

United Nations Development Program

Country: Tajikistan

Project Document

Project Title

“The Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Areas (LITACA)”

UNDAF Outcome(s):

Good governance and economic and social growth are jointly enhanced to reduce poverty, unlock human potential, protect rights and improve core public functions

Expected CP Outcome(s):

(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CP)

1. Poverty reduction and economic development conditions are improved, with particular focus on the rural poor, women and marginalized people.
2. National and local levels of government and local self-governing bodies have the capacity to implement democratic governance practices, and effectively and strategically plan, finance and implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner.
3. Decreased risk of natural and man-made hazards to rural and urban livelihoods; infrastructure and recovery mechanisms in place

Expected Output(s):

(Those that will result from the project)

- Enhanced governance for economic development
- Improved enabling environment for promoting good neighborhood and cross border cooperation

Executing Entity:

UNDP Tajikistan, UNDP Afghanistan

Implementing Agency:

UNDP Tajikistan/DIM, UNDP Afghanistan/NIM

Brief Description

Building on the achievements of previous programmes and initiatives funded by the Government of Japan and JICA, UNDP Tajikistan is proposing a 3 year initiative to promote stability and security in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. This will be achieved by reducing poverty, supporting economic development and cross-border collaboration among the communities along the Tajik-Afghan border. More than **152,976** people will directly benefit from LITACA project while the livelihoods of more than **1,123,000** people living in target bordering communities will be strengthened. The project will offer capacity development opportunities for the local governments, civil society and private sector organizations to sustainably manage local socio-economic development. As well, the project will offer investments for rehabilitating priority infrastructure initiatives and business development as a means of improving livelihoods of the target population, and thereby promoting stability and security in the region that is much needed in view of the withdrawal of ISAF from Afghanistan in 2014, among other factors.

Program Period:	3 years (2014-2017)	Total resources required:	10,751,059 USD
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	Poverty Reduction and MDG	Total allocated resources:	-----USD
Atlas Award ID:	TBD	Regular UNDP:	-----USD
Start date:	March 2014	Budget requested from the Government of Japan	10,751, 059 USD
End Date:	February 2017		
PAC Meeting Date:			
Management Arrangements:	DIM		

Approved (Government)

Approved (UNDP):



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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Tajikistan is a landlocked country with the population of 8 million located in Central Asia and bordering with China, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Over 93% of country's territory is considered as mountainous. More than 75% of the population is living in rural area. The country is prone to seasonal and natural disasters.

The national economy is predominately agrarian comprising more than 20% of GDP¹ and employing 70% of labour force². The national economy, despite the annual growth of 8.6% since 2003, is vulnerable to external factors such as world and regional economic crisis and fluctuation of the energy resources market in the region (especially Russia). Due to lack of job opportunities, as many as one million men left their homes looking for work in Russia, Kazakhstan and other CIS countries. In 2012, the labour migrants' remittances comprised 47% of GDP⁴.

The poverty rate remains high with 38.3%⁵ of the population living below poverty line. The country's Human Development Index is 0.622 (ranked 125th out of 189 countries)⁶, which is lowest in Central Asia. The health, water supply and infrastructure sectors are facing challenges because of the lack of proper management and investments. For instance, public expenditures in health sector comprise only 1.6% of GDP.

Population's access to irrigation and safe drinking water is rather limited. In urban areas only 68% of water supply networks are operational, 7% are partly operational, and 25% are non operational. In rural areas, these indicators make up 40%, 44% and 16%, respectively. Most of the water and irrigation facilities and equipment require urgent investments for rehabilitation. Over 70% of the country's townships lack a sewage system, and it poses a serious threat to public health⁷.

Access to health and education facilities, drinking water and sanitation, irrigation and transport infrastructure, and energy remains very poor in rural areas. For example, it is estimated that over 1 million people in Tajikistan, primarily in rural areas, have little or no access to an adequate energy supply, particularly during the winter. Today over 95% of Tajikistan's power generation capacity is based on hydro electricity. However, the current infrastructure is outdated and no significant investments have been made in the sector over the past 20 years. Almost every winter the country faces shortage of energy and therefore become dependent on unreliable electricity imports from neighbouring countries. The absence of a reliable electricity supply has forced large parts of the rural population to increasingly turn to the burning of conventional biomass and fossil fuels to meet their energy needs. Moreover, shortages of both electricity and water have adversely affected agricultural production and living standards. At the same time, the attempts to develop income generation activities and to raise living standards in rural communities have largely failed in part due to the absence of a reliable electricity supply. Electricity shortages also adversely affect availability and quality of basic public services. The quality of public services is further affected by the weak public sector capacities, poor implementation of reforms, poor management and investments, insufficient state funding, etc.

To address the above development challenges, the Government of Tajikistan has adopted several strategic documents such as the National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2007-2015, three phases of Poverty Reduction Strategies and the new medium-term Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan (LSIS) for 2013-2015, both well aligned with the MDGs.

¹ www.tajstat.tj

² Summary: 'JICA Country Analytical Work for the Republic of Tajikistan'

³ World Bank data

⁴ Tajikistan's President appeal from April 20, 2013; www.president.tj

⁵ Global Report on Human Development, 2013; www.undp.org

⁶ LSIS for 2013-2015; www.medt.tj

Afghanistan is a landlocked state with the population of around 30 million, bordering with Tajikistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Iran. Afghanistan is a least developed country and one of the poorest in the world due to ongoing years of war and lack of foreign investments.

Afghanistan has sustained a high but volatile GDP growth over the past 10 years. Real GDP growth averaged 9.2% between 2003 and 2012. In 2012-13 GDP growth reached an estimated 11.8%, thanks to favourable weather conditions and an exceptional harvest. Typically, agriculture accounts for one-fourth to one-third of GDP, depending on annual output.

