

1. RISK- RELATED GLOBAL INDICES

INDEX	DATA HIGHLIGHTS	SOURCES
INFORM Risk Index	Rank 71 of 191 Overall risk – 4.1 (medium) Hazard & exposure – 3.7 (medium) Vulnerability – 3.8 (medium) Lack of coping capacity – 4.9 (medium)	Data set Methodology
World Risk Index	Rank 137 of 191 Overall risk – 2.38 (low) Exposition – 0.23 (low) Vulnerability – 24.61 (high) Susceptibility – 25.84 (high) Lack of coping capacities – 11.77 (medium) Lack of adaptive capacities – 48.99 (high)	Full report Data set
Human Development Index	Rank 122 of 191 (medium human development) 0.685 HDI (2021)	Data set
Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index	0.029 (based on 2017 survey)	Full report Data set
Gender Inequality Index	Rank 68 out of 191 (medium human development) 0.285 GII (2021) A low GII value indicates low inequality btw. women and men, and vice-versa. The closer the GII to 0, the lower the GII, the lower the inequality is.	Data set
Global Health Security Index	29.8 GHSI (2021) Rank 140 out of 195 The higher the GHSI, the greater the preparedness for epidemics and pandemics	Full report Data set Country profile
Economic and environmental vulnerability index (EVI)	258.824 (2004)	Full report Data set

2. RISK COMPONENTS: HAZARD – EXPOSURE – VULNERABILITY

Hazard		Risk Level	Data Highlights	Sources
Cluster	Specific			
Meteorological and Hydrological				
Flood	Riverine Flood MH0007	High	Potentially damaging and life-threatening river floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years. Model projections are inconsistent in their estimates of changes in rainfall. The present hazard level may increase in the future because of climate change	Think Hazard - Country Profile
	Surface Water Flooding	High	Tajikistan also faces significant risks from flash floods, and notably glacier lake outburst floods (GLOFs), which occur when moraine dams holding back accumulated meltwater	Think Hazard - Country Profile

	MH0012		in high altitude areas are breached. These events can happen as a result of, or cause, landslides and dangerous mudflows Risks are believed to be highest in the Pamir region of Tajikistan but remain poorly understood. One study which aimed to classify lakes by hazard level identifies many lakes presenting low to moderate levels of potential outburst hazard, and a small minority presenting high hazard levels	WB Country Climate Risk Profile
Lithometeors	Sandstorm MH0015	--	Data not found	Think Hazard - Country Profile
Pressure-Related	Cyclone (Low Pressure Area) MH0030	Very Low	Less than 1% chance of potentially damaging cyclone-strength winds in the next 10 years. Model projections are inconsistent in their estimates of changes in rainfall Recent downscaling studies have pointed to a general reduction in precipitation during the summer months and a slight increase in precipitation during the winter	Think Hazard - Country Profile UNEP GRID – Ecosystem approaches for disaster risk map WB Country Climate Risk Profile
Precipitation-Related	Acid Rain MH0033	--	Data not found	
	Drought MH0035	Medium	Up to 20% chance droughts will occur in the coming 10 years Model projections are inconsistent in their estimates of change in drought hazard, which influences water scarcity. The present hazard level may increase in the future because of climate change Over the period 1992–2011, rising air temperatures were associated with significant loss of ‘greenness’. These losses have been linked to increased water deficits driven primarily by greater evapotranspiration which can result in stunted plant growth and desiccation. Tajikistan’s lowlands are among the areas already being affected by increased aridity. Persistent drought periods degrade grassland areas, causing transition to sparsely vegetated lands and shrubs. Two primary types of drought may affect Tajikistan, meteorological (usually associated with a precipitation deficit) and hydrological (usually associated with a deficit in surface and subsurface water flow, potentially originating in the region’s wider river basins).	Think Hazard - Country Profile WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas WB Country Climate Risk Profile

