



Tajikistan

At the global level, Tajikistan is a member and participant of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development processes named “environment for Europe” and “environment and sustainable development for Asia”. At the regional level, Tajikistan participates in implementing the Regional Action Plan on Environmental Protection (REAP) and the preparation of the Framework Convention on Environment for Sustainable Development of Central Asian countries. It also actively supports the preparation process of the Central Asian Strategy for Sustainable Development. At the national level, the government of the Republic of Tajikistan created the National Commission on Sustainable Development, headed by the Prime-Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, in 1998.

ESD is reflected in the Republic of Tajikistan in the following national policy documents:

- “Provision with environment sustainability” part of the National Development Strategy up to 2015,
- In the “main goals and measures of their implementation towards provision with environment sustainability”– in the frameworks of the strategy on decrease of poverty level in 2007-2009. It is going to be implemented through public awareness level increase and knowledge among heads of different levels, development of environmental upbringing, capacity building of training centers, and development of ecotourism network. The State Environmental Program for 2008-2010 is conducted in the Republic of Tajikistan starting from 1998, which implements issues of environmental policy introduction to all economy sectors, not dependent on property category.
- The “environmental program in Dushanbe” developed in the framework of Central Asia Regional Environmental Centre (CAREC) REAP Programme. The decision of proclaiming 2003 as a year of “clean water” was made in the 34th meeting of the UN General Assembly through the initiative of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Mr. E. Rakhmonov. The World Forum “on clean water” was conducted in Dushanbe in 2003 and the International Conference on Trans-boundary Water Resources was conducted in 2005. The UN General Assembly has proclaimed the “water for life” decade by initiative of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The government has approved the Implementation Plan for education system reform for 2004-2009. Based on this, changes in management structure and financing in schools in five towns and regions of the country is being carried out. The “national strategy of education development for 2006-2015” was developed in 2005, devoted to widening of goals and aims of MDGs (millennium development goals).

Statistics

In the school year of 2004-2005, there were 492 pre-school institutions (covering 619,000 children), 3,775 schools (about 1.7 million students) including 53 private schools (189,000 students), 128 national and secondary professional institutions (about 54,000 students), 35 institutions of higher education (1,184,000 students). Number of people represented by school age children is almost equal to 40 percent of country’s population. Quantity of rural schools is more than 85 percent from total amount of schools; they are covering 72 percent of students.

References to multi-stakeholder cooperation exists in the documents such as the state environmental program of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2008 and the state program on environmental education and upbringing of population of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2010. These state documents serve as inter-departmental

coordinating publications, implementing the state environmental policy for sustainable development in all economy sectors. The National Commission on Sustainable Development can also be considered as one of the perspective mechanisms on EE issues in general and ESD issues in particular. This Commission was created in 1998. The expert group created under it is helping to introduce EE elements into legislative, political and educational documents in Tajikistan.