

Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID CENTRAL ASIA

July, 2012

This plan will be refreshed annually

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Introduction

- The UK Government is determined to help reduce the inequalities of opportunity we see around the world today. We believe that promoting global prosperity is both a moral duty and in the UK's national interest. Aid is only ever a means to an end, never an end in itself. It is wealth creation and sustainable growth that will help people to lift themselves out of poverty.
- In May 2010, the International Development Secretary, Andrew Mitchell, commissioned the Bilateral Aid Review to take a comprehensive and ambitious look at the countries in which DFID works through our direct country and regional programmes. The review focussed on the best ways for the UK to tackle extreme poverty, ensuring that we make the greatest impact with every pound we spend. In parallel, through the Multilateral Aid Review, DFID assessed how effective the international organisations we fund are at tackling poverty.
- On the 1st March 2011, the key outcomes of the reviews were announced, including the results that UK aid will deliver for the world's poorest people over the next four years. The Bilateral Aid Review has refocused the aid programme in fewer countries so that we can target our support where it will make the biggest difference and where the need is greatest. The Multilateral Aid Review findings enable us to put more money behind effective international organisations which are critical to delivering the UK's development priorities. In addition the independent Humanitarian Emergency Response Review looked at how the UK can build on its strengths in responding impartially to humanitarian needs and help ensure future disaster responses can be better prepared and coordinated.
- DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency. In the current financial climate, we have a particular duty to show that we are achieving value for every pound of UK taxpayers' money that we spend on development. Results, transparency and accountability are our watchwords and guide everything we do. DFID regards transparency as fundamental to improving its accountability to UK citizens and to improving accountability to citizens in the countries in which it works. Transparency will also help us achieve more value for money in the programmes we deliver and will improve the effectiveness of aid in reducing poverty.
- The UK Aid Transparency Guarantee commits DFID to making our aid fully transparent to citizens in both the UK and developing countries. As part of this commitment we are publishing Operational Plans for country programmes. The Operational Plans set out the vision, priorities and results that will be delivered in each of our country programmes.
- We will concentrate our efforts on supporting achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, creating wealth in poor countries, strengthening their governance and security and tackling climate change. The prize, in doing so, is huge: a better life for millions of people, and a safer, more prosperous world.

1) Context

The Central Asia (CA) region comprises the former Soviet Union (FSU) states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The region is geo-politically important, but increasingly fragile. The region borders Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, and China; and is close to Pakistan. Authoritarian regimes have resulted in poor governance, weak institutions and endemic corruption. The legacy from the Soviet era leaves particular problems, particularly the loss of Soviet subsidies (which contributed significantly to budgets resulting post-independence in a major deterioration in infrastructure and basic services, and the loss of traditional markets in the FSU. The unrest in Kyrgyzstan in 2010, stimulated by widespread discontent over government corruption and declining services, is a case in point. There are other regional tensions, including over transboundary water resources, where the upstream countries' plans to tap key rivers for hydro energy could, if not carefully handled, stoke conflict with downstream countries. The risk of heightened unrest and state failures, with major implications for regional stability, is significant.

Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are the poorest countries in the CA region (168th and 167th respectively) on the World Bank gross national income (GNI) index; Tajikistan GNI per capita is \$800; Kyrgyzstan is \$840^[1]). Both states are widely considered to be economically and politically fragile. Weak economies and small private sectors mean few growth opportunities. Their populations have nearly doubled since 1991 – resulting in a young population with poor education and few prospects except outward migration. Migration for work and consequent remittances are vital (Tajikistan is one of the most remittance-dependent countries in the world, accounting for 39% of GDP in 2010.^[2]) They rely heavily on external assistance. As key socio-economic and governance indicators deteriorate, both countries are prone to political instability and rising radicalism. Central Asia also has one of the fastest growing HIV epidemics in the world due to drug trafficking routes from Afghanistan passing through the region.

Tajikistan is very unlikely to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and education and health systems are deteriorating compared to the pre-1991 Soviet period. The relative poverty rate is 47.2%^[3], with absolute poverty at 17.5%^[4]. Progress on the MDGs has been slow on all fronts. Kyrgyzstan has done better, despite a challenging political, economic and social situation, with the national poverty rate falling from 35% to 32%^[5] between 2007-2009 and the economy showing steady growth. But progress in delivering the benefits of growth to the poor needs to be accelerated.