			At present, Tajikistan faces an annual median probability of severe meteorological drought of around 3%, as defined by a standardized precipitation evaporation index (SPEI) of less than -2. The smoothing effect of the glacier and snow meltwater contribution to runoff has historically provided some protection against hydrological drought.	
Temperature Related	Heatwave MH0047	Medium	More than a 25% chance that at least one period of prolonged exposure to extreme heat, resulting in heat stress, will occur in the next five years According to the most recent assessment report of the Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2013), continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming, and it is virtually certain that there will be more frequent hot temperature extremes over most land areas during the next fifty years. Warming will not be regionally uniform. In this area, the temperature increase in the next 50 years will be slightly higher than the worldwide average.	Think Hazard - Country Profile ESRI map WB Country Climate Risk Profile
Terrestrial (Mass movement)	Landslide Rockslide MH0052	High	Area has rainfall patterns, terrain slope, geology, soil, land cover and (potentially) earthquakes that make localized landslides a frequent hazard phenomenon Tajikistan faces significant risks from flash floods, and notably glacier lake outburst floods (GLOFs), which occur when moraine dams holding back accumulated meltwater in high altitude areas are breached. These events can also happen as a result of, or cause, landslides and dangerous mudflows Climate change is likely to alter slope and bedrock stability through changes in precipitation and/or temperature. It is difficult to determine future locations and timing of large rock avalanches, as these depend on local geological conditions and other non-climatic factors. It has been reported that up to 36% of Tajikistan's land area may be at risk of landslides, and climate changes are projected to compound this risk.	Think Hazard - Country Profile NASA Landslide Viewer Map UNEP GRID – Ecosystem approaches for disaster risk map WB Country Climate Risk Profile
Geohazard				
Seismogenic	Earthquake GH0001	High	There is more than a 20% chance of potentially-damaging earthquake shaking in the next 50 years The seismic hazard map depicts the geographic distribution of the Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) with a 10% probability of being exceeded in 50 years, computed for reference rock conditions (shear wave velocity, Vs30, of 760-800 m/s).	Think Hazard - Country Profile Global Seismic Hazard Map (GEM)

				Seismic Hazard country profile with map
Volcanogenic		--	Data not found	Think Hazard - Country Profile
Environmental				
Environmental Degradation	Biodiversity Loss EN0008	Medium	In 2015, the average terrestrial biodiversity intactness was 57%, indicating a medium level of biodiversity remaining relative to a baseline ecosystem with minimal human impact. Glacial melt and drought will likely result in significant shifts in species' viable ranges (both in natural ecosystems and for agricultural purposes). Modelling is increasingly reinforcing the likely 'upslope' (movement to higher altitudes) and northwards shifts ranges and the resulting declines in viable ranges this will bring for many species in Central Asia.	Think Hazard - Country Profile WB Country Climate Risk Profile UN data UN Biodiversity
	Desertification EN0014	--	Desertification may also be a risk, but evidence from 2017 suggested Tajikistan contained most of the land that is immediately vulnerable. The future of land and soil health in Tajikistan will depend strongly on local land management and development practices, such as biomass burning and soil conservation As of 2021 approximately 22% of Tajikistan is classified as a Protected Area according to the IUCN, equivalent to 31,100 km² of total area.	WB Country Climate Risk Profile
Forestry	Deforestation EN0009	--	In 2010, Tajikistan had 31.7kha of tree cover, extending over 0.22% of its land area. In 2020, it lost 428mha of tree cover. From 2001 to 2021, Tajikistan lost 339ha of tree cover, equivalent to a 0.56% decrease in tree cover since 2000.	UN Biodiversity Global Forest Watch map
	Wildfire EN0013	High	There is greater than a 50% chance of encountering weather that could support a significant wildfire that is likely to result in both life and property loss in any given year Modeled projections of future climate identify a likely increase in the frequency of fire weather occurrence in this region, including an increase in temperature and greater variance in rainfall. Climate projections indicate that there could also be an increase in the severity of fire. In areas already affected by wildfire hazard, the fire season is likely to increase in duration, and include a greater number of days with weather that could support fire spread because of longer periods without rain during fire seasons. Areas of very low or low wildfire hazard could see	Think Hazard - Country Profile Global Forest Watch map European Forest Fire Information System map

