



TAJIKISTAN: A CASE OF HOPE

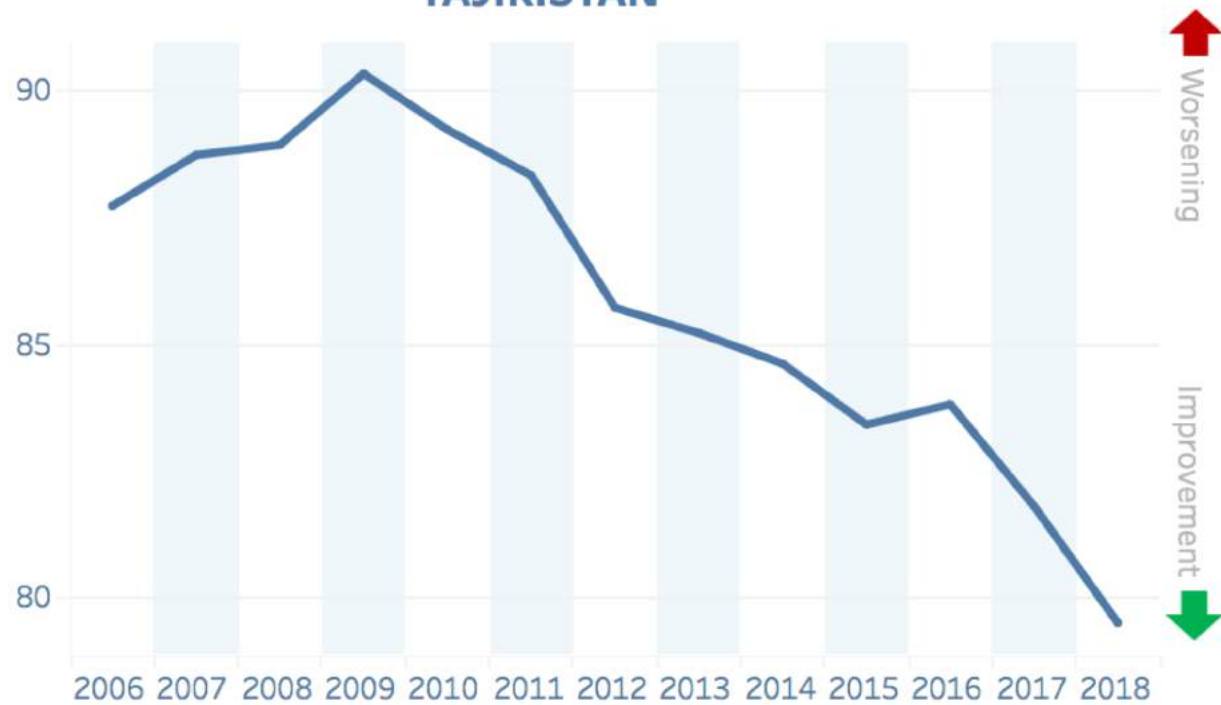
Nour El-Nader, Athiyya Amir and Laura Pottier



WHY TAJIKISTAN

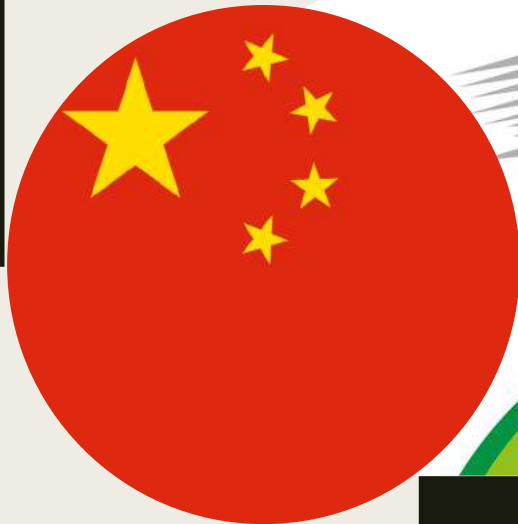
- Our Motivation
- What we expected versus what we found
- End User

OVERALL TREND, 2006-2018: TAJIKISTAN





WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?