Over 36%⁸ of people in Afghanistan live below poverty line. The country's Human Development Index of 0.374 is among the lowest in the world (ranked 175th out of 189 countries)⁹. According to the World Bank data, after the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001, net enrollment in schools has increased from 1 million to 7.8 million children, including girls' enrollment which has increased from 191,000 to more than 2.8 million.

The percentage of the population with access to electricity in Afghanistan is among the lowest in the world with estimation of about 30% of population having access to electricity from grid-based power, micro-hydro, or solar panel stations.¹⁰

Reliable access to sufficient and safe water is integral to all aspects of human development. Its presence or absence is the difference between prosperity and poverty, good health and bad. Access to water or the lack thereof facilitates or blocks the ability of Afghans to live full, secure and productive lives. About 85% of the population lives in rural areas and only 27% of Afghans have access to safe drinking water, including only 5% to adequate sanitation.

Significant dependence on agriculture, the lack of water storage infrastructure and on-going land degradation render Afghanistan particularly sensitive to the effects of floods and drought, which are common in Afghanistan, an arid to semi-arid country. The severity of drought in Afghanistan can be quantified by data on declines in cereal production: during periods of drought, the declines are 40% to 55% relative to an average year. Rain-fed agriculture is the most severely affected, with reported declines reaching more than 80%. Close to 70% of all Afghan house-holds lose livestock during periods of drought. By the end of the drought in 2000, the number of domestic livestock had dropped by more than 50%. Drought affects food production, transport and labour capacity. It can also result in significant migration to urban areas and abroad¹¹.

Tajik-Afghan Border: The joint border between Afghanistan and Tajikistan is 1,206 km long. This is an important factor for the countries to enhance existing levels of cooperation. Promotion of regional economic development can serve as a viable solution to enable cross country cooperation and thus regional stability and poverty reduction.

The Tajik-Afghan border has arrangements explicitly supporting the development of cross-border economic ties. There are Free Economic Zones created in Tajikistan and construction of cross border market in the Shurabad district of Tajikistan is ongoing. Currently the opportunities for the cross border trade with Afghanistan are not well used by Tajikistan, although Afghanistan is recognized as a transit country on the way to the closest port "Bandar Abbas" in Islamic Republic of Iran.

Despite the fact that the foreign trade turnover between Tajikistan and Afghanistan has a tendency to grow due to use of Afghanistan as a transit country, the bilateral economic relations require further enhancement. The existing arrangements governing the movement of goods and people in the bordering area can facilitate trade and cross border collaboration; however these opportunities are not used well due to the following obstacles:

- Unfriendly exit and entry of traders to and from both countries;
- Strict visa regime further complicated by stability issues in Afghanistan;

⁸ World Bank, 2009

⁹ Global Report on Human Development, 2013; www.undp.org

¹⁰ World Bank Afghanistan overview

¹¹ Afghanistan Human Development Report 2011, page 27

- The practice of large stamps registering during each entry to the border discouraging the movement of people;
- Bans on entry of trucks including light trucks and special permits for passenger cars create further barrier to cross border trade.
- Physical barrier (e.g. river), and lack of infrastructure, e.g. bridges, to allow easier access between the two countries.

Occasional cross-border issues are linked to the narcotics trade, where drug traffickers kidnap or inflict violence due to disputes on issues such as non-payment of debts. This can greatly increase the prospects of violence both within and between border communities. Present systems of border management are inadequate to address such issues and insufficient to meet the challenges of the future.

Empowering border communities to build better economic conditions can provide economic alternatives to prevent involvement of the local population in drug trafficking. This becomes even more critical in view of the post 2014 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) withdrawal.

Additionally, communities in Tajik-Afghan cross-border regions are vulnerable to the risks of natural disasters due to a number of geological and geographic constraints also hampering the access to adequate resources and capacities for managing disaster risks. Avalanches, mudflows and floods are among the most frequently occurring hazards in both countries, while frequent earthquakes may subsequently trigger landslides and rock falls.

UNDP Contribution to date: To address the above challenges, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Tajikistan has established a sound local and national infrastructure that enables UNDP to substantively integrate both formulation and implementation processes of the policies related to sustainable human development.

While human development index is based on four criteria: a) life expectancy at birth, b) mean years of schooling, c) expected years of schooling and d) gross national income per capita, it is obvious that sustainable human development cannot be ensured without considering the stability issues. Thus, in the context of Tajikistan, *sustainable human development* also implies elements of *human security* such as effective border management. Due to these complexities, an integrated approach linking on-going border management with local development efforts are essential to promote stability and security in the area. While security sector interventions have been implemented by UNDP Tajikistan through its EU-funded Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA) and Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF) programmes on continuous basis, the local development activities remained fragmented. Only in 2010, with the funding support of the Government of Japan for implementing the Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative (TAPRI), UNDP was able to complement its human security projects with human development interventions. This work is further supported by well-functioning frameworks of the United Nations Special Programme for Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) and Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC), which aimed to support the adoption of international standards, build capacity and monitor the status of implementation of projects in the field of investment, trade, transit and border management.

II. JUSTIFICATION

Taking into consideration the current situation on the Tajik-Afghan border areas, with the poor living conditions in both countries and the planned withdrawal of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from Afghanistan from 2014, there is an urgent need for development interventions aimed at promoting stability and security in the region as well as improving the livelihoods of the bordering communities. This can be achieved through cross-border initiatives aimed at boosting local economic development, including job opportunities for the bordering communities of Southern Tajikistan (Khatlon region) and Northern Afghanistan (Takhar and Kunduz provinces). This approach is believed to lay solid ground for promoting stability in both countries and respectively in the region.