Most poor households in the region have a high number of children and are female-headed. With so many able-bodied men abroad, women make up the majority of agricultural workers in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, and they bear increased responsibilities for child and elderly care and household subsistence. But they work in low paid and harsh conditions, and they face constraints in exercising their legal rights to land, property and money. A World Health Organization (WHO) Survey in Tajikistan^[6] found that approximately 50 per cent of women aged 15 and older had experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence by a family member. In addition, 35 per cent of girls under 15 had reported physical violence.

[1] World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2010

[2] National Bank of Tajikistan

[3] World Bank WDI, 2009

[4] World Bank, WDI, 2009

[5] National Statistics Committee "Living standards of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2005-2009"

[6] WHO Pilot Survey on violence against women in Tajikistan, 1999

2) Vision

Overview: DFID's strategy in Central Asia has required a careful reassessment of our most effective role in promoting development and security. DFID's bilateral programme is worth some £14m annually. It focuses on promoting sustainable growth and good governance in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, and on opportunities for regional development. Engagement is now focussed around the following three pillars: (i) Private sector and growth, (ii) Promoting democracy and good governance, and (iii) Regional trade and cooperation (including migration)

How we work: we use our funding and networks to bring international partners together. For example, we have helped bring together German development agency, GIZ, with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to ensure there is provision of both technical know-how and affordable financing for farmers. We are working with the International Organization for Migration, UN Women and the World Bank in a joint initiative to help maximise development benefits from labour migration. Our new programmes have been designed specifically to work through others capitalising on the successes and strengths of established initiatives. This approach makes the best use of our resources available and helps reduce our administration costs, while retaining close oversight of how UK funds are spent. Our previous Operational Plan covered projects that will largely be concluding in 2012 through to early 2013. Since then we have developed new programmes reflecting the 3 pillars described above.

We will continue to promote democracy and good governance, in particular in the Kyrgyz Republic, which in 2011 had the CA Region's first ever peaceful change of presidential administration through the ballot box. What it needs now is stability and a chance to help embed moves towards parliamentary democracy. But following the violence of 2010, long-standing tensions persist. There is an ethnic divide resulting in fragility in the south and a broader north/south dispute; further conflict could be devastating both in terms of poverty and the potential to damage prospects for regional economic integration and growth.

We will work on regional initiatives that address shared development challenges for example, migration and conflict reduction/promotion of stability. In addition, we work with DFID's pan-Asia regional programme, supporting cross border water/energy, trade and climate change issues, which also benefit CA. **Alignment to DFID and wider HMG priorities:** A range of factors impact on poverty, including the effects of regional fragility and conflict. Our Central Asia programme reflects our priority aims to address poverty, reduce fragility and help improve governance and regional security. We are contributing to women's economic empowerment. DFID's expertise in these areas makes us confident that we can have a positive impact. We will align closely with Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and other Whitehall departments to ensure that the DFID programme supports and is supported by the UK's wider regional goals. FCO judge DFID to be highly respected as a professional and non-partisan player in the region, despite our limited resources.

What we will stop doing: We have focussed our support. Specifically, we have stopped or are stopping:

- support to regional humanitarian disaster preparedness (initiated in response to the 2008 winter crisis in Central Asia). Coordination has improved and a practical Emergency Preparedness Strategy has been put in place which other donors will continue to support.
- in 2013 the second and final phase of our support on monitoring the risk to remote villages of flooding caused by melting glaciers will finish
- climate change support (we provided technical assistance to help Tajikistan secure finance from the multi-donor Pilot Programme For Climate Resilience (PPCR), which was successful in enabling Tajikistan to access up to \$50m in future PPCR funding)
- by 2013, direct support to basic services delivery (including water/sanitation and health in Kyrgyzstan).

