



**World Bank Group Country Partnership Framework for Tajikistan 2026–2031  
Government of Tajikistan Consultations Summary  
December 15, 2025  
Crowne Plaza Dushanbe Hotel**

The consultations on the World Bank Group’s proposed Country Partnership Framework (CPF) 2026–2031 with the Government of Tajikistan was held with senior representatives of line ministries, agencies, and national institutions (see Annex).

**Key Points Discussed:**

**National Strategies, Ownership, and Development Planning**

Government representatives emphasized strong national ownership of development planning. They stressed that the CPF must be firmly anchored in the National Development Strategy up to 2030 and the Medium-Term Development Program 2026–2030.

Participants highlighted that the Medium-Term Development Program is the main operational framework guiding reforms, investments, and cooperation with development partners, including the World Bank Group. It already includes a list of projects with financing from state budget, development partners, and the private sector.

Government noted that indicators and targets may need adjustment as national strategies evolve. For the new CPF, Tajikistan will rely more on credit financing from the World Bank requiring stronger economic justification, sustainability, and economic and social returns from projects.

**Governance, Data Sources, and Policy Confidence**

Some discussions were held on data sources, social and economic indicators and timeliness of data publication. Government representatives questioned several indicators—particularly labor force participation, youth (including Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET)), and women’s economic participation.

Participants emphasized that Tajikistan’s rapid demographic growth and very young population must be explicitly reflected in the interpretation of labor and youth indicators and in cross-country comparisons.

The Agency on Statistics confirmed that a new Labor Force Survey is nearing completion and that updated official data will be available in the first quarter of 2026. It was agreed that CPF indicators related to those aspects would be revised jointly once new data are released.

## **Human Capital, Gender and Migration**

Government representatives highlighted that labor migration is not only a social issue but also an important economic factor contributing to household incomes and macroeconomic stability. They called for comparative analysis of how other countries manage migration to support sustainable growth.

Recent legal and social reforms related to protection of girls and marriage age were noted as influencing women's labor participation trends. These reforms need to be considered when analyzing gender and employment indicators.

## **Sector Priorities and Development Proposals**

### ***Agriculture and Agro-Industry***

Agriculture was presented as a technological and industrial driver linking energy, jobs, nutrition, and climate resilience. Proposals included:

- agro-logistics and processing hubs,
- water-efficient irrigation linked to energy security,
- women-led processing businesses,
- protein production for human capital, and
- pasture restoration to reduce land degradation and disaster risks.

Agriculture was framed not as a social burden, but as a strategic sector for exports, private investment, job creation, and gender inclusion.

### ***Tourism***

Tourism authorities emphasized tourism as one of the strongest job-creating sectors globally and called for stronger support to unlock Tajikistan's tourism potential, improve infrastructure, and expand value chains.

### ***Youth and Skills Development***

Youth institutions highlighted large-scale digital and IT skills training programs as key pathways to youth employment.

### ***Environment and Climate***

Government authorities stressed the importance of leveraging climate finance, strengthening systems to monitor climate impacts across sectors, and developing foundations for carbon accounting and potential carbon markets. National climate commitments, including large-scale tree planting and adaptation strategies, were highlighted as requiring strong analytical and financial support.

## **Digitalization, Innovation, and Public Sector Reform**

Digitalization emerged as the strongest cross-cutting priority. Governmental representatives emphasized that digitalization is not just one priority among many, but the core engine of reform. It is essential for:

- improving statistics and transparency,
- strengthening tax administration,
- reducing bureaucracy,
- formalizing the economy, and
- enabling evidence-based policymaking.

Participants noted early positive results from digital reforms, particularly in taxation and public service delivery. There was also interest in gradually introducing artificial intelligence in budgeting and public finance management as a longer-term strategic goal.

### **Financing, Instruments, and Partnership Modalities**

The World Bank Group emphasized that the new CPF will be very selective, focusing on transformational areas where reforms and investments can generate strong results leading ultimately to job creation.

The WBG reiterated its global focus on “more and better jobs,” with priority sectors including agriculture, energy and infrastructure, manufacturing, healthcare, and tourism—many of them aligning with Government priorities.

Available instruments were highlighted, including Development Policy Lending, Investment Project Financing, and Program-for-Results, to better link financing with reforms and results.

Government representatives emphasized the importance of co-financing, private sector participation, and climate finance leverage to maximize development impact.

### **Annex:**

<b>Number of Participants:</b>	<b>Organizations attending:</b>
<b>55 participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Tax Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> </ul>

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee for Tourism Development under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Committee for Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Local Development Committee under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Committee for Youth and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Agency for Social Insurance and Pension Provision under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Committee for Food Safety under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Committee for Housing and Communal Services under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Communication Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Civil Service Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Agency for Hydrometeorology under the Committee for Environmental Protection of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Agency for Innovation and Digital Technologies under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Agency for Forestry under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Antimonopoly Agency under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Strategic Research Center under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• Majlisi Namoyandagon of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Tajikistan (Lower Chamber of Parliament)</li> <li>• Dushanbe City Administration</li> <li>• National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan (NSIFT)</li> </ul> |
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