



Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID CENTRAL ASIA

Updated June 2013

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Introduction

The UK Government is determined to help end extreme poverty around the world. We believe that international development is not just the right thing to do, but the smart thing to do. Britain has never stood on the sidelines, and it is in all our interests for countries around the world to be stable and secure, to have educated and healthy populations and to have growing economies. DFID aims to end aid dependency through jobs – building the economies of developing countries so that they can stand on their own feet.

No country can develop with only half of the population involved, that is why DFID is scaling up its support for women and girls across all of our country programmes, including an increased emphasis on girls education and preventing violence against women and girls.

We are also focussing on what works, investing in research and taking advantage of new technology to ensure that UK development support has the greatest impact.

DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency, and in 2012 was ranked the top aid organisation in the world for transparency. Transparency is fundamental to improving accountability both to UK citizens and to citizens in the countries where we work. Transparency also helps us achieve greater value for money and improves the effectiveness of aid. As part of our commitment to transparency we publish Operational Plans for each area of our work setting out what we will achieve and how we will achieve it. In June 2013 DFID launched a new online tool, Development Tracker, to provide an easy way to access information and data about DFID programmes.

With less than 1000 days to go, we will continue to focus our efforts on delivering 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 geopolitically 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 has led post-independence to 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 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 (144th and 146th respectively) on the World Bank gross national income (GNI) index; Tajikistan GNI per capita is \$870; Kyrgyzstan is \$880¹. 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. Tajikistan is one of the most remittance-dependent countries in the world accounting for 47% of GDP in 2012². 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.

Both countries are particularly exposed to climate change, with a sharp increase in the intensity and frequency of climate change-induced extreme weather events³. The region is also vulnerable to natural disasters: in 2010, natural disasters accounted for £73 million in economic losses and the ratings agency Maplecroft placed Tajikistan 10th in the global list of countries ranked most at risk from experiencing economic losses resulting from natural disasters⁴. 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%¹, with absolute poverty at 17.5%¹. 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.

Even though the situation improved over the past decade in both Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, almost a third of children under five still suffer from chronic malnutrition in Tajikistan, while 22 per cent of all deaths among children under-five in the Kyrgyz Republic are still caused by undernutrition. The burden of undernutrition at national level is also substantial in economic terms, estimated to be US\$41 million annually in Tajikistan and US\$32 million in Kyrgyzstan⁶.

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 Tajikistan⁷ 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, 2012

² National Bank of Tajikistan

³ UNDP, National Human Development Report 2013

⁴ Maplecroft, 2010. Natural Disasters Economic Losses Index

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

⁶ UNICEF 2011

⁷ WHO Pilot Survey on violence against women in Tajikistan, 1999



2) Vision

Overview:

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:

- Private sector and growth
- Promoting democracy and good governance
- 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 the 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 and helps reduce our administration costs, while retaining close oversight of how UK funds are spent.

Our previous Operational Plan covered projects concluding in 2012 and 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 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 also continue our commitment to accelerate rural economic growth and improve the business enabling environment, beyond the agriculture sector. At a time of agrarian reform in Tajikistan, inclusive rural economic growth will be achieved by providing direct support to farmers and rural entrepreneurs as well as following-up on central policy formulation and the implementation of those policies by local government.

We will work on regional initiatives that address shared development challenges for example, migration and conflict. 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: 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 which was successful in enabling Tajikistan to access up to \$60m in future PPCR funding).
- during 2013, direct support to basic services delivery (including water/sanitation and health in Kyrgyzstan).