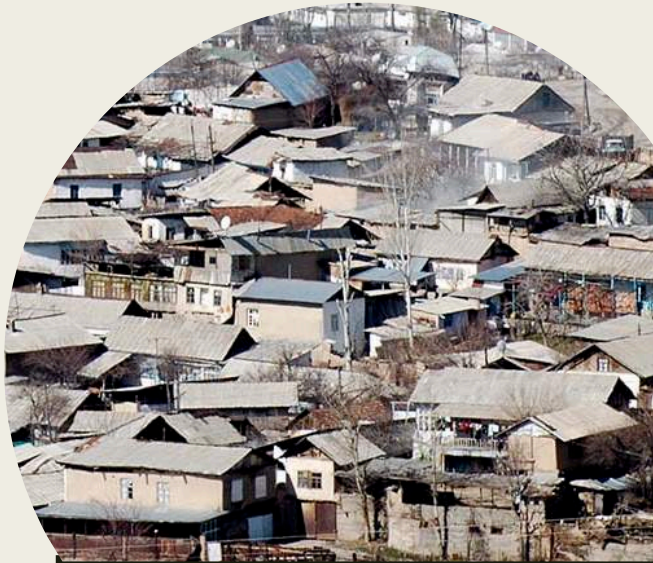
PRIMARY DRIVER: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Legacy of the Civil War
- Foreign Investment
- Remittances
- Employment
- Nepotism

PRIMARY DRIVER: GOVERNANCE

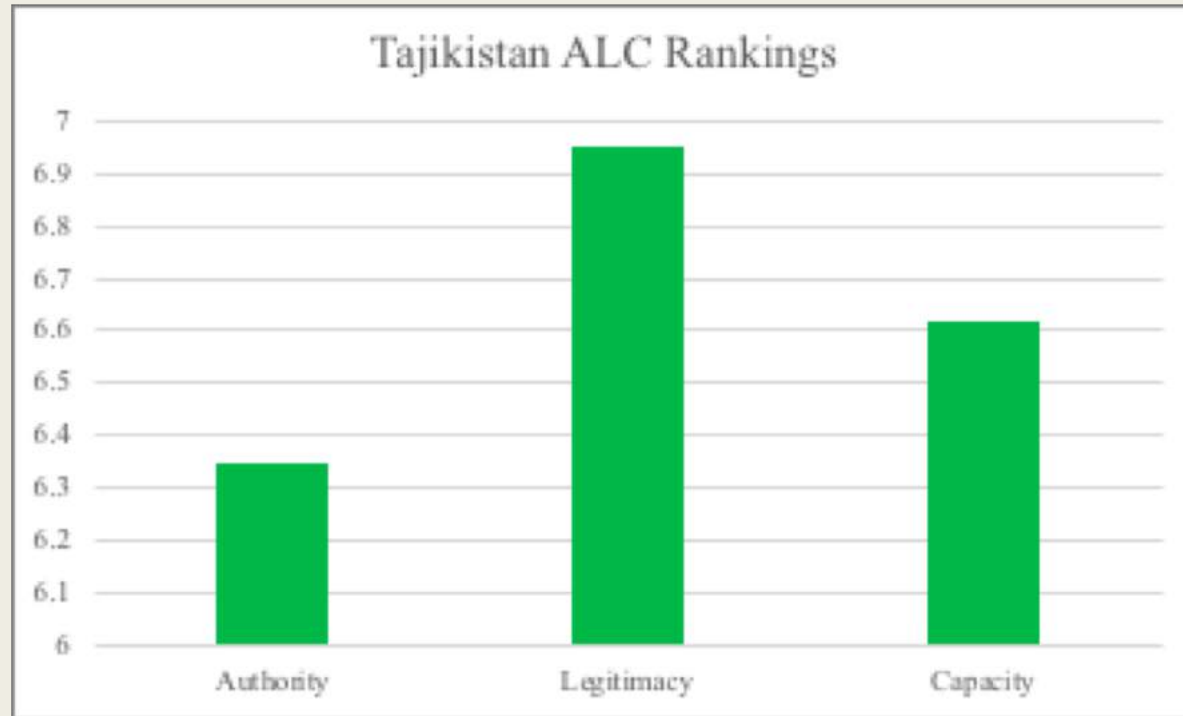
- Grip over power
- Clamping down on opposition
- Patron-client relations: formal versus informal institutions





PRIMARY DRIVER: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- Poverty
- Pervasive inequality
- Non-monetary poverty
- Bureaucratic Barriers