3) Results

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Expected Results (including year) NOTE: <i>Where not specified, DFID attribution 50% or more</i>
Governance and Security	<p>Level of Public Financial Management (PFM) Capacity in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>This will be measured through Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) indicator, which has direct correlation to DFID's support to PFM reform, which aims to improve technical aspects of state budgeting.</p>	Tajikistan (PEFA 2007): B Kyrgyz Republic: (PEFA 2009): B	<p>Tajikistan (PEFA 2013): B+</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic (PEFA 2015): B+</p> <p>DFID attribution</p> <p>Kyrgyz : about 50% PFM progress can be attributed to DFID investment</p> <p>Tajikistan: Some 30% PFM progress can be attributed to DFID investment specifically on the PFM TF.</p>
Governance and Security	Improved governance and security allows better access to social services which will be reflected in improved infant mortality rates.	Baseline 2009: 41.4 per 1,000 live births	<p>Target 2015: 29 per 1,000 live births</p> <p>DFID attribution: 50%</p>
Wealth Creation	Reduced government regulations and improved private sector management leads to cost savings and greater investment of local firms and Public Private Partnerships	Baseline 2011: £15 million	<p>Target 2015: £25.5 million</p> <p>DFID attribution: 60%</p>

3) Results (cont)

Wealth Creation	Number of new clients with access to finance (individual entrepreneurs and small/medium sized businesses) in Tajikistan	Baseline 2011: 1,313 new clients (574 female clients)	Target 2015: 12,000 new clients. Gender disaggregation for will be made available by October 2012 upon completion of the inception phase. DFID attribution: 70%
Wealth creation	Trade volume from new road-side services along corridors and cross-border market activities	Baseline 2011: £600,000	Target 2015: £1.5million DFID attribution: 50%
Wealth Creation	Number of labour migrants (by sex) who are provided with specific advice (legal, health, social protection) in Information Centres run by the project	Baseline 2011: 34,137 (M:22,358; F:11,779) labour migrants from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan	By March 2013 - 208,000 labour migrants (30% are women: M:145, 600; F:62, 400) DFID attribution: 60-65%

3) Results (continued)

Quality of existing evidence: The quality of evidence is mixed. Most of our larger programmes draw on evidence from evaluations of predecessor programmes. In some instances we commissioned DFID-funded surveys to inform project design. The design of the Rural Growth Programme, for example, draws on an assessment of the perceptions of business environment in Sughd Province. We have applied rigorous VFM analysis (technically robust economic and cost benefit analysis for each programme as linked to partners M&E framework) to ensure that the results agreed upon represents good impact and good value for money. Jointly with our partners we do our best to ensure that our assumptions are reliable and realistic using both Government statistics and project specific baseline information. Where we are not confident we use low case assumptions as part of our sensitivity analysis. Generating reliable evidence is relatively easier for wealth creation work, and more challenging in governance, where we rely on low case long term benefits. Finally, we require our partners to commit to measure these benefits by making VFM reporting a part of monitoring and evaluation.

Data sources: In wealth creation, key sources of data include the IFC Business Environment in Tajikistan (derived from an annual Small and Medium Enterprises Survey) ; the World Bank Doing Business Report; the EBRD Transition Report Indicators, and data from the State Statistical Agency.

We can also use the GIZ annual Microfinance Impact Evaluation; and through the M&E strategy under DFID's Rural Growth and Sustainable Economic Development Programmes. The World Bank's Public Expenditure Financial Accountability Assessments (PEFA) gives data for establishing progress.

The infant mortality rate indicator uses the Multi Indicator Cluster Surveys' (MICS) data.

DFID will pursue strong coordination efforts to harmonize development assistance delivery mechanisms, streamline the procedures of all traditional donors and engage where possible with non-traditional donors. Poor delivery of development assistance will increase the likelihood of these countries failing to achieve their MDG goals and leave them more vulnerable to shocks and instability and unrest.