3) Results

Headline 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>	<p>Tajikistan (PEFA 2007): B Kyrgyz Republic: (PEFA 2009): B</p>	<p>Tajikistan (PEFA 2013): B+ Kyrgyz Republic (PEFA 2015): B+</p> <p>DFID attribution Kyrgyz : about 50% PFM progress can be attributed to DFID investment 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>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: £15 million</p>	<p>Target 2015: £25.5 million</p> <p>DFID attribution: 60%</p>



3) Results (continued)

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Expected Results (including year) NOTE: Where not specified, DFID attribution 50% or more
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. (60% female). DFID attribution: 70%
Wealth creation	Revenues 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	The Programme is extended until end July 2013, the target will be around 512,800 migrants will receive services from Information Resource Centres (30% are women) 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 International Finance Corporation (IFC) Business Environment in Tajikistan (derived from an annual Small and Medium Enterprises Survey); the World Bank Doing Business Report; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Transition Report Indicators, and data from the State Statistical Agency.

We also use the GIZ annual Microfinance Impact Evaluation; the M&E strategy under DFID's Rural Growth and Sustainable Economic Development Programmes and M&E plan of Growth in Rural Economy and Agriculture of Tajikistan. 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. A Regional Conflict Adviser is based in the British Embassy in Bishkek, financed from the Conflict Pool. This Adviser helps 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 UNWomen at country level and we maintain a good dialogue with the government and other donors on gender equality.

The regional team will also take concrete steps in implementation of Strategic Programme Review (SPR). As part of this objective, the Team Leader and HM Ambassadors in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are our Climate Change champions, with the support of the entire team as this is an office-wide initiative. This strategic programme review includes raising awareness, climate-proofing for risks and greening operations.



4) Delivery & Resources (continued)

Planned Programme Spend¹

Pillar/Strategic priority	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		TOTAL 2011-25	
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000
Wealth Creation	4,609		6,464		8,146		8,175		7,918		30,703	0
Climate Change	277		12		361		238				611	0
Governance and Security	5,254		4,710		4,831		5,587		6,082		21,210	0
Education											0	0
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health											0	0
Malaria											0	0
HIV/Aids	922		877		712						1,589	0
Other Health	1,844		2,003								2,003	0
Water and Sanitation											0	0
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability											0	0
Humanitarian											0	0
Other MDG's											0	0
Global Partnerships											0	0
TOTAL	12,906	0	14,066	0	14,050	0	14,000	0	14,000	0	56,116	0

¹: Figures for 2010-11 and 2011-12 are actual outturn; 2012-13 are provisional outturn; 2013-14 and 2014-15 are planned budgets.



4) Delivery & Resources (continued)

Planned Operating Costs

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total 2011-15
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline staff costs - Pay	509	492	345	452	469	1,758
Frontline staff costs - Non Pay	487	624	376	334	336	1,670
Administrative Costs - Pay	19					-
Administrative Costs - Non Pay	41					-
Total	1,056	1,116	721	786	805	3,428

Figures for 2010-11 and 2011-12 are actual outturn; 2012-13 are provisional outturn; 2013-14 and 2014-15 are planned budgets.



4) Delivery & Resources (continued)

Planned Efficiency Savings

The programme for the outer two years (2013/14 and 14/15) has been agreed and is now under development. Savings are being made through the reduction of focus areas and the number of activities; and by working through others.

In Dushanbe DFID continues to be co-located with FCO, and we expect a reduction in the cost of the Service Level Agreement with the move away from the Full Economic Cost formula used previously. We no longer have a stand-alone office in Bishkek; our programme there is managed by a reduced number of local staff based in the new British Embassy.

Administrative Cost Savings Initiative	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000
Reduction in Consultancy Payments								
Office restructure			147	248				
Reduction in travel								
Reduction in training								
Other Reductions								42
Total			147	248				42



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 – the International Finance Corporation (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 projects we have focused on working 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

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. Progress on the Operational Plan, results and portfolio are discussed with the Director at least twice a year.

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 is responsible for ensuring that an evaluation plan for the whole CA programme is 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 we will provide opportunities for those directly 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.