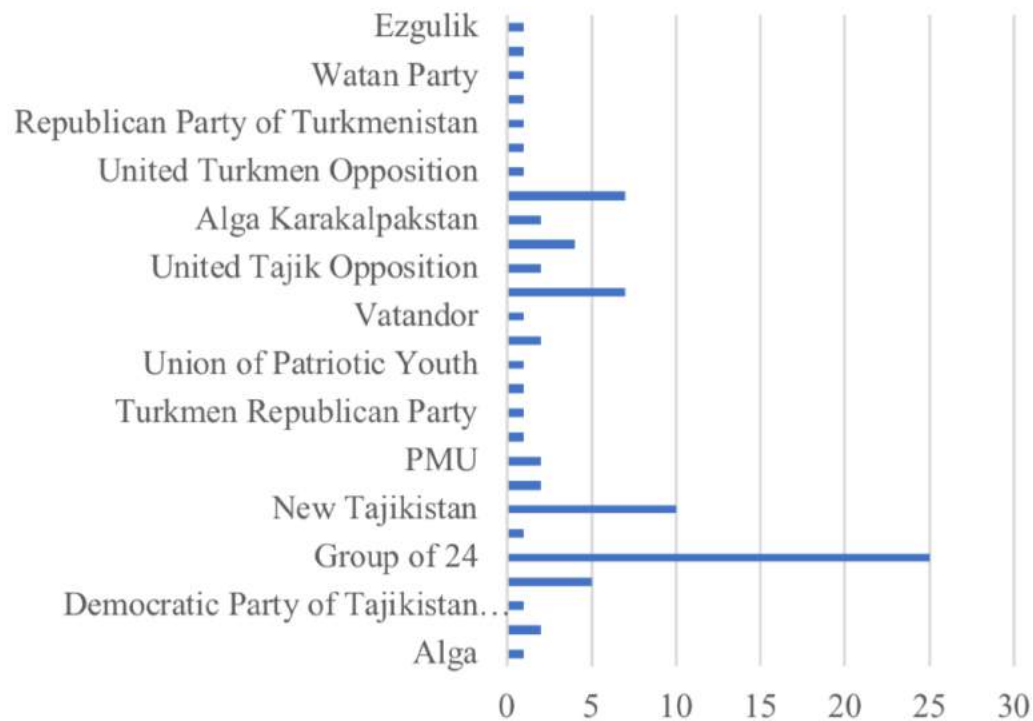
AUTHORITY, LEGITIMACY AND CAPACITY



AUTHORITY

- Major increases in authority since elections in 2015
- Increased patronage networks
- Increase in arrests, detentions, and executions

Exiled Activists In Political Movement Opposed to Current Regime



Tajikistan Exiles by Alleged Affiliation (2017)

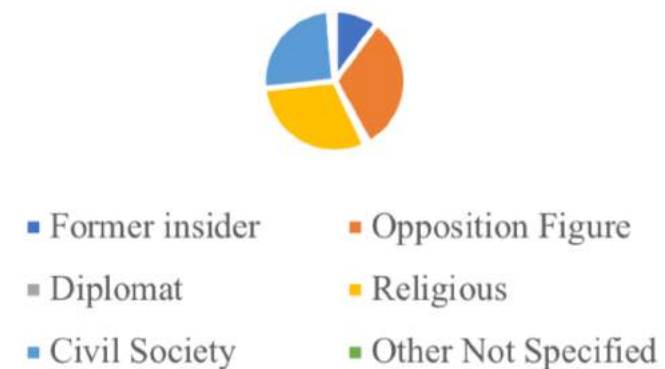


Chart 1: Data sourced from Central Asian Political Exiles Database at the University of Exeter (2017)



LEGITIMACY

- Loyalty to the President and the regime
- One-party system
- Fighting terrorism



CAPACITY

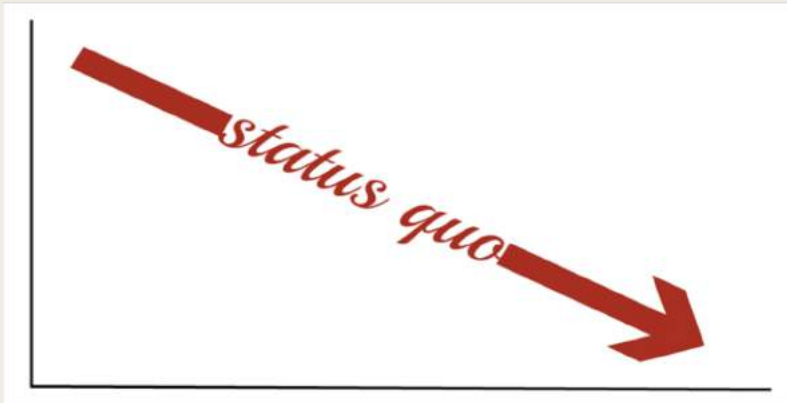
- Systemic weaknesses in government, institutions, and ministries
- Corrupt practices such as cooptation and patron-client systems





PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS:

- President Rahmon
- Opposition Parties
- Ethnic Minorities Representation



POLICY OPTION 1: MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO



POLICY OPTION 2: DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION



POLICY OPTION 3: BUILDING RESILIENCY



POLICY OPTION 4: DATA COLLECTION AND MONITORING WHILE BUILDING RESILIENCE



**POLICY OPTION
4: DATA
COLLECTION
AND
MONITORING
WHILE
BUILDING
RESILIENCE**



CONCLUDING REMARKS