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United Nations Development Programme

Country: Tajikistan

Project Document

Project Title Enabling activities to promote the national consultations on post-Rio agenda and demonstrate IWRM approaches in Tajikistan

UNDAF Outcome(s): Output 1.1. Greater capacity among government to negotiate, ratify and implement major international conventions and transnational policy and legal frameworks on sustainable management of natural resources.

Expected CP Outcome(s): Outcome 6.1. Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy.

Expected Output(s): Output 6.1. Government is provided with capacity building support to negotiate, ratify and implement major international conventions, transnational policy and legal frameworks on sustainable natural resources management (including climate change mitigation, combating desertification, sustainable water management and biodiversity conservation) and local communities are supported to participate in sustainable livelihoods.

Implementing Partner: UNDP Tajikistan

Responsible Parties: Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan, governmental agencies, international development community, civil society, academia

Brief Description

This project aims to support the Government of Tajikistan in promoting sustainable development frameworks, by facilitating the National Dialogue on post-Rio agenda (integrating the concept of the "green" economy to the decision-making process), holding the International Conference in the frames of the International Year for Water Cooperation in 2013 (IYWC) and demonstrating the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approaches.

Programme Period: 2010-2015
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Management Arrangements: DIM

Total allocated resources: 580,000.00 USD
UNDP TRAC: 400,000.00 USD
EADB: 180,000.00 USD

Agreed by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the RT
Mr. Rakhmat Bobokalonov, Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the RT

Agreed by (UNDP):
Mr. Norimasa Shimomura, Country Director



Part 1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. GLOBAL AND NATIONAL CONTEXT FOR WATER MANAGEMENT

It is well known that there are strong links between economic development and water resources management. There are countless examples of how water contributes to economic development and how development has in turn demanded the increased harnessing of water. Coupled with the need for water resources to sustain the planet's fragile ecosystems, our water requirements to meet both our fundamental needs and our collective pursuit of higher living standards make water unique among the planet's natural resources.

Population growth, urbanization, economic growth, variations in consumption patterns and technological transformations are recognized among the main factors influencing shifts in water use. On the other hand, climate change brings in an additional stressor water fluctuations. In 2030, 47% of the world's population will be living in areas of high water stress. Yet, water management around the world remains deficient in terms of performance, efficiency and equity, while implementation of environmental safeguards and measures to improve water use efficiency and to mitigate pollution are falling short in most sectors. Many regions, and particularly poorer communities, are already vulnerable to floods, droughts and similar water-related disasters that can destroy lives, assets and incomes. Access to basic water services for drinking, sanitation, and food and energy production remains insufficient across developing regions – with some estimates suggesting that more than 5 billion people (67% of the world population) may still be without access to adequate sanitation in 2030.

The issues of access to water and sanitation, as well as water resource management are key development issues which Tajikistan is facing now. It is well known that Tajikistan is one of the richest countries of the world on water resources. The country forms 64 billion cubic meters of water annually, representing more than 60% of river flow in the Aral Sea basin. Only about 10% of river flow emerging in the country is used for domestic needs, and the rest of the water flows into the downstream countries, which is mainly used for land irrigation purposes.

Tajikistan has great hydropower potential; however this hydropower potential of Tajikistan, about 300 billion kilowatt-hours, remains mostly untapped with only 5% of its potential being used. Today over 95% of Tajikistan's power generation capacity is based on large hydro power plants, with strong seasonal variations in power production, the lowest occurring during the winter (October – April/May) season when the demand is at the highest. Electricity shortages led to tight rationing. During the height of winter, electricity supply of most rural households, is usually reduced to only six hours per day, or even cut off completely. Industries experience growing power cuts. The energy deficit not only disrupts social services and infrastructure, but also puts a drain on much-needed resources and creates more pressure on the environment, as rural households cut trees and shrubs to fire their stoves.

With 93 percent of its territory mountainous, Tajikistan has a distinct geography. Many settlements in the mountains and foothills are located above the watercourses and rivers flowing in the canyons. The development of infrastructure before the transition enabled the building of water pumps powered by electricity to supply towns and villages with water from wells and rivers. This method of water provision, characteristic of Tajikistan, means that the deficit of electricity translates directly into a deficit of water.

In this context, water issues are at the core of the National Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan. As a result of the measures taken over the past five years to improve water resource management, about 1.2 million people have been provided with water of improved quality and more than 600,000 people gained access to safe drinking water. More than 15 programs, as well as

strategies and action plans had been implemented by the Government of Tajikistan over the past five years, with total funding of \$500 million.

At its 55th session and upon the proposal of the Republic of Tajikistan, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution that announced 2003 as the International Year of Fresh Water, and 2013 as the International Year of Water Cooperation. To continue the initiative and by the instrumentality of international organizations and specialized UN agencies the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan organized the Dushanbe International Forum on Fresh Water that was held in Dushanbe from August 29 to September 1, 2003. As part of the measures taken within the framework of the International Year of Fresh Water the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, H.E. Emomali Rahmon proposed to declare 2005-2015 as the International Decade for Action “Water for Life”.