Since 2003, UNDP, through its BOMCA and BOMNAF programmes has been continuously supporting enhancement of security sector and its efficiency in border management. However, these interventions mainly focused on the 'service providers' (Border Forces) with limited involvement of 'service users' such as the population living in the bordering areas. The past experience of UNDP, including the experience of TAPRI, has shown that the impact of border management programmes on reducing illicit movement of goods and people and respectively on security, can significantly improve if local population is provided with economic development, including job and income opportunities.

Border communities need to take advantage of their geographical situation to transform what is currently seen as a liability, into an asset. Empowering border communities to build better economic conditions will provide economic alternatives to prevent their involvement in illegal activities such as narcotics and human trafficking, weapons smuggling, and illegal migration and thereby minimising threats and risks posing potential conflict and instability in the target provinces.

Thus, border management programmes on their own will not be effective in promoting human security, without a support for local development of the bordering communities. Sustainable development of the communities along the Tajik-Afghan border requires their better access to basic infrastructure and services and opportunities for boosting local economic development, including job creation.

The proposed initiative will substantially build on the success of the TARPI programme funded by the Government of Japan and will also consider the experience and lessons from other initiatives and programmes funded by the Government of Japan and JICA. The intention of the project is to continue localizing national development strategies and facilitating a participatory development planning process with a focus on stability and security through promoting cross-border cooperation and local economic development and improving infrastructure and services. While UNDP Tajikistan will play key role in leading the programme on both sides of the border, on the Afghan side the programme interventions will be implemented by the National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP) a partnership of the ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development (MRRD) and UNDP Afghanistan under overall management of UNDP Tajikistan. LITACA will cover all 8 bordering districts of Khatlon region of Southern Tajikistan (Qumsangir, Qabodiyon, Jilikul, Shaartuz, Pyanj, Farkhor, Hamadoni, and Shurobod) with the total population of **866,600** people and 2 districts of Takhar (1 district) and Kunduz (1 district) Provinces of Northern Afghanistan¹² with the total population of **256,100** people. Thus, LITACA will cover **152,976** people directly and **1,123,000** people indirectly.

Under TAPRI I 6 districts (Qumsangir, Qabodiyon, Jilikul, Farkhor, Hamadoni, and Shurobod) were covered with formulation of the development programmes. LITACA will further support the implementation of these programmes. To ensure full coverage of the Tajik-Afghan border remaining 2 districts of Khatlon region (Shaartuz and Pyanj) bordering with Takhar and Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan were added under LITACA. These two districts will also have development programmes finalised by the end of 2013. This will allow LITACA to start with the same level of development activities in each target district in Tajikistan.

Project relevance to JICA's Assistance Strategy:

Tajikistan

The proposed initiative contributes to implementation of the long-term National Development Strategy (2007-2015) and the mid-term Living Standards Improvement Strategy (2013 – 2015) of the Republic of Tajikistan. LITACA, in addition to its 'thematic' relevance, is 'geographically' relevant since it focuses on districts of Khatlon region bordering with Afghanistan. Thematically, LITACA falls under the following JICA's priority area:

1. *Agricultural Development and Improvement of Basic Social Service in Khatlon Region, bordering with Afghanistan*

Furthermore, LITACA directly addresses the following key development issues tackled by JICA's Assistance Strategy:

¹² The exact names of the districts to be identified by UNDP Afghanistan

- a) **Low productivity of agricultural sector, which employs 70% of domestic labour force:** LITACA will provide business courses and vocational trainings in order to create the new knowledge in management, finance and marketing, and will provide the sector with the needed professionals and specialists.
- b) **Economic gap between rural and urban areas:** To address this development challenge, LITACA will create employment and opportunities through business development and vocational trainings for the rural population. Since the rural population is mainly engaged in agriculture sector, the employment and business development opportunities will also mainly focus on agriculture sector which is particularly beneficial for rural women.
- c) **Lack of basic social service (Drinking Water and Health Service) in rural areas:** The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Progress report for Tajikistan shows that the country had made a good progress in halving the poverty. However, it is unlikely to meet the MDGs related to health, access to drinking water and energy. To this end, LITACA will provide capacity building support (training and equipment) to the responsible government officials to sustainably manage and deliver drinking water, health and energy services.
- d) **Inefficient and outdated infrastructure constructed in the Soviet era and unstable electricity supply:** LITACA will support rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and services to improve the access of the target population to drinking water and health facilities. This intervention is found essential since the mentioned infrastructures especially drinking water and health facilities in the rural areas are not maintained and thus are outdated and do not meet the existing quality standards. As for the access to power supply, introduction of alternative and renewable energy sources such as micro Hydro Power Plants, has created a high demand that State programmes are not able to meet. To this end, LITACA will support construction and rehabilitation of two small HPPs in the areas where the resources for generating alternative and renewable energy sources are available and the local demand for the energy is very high.

Afghanistan

Similarly, LITACA activities in Afghanistan, e.g. small scale infrastructure projects and grants to community based organizations addressing the communities’ needs for enhanced agricultural production and poverty reduction, thus directly supporting one of the pillars of the Japanese Government’s assistance to Afghanistan, “Assistance for Afghanistan’s sustainable and self-reliant development”.

LITACA also embodies the regional cooperation between the two bordering nations, a pillar of Japanese ODA in the region. It aims to enhance resilience and stability in the bordering communities, addressing potential high security concerns, post ISAF pull-out and post-Presidential Election in 2014 in Afghanistan.