4) Delivery and Resources

Overview

DFID has a regional hub co-located with the British Embassy in Dushanbe (Tajikistan) that has overall responsibility for DFID work in the Central Asia region. The British Embassy in Bishkek has a small UK Aid Team who manage the Kyrgyz projects and keep abreast of development issues generally. We are also preparing for a resident Regional Conflict Adviser, with management support, to be based in the British Embassy in Bishkek. This Adviser will help the planning and delivery of our new Conflict Prevention work across the region, in joint partnership with the UK's Ministry of Defence and Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

To help ensure a coherent approach among donors and to reduce duplication of effort, almost all of the work undertaken by the DFID team involves working with, or through, other donor partners. This approach helps to maintain a consistent and long term approach, allowing work to carry on even when individual donors cease their particular input. It allows sharing of good practice, and means that our partner governments can often work with donors in a group rather than bilaterally, reducing transaction costs. DFID remains fully involved in project design, monitoring the use of resources and assessing impact of the programmes. We benefit from the wider range of activity made possible through collaboration.

Our Team Leader is the DFID regional Gender Champion, supported by Gender Focal Points at programme management level in each country. We have also established a very close relationship with UN Women at country level and we maintain a good dialogue with the government and other donors on gender equality.

4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Programme Spend ¹

Pillar/Strategic Priority	2010-11 (outturn)		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		Total 2011-15	
	Resource	Capital	Resource	Capital	Resource	Capital	Resource	Capital	Resource	Capital	Resource	Capital
<i>£000's</i>												
Wealth Creation (including migration)	4,609		5,000		7,000		9,000		10,000		31,000	
Climate Change	277		300		300						600	
Governance and Security (inc. transboundary water)	5,254		5,700		6,000		5,000		4,000		20,700	
Education												
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health												
Malaria												
HIV/Aids	922		1,000		700						1,700	
Other Health	1,844		2,000								2,000	
Water and Sanitation												
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability												
Humanitarian												
Other MDG's												
Global Partnerships												
TOTAL	12,905	-	14,000	-	14,000	-	14,000	-	14,000	-	56,000	-

1. The 2010/11 figures reflect actual outturn as the baseline year before the current spending review period. Figures for 2011/12 to 2014/15 are planned budgets within the spending review period. The 2012/13 figures differ from the previously published Operational Plan as the 2012/13 budget round has now taken place and updated allocation for this year have been agreed. 2013/14 and 2014/15 figures are subject to updates in subsequent years

4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Operating Costs ¹

	2010-11 (<i>outturn</i>)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2011-15
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Frontline staff costs - PAY	509,296	516,240	464,000	464,000	464,000	1,908,240
Frontline staff costs - Non-PAY	486,789	504,768	341,000	341,000	341,000	1,527,768
Other operating costs - PAY	18,788					
Other operating costs - Non-PAY	41,031					
TOTAL	1,055,904	1,021,008	805,000	805,000	805,000	3,436,008

¹ The 2010/11 figures reflect actual outturn as the baseline year before the current spending review period. Figures for 2011/12 to 2014/15 are planned budgets within the spending review period. The 2012/13 figures differ from the previously published Operational Plan as the 2012/13 budget round has now taken place and updated allocations for this year have been agreed. 2013/14 and 2014/15 figures are subject to updates in subsequent years

4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Efficiency Savings

Savings initiative	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	FTE	Pay	Non-Pay	FTE	Pay	Non-Pay	FTE	Pay	Non-Pay	FTE	Pay	Non-Pay
Reduction in consultancy												
Office restructure				3	52,240	163,768						
Reduction in travel												
Reduction in training												
Other												
TOTAL				3	52,240	163,768						

5) Delivering Value for Money

Programme : The DFID programmes in Central Asia have integrated core VFM approaches in business cases. VFM features strongly under all our main areas of activity. Illustrations include private sector savings from reduced regulatory barriers (e.g. inspections, registration, tax simplification – IFC calculate this is already saving businesses \$18m annually in Tajikistan). Our analysis shows good results: the costs of creating one job in rural Tajikistan is much lower than standard IFC data for developing countries (\$500-600 vs. \$3,500 by IFC elsewhere). And through our Public Financial Management work we are helping to establish more efficient and transparent systems to help ensure both a reduction in leakages and more efficient public sector financial management at all levels of Government.

We integrate VFM considerations and ensure partners consider them from the outset. We work with partners to ensure they apply rigorous economic appraisal including identifying the links between social, institutional and economic benefits, and where possible quantifying them (for example the economic benefits of migration required innovative thinking).