			an increase in hazard, as climate projections indicate an expansion of the wildfire hazard zone	
Chemical				
Heavy Metals	Arsenic CH0003 Cadmium CH0004 Lead CH0005 Mercury CH0006		No data found	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (GHODR): Chemical Safety
Food Safety	Contaminants in Food and Feed CH0007		No data found	
Biological				
Infectious Disease (Human & Animal)	Vaccine-Preventable Diseases BI0022 : ▪ Hepatitis A BI0038 ▪ Hepatitis B BI0030 ▪ Polio BI0055 ▪ Smallpox BI0056 ▪ Varicella BI0057 ▪ Measles BI0052		No data found	WHO GHODR: vaccine preventable diseases
	Sexually-Transmitted Diseases BI0020 ▪ HIV and AIDS BI0032		0.2% - Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) in 2021	World Bank Country Profile
	COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) BI0033 --		In Tajikistan, from 3 January 2020 to 6:06pm CET, 28 February 2023, there have been 17,786 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 125 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 4 December 2022, a total of 18,871,161 vaccine doses have been administered.	WHO
	Tuberculosis BI0064		88 incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) in 2021	Tuberculosis incidence
Technological				
Flood	Drain & Sewer Flooding TL0046	High	Potentially damaging and life-threatening urban floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years Model projections are inconsistent in their estimates of changes in rainfall. The present hazard level may increase in the future due to the effects of climate change	Think Hazard - Country Profile
Transportation accidents TL0052			Approx. 18.1 deaths per 100,000 in 2018	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018

Chemical emergency		--	No data found	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (GHODR): Chemical Safety
Occupational hazards		--	No data found	ILO Occupational Safety and Health Country Profile WHO GHODR

EXPOSURE				
Data Highlights			Sources	
Population + Communities	- Population: 9,750,064 (2021) - Pop. density (per km2): 69.7 (2021) - Population growth rate (average annual %): 2.1 (2021) - Urban population (% of total population): 27.3 (2021) - Urban population growth rate (average annual %): 2.4 (2015) - Life expectancy at birth (females/males, years): 73.0/68.6 (2021) - Population age distribution (0-14/60+ years old, %): 37.4/6.0 (2021) - International migrant stock (000/% of total pop.): 276.0/2.9 (2021)			UN data World Bank data
Basic services + institutions + infrastructure	Urban Population Living in Slums, 2018 (Thousands): No data found			UNHABITAT
Natural Resources	- Surface area (km2): 142,600 - Threatened species (number): 48 (2021) - Forested area (% of land area): 3 (2021) - Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected (%): 16.8 (2021) - From 2001 to 2021, Tajikistan lost 339ha of tree cover, equivalent to a 0.56% decrease in tree cover since 2000.			UN data World Bank data Global Forest Watch map
Economy + livelihoods	- GDP (2021) - GDP (billion current US\$): 8.75 - growth rate (annual %, const. 2015 prices): 9.2 - per capita (current US\$): 897.0 - Economy (2021): - Agriculture (% of Gross Value Added): 22.8 - Industry (% of GVA): 36.6 - Services and other activity (% of GVA): 40.6 - Health (2021) - Current expenditure (% of GDP): 7.2 - Education - Government expenditure (% of GDP): 5.2 in 2015			UN data World Bank data

VULNERABILITY

	Data Highlights	Sources
Communities + groups	• Total literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.7 (2010) • Male literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.8 • Female literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.6 • Disability: no data available • Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of cases): no data found • Refugee population by country or territory of asylum: 11.8 (2021) • Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force): no data found • Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (% of population): 6.1 (2015) • Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate): 7.8 (2021) • Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate): no data found • Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49): 0.2 (2021) • Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-19, 2004-2020: 54 • Unintended pregnancy rate per 1,000 women aged 15-49, 2015-2019: 37 • Total fertility rate: 3.6 • Female genital mutilation prevalence among girls aged 15-19, percent, 2004-2020: 0 • Intimate partner violence, past 12 months, percent, 2018: 14	UNESCO UNFPA UN data World Bank data
Robustness of basic services + institutions + infrastructure	• CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating (1=low to 6=high): 2 (declined since 2018) • Access to electricity (% of population): 99.8 in 2020 • Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants): 22 in 2021 • Electric power consumption (kWh per capita): no data found • Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) - 55% of population has access to safely- managed drinking water - 80% of the population has access to safely- managed sanitation facilities - 73% of the population has access to basic handwashing facility with soap and water available at home	CPIA World Bank data WASH (UN Water)
Natural Resources	• Environmental Performance Index: Score 37.10 (Rank 117) • Deforestation: In 2010, Tajikistan had 31.7kha of tree cover, extending over 0.22% of its land area. In 2020, it lost 428mha of tree cover. • Biodiversity: In 2015, the average terrestrial biodiversity intactness was 57%, indicating a medium level of biodiversity remaining relative to a baseline ecosystem with minimal human impact. • Water Ecosystem: 46% is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2020) • Percentage of domestic wastewater safely treated: No data found • Monitoring of ambient water quality of water bodies: No data found	Environmental Performance Global Forest Watch map UN Water UN Biodiversity

	- Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources) (SDG 6.4.2): Water stress, 70% of renewable water resources withdrawn - CO2 emissions (million tons, tons per capita): 6.8/0.7 in 2021	
Economy	- GDP per Capita: 897.0 in 2021 - Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): 6.0 in 2016 - World Economic Outlook: 15 Indicators - General Trade Performance: Service sector is the major contributor to GDP followed by industry and agriculture sectors - World growth indicator: -3.91 - Country growth indicator: 19.41 in 2020 - Ease of Doing Business Rank: 106 - Trading Across Borders Rank: 141	World Bank data WB WITS

CLIMATE CHANGE		
Global Climate Risk Index (CRI)	- Ranks 47 out of 180 countries - CRI score: 59.0	Germanwatch Full Report
ND-GAIN Country Index	46.1 ND-GAIN score, ranked 103 0.407 vulnerability score 0.329 readiness score	ND-GAIN Country Profile
Past Trend 1971-2020	- Mean annual temperature: Increase - Maximum of daily max-temperature: Increase - Precipitation: Increase	WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal
Mean Projections (CMIP6) 2020-2039	- Mean annual temperature: Increase - Maximum of daily max-temperature: Increase	WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal SSP2-4.5, Multi-model Ensemble, (Ref. Period: 1995-2014)
Projected Change in Distribution, Mean-Temperature, SSP1-1.9 Tajikistan, Multi-model Ensemble ● Historical Ref Period, 1995-2014 ● 2020-2039 ● 2040-2059 Projected Change in Distribution, Precipitation, SSP1-1.9 Tajikistan, Multi-model Ensemble ● Historical Ref Period, 1995-2014 ● 2020-2039 ● 2040-2059		

3. CCA STANDARD ANALYSIS SECTIONS

CCA SECTION	RISK FOCUS	Possible RiX Datasets
Economic Transformation Analysis	<u>Structure of economy</u> - Service sector is the major contributor to GDP followed by industry and agriculture - Top exports include as follows: (1) aluminum, (2) cotton, (3) lead ores, (4) portland cement, and (5) zinc ores - Top products imported include petroleum oil, spelt and wheat, liquefied propane, bars and rods, and aluminum oxides	WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal WB WITS World Bank Country Profile
	<u>Key socio-economic sectors and risks likely to be affected by climate change and disasters</u> - Agriculture - Tajikistan has a large and diverse agricultural sector employing an estimated 43% of the workforce in 2016. - Around 120,000 tons of food products are exported each year, constituting about 2%–3% of total exports by volume. - Climate change could influence food production via direct and indirect effects on crop growth processes. Direct effects include alterations to carbon dioxide availability, precipitation and temperatures. - Indirect effects include through impacts on water resource availability and seasonality, soil organic matter transformation, soil erosion, changes in pest and disease profiles, the arrival of invasive species, and decline in arable areas due to desertification. - One study suggests yield declines are likely for several key crops including wheat, barley, maize, vegetables, and fruits, typically in the order of 5%–10% by 2050. Rice, potato and cotton yields are projected to experience small (<5%) yield gains over the same period. - With projections of considerably increased drought and heat wave probability, agricultural production is likely to become less stable, and net production may suffer - Considerable impact on national food consumption patterns in Tajikistan both through direct impacts on internal agricultural operations, and through impacts on the global supply chain. - Energy - Research suggests that on average, a one degree increase in ambient temperature results in a 0.5%–8.5% increase in electricity demand for cooling.⁷¹ Notably, this serves business and residential aircooling systems. - In the summer periods, this increase in demand places strain on energy generation systems which is compounded by the heat stress on the energy generation system itself, commonly due to its own cooling requirements, which can reduce its efficiency	