Comparative advantages of UNDP in implementing LITACA:

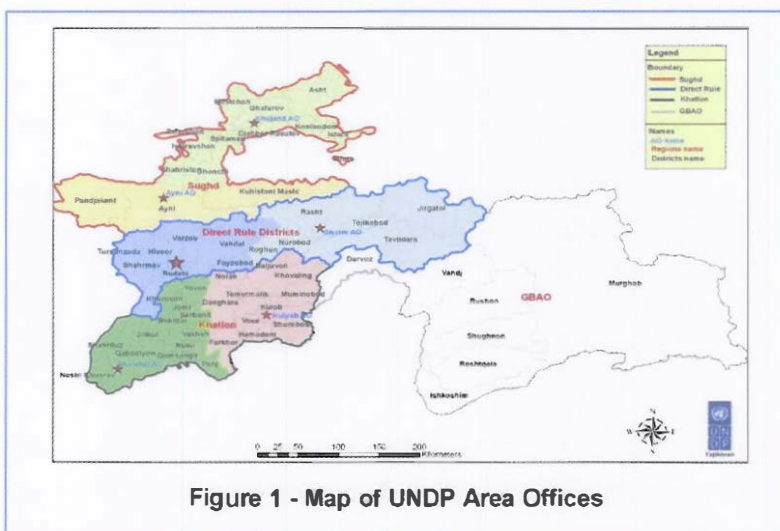


Figure 1 - Map of UNDP Area Offices

UNDP’s comparative advantage in implementing development programmes in Tajikistan is its presence both at the policy and operational levels. This set up enables UNDP to obtain and use the evidence from the ground to influence policy formulation and discussions.

Due to specific nature of LITACA that requires physical presence on the ground, additional comparative advantages of UNDP include but are not limited to its (1) **physical presence on the ground**, (2) and **continuous partnerships** maintained with the

development actors in general and local authorities as well as beneficiary communities in particular.

Presence on the ground: UNDP has 5 Area Offices (please see the map below) located in Rasht valley (*Area Office in Gharm - northeast*), Soughd (*Area Offices in Khujand - and Ayni - north*), and Khatlon (*Kulyab – south east and Shaartuz - southwest*). Kulyab and Shaartuz Area Offices cover all districts of Khatlon region, including the 8 districts bordering with Afghanistan, namely Qumsangir, Qabodiyon, Jilikul, Shaartuz, Pyanj, Farkhor, Hamadoni, and Shurobod. The Figure 1 shows the regions covered by each Area Office.

Through these Area Offices, Communities Programme has implemented over 50 community development, poverty alleviation, disaster risk reduction, energy and environment, conflict management and other development programmes and projects equivalent to USD 52 million and benefiting over 3,000,000 people living in 46 rural districts (1,228 rural communities). Activities under LITACA will be implemented directly by the network of UNDP Area Offices.

Partnerships: Since the establishment of the first Area Office in 1996, UNDP has established and continuously maintained good relationships with the local authorities (at the Oblast, District and Jamoat levels) as well as Civil Society Organizations and the private sector. The Figure 2 – Map of JRCs below shows the Jamoats

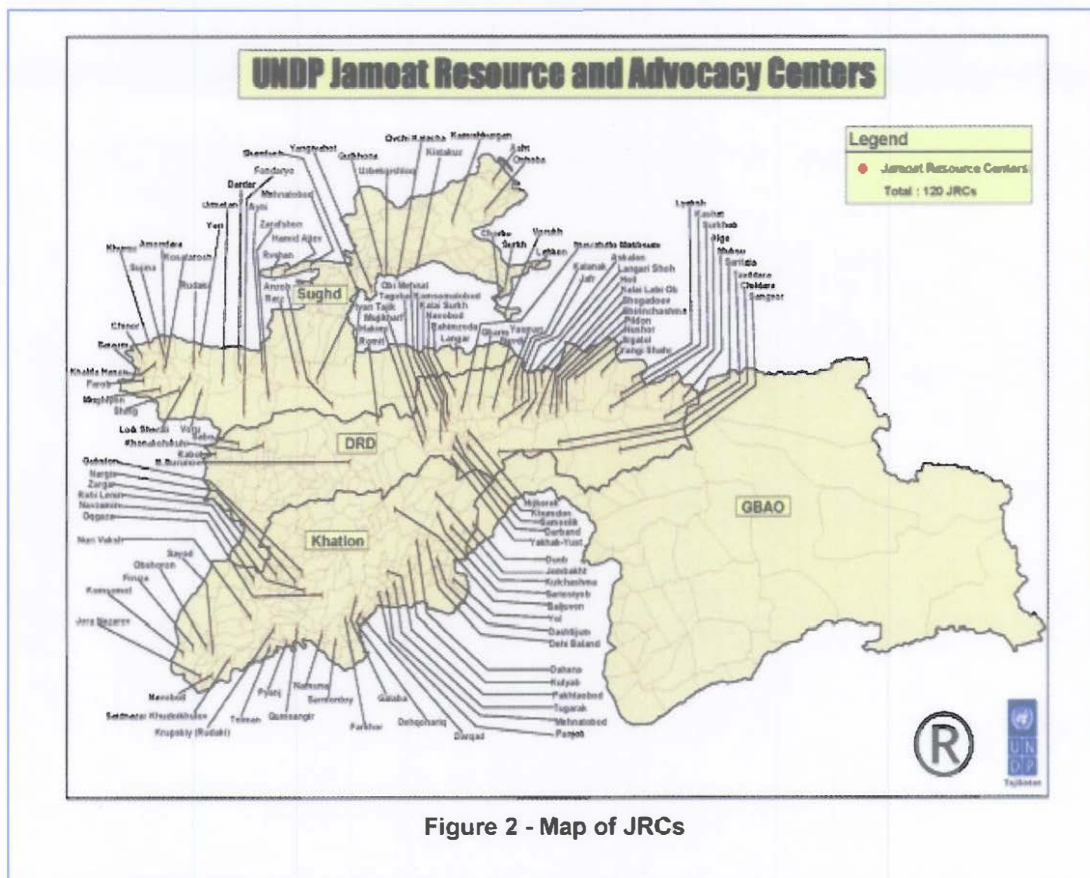


Figure 2 - Map of JRCs

where UNDP has implemented rural development activities such as infrastructure rehabilitation, vocational training, agriculture and business development activities. Often, UNDP personnel at the Area Offices are welcomed as esteemed members of the local communities.