We foresee the following key challenges to delivering VFM : (a) making sure that benefits are captured and estimated in monetary terms by our partners; (b) availability and quality of Government statistics; (c) our ability to generate reliable VFM analysis for intangible long term results (especially in governance and security); (d) ensuring all DFID staff make VFM considerations a priority task in programme design and management; (e) adhering to commercial/procurement VFM considerations within a limited and non-competitive local market.

Management We have maintained a team of high performing staff, and will continue to pay attention to cost effective learning and development. In designing new work we have primarily worked through others, maintaining the quality of our programmes, while reducing delivery costs. Where possible we have used office intellectual capacity to help design new programme such as new IFC Investment Climate Project which ensures VFM both on the cost of design and management. The new Embassy in Kyrgyzstan with the UKAid team has been successfully established and will continue programme work from a strong platform of UK interests. At office level, we will continue discussions with FCO on the best use of joint facilities in Dushanbe. We are seeking to reduce our use of international consultants and build up/engage with local think tanks (Panorama, Soros/OSI). In both the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan local civil society organisations have conducted baseline survey work for our programmes as part of our monitoring and evaluation processes.

6) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Monitoring

How: We use a mix of national and project data. Some of our projects include DFID funded data collection to provide baseline information and monitoring data. We will also ensure that our programmes report results disaggregated by sex and we will ask our partners to deliver on this too. Who: DFID staff ensure that adequate M&E frameworks for all large projects are in place and that these clearly set out processes and specify lead people for M&E activities. The main responsibility for routine monitoring falls to implementation partners. Partners, jointly with DFID, regularly monitor programme progress against logframes. Government partners frequently participate in reviews and sit on supervision boards. When: Implementation partners continuously monitor progress and regularly report to DFID against project milestones. Along with partners, DFID assesses progress against outputs and outcomes annually. What: We will monitor programme progress against key deliverables and the results matrix.

Evaluation

Planned evaluations: The majority of our large programmes have independent evaluations built in. Project evaluations are planned at a mid point to help guide future implementation.

Budget, including staffing resource for evaluation: The CA Team Leader will ensure that an evaluation plan for the whole CA programme will be finalised. Potentially 5% of the overall programme budget will be available for evaluation purposes. Large, innovative projects will be prioritised for independent evaluations. The evaluation plan will include training to build staff understanding of evaluation principles.

Building capacity of partners

Our on-going support to strengthen the national statistical system of Tajikistan has increased the Statistics Agency's capacity to provide reliable and timely data. In 2010 DFID also agreed to support a two year regional Participatory Poverty Assessment Programme which aims to build high quality household survey systems, strengthen analytical capacity and promote greater awareness and use of data by policy makers. Tajikistan (2010) and Kyrgyzstan (2009) have recently carried out a population census. DFID provided support to the Kyrgyz census.

DFID has embedded strong M&E mechanisms in the work of its partners in the Regional Migration Programme through monthly reports, an M&E internal policy document, independent collection of baseline data and planned independent impact assessment. In Kyrgyzstan our Public Financial Management Trust Fund partners worked with us to devise a monitoring and evaluation framework which followed the DFID Logical Framework template. This is now incorporated into the operational manual for the programme and is agreed by the Ministry of Finance. It has proved a valuable tool for policy dialogue between donors and with government partners. DFID will seek to promote accessibility of information in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan through material on DFID, FCO and local joint donor websites; and through project events and media briefings for local journalists.

7) Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK Government. We will ensure that we continue to meet our commitments under the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee including publishing detailed information about DFID projects, including programme documents and all spend above £500. We will continue to ensure that information is accessible, comparable, accurate, timely and in a common standard with other donors and that we provide opportunities for those affected by our projects to provide feedback.

We are fully committed to being transparent about UK aid spent in Central Asia, and will support the governments and other partners to become more transparent and accountable to the public.

During the plan period DFID will:

Publish good quality, clear information on DFID programmes. We will ensure that information is of high quality, clear and easily understood by the public;

Allocate dedicated staff time to ensure timely and accurate input of all relevant documentation and data. We will respond to all public enquiries on published data within ten working days;

Publish a 500 word summary of all new programmes in the national language. From 2011, translations of summary programme information for all new programmes are being published, allowing wide dissemination to the public.