In 2012, UNDP supported national initiatives in preparation to RIO+20, with water issues being at the core of the consultations. The Preparatory Conference “Towards the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20): Water Cooperation Issues” was held upon the initiative of the Government of Tajikistan on 19-20 October 2011. The objective of the Dushanbe conference was to discuss current issues and challenges in water cooperation. The Conference Outcome Document then fed into the concept note and the programme of the Thematic Session on Water Cooperation within the framework of the Conference Rio+20.

With UNDP support, the Government of Tajikistan, along with USA and Zimbabwe, organized a round table “Transboundary Waters” within the framework of the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille, France (12-17 March 2012). Within the framework of the 6th World Water Forum, Tajikistan also has been partnering with UN-Water and UNESCO in conduction of the special event “In preparation to the International Year of Water Cooperation - 2013”. The Government of Tajikistan also participated at the International Exhibition of the 6th World Water Forum to demonstrate policies and practices of Tajikistan in water management issues, including the outcome documents of the Preparatory Conference “On the road to RIO+20: Water Cooperation Issues”.

Apart from above mentioned political interventions, UNDP Tajikistan also supports the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in the implementation of the Water Sector Reform. UNDP’s support is particularly focused on introduction of the Integrated Water Resource Management concepts and frameworks into existing legislation, policies and practices.

Therefore, a multilevel, inclusive approach should be used while dealing with effective water resource management. It should be addressed at the local, national and, as appropriate, regional and international levels. All stakeholders, including those in government, international organizations, the private sector, civil society and academia, should be engaged, taking into account social, economic and environmental factors with a special attention to the livelihoods of the poor and most vulnerable people.

Part 2. PROJECT STRATEGY

This project aims to support the Government of Tajikistan in promoting sustainable development frameworks, by facilitating the National Dialogue on post-Rio agenda (integrating the “green” economy to the decision-making process and developing the road map to promoting this concept at the policy-making level), holding the International Conference in the frames of the International Year for Water Cooperation in 2013 (IYWC) and demonstrating the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approaches, including the activity on feasibility study to explore the possibilities of construction and operation of small hydropower plants on irrigation facilities in Tajikistan and is the pre-investment stage in the preparation of

an investment program for construction of small hydropower plants to meet the energy needs of the population at large and agriculture sector specifically, and provide for improving the water management.

The focus on expanded dialogue and awareness in the areas of water resource management is directly linked to the strategic priorities defined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2010-2015¹, and contributes to the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2010-2015² and National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2015³.

In this context, within its Country Programme Action Plan for 2010-2015, UNDP in Tajikistan aims to promote trans-boundary dialogue and sustainable water resources management in Central Asia through interventions at the national level and at the trans-boundary levels. Through its programmes and projects, UNDP supports the development of investment strategies, plans, and financial policies for irrigation, rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS), and small-scale hydropower (SSH). In every way, UNDP strives to facilitate international dialogue and reform processes in the areas of participatory integrated water resources management (IWRM) processes and international river basin management (IRBM).

In achieving the project objectives, the underlying strategic implementation approach is therefore fourfold:

Activity Result 1: Facilitation of the national consultations on post-Rio agenda and formulation of the road map to promote the “green” economy at the policy-making level in the country

The water issues are at the core of the National Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan. As a result of the measures taken over the past five years to improve water resource management, about 1.2 million people have been provided with water of improved quality and more than 600,000 people gained access to safe drinking water. More than 15 programs, as well as strategies and action plans had been implemented by the Government of Tajikistan over the past five years, with total funding of \$500 million.

The UN Conference on Sustainable Development, held in 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, which is more known as Rio+20, was an important momentum for Tajikistan to represent the strategic vision of the country on sustainable development and promoting the “green” economy agenda with water resources being at the core of Tajikistan’s development. On the other hand, integrated water resources management and strengthening of transboundary collaboration at the regional level, also represents a national priority.

For the time being, the Government of Tajikistan through its key ministries and departments is in process of integrating the “green” economy concept into the decision making level and increasing the awareness and understanding of the national priorities highlighted during the Rio+20 event. Therefore, the national consultations with involvement of high-level governmental officials will continue in 2013. It is expected that it will result in better awareness of the policy makers and general public about sustainable development, which is seen through the improved access to water and energy resources (through application of renewables, namely hydropower, and energy efficiency), integrated water resources management and transboundary cooperation. On the other hand, the necessity to formulate the road map to further promote “green” economy concept to the policy-making level is another priority, which envisages mapping analysis of the existing favourable conditions and available resources of the republic as well as identification of the gaps and recommendations to ensure that the country is on the way to “green” and eco-friendly policy.

¹ UNDAF Outcome 2.3. There is a more sustainable management of the environment and energy and natural resources

² CPAP Output 6.1. Government is provided with capacity building support to negotiate, ratify and implement major international conventions, transnational policy and legal frameworks on sustainable natural resources management (including climate change mitigation, combating desertification, sustainable water management and biodiversity conservation) and local communities are supported to participate in sustainable livelihoods.

³ [National Development Strategy](#), p. 57

Therefore, a number of initiatives, such as preparatory sessions, round tables, awareness raising campaigns of the post-Rio agenda and assessment of the methodological tools and formulation of the road map on “green” economy for Tajikistan will be the main actions, envisaged by the project activity result 1.