8) UK Human Rights Assessment

The UK recognises that the realisation of all human rights underpins sustainable development. Through its development programmes, the UK aims to support civil society and governments to build open economies and open societies in which citizens have freedom, dignity, choice and control over their lives, and institutions are accountable, inclusive and responsive.

Human Rights Context

Economic and social rights: Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic are ranked joint 125th out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index (2012). Both countries are beneath the regional average for Europe and Central Asia and neither country is on track to achieve the MDGs. The **right to an adequate standard of living** is supported by reductions in the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line from 74% in Tajikistan in 2003 to 47% in 2010. The Kyrgyz Republic has also seen reductions in national poverty rates to 34% of the population in 2010 from 61% in 2006 (World Development Indicators 2012). Rural poverty rates remain higher than in urban areas: 40% vs. 24% in the Kyrgyz Republic and 54% vs. 49% in Tajikistan (latest data from World Development Indicators, 2012). There has been good progress on **rights to health and education** – net primary enrolment rates are currently 95% in the Kyrgyz Republic and 98% in Tajikistan; by 2011, under-five mortality had fallen to 63 per 1,000 births in Tajikistan and 31 in the Kyrgyz Republic from 70 and 114 respectively in 1990. However, the quality of services is declining as aging Soviet infrastructure decays without adequate re-investment. Despite improvements over recent years, the **right to food** in both countries remains a challenge, with around one third of the population food insecure. The Global Food Security Index (2012) ranked Tajikistan 84 out of 105 countries for global food security (data unavailable for Kyrgyzstan).

Non-discrimination: Tajikistan scores 0.34 and the Kyrgyz Republic 0.36 on the Gender Inequality Index (2012), better than the global average of 0.46 but worse than the regional average of 0.28 (a higher score denotes more inequality). In 2012, women constituted 19% of parliamentarians in Tajikistan and 23% in the Kyrgyz Republic, comparing favourably with a regional average of 18% (World Development Indicators, 2012). In 2010, maternal mortality rates were 71 and 65 deaths per 100,000 live births in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan respectively, both being better than the global average but beneath regional performance (WHO 2012). Large scale migration from both countries has, however, increased the burden on the women who remain behind, without improvements in their access to land, property or money (IOM 2012). There is little data on the prevalence of violence against women, but women continue to face gender-based violence in both these countries. Despite a draft law prohibiting domestic violence being under discussion for many years in Tajikistan, the government has yet to adopt it.

Civil and political rights: According to Freedom House, in 2012, the Kyrgyz Republic retained its 'partly free' status. Tajikistan continues to be classified by Freedom House as 'not free' due to assessed declines in civil liberties and restrictions to freedom of the media and freedom of religion. The **Universal Periodic Review** for the Kyrgyz Republic was held in 2010. The country accepted 152 recommendations and rejected 3. Tajikistan was more recently reviewed in 2012 during which it adopted 107 recommendations and rejected 27. Implementation of recommendations will be reviewed at the next Universal Periodic Reviews (UPR). These are expected in 2014 for Kyrgyzstan and 2016 for Tajikistan.

Direction of travel

Social and economic rights are moving on a slow upwards trajectory but remain vulnerable to the decline in infrastructure and basic services, increases in rates of contagious diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis, high migration rates and heavy reliance on remittances, and low rates of economic growth. Domestic and sexual violence remain a challenge to **women and girls' human rights** in both countries. **Inequalities** in the legal rights of men and women continue to exist. **Civil and political rights** are gradually declining in Tajikistan, but showing slow progress in the Kyrgyz Republic (although the country has failed to address abuses in the south of the country).

UK approach and focus

The UK will **support positive trends on social and economic rights** through programmes focusing on economic growth and livelihoods promotion.

In all of its work DFID will take **opportunities to do more for women and girls** while also implementing programmes with the primary goal of women's social, economic and political empowerment. The UK will raise **civil and political rights** with both Governments at all levels.