Through TAPRI, UNDP was able to extend its partnerships beyond the border of Tajikistan by creating a dialogue between cross border communities living on both sides of the Tajik – Afghan border.

For the activities in Afghanistan, UNDP will partner with MRRD/NABDP¹³:

NABDP is a large country-wide area based development programme working in all 34 provinces reaching 388 of the 402 districts of Afghanistan. It is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Launched in 2002, NABDP contributes to the sustainable reduction of poverty and improving livelihoods in rural Afghanistan by focusing upon social organization, infrastructure, local economic development and sub-national governance initiatives. Over the past 11 years, NABDP has completed 3,323 projects in 317 districts, benefiting nearly 19.8 million people.

¹³ The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) is implementing a National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP) supported by UNDP Afghanistan

III. STRATEGY

The present project, will apply an integrated area-based development approach, targeting 8 districts of Khatlon province of Southern Tajikistan, i.e. Qumsangir, Qabodiyon, Jilikul, Shaartuz, Pyanj, Farkhor,

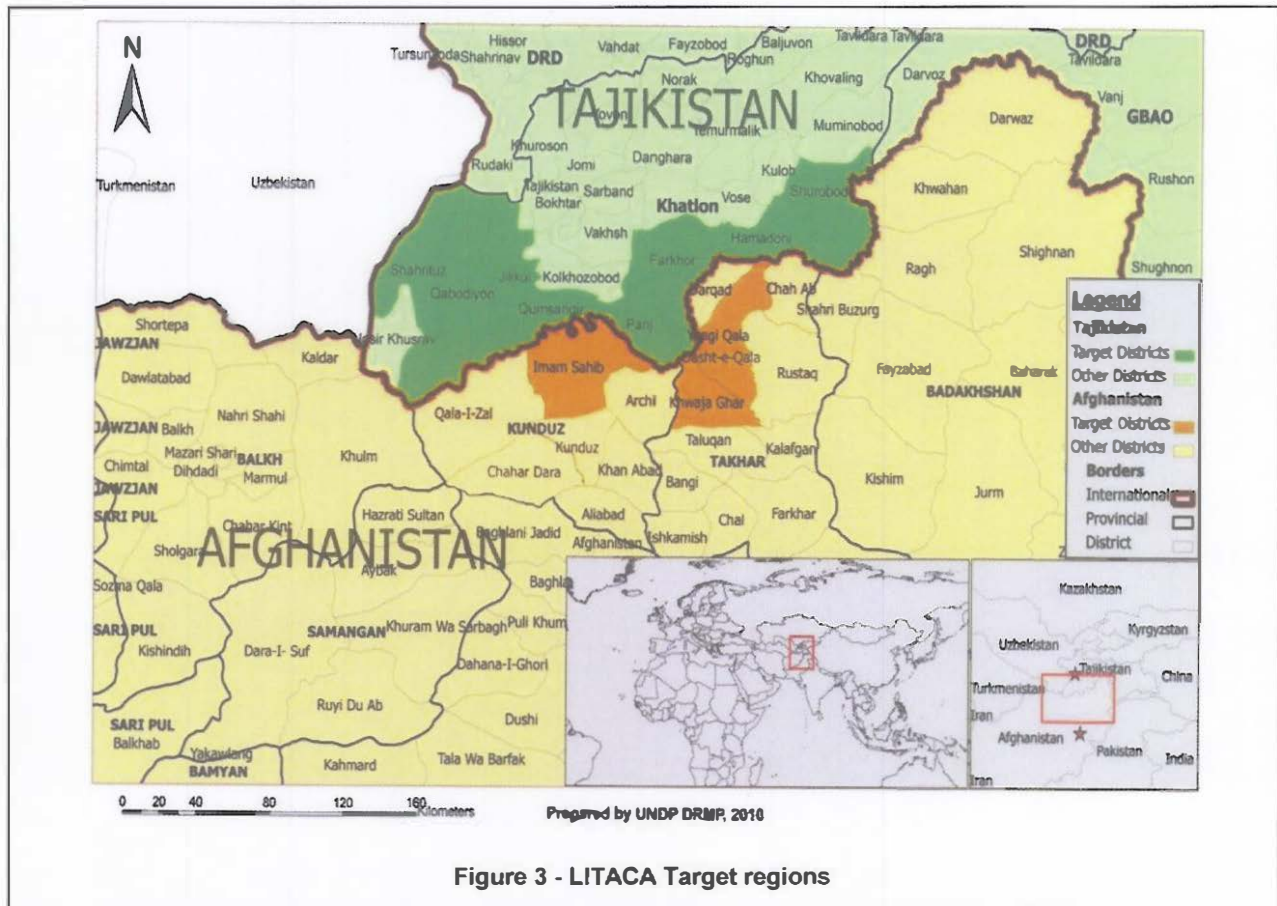


Figure 3 - LITACA Target regions

Hamadoni, Shurobod bordering with the districts of Takhar and Kunduz provinces of Northern Afghanistan (please see above [Figure 3 – LITACA target regions](#); for more information on the target districts, please see [Annex II - Brief Information about development context of the target regions](#)).

This coverage is beneficial in terms *effectiveness*, *efficiency* and *sustainability*:

Effectiveness: JICA funded ‘Rural Development Project in Tajik Afghan Area of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast of Tajikistan’ covers GBAO region of Tajikistan and Badakhshan province of Afghanistan. To complement this, UNDP offers to cover Khatlon region of Tajikistan and Takhar and Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan. This approach will ensure full coverage of the Tajik – Afghan border with the funding from the Government of Japan.