	▪ Increases in ambient temperatures in colder periods may have an impact in heat requirements ▪ In Tajikistan, where hydropower is prevalent, there are varying projections regarding how future flow changes could affect energy generation potential, and further research is required.	
Social development & exclusion analysis	• Studies have suggested that household income security in Tajikistan's more arid regions may decline while households in the more humid regions may experience gains. • Modelling which averages across the country's different ecological zones and their respective farming communities suggests that the net revenue change as a result of climate changes is likely to be negative. This shift in fortunes is likely to penalize the poorest groups, with least access to agricultural technologies, infrastructure, and lowest adaptive capacity, the most. • Notably, a lack of access to credit and agricultural inputs are identified as key barriers to adoption • A further, and perhaps lesser appreciated influence of climate change on agricultural production is through its impact on the health and productivity of the labor force. Dunne et al. (2013) suggest that global labor productivity during peak months has already dropped by 10% as a result of warming, and that a decline of up to 20% might be expected by 2050 under the highest emissions pathway (RCP8.5). • Both humans and crops are highly vulnerable to temperatures over 35°C. Under the highest emissions pathway (RCP8.5), these conditions are projected to more than double in frequency by the late 21st century • The population of Tajikistan has been steadily urbanizing, but the proportion is still relatively low at around 27.5% in 2020. The nation has developed adaptations to extremes of both hot and cold, but every year there is considerable need for both cooling and heating. Research has established a reasonably well constrained relationship between temperature and labor productivity, household consumption patterns, and (by proxy) household living standards • In many of Tajikistan's cold-stressed, higher altitude regions temperature rises could result in a net improvement in human temperature-related health outcomes and productivity as the number of heating days decline. • In lower altitude regions, such as the nation's capital Dushanbe, which are generally more densely populated and urbanized, extreme summer heat may intensify and create new health challenges. • Urban Heat Island phenomenon (UHI) - Dark surfaces, residential and industrial sources of heat, an absence of vegetation, and air pollution⁶⁹ can push temperatures higher than those of the rural surroundings, commonly anywhere in	WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal World Bank Country Profile

	the range of 0.1°C–3°C in global mega-cities, as well as impacting on human health • Tajikistan has achieved remarkable poverty reduction in recent years, though it remains among the poorest countries in Europe and Central Asia • Some key features of society in Tajikistan have been identified which may amplify the impacts of climate change on the poorest groups. Two causes for concern include the high proportion of income spent on food, believed to be between 70%–80%,⁷⁴ and the large proportion of food which is imported from international markets and therefore exposed to price fluctuation. • Very high food insecurity	
Environment and climate change (and progress on global commitments)	<u>Climate Risk Projections</u> ▪ High risks for riverine and urban flooding, landslides, earthquakes, and wildfire ▪ Medium risks for water scarcity and drought, and very low risk for cyclones <u>Key Climate Impacts</u> • There is good agreement among model projections that Tajikistan could experience rates of warming considerably above the global average. By the 2090s, the ensemble projects 5.8°C of warming under the highest emissions pathway (RCP8.5) compared with a global average rise of 3.7°C • The seasonality of future temperature rises is somewhat uncertain, but under higher emissions pathways projections from the CCKP model ensemble indicate warming trends will be stronger in the summer months of August and September. • Recent downscaling studies have pointed to a general reduction in precipitation during the summer months and a slight increase in precipitation during the winter. • Overall, it currently seems unlikely that there will be any material increase in the freshwater available for human and ecosystem use due to future changes in annual precipitation, but that shifts in the rainfall regime are likely. • The intensity of sub-daily extreme rainfall events appears to be increasing with temperature, a finding supported by evidence from different regions of Asia. Projections suggest a continuation of this trend into the future. • Tajikistan regularly experiences high maximum temperatures. While nationally averaged maximum temperatures are biased by extremely cold high-altitude regions, most lowland regions experience multiple days exceeding 35°C on an annual basis • The current median probability of a heatwave (defined as a period of 3 or more days where the daily temperature is above	Think Hazard - Country Profile WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal World Bank Country Profile