Encourage Civil Society and NGO transparency. We encourage donor partners and non-state actors who receive DFID funding to adhere to the same transparency standards.

Support and advocate for implementation of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). We encourage our partners in civil society, multilateral organisations and other donors to do the same.

Promote Government-citizens accountability: Our public financial reform programme will help develop local civil society so that it can understand and contribute to fair and transparent government budgeting; carry out independent analysis and communication of government budgets to make them more accessible by citizens; track expenditure to make sure resources go where they are intended; hold public officials to account for mismanagement and corruption; monitor government services to ensure quality and fairness; and scrutinise public procurement for corruption.

Through our bilateral programme, we will also be supporting anti-corruption initiatives. We are supporting OECD work in Central Asia which is aimed to improve the process of cross country peer learning in the areas of legal reform, investigation and prosecution of corruption crimes. We will continue to support interventions in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan which address specific aspects of anti-corruption.

Annex1: Results Achieved

Progress towards headline results – one year on*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Progress towards results (including year)	Expected Results (including year)
Governance and Security	<p>Level of Public Financial Management (PFM) Capacity in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>This will be measured through Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) indicator, which has direct correlation to DFID's support to PFM reform, which aims to improve technical aspects of state budgeting</p>	<p>Tajikistan (PEFA 2007): B</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic: (PEFA 2009): B</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan: Six Ministries are using non-financial indicators in programme budgeting for the first time. Social sector expenditure increased by 10%. The Ministry of Finance developed and posted a civil budget template. 770 civil servants are trained in management and PFM technical skills</p> <p>Tajikistan: Medium Term Expenditure Framework parameters are introduced in health, education and social protection ministries. All central and local Treasury offices are fully automated and connected.</p> <p>More than 100 finance officials are trained to use a new budget classification.</p> <p>49% of the government budget is allocated to social sector.</p>	<p>Tajikistan (PEFA 2013): B+</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic (PEFA 2015): B+</p> <p>DFID attribution</p> <p>Kyrgyz : about 50% PFM progress can be attributed to DFID investment</p> <p>Tajikistan: Some 30% PFM progress can be attributed to DFID investment specifically on the PFM TF.</p>
Governance and Security	<p>Improved governance and security allows better access to social services which will be reflected in improved infant mortality rates.</p>	<p>Baseline 2009: 41.4 per 1,000 live births</p>	<p>As the project commenced recently, no update is available at this time.</p>	<p>Target 2015: 29 per 1,000 live births</p> <p>DFID attribution: 50%</p>
Wealth Creation	<p>Reduced government regulation and improved private sector management leads to cost savings and greater investment of local firms and Public Private Partnerships</p>	<p>Baseline 2011: £15m</p>	<p>As the project is being designed, no update is available at this time.</p>	<p>Target 2015: £25.5m</p> <p>DFID attribution: 60%</p>

PROTECT – IL1

* These results may not be directly aggregatable with other country results due to different measurement methodologies

Annex: Results Achieved

Progress towards headline results – one year on*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Progress towards results (including year)	Expected Results (including year)
Wealth Creation	Number of new clients with access to finance (individual entrepreneurs and small/medium sized businesses) in Tajikistan	Baseline 2011: 1,313 new clients (574 female clients)	3,456 new clients (1,431 women) (March 2012)	Target 2015: 12,000 new clients. Gender disaggregation for will be made available by October 2012 upon completion of the inception phase. DFID attribution: 70%
Wealth creation	Trade volume from new road-side services along corridors and cross-border market activities	Baseline 2011: £600,000	No update is available at present as baseline is 2011.	Target 2015: £1.5million DFID attribution: 50%
Wealth Creation	Number of labour migrants (by sex) who are provided with specific advice (legal, health, social protection) in Information Centres run by the project	Baseline 2011: 34,137 (M: 22,358 F: 11,779) labour migrants from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan	101,910 labour migrants (Male: 65,897; Female: 36,013) (March 2012)	By March 2013 - 208,000 labour migrants (30% are women: M: 145,600; F: 62,400) DFID attribution: 60-65%

PROTECT – IL1

* These results may not be directly aggregatable with other country results due to different measurement methodologies