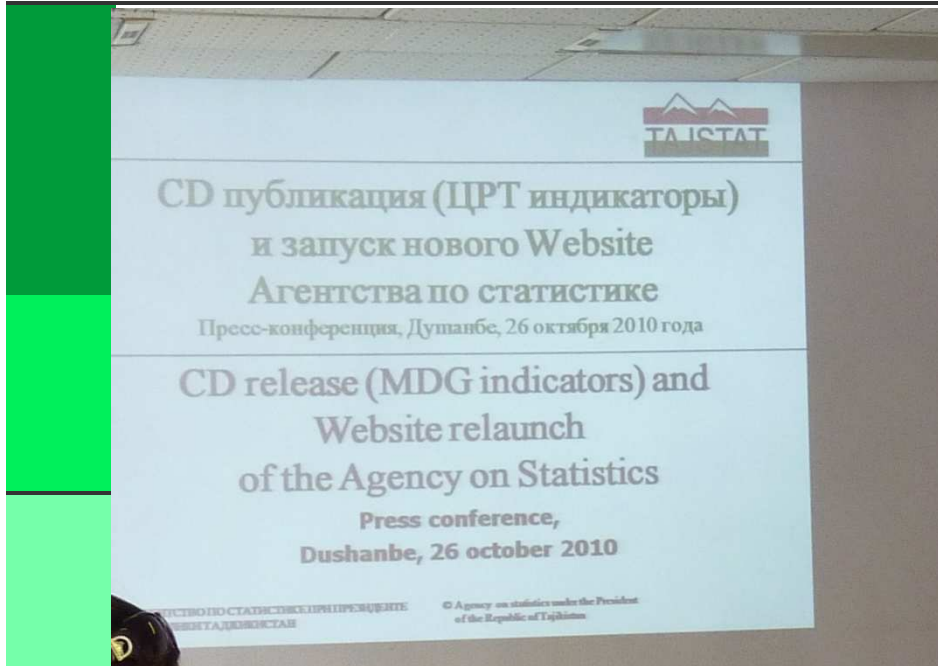


- **Protected areas**
- **3.1 million ha (22% of the total country's area);**
- **PAs include :**
- **4 nature reserves of total area of 173,418 ha;**
- **12 wildlife preserves of total area of 313,260,000 ha;**
- **1 national park and 1 historical and nature park; total area of both parks is 2,603,000 ha.**
- **Nature monuments which take small areas are represented by various unique nature sites and enjoy government protection. In total, such status has been assigned to 162 sites.**
- **PAs provide for the conservation of about 12,000 plant species, 85 mammal species, 10,000 invertebrate species, 44 reptile species, 49 fish species, 346 bird species, many of which have international significance.**

Data sources:

- LFS, HIES and administrative sources
- Additional research is required to study accessibility and affordability of computers for the public

Publications



Press Conference on the first issuance of an electronic publication containing MDG-related data prepared by Statistics Agency

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Conclusion



- A well-functioning statistical system providing accurate, comprehensive, timely and affordable data is required to measure progress in achieving MDGs
- Dynamic development and deployment of Management Information Systems in the ministries will help to improve the quality of MDG progress monitoring and evaluation data
- Improved interagency coordination, dedicated implementation of international standards, and improved quality of data at the global and national levels
- Enhancement of publications and dissemination methods

THANK YOU!
Ба диќќататон ташаккур!

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