Thus, the key **actions** envisaged under Activity Result 1 are:

- 1.1. Facilitate the National Dialogue on post-Rio agenda through parliamentary hearings and holding a series of national events, with involvement of high-level governmental officials, international development community, civil society and academia;
- 1.2. Identify the methodology to formulate the road map on “green economy” in Tajikistan;
- 1.3. Development of the road map document, which will map out the available resources and conditions for promoting the eco-innovative and “green” measures and recommendations for mainstreaming them to the policy level.
- 1.4. Circulation of the relevant publications on “green” economy and Post-Rio process to improve the information coverage of the target group.

Activity Result 2: Support to the GoT for the preparation to the International Year for Water Cooperation in Tajikistan

On the other hand, the major activity result 2 of the project is to ensure that the country follows up towards the water-related initiatives in the frames of the International Year of Water Cooperation for 2013 that was declared in accordance with the Resolution 65/154 of the UN General Assembly (GA). To take advantage of the Year of Water Cooperation to represent its national vision at the adequate level, Tajikistan as the initiator of the UN GA resolution, and in cooperation with the UN institutions, particularly the UN-Water, and other partners and UN Member States, implements a comprehensive plan of activities since September 2011. Tajikistan is expected to hold the International Conference on water cooperation, planned in August-September 2013, in Dushanbe, as one of the commitments of the country to celebrate IYWC.

The United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan, based on the request of the Government of Tajikistan, agreed to provide assistance in preparation to and conducting of the International Conference, in particular, development of the agenda, preparation of the list of participants, invitations and discussion papers, and interaction with global networks, like UN-Water and bi/multilateral donor agencies.

Thus, the key **actions** envisaged under Activity Result 2 are:

- 2.1. Support to hold the International Conference in the frames of the International Year for Water Cooperation 2013 in Dushanbe;
- 2.2. Development and publication of handouts and preparatory materials for the events and the Conference, which will ensure the informational coverage of the participants and improved access of general public to reference and resource materials.

Activity Result 3: Strengthened IWRM based policy framework through practical application of reform principles at the local level (Isfara river basin)

In order to achieve the Activity Result 2, there is a necessity to: (1) develop implementation mechanisms for effective water management, followed and in parallel with concrete (2) implementation in a pilot river basin of Isfara supported by effective capacity building that would lay out the necessary grounds for achieving maximum institutional sustainability. Furthermore, the majority of the project Output 2 activities will be prepared, implemented and evaluated by actively engaged key stakeholders and, as adequate, the broad public throughout the entire process.

Apart from the participatory character of this output, a particular focus of the project is to define needs – and implement – policy reform as to support change towards an integrated approach to water resources management with all its aspects and elements. This way, the project will ensure that all interventions in the water sector are supported by adequate policy frameworks and embedded into an enabling environment, aiming at sustainability of interventions and investments at macro-level.

The overall approach of the output 2 is to build upon the previous interventions and take into consideration potential complementarities of on-going initiatives. At the policy level, the UNDP will ensure project supports the on-going reform process through available national platforms for policy dialogue – (1) Governmental Coordination Council on Water and Energy Issues, (2) Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council on drinking water supply and sanitation, (3) Working Group on IWRM (IWRM NPD) – as well as promote the IWRM based water management through practical implementation of the reform process on the ground. The project will also ensure that discussions on water issues, policy recommendations and experiences from the ground are properly communicated to the Reform Unit established under Deputy Prime Minister's guidance, relevant Transboundary water commissions, and the international counterparts through High-Level International Conferences planned in 2013.

At the local level, the UNDP will contribute to the practical application of guiding reform principles in order to facilitate justified transition towards Integrated Water Resources Management. Interventions will be targeted in Isfara river basin to further demonstrate approaches initiated by the EU funded project *“Promoting Integrated Water Resource Management and Transboundary Dialogue in Central Asia”* (IWRM).

In the result of analytical and diagnostic reviews reflecting upon opportunities for introduction of IWRM based approach at the national and local level, the following three main opportunities are stressed as highly relevant for this intervention:

1. Due lack of coordination between water supplying organizations and consumers, it is strongly recommended to establish WUAs (Federations and Associations) and BMOs (Basin Management Organizations) wherever feasible, and strengthen those organizations in their operations. Those organizations need technical assistance in elaborating an effective inter-stream cooperation mechanisms and practical support for its pilot implementation.
2. To expand water supply and enhance sustainability of water systems, related water assessment applications (equipment) must be installed and new techniques in water information management must be applied. This activity is instrumental for strengthening inter-stream cooperation, water integrity, and trust building between communities;
3. Strengthening interaction between duty-bearers and right holders in water sector through increased stakeholder participation in decision making processes will enhance financial viability of water systems;

For strengthening the institutional framework, the project will continue building its support for the involved water institutions/ organizations (established WUAs, Federation of WUAs, District Water Departments, etc) to further strengthen their capacity towards sustainable water management.

In applying good governance principles to water management, the project will benefit from on-going SIWI funded project *“Realization of Human Rights Based Approach to water governance in Tajikistan”* (also implemented by the UNDP). Under this project, UNDP facilitated elaboration of a mechanism for *good governance, transparency, accountability and citizen participation* which is to be field tested through the given intervention.