	the long-term 95th percentile of daily mean temperature) is around 3%. • The probability of heatwave conditions is projected to increase dramatically under all emissions pathways, reaching 7%–23% by the 2090s. This is primarily a result of continual rising temperatures, which pull the ambient temperature away from the baseline period (1986–2005) and increase the likelihood of heatwave conditions. • Two primary types of drought may affect Tajikistan, meteorological (usually associated with a precipitation deficit) and hydrological (usually associated with a deficit in surface and subsurface water flow, potentially originating in the region’s wider river basins). • The smoothing effect of the glacier and snow meltwater contribution to runoff has historically provided some protection against hydrological drought	
Governance and Political Analysis	<u>Reports published as part of the NDC to UNFCCC</u> • NDC to the Paris Agreement (2017) • National Communications to the UNFCCC (3 times) • National Disaster Risk Management Strategy for 2010-2015 Tajikistan has a Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) with ADB. • Climate change is addressed under the third focus area of the CPS, Fostering better livelihoods through investment in a land-linked economy where ADB will respond to climate change to address food security and inclusive growth in rural areas. • As a crosscutting issue, the CPS also addresses climate change by continuing the following interventions: (i) climate proofing and carbon reduction, such as by investing in low-carbon renewable energy; (ii) expanding and modernizing climate-proofed infrastructure; (iii) building climate risk management capacity, including meteorological monitoring, impact assessments, resource management, and climate mainstreaming in government policy and institutions; and (iv) developing and introducing innovative technologies for climate resilience.	Think Hazard - Country Profile WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal World Bank Country Profile
Prevention & humanitarian-development-peace linkages	• Very high food insecurity due to drought and desertification • According to the Rule of Law in Armed Conflict (RULAC) portal, the border fighting between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan that took place in mid-September 2022 amounts to an international armed conflict (IAC)	RULAC World Bank Country Profile

4. SDG-BASED RISK AREAS

SDG Risk Area	Risk Factors	Source + comments
Displacement and migration 16/17	- Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of cases): data not found - Refugee population by country or territory of asylum: data not found - Migration and immigration: data not found	UN data World Bank data
Economic Stability 8/17	- GDP per capita (current US\$): 897.0 - Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): 6.0 in 2016 - Country growth indicator: 19.41 in 2021 - Ease of Doing Business Rank: 106 - Trading Across Borders Rank: 141	World Bank data WB WITS
Environment and climate 12/13/14/15/17	- Environmental Performance Index: Score 37.10 (Rank 117) - Deforestation: In 2010, Tajikistan had 31.7kha of tree cover, extending over 0.22% of its land area. In 2020, it lost 428mha of tree cover. - Biodiversity: In 2015, the average terrestrial biodiversity intactness was 57%, indicating a medium level of biodiversity remaining relative to a baseline ecosystem with minimal human impact. - Water Ecosystem: 46% is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2020) - Percentage of domestic wastewater safely treated: No data found - Annual: Water stress, 70% of renewable water resources withdrawn	Environmental Performance Global Forest Watch map UN Water UN Biodiversity
Food Security, agriculture & land 2/17	- Baseline Water Stress: 47% extraction from freshwater reserves - annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources) (SDG 6.4.2) - Loss, damage to crops - Lack of crop diversity - Loss, damage to livestock - Loss or lack of arable land - Reliance on food imports	UN Water World Bank data World Bank Country Profile
Gender equality 1/2/4/5/6	- GII: Rank 68 out of 191 (medium human development), 0.285 GII (2021) - Total literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.7 (2010)	World Bank data GII

	- Male literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.8 - Female literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.6	
Infrastructure and access to social services 4/5/7/9/11/17	- Access to electricity (% of population): 99.8 in 2020 - Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants): 22 in 2021 - Electric power consumption (kWh per capita): no data found	World Bank data
Public health 3/17	- Global Health Security Index: 29.8 GHSI2 (2021), Rank 140 out of 195 - See Part 1- Basic Risk Data > Hazards > Biological	Full report
SDG-based risk areas not covered by UNDRR: - Democratic space 16/17 - Internal security 16/17 - Justice and rule of law 16/17 - Political Stability 16/17 - Regional & global influences 16/17 - Social cohesion 1/5/10/17		

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