While geographically LITACA will be very much linked to ‘Rural Development Project in Tajik Afghan Area of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast of Tajikistan’, thematically LITACA will also benefit from other programmes and initiatives funded by JICA and the Government of Japan. This includes experience of Kyrgyz Republic - Japan Center for Human Development in provision of business and mini MBA courses as well as JICA’s One Village One Product approach– the small business promotion scheme applied in Kyrgyzstan.

Efficiency: Wide and substantive participation of stakeholders will be ensured throughout project lifespan. In turn, this will ensure minimal delays in project implementation and timely contributions from the government and target communities.

Sustainability: LITACA will ensure continuity of development initiatives by building on past achievements. For instance, the implementation of TAPRI resulted in increased level and frequency of economic and

social interactions of cross-border communities, including the private sector representatives. Based on this experience, LITACA will further support enhancement of economic cooperation between the cross-border communities. Thus, the dialogue established under TAPRI will serve as an entry point for LITACA to transfer this dialogue into continuous partnerships.

LITACA will make strong emphasis on sustainable development which requires a firm balance between economic, social and environmental aspects of development. Given that cross-border communities of both Tajikistan and Afghanistan are vulnerable to natural disasters, efforts will be paid to ensure that communities are resilient to natural disasters and climate risks and, to the extent possible, promote use of alternative energy sources so that these communities become less dependent on frequent outages of centralised power supply especially in the winter seasons. The uniqueness of LITACA is the fact that target communities share similar development challenges, thus a targeted intervention on both sides of the border will enable the cross-border communities to take collective actions, learn from each other and become the main drivers of their own development. This cooperation is believed to result in human security and thus lead to sustainable development of cross border communities covered by LITACA.

As for the infrastructure projects, UNDP experience has shown that close engagement of the government and the communities in the rehabilitation process will enhance the national and local ownership and responsibility towards the project. Therefore, active involvement of the stakeholders is seen as a key to success and sustainability of project results. Moreover, in addition to infrastructure rehabilitation, UNDP will assess the capacity of the owner in maintenance and operations of the infrastructure object in post project completion period. As a result of this assessment, capacity building packages (training, equipment, etc) will be offered so that the rehabilitated infrastructure objects sustainably operate after handover to the owner. Last but not least is the lessons learnt and experiences of past programmes and projects of UNDP which will be taken into account and guide project implementation.

IV. EXPECTED IMPACT, OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS AND TARGETS

Impact:	The project will contribute towards the stability and security through promotion of economic growth and poverty reduction and cross-border cooperation in the bordering areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. This will be achieved through improving livelihoods and resilience of 1,123,000 people living in bordering rural communities by building the capacity of local actors to better respond to the development challenges, revival of rural infrastructure and services, business development opportunities and facilitating cross border cooperation.
Outcome:	Living standards of selected rural communities in the bordering areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan will be strengthened.
Output 1:	Communities in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan enjoy better governance, access to rural infrastructure and services as well as economic development opportunities; LITACA's interventions under Output 1 will comprise three main activity directions: 1.1. Enhancing capacity to manage local development processes benefiting 436 people; 1.2. Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and services benefiting 126,500 people; 1.3. Enhancing job and income opportunities for sustainable local economic development benefiting 14,130 people;
Output 2:	Cross-border communities have better opportunities for cross border interactions, dialogue and partnerships.

LITACA's interventions under Output 2 benefiting 11,910 people will comprise three main activity directions:

- 2.1. Cross-border information and experience exchange;
- 2.2. Cross-border economic cooperation benefiting 1,810 people;
- 2.3. Cross-border disaster risk management benefiting 10,100 people.

Description of Outputs:

Output 1: Communities in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan enjoy better governance, access to rural infrastructure and services as well as economic development opportunities (More than 141,066 people will benefit from improved infrastructure, services and capacity development)

1.1. Enhancing capacity to manage local development processes:

- 1.1.1. *Training for 100 local government officials on strategic planning, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation provided (in Tajikistan);*
- 1.1.2. *24 set of IT equipment benefiting 24 local government officials (3 per target district in Tajikistan) are provided;*
- 1.1.3. *Trainings for improving internal business processes benefiting 48 local government officials (6 per target district in Tajikistan);*
- 1.1.4. *Technical assistance for review and update of 8 District Development Programmes benefiting 80 local government officials (10 per target district) in Tajikistan and Technical Assistance, Training and Workshops for 24 local government officials and Communities (DDA and Shuras, 3 per target district) on District Planning and implementation in Afghanistan;*
- 1.1.5. *Conduct public hearings involving 80 civil society organizations (10 per target district) and 80 private sector representatives (10 per target district) on the implementation of District Development Programmes in Tajikistan.*

As part of the capacity building support to target beneficiaries the project will promote the principles of good governance and participation. LITACA will ensure that the local capacities are balanced and hence will target both supply (local government) and demand (CSOs, private sector) sides of service delivery.

1) Local governments: the local governments' capacities in (1) strategic planning, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation, and (2) improving internal business processes by providing IT equipment and training for operating these equipment to enhance internal and external information flows, including filing systems and correspondence management in addressing citizen needs for more transparent, accountable and predictable development management, including service delivery at the local level. An estimated number of 276 local government officials (252 in Tajikistan and 24 in Afghanistan) will benefit from training, IT equipment and technical assistance to be provided under Activities 1.1.1 – 1.1.4.

2) Civil society organizations: The capacity of the civil society organizations also needs to be enhanced for their more active engagement in priority setting, community projects implementation and monitoring as well as community mobilization and awareness. The CSOs could help the local governments to collect information on the progress made at the community level so that the local governments could take response measures and actions to address the identified challenges preventing timely implementation of community projects. An estimated number of 80 CSOs (10 per target district in Tajikistan) will be involved in and will benefit from *Activity 1.1.5.*

3) Private sector: Capacity building support is also essential for the private sector to become a recognized development player at the local level. The sustainable private sector development is

directly linked to the budget of the local governments. The project offers establishment of the Public Private Dialogue to enable both the local government and the private sector to better understand the local needs and discuss and agree with the local government on possible development solutions. Effective functioning of the platform will result in timely implementation of long and mid – term strategies and reforms set forward by the Government of Tajikistan. An estimated number of 80 private sector representatives (10 per target district in Tajikistan) will be involved and will benefit from *Activity 1.1.5*.