In addition, the project Output 2 will make an important contribution towards improved transboundary cooperation between Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan through rehabilitating water infrastructures that are benefited by border communities from those countries. For this, the project in cooperation with

stakeholders will select the sites that can most contribute to improved cooperation mechanisms between streams (up, middle, down), border communities, farm households, and water users in general. Such intervention will provide important added value to the on-going UNDP/BCPR project “*Strengthening conflict management capacities for dialogue in conflict-prone areas of Tajikistan*” aimed to strengthen conflict management capacities for dialogue in conflict-prone areas of Tajikistan, in part through strengthening the capacity of local communities for sound water management to reduce tensions and reinforce transboundary cooperation.

Thus, the key **actions** envisaged under Activity Result 3 are:

- 3.1. Support to development and implementation of mechanisms for inter-stream (upstream, midstream and downstream) cooperation between water institutions/organizations (WUAs, Federation of WUAs and BMOs, etc) purposed to coordinate and regulate fair and sustainable water resources distribution in Isfara river basin;
- 3.2. Improving transparency and accountability of water institutions/organizations in service delivery and strengthening confidence between water users and suppliers: through (a) application of water assessment devices and techniques, (b) monitoring of water related data to improve planning and decision making, (c) improving information and accountability of water institutions, (d) supporting mechanisms for consumer voice and citizen feedback;
- 3.3. Support to rehabilitation and management of target water infrastructure aimed to promote integrated water resources management (hydrological station ‘Tangi-Vorukh’);
- 3.4. Development and implementation of comprehensive capacity building programme on (a) elaboration of water use plans, water distribution techniques, economic sustainability of WUAs, water integrity and good governance, ICT enabled tools in water governance, water security, etc.

The site in subject under sub-action 2.3 is the hydrological station “Tangi Vorukh” which was constructed in 1909 for regular monitoring water resources benefited by three countries, namely Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Partial rehabilitation of the hydrological station had been carried out only in 1980, and since then the station had not been adequately maintained with no capital repairs. The rehabilitation of hydrological station “Tangi-Vorukh” will ensure impartial information sharing mechanism is operational that stimulates transboundary dialogue and sustainable water resource management in Central Asia. Particularly, the rehabilitation of the hydrological post will lead to (a) accurate record of water flows and resources at any time, (b) improved water management and distribution both at local and transboundary level, and (c) effective use of water, land and other resources with consideration of political, social, financial and other aspects.

Activity Result 4: Feasibility study to explore the possibilities of construction and operation of small hydropower plants on irrigation facilities in Tajikistan

The main objective of the project is to explore the possibility, feasibility and cost-effectiveness of hydropower development on irrigation canals and other hydro-technical facilities of the irrigation systems of Tajikistan. The feasibility study will form a clear understanding of the development potential for construction of the small hydropower plants on irrigation systems and provide specific recommendations with regard to potential sites for construction of small hydropower plants, and investment conditions. The major result of the project will be the feasibility study, agreed with all stakeholders, as a basis for investment in the development of small hydropower plants with longer term impact of improved livelihoods and optimization of water resources and agriculture practices with the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

The project will contribute to following strategic priorities of the country:

- Provision of reliable power in selected rural communities taking into account the cost efficiency;

- Support to the development of agriculture by improving water supply for irrigation purposes, and further modernization of processes related to the provision of electricity;
- Accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals through the use of renewable energy and improvement of agricultural and water management practices.

Thus, the key **actions** envisaged under Activity Result 3 are:

- 1.1. Review of available project documentation and field studies to determine the capacity of the possible construction of small hydro power plants, the availability and the need for electrical networks, connectivity and interaction with the general energy networks, as well as potential customers and their needs in energy supply;
- 1.2. Development of the feasibility study, with contents agreed with Eurasian Development Bank, with identification of the priority projects potentially attractive for investment;
- 1.3. Stakeholder consultations and workshops to discuss the feasibility study results and receive feedback from stakeholders both nationally and internationally (with involvement of JSC “RusGidro” as an observer);
- 1.4. Presentation of the feasibility study to Eurasian Development Bank, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, OJSC “Barki Tojik”, JSC “RusGidro” to initiate the attraction of investments.

With an observer status, JSC “RusGidro” can provide consultations on small hydropower designs, co-financing options for projects, etc. Apart from this, JSC “RusGidro” considers the participation in constructing the small hydropower stations in Tajikistan, and it is important to assess the investment risks at the stage of the feasibility studies, especially taking into account the limited practices in construction of small hydropower objects on irrigation systems.

I. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:				
<i>Outcome 6: Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy.</i>				
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:				
<i>Compliance with international environmental conventions</i>				
Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan): <i>Sustainable Environment and Energy</i>				
Partnership Strategy: <i>The project will ensure partnerships with the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan, governmental agencies, international development community, civil society, academia</i>				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output: <u>Enabling activities to promote the national consultations on post-Rio agenda and demonstrate IWRM approaches in Tajikistan</u></p> <p>Activity Result 1: Facilitation of the national consultations on post-Rio agenda and formulation of the road map to promote the “green” economy at the policy-making level in the country</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1.1. Lack of awareness about the post Rio process in Tajikistan;</p> <p>1.2. No road map to promote the “green economy” at the policy-making level is available in the country.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1. # of consultations on post-Rio development agenda conducted.</p> <p>1.2. The road map is available</p>	<p>Targets (2013):</p> <p>1.1. Awareness about the post-Rio process in Tajikistan increased through organization of at least 5 consultations country-wide, including parliamentary hearings on post-Rio agenda and national vision of Green Economy, with participation of relevant governmental agencies, civil society and academia;</p> <p>1.2. The methodology to formulate the road map to promote the “green economy” is identified and the national document with recommendations to mainstream the “green” and eco-innovative measures to the policy level is prepared and submitted.</p>	<p>1.1. Facilitate the National Dialogue on post-Rio agenda through parliamentary hearings and holding a series of national events, with involvement of high-level governmental officials, international development community, civil society and academia;</p> <p>1.2. Identify the methodology to formulate the road map on “green economy” in Tajikistan;</p> <p>1.3. Development of the road map document, which will map out the available resources and conditions for promoting the eco-innovative and “green” measures and recommendations for mainstreaming them to the policy level.</p> <p>1.3. Circulation of the relevant</p>	<p><i>Parliament, relevant ministries and agencies, NGO, academia</i></p>	

<p>and further actions from the GoT are envisaged to promote the “green” economy in the country.</p>		<p>publications on “green” economy and Post-Rio process to improve the information coverage of the target group.</p>		<p>Total for Activity 1: USD 40,000</p>
<p>Activity Result 2: Support to the GoT for the preparation to the International Year for Water Cooperation in Tajikistan</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>2.1. Limited opportunities for the GoT to exchange the water-related expertise and practices at national and international level;</p> <p>2.2. Limited financial and technical support is provided to the Organizing Committee of the International Conference on Water Cooperation;</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1. Working Group under the National Organizing Committee tasked to implement organizing activities in preparation to the International Conference on Water Cooperation is established;</p> <p>2.2. # of participants able to exchange the water-related expertise and practices at national and international level.</p>	<p>Targets (2013):</p> <p>2.1 Mobilization and consolidation of the efforts of Government of Tajikistan, UN agencies, regional organizations and civil society in preparation of the International Conference on Water Cooperation facilitated.</p> <p>2.2. International Conference in the frames of the International Year for Water Cooperation 2013 conducted;</p> <p>2.3. At least 100 participants able to exchange the water-related expertise and practices at national and international level.</p>	<p>2.1. Support to hold the International Conference in the frames of the International Year for Water Cooperation 2013 in Dushanbe;</p> <p>2.2. Development and publication of handouts and preparatory materials for the events and the Conference, which will ensure the informational coverage of the participants and improved access of general public to reference and resource materials.</p>	<p><i>Parliament, relevant ministries and agencies, NGO, academia</i></p>	<p>Total for Activity 2: USD 210,000</p>
<p>Activity Result 3: Strengthened IWRM based policy framework and practical application of reform principles at local level (Isfara river basin)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>3.1. Current IWRM policy frameworks lack practical application and demonstration at the local level</p>	<p>Targets (2013):</p> <p>3.1. Inter-stream cooperation mechanisms developed, agreed upon with stakeholders and implemented in target basin;</p> <p>3.2. Transparency and accountability of water institutions/organizations improved in service delivery improved and confidence between water users and suppliers strengthened;</p> <p>3.3. Hydrological station “Tangi-Vorukh” in</p>	<p>3.1. Support to development and implementation of mechanisms for inter-stream cooperation between water institutions/organizations purposed to coordinate and regulate fair and sustainable water resources distribution in Isfara river basin;</p> <p>3.2. Improving transparency and accountability of water institutions/organizations in</p>	<p><i>Water Users Association (WUAs); Federation of WUAs; Basin Management Organizations (BMOs); District Water Departments; Districts Hukumats</i></p>	

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.1. Inter-stream cooperation mechanisms for water institutions/organizations developed and operational;</p> <p>3.2. # of water assessment devices installed; # of water related data monitoring reports produced and made accessible to stakeholders; participation level of consumers in general WUA meetings;</p> <p>3.3. Rehabilitated and operational hydrological station "Tangi-Vorukh";</p> <p>3.4. # of trainings sessions conducted to improve sustainability of water use, distribution, WUAs, water integrity, good governance, water security, etc.</p>	<p>Isfara river basin rehabilitated, information sharing mechanisms on water use/distribution enhanced and necessary trainings on maintenance and water registry conducted;</p> <p>3.4. Comprehensive capacity building programme on (a) elaboration of water use plans, water distribution techniques, economic sustainability of WUAs, water integrity and good governance, ICT enabled tools in water governance, water security, etc, developed and implemented.</p>	<p>service delivery and strengthening confidence between water users and suppliers: through (a) application of water assessment devices and techniques, (b) monitoring of water related data to improve planning and decision making, (c) improving information and accountability of water institutions, (d) supporting mechanisms for consumer voice and citizen feedback;</p> <p>3.3. Support to rehabilitation and management of target water infrastructure aimed to promote integrated water resources management (hydrological station 'Tangi-Vorukh');</p> <p>3.4. Development and implementation of comprehensive capacity building programme on (a) elaboration of water use plans, water distribution techniques, economic sustainability of WUAs, water integrity and good governance, ICT enabled tools in water governance, water security, etc.</p>	<p><i>and Jamoats; SUE KMK</i></p>	<p>Total for Activity 3: USD 150,000</p>
<p>Activity Result 4: Feasibility study to explore the possibilities of construction and operation of small hydropower plants on irrigation facilities in Tajikistan</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>4.1. Limited understanding of the development potential for construction of the small hydropower plants on irrigation systems;</p> <p>4.2. No recommendations with</p>	<p>Targets (2013):</p> <p>4.1. The feasibility study, agreed with all stakeholders, as a basis for investment in the development of small hydropower plants with longer term impact of improved livelihoods and optimization of water resources and agriculture practices with the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) conducted.</p>	<p>4.1. Review of available project documentation and field studies to determine the capacity of the possible construction of small hydro power plants, the availability and the need for electrical networks, connectivity and interaction with the general energy networks, as well as potential customers and their needs in energy supply;</p> <p>4.2. Development of the feasibility</p>	<p><i>Relevant ministries and agencies, NGO, academia</i></p> <p><i>Water Users Association (WUAs); Federation of WUAs;</i></p>	