DFID will **strengthen voice and accountability in service delivery** through focused programmes with government institutions on public financial management and by empowering citizens and civil society organisations to engage effectively with the state.



Annex A: Revisions to Operational Plan 2012/13

Context

Revised to reflect events over the past year

Vision:

Revised to reflect our commitment to accelerate rural economic growth.

Delivery and Resources

Revised to reflect the new commitment to raise awareness of the implications of climate change and to reflect this risk in the design of all our programmes.

Updated planned programme spend, operating costs and efficiency savings.

Human Right Assessment

All Operational Plans are required to publish an assessment of human rights. Since the last operational plan, the human rights indicators have been updated with more recent statistics and a subsequent review of the direction of travel has been undertaken.

Mandatory annexes incorporated.



Annex B: Results Progress

Progress towards headline results*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (include year)	Progress towards results (include year)	Expected Results (include year)
Governance and Security	Level of Public Financial Management (PFM) Capacity in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (measured through financial accountability Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) indicator	Budget process improves from B in 2009 (PEFA indicator 11)	<p>Kyrgyz Republic: Good use of MTEF parameters (performance indicators) for six pilot Ministries; Draft budget code is sent to Parliament; Open Budget Index improved by 35%; Health sector produced budget performance report; Health and education tracking surveys completed and presented;</p> <p>Tajikistan: PEFA 2013 is finalized showing decent progress on all indicators especially budget process average B+; MTEF parameters are being used in full for the social Ministries for 2013 budget with plans to extend to the real sectors to prepare draft 2014 budget law; training in public accounting started with the full introduction of the new Chart of Accounts from 2014; New IT centre is operational servicing all 73 LTIs.</p>	to B+ in 2013 DFID attribution Kyrgyz : about 50% PFM progress can be attributed to DFID investment Tajikistan: Some 30% PFM progress can be attributed to DFID investment specifically on the PFM TF.
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	Baseline assessment of border schools conducted and identified problems at school/community level related to interethnic tension and cross-border issues. Training needs assessed in 55 municipalities and training package developed and implemented in Osh and Batken. 13 Community-based kindergardens in Batken and Jalal-Abad identified. Plastic windows fitted in 15 maternity wards and additional equipment for newborn survival ordered.	Target 2015: 29 per 1,000 live births DFID attribution: 50%

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



Annex B: Results Progress

Progress towards headline results*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (include year)	Progress towards results (include year)	Expected Results (include year)
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	New project has started in December 2012 with the target to achieve £25.5 mln cost savings and investments by March 2015. No records so far but good preparatory work with investments promotion roadmap being discussed with the Government and IFC, PSD donors , PPP law approved	Target 2015: £25.5 million DFID attribution: 60%
Wealth Creation	Number of new clients with access to finance (individual entrepreneurs and small/medium sized businesses) in Tajikistan	Baseline 2011: 1 313 clients (574 female clients)	By end of March 2013: 5272 clients (out of which 2465 female) Forecast: By end of March 2013, forecast is : 5243 clients (out of which 2451 female).	Target 2015: 12,000 new clients. (60 % female) DFID attribution: 70%
Wealth creation	Revenues from new road-side services along corridors and cross-border market activities	Baseline 2011: £ 600,000	Total cross border revenue as of Feb 2013 £ 2,260,000 from which 30% of the revenues are generated/earned by female entrepreneurs and 70% male. On Transport corridors data will be available mid 2013	Target 2015: £1.5 million DFID attribution: 50%

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



Annex B: Results Progress

Progress towards headline results*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (include year)	Progress towards results (include year)	Expected Results (include year)
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 (M22358 F11779) labour migrants from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan	As of February 2013: the total coverage of migrant workers who received specific advice (legal, health and social protection) is 450,000 (M: 330,000; F:120,000)	The Programme is extended until end of July 2013, the target will be around 512,800 migrants will receive services from CARMP-funded Information Resource Centres (30% are women) DFID attribution: 60-65%

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