To efficiently manage development processes, the local governments need tools and mechanisms which would ensure public participation and ownership. In turn, ownership at the local level requires close engagement of the central level government. To this end, LITACA will closely engage the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade staff responsible for local development planning and management and will use existing tools such as participatory planning methodology developed with the support of UNDP under TAPRI and endorsed by the Ministry. According to this methodology, the District Development Programmes are subject to annual review to assess the progress made by the local governments in implementation of local priorities. As well, the outcomes of the review are used by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade to measure the contribution of District Development Programmes to implementation of national development priorities set out in national strategic frameworks such as long-term National Development Strategy and mid-term Living Standards Improvement Strategy. Thus, the District Development Programmes in Tajikistan (*please see Annex III – District Development Programmes (formulation and implementation)*) and Development Plans in Afghanistan provide an excellent opportunity for the local governments to manage local development in a participatory manner and to coordinate planning and resource allocation processes with central level governments.

Afghanistan

Likewise, to make its development interventions more effective, enduring, equitable and responsive to the needs and priorities of communities at the district level, the concept of district development assembly and district development planning was introduced under National Area Based Development Programme – the joint initiative of the Government of Afghanistan (Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development) and UNDP launched in 2002 which is in its third Phase (2009-2014). The District Development Plans are subsequently linked with the sub-national consultation of Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) and the provincial development planning. While the District Development Plans are used as the implementation tool, the District Development Assemblies created and functioning at the district level serve as the main implementation mechanism. LITACA will ensure that these mechanisms are used to ensure sustainable outcomes of the activities implemented on the ground.

1.2. Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and services:

- 1.2.1. *Rehabilitate 25 water supply and irrigation objects (20 in Tajikistan and 5 in Afghanistan) directly benefiting 37,500 people;*
- 1.2.2. *Rehabilitate 20 rural hospitals (in Tajikistan) directly benefiting 20,000 people;*
- 1.2.3. *Rehabilitate 10 rural schools (in Tajikistan) directly benefiting 2,000 people;*
- 1.2.4. *Rehabilitate 10 roads/bridges/walls (in Afghanistan) directly benefiting 50,000 people;*
- 1.2.5. *Rehabilitate 4 energy objects (2 in Tajikistan and 2 in Afghanistan) directly benefiting 17,000 people;*

In Tajikistan the review of the 6 District Development Programmes' priorities (Qumsangir, Qabodiyon, Farkhor, Hamadoni, Jilikul and Shurabad¹⁴) shows that access of the target communities to infrastructure and services is rather limited. However, availability of the infrastructure object does not guarantee the access to the service. Often the working conditions are below set standards due to limited or no public

¹⁴ The DDPs for Shaartuz and Pyanj are being developed and have not yet been officially endorsed. Thus, the above analysis was made to show the general picture on the most common infrastructure priorities in the target region.

financing for the operations and maintenance of the infrastructure objects. While the needs for capital investments into rehabilitation of rural infrastructure are high in all sectors, analysis shows that the needs for capital investments in education (31% of infrastructure priorities of above DDPs), health (14% of infrastructure priorities), water and irrigation (13% of infrastructure priorities) and energy (7% of infrastructure priorities) are among the highest. Altogether, these priority areas represent 65% of all infrastructure priorities (459 out of 709) included into the 6 District Development Programmes.

Table 1 - Breakdown of DDP infrastructure priorities by sector

Sector	Qabodiyon	Qumsangir	Farkhor	Hamadoni	Jilikul	Shurabad	TOTAL:
Education	30	49	56	29	19	35	218
Health	17	18	12	18	21	15	101
Water and irrigation	10	15	8	16	11	30	90
Energy	3	14	8	6	5	14	50
TOTAL:	60	96	84	69	56	94	459

The detailed review of the mentioned priorities by sector (please see the [Table 1](#) above) shows that with exception of energy sector the situation is more or less the same in all 6 abovementioned districts. The difference in the energy sector in Qumsangir and Shurabad districts can be explained by the remoteness of these districts from the regional centres.

To respond to the above, LITACA will provide investments [for sample cost calculation, please see [Annex IV – Cost Breakdown of community based infrastructure projects](#)] to the target communities to rehabilitate the priority infrastructure and services.

Moreover, in view of high demand for additional energy sources especially in winter period, and given (1) the availability of sources of water (2) priorities set out in the *State Programme on construction of small HPPs for 2009 – 2020* and (3) also the pre-feasibility study carried out by UNDP, two small Hydro Power Plants will be constructed. The exact location and capacity of sHPPs will depend on the outcomes of the feasibility study to be carried out during the 1st year of the project. During the feasibility study the potential for the possible use of alternative and renewable energy sources through the solar panels, solar water heaters, energy efficient stoves and heaters, energy saving and house insulation will also be assessed. Through the sHPPs, UNDP will demonstrate an *integrated rural development approach*, in which the energy generated from the plant is used for improving the living conditions of the local population. The sHPP will be connected to social facilities (schools, hospitals and kindergartens) to provide uninterrupted power supply in winter period and economic facilities (agro/milk processing workshops) in summer period. This will allow rational use of the hydro-power generated by sHPP. The ownership will rest with the local authorities (Jamoat) which will further outsource the maintenance and operations of the sHPP to specialised company to be established and strengthened as part of integrated rural development model. UNDP will also support local authorities to establish and endorse the tariffs for hydro-power generated by the two abovementioned sHPPs. Further, the awareness of local communities will be raised to ensure (1) rational use of hydro power and else available energy sources, and (2) to ensure timely collection of fees for smooth operations and maintenance of the sHPPs.