<p>regard to potential sites for construction of small hydropower plants, and investment conditions available</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.1. Increased understanding and awareness about the development potential for construction of the small hydropower plants on irrigation systems;</p> <p>4.2. Recommendations with regard to potential sites for construction of small hydropower plants, and investment conditions available for further use</p>		<p>study, with contents agreed with Eurasian Development Bank, with identification of the priority projects potentially attractive for investment;</p> <p>4.3. Stakeholder consultations and workshops to discuss the feasibility study results and receive feedback from stakeholders both nationally and internationally (with involvement of JSC “RusGidro” as an observer);</p> <p>4.4. Presentation of the feasibility study to Eurasian Development Bank, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, OJSC “Barki Tojik”, JSC “RusGidro” to initiate the attraction of investments.</p>		<p>Total for Activity 4: USD 180,000</p>
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II. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2013

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
<i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	<i>List activity results and associated actions</i>								
<p>Output: <u>Enabling activities to promote the national consultations on post-Rio agenda and demonstrate IWRM approaches in Tajikistan</u></p> <p>Activity Result 1:</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1.1. Lack of awareness about the post Rio process in Tajikistan;</p> <p>1.2. No road map to promote the “green economy” at the policy-making level is available in the country.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1. # of consultations on post-Rio development agenda conducted.</p> <p>1.2. The road map is available and further actions from the GoT are envisaged to promote the “green” economy in the country.</p> <p>Targets (2013):</p> <p>1.1. Awareness about the post-Rio process in Tajikistan increased through organization of at least 5 consultations country-wide, including parliamentary hearings on post-Rio agenda and national vision of Green Economy, with participation of relevant governmental agencies, civil society and academia;</p> <p>1.2. The methodology to formulate the road map to promote the “green economy” is identified and the national document with recommendations to mainstream the “green” and eco-innovative measures to the policy level is prepared and submitted.</p> <p>Activity Result 2:</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Facilitation of the national consultations on post-Rio agenda and formulation of the road map to promote the “green” economy at the policy-making level in the country</p> <p>1.1. Facilitate the National Dialogue on post-Rio agenda through parliamentary hearings and holding a series of national events, with involvement of high-level governmental officials, international development community, civil society and academia;</p>					UNDP	UNDP	Local consultant (71300)	\$ 20.000,00
	<p>1.2. Identify the methodology to formulate the road map on “green economy” in Tajikistan;</p>							Workshops (75000)	\$ 12.000,00
	<p>1.3. Development of the road map document, which will map out the available resources and conditions for promoting the eco-innovative and “green” measures and recommendations for mainstreaming them to the policy level.</p>							Printing and publications (74210)	\$ 5.000,00
	<p>1.4. Circulation of the relevant publications on “green” economy and Post-Rio process to improve the information coverage of the target group.</p>							Communication (72445)	\$ 3.000,00
								Subtotal for A1:	\$40.000,00
	<p>Activity Result 2: Support to the GoT for the preparation to the International Year for Water Cooperation in Tajikistan</p> <p>2.1. Support to hold the International Conference in the frames of the International Year for Water Cooperation 2013 in Dushanbe;</p>					UNDP	UNDP	Local consultant (71300)	\$20.000,00
								Workshops (75000)	\$100.000,00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
<i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	<i>List activity results and associated actions</i>								
Baseline: 2.1. Limited opportunities for the GoT to exchange the water-related expertise and practices at national and international level; 2.2. Limited financial and technical support is provided to the Organizing Committee of the International Conference on Water Cooperation; Indicators: 2.1. Working Group under the National Organizing Committee tasked to implement organizing activities in preparation to the International Conference on Water Cooperation is established; 2.2. # of participants able to exchange the water-related expertise and practices at national and international level.	2.2. Development and publication of handouts and preparatory materials for the events and the Conference, which will ensure the informational coverage of the participants and improved access of general public to reference and resource materials.					UNDP	UNDP	Travel (71600)	\$60,000.00
								Printing and publications (74210)	\$20,000.00
								Communication (72445)	\$10,000.00
								Subtotal for A2:	\$210,000.00
Activity Result 3: Strengthened IWRM based policy framework and practical application of reform principles at local level (Isfara river basin)									
Targets (2013): 2.1 Mobilization and consolidation of the efforts of Government of Tajikistan, UN agencies, regional organizations and civil society in preparation of the International Conference on Water Cooperation facilitated. 2.2. International Conference in the frames of the International Year for Water Cooperation 2013 conducted; 2.3. At least 100 participants able to exchange the water-related expertise and practices at national and international level.	3.1. Support to development and implementation of mechanisms for inter-stream cooperation between water institutions/organizations purposed to coordinate and regulate fair and sustainable water resources distribution in Isfara river basin;					UNDP	UNDP	Local consultant (71300)	\$45,000.00
								Travel (71600)	\$10,000.00
	3.2. Improving transparency and accountability of water institutions/organizations in service delivery and strengthening confidence between water users and suppliers: through (a) application of water assessment devices and techniques, (b) monitoring of water related data to improve planning and decision making, (c) improving information and accountability of water institutions, (d) supporting mechanisms for consumer voice and citizen feedback;							Communication (72445)	\$6,000.00
								Workshops (75000)	\$25,000.00
								Equipment (72200)	\$60,000.00
								Misc (74500)	\$4,000.00
								Subtotal for A3:	\$150,000.00
Activity result 3: Baseline: 3.1. Current IWRM policy frameworks lack practical application and demonstration at the local level Indicators: 3.1. Inter-stream cooperation mechanisms for	3.3. Support to rehabilitation and management of target water infrastructure aimed to promote integrated water resources management (hydrological station 'Tangi-Vorukh');								

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
<i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	<i>List activity results and associated actions</i>								
water institutions/organizations developed and operational; 3.2. # of water assessment devices installed; # of water related data monitoring reports produced and made accessible to stakeholders; participation level of consumers in general WUA meetings; 3.3. Rehabilitated and operational hydrological station "Tangi-Vorukh"; 3.4. # of trainings sessions conducted to improve sustainability of water use, distribution, WUAs, water integrity, good governance, water security, etc.	3.4. Development and implementation of comprehensive capacity building programme on (a) elaboration of water use plans, water distribution techniques, economic sustainability of WUAs, water integrity and good governance, ICT enabled tools in water governance, water security, etc.								
Activity Result 4: Feasibility study to explore the possibilities of construction and operation of small hydropower plants on irrigation facilities in Tajikistan									
Targets (2013): 3.1. Inter-stream cooperation mechanisms developed, agreed upon with stakeholders and implemented in target basin; 3.2. Transparency and accountability of water institutions/organizations improved in service delivery improved and confidence between water users and suppliers strengthened; 3.3. Hydrological station "Tangi-Vorukh" in Isfara river basin rehabilitated, information sharing mechanisms on water use/distribution enhanced and necessary trainings on maintenance and water registry conducted; 3.4. Comprehensive capacity building programme on (a) elaboration of water use plans, water distribution techniques, economic sustainability of WUAs, water integrity and good governance, ICT enabled tools in water governance, water security, etc, developed and implemented.	4.1. Review of available project documentation and field studies to determine the capacity of the possible construction of small hydro power plants, the availability and the need for electrical networks, connectivity and interaction with the general energy networks, as well as potential customers and their needs in energy supply					UNDP	UNDP	Contractual services (individual) (71300)	\$80,000.00
								Contractual services (companies) (72100)	\$50,000.00
								Travel (71600)	\$18,000.00
								Communication (72445)	\$7,000.00
						UNDP	UNDP	Workshops (75000)	\$20,000.00
								Misc (74500)	\$5,000.00
								Subtotal for A4:	\$180,000,00
Activity result 4: Baseline: 4.1. Limited understanding of the development potential for construction of the small	4.2. Development of the feasibility study, with contents agreed with Eurasian Development Bank, with identification of the priority projects potentially attractive for investment; 4.3. Stakeholder consultations and workshops to discuss the feasibility study results and receive feedback from stakeholders both nationally and internationally (with involvement of JSC "RusGidro" as an observer);								

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
<p>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</p> <p>hydropower plants on irrigation systems;</p> <p>4.2. No recommendations with regard to potential sites for construction of small hydropower plants, and investment conditions available</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.1. Increased understanding and awareness about the development potential for construction of the small hydropower plants on irrigation systems;</p> <p>4.2. Recommendations with regard to potential sites for construction of small hydropower plants, and investment conditions available for further use</p> <p>Targets (2013):</p> <p>4.1. The feasibility study, agreed with all stakeholders, as a basis for investment in the development of small hydropower plants with longer term impact of improved livelihoods and optimization of water resources and agriculture practices with the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) conducted</p>	<p>List activity results and associated actions</p>								
	<p>4.4. Presentation of the feasibility study to Eurasian Development Bank, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, OJSC "Barki Tojik", JSC "RusGidro" to initiate the attraction of investments.</p>					UNDP	UNDP		
	GRAND TOTAL:							\$580.000,00	

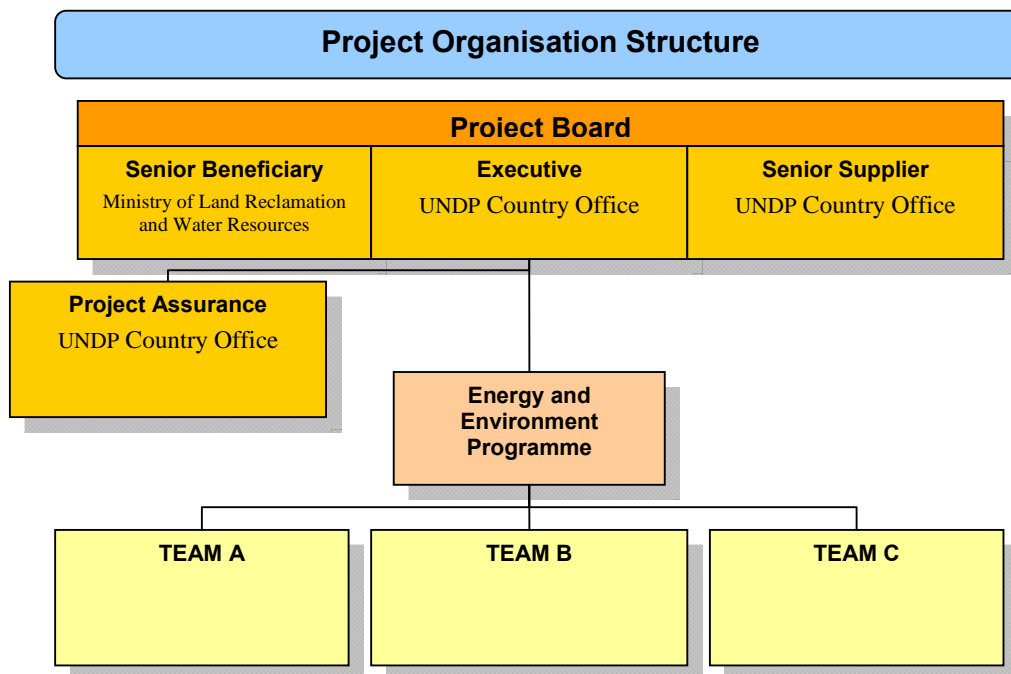
III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

In recognition of the special development situation of Tajikistan and the limited capacity of local authorities to execute the project, it was agreed that the project will be directly implemented in accordance with DIM guidelines under the umbrella of UNDP Energy and Environment Programme, in close collaboration with the Government. UNDP's Energy & Environment Programme has a broad programmatic mandate that includes promotion of integrated water resource management, renewable energy, energy efficiency and environmental sustainability.

This arrangement will ensure effective project delivery, with the overall responsibility for the management of the project resting with the Energy and Environment Programme. For this purpose the Energy and Environment Programme will establish effective, efficient and transparent project administration procedures and operation systems. A project financial management system will be established to ensure transparency and accountability. Financial transactions, reporting and auditing will be carried out in compliance with established UNDP rules and procedures for direct implementation modality.

The UNDP Energy & Environment team will play a crucial role in integrating the different programme dimensions, coordinating with other programmes' interventions and building partnerships with national and local stakeholders, as well as international development community working in Tajikistan. The existing network of community-based organizations, civic organizations, national and local authorities will be the foundation for building sustainability into the programme intervention. UNDP's mandate, its relationship with government and its longstanding engagement in the area gives it a comparative advantage in facilitating government partnerships.

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources under the Government of Republic of Tajikistan will appoint a National Project Focal Point that will serve as a major contact person with the project on behalf of the Government. This responsibility includes representing and supporting project objectives at high decision making levels within the Government of Tajikistan, as well as ensuring that the required government support to reach the milestones of the Project is available.



The Project Board (PB) of UNDP's Energy and Environment Programme will serve as a Project Board for this project, and will provide strategic directions and management guidance to project implementation. The PB consists of representatives of all key stakeholders and will ensure the inclusion of interests of all relevant stakeholders including the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, UNDP Country Office (CO), as well as representatives of donor organizations. The PB will play a critical role in project monitoring and

evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It will ensure that required resources are committed and arbitrate on any conflicts or issues within the project.

In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for the project results, PB decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

The Board contains three distinct roles, including:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned, which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.
- 4) The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Manager and Project Assurance roles should never be held by the same individual for the same project.

IV. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

V. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".

Appendix A: Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response
1	Institutional capacity further weakened due to failure of the water supply sector to retain management expertise and operational skills	15/12/2012	Operational	The occurrence of the risk will delay implementation of the project P=3 I=3	To mitigate this problem, to a large extent, strong capacity building that guides the process from initial stage accompanied by outset cost recovery tariff and advocacy on efficient water supply service provision is required.
2	The current political and institutional framework doesn't correspond to the sub sector developmental needs; central and local government resistance to reform may lead to continuous political pressure on the sub sector	01/09/2012	Political	The occurrence of the risk will delay implementation of the project P=3 I=3	To mitigate this problem, the project will push for fundamental reforms to create favourable environment around the sector, priority areas for reform are institutional framework, ownership of the infrastructure, tariff, technologies and management of operation and maintenance.