The ownership with the schools, hospitals, water supply, irrigation and energy infrastructure projects lies with the pertinent local authorities who also have responsibilities for operations and maintenance of the rehabilitated infrastructure upon its hand over to and acceptance by the owner. For sustainable outcomes, structures such as *Water User Associations* and mechanisms such as *fee for service collection* will be put in place and/or strengthened (if they already exist) to ensure sustainable operations and maintenance of the rehabilitated infrastructure and services.

For Afghanistan, the list of priority rural infrastructure projects in the bordering provinces of Kunduz and Takhar will be identified in consultation with the District Development Assemblies. The actual selection of the projects will be finalized once the project begins.

The project will be implemented utilizing local labour and resources, thereby contributing to enhancement of local employment and income of the local communities, which will also support the objectives under outputs 1.3.

1.3. Enhancing job and income opportunities for sustainable local economic development:

- 1.3.1 *Provide small grants to 10 civil society organizations for agriculture and business development activities benefiting 2,000 people in Tajikistan;*
- 1.3.2 *Establishment and strengthening dialogue between public and private sector in improving business enabling environment benefiting 11,330 private sector representatives;*
- 1.3.3 *Business training for 300 farmers, entrepreneurs, and other private sector representatives (150 in Tajikistan and 150 in Afghanistan);*
- 1.3.4 *Vocational training for 500 vulnerable community representatives (in Tajikistan);*

Experience shows that stability is directly linked to the incomes and employment of the population living in areas vulnerable to instabilities. Thus if the local development project aims to promote stability, it should also consider the economic conditions of the target areas. The high rates of labour migration throughout Tajikistan indicate that the job opportunities in the local labour market are rather limited. This is especially true for economically disadvantaged regions such as Khatlon.

As a solution to the above problem, LITACA will offer training opportunities targeting (1) 10 civil society organizations, (2) 300 local businesses and (3) 500 vulnerable population groups as direct beneficiaries.

- (1) The CSOs dealing with agriculture and business development will be provided grants for improving agriculture and business development practices. This will include but will not be limited to provision of training, consultations, information and knowledge sharing. The project aims to cover 10 CSOs with the grant scheme which in turn will benefit 2,000 farmers, entrepreneurs and vulnerable population groups based in target communities of Tajikistan.
- (2) As well, the local businesses will also have the opportunity to interact more closely with the local governments on existing challenges and barriers to business development. This will be achieved through the Consultative Councils for improving investment climate which are used as a Public Private Dialogue platform for the local authorities and the private sector representatives to openly discuss challenges faced by the private sector in managing their businesses and measures required for local authorities to take to improve the business enabling environment. Consultative Councils will come up with an action plan reflecting local needs with response measures. This will include technical assistance in the form of training, consultations and advice which will cover regulatory procedures such as obtaining permits, licences, business registration, taxation, etc. This will also highlight the recommendations to address local barriers to business development. An estimated number of 300 private sector representatives (150 each in Tajikistan and in Afghanistan) will benefit from the above-mentioned opportunities. As a result of the above activities, the local business environment will be improved, the trust between the public and private sector will be strengthened, private investments will be increased and subsequently new jobs will be created.
- (3) The vulnerable population groups such as unemployed youth, women, disabled and others will be provided with vocational courses as a means to enhance their employability. Experience of UNDP has shown that professions such as welders, computer operators, accountants, waiters are on high demand in all regions of Tajikistan. However, to validate this, local and regional market assessment covering both supply and demand sides will be carried out to offer vocational training for most demanded professions of the target population groups and potential employers to reflect the latest employment market and trends. Vocational courses will be delivered to 500 vulnerable community groups in Tajikistan.

Output 2: Cross-border communities have better opportunities for cross-border interactions, dialogue and partnerships. (More than 11,910 people living in target communities of Tajikistan and Afghanistan will benefit)

Despite the differences in the political situation and the general socio-economic context of each target country, both countries face similar development challenges. The common development challenges faced by the target communities are significant, and yet awareness on the subject matters is rather limited or incompletely shared across the two sides of the border. LITACA will ensure that information on common development challenges as well as proposed solutions adequately covers the actual situation on both sides of the border.

2.1. Cross-border information and experience exchange;

- 2.1.1. *Publication materials on cross border issues*
- 2.1.2. *Development of video film on the development context of target communities*
- 2.1.3. *Broadcasting TV/radio programmes on cross border issues (quarterly)*
- 2.1.4. *Study tours and experience exchange visits (semi-annually)*

Awareness raising campaigns will be initiated primarily targeting the cross-border communities and their primary areas of information interests. To maximize the outreach, the awareness campaigns will utilize all sources of information means including but not limited to local and national TV and radio broadcasts, newspapers, social media means as well as publication materials and knowledge products. To reach these information channels, press tours and press clubs will be arranged on semi-annual basis.

UNDP will also organize study tours and exchange visits for selected individuals, local authorities and other stakeholders such as farmers and business persons from pertinent LITACA activities, OVOP and BSC etc. Requirements and focus of the tour and visits will be determined from practical needs of the participants focusing on linkages and synergy with the LITACA activities, such as planning processes, infrastructure operations and management, business development etc. The activities 2.1.1 – 2.1.4 will benefit **1,123,000 people** living in target communities of Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

2.2. Cross-border economic cooperation:

- 2.2.1 *Technical assistance for 2 Business Support Centers benefiting 1,100 people (in Tajikistan);*
- 2.2.2 *Pilot One Village One Product in Tajikistan and Afghanistan benefiting 60 people (30 each in Tajikistan and Afghanistan);*
- 2.2.3 *Construct a cross border market benefiting 200 people (100 people from each side of the border);*
- 2.2.4 *Conduct 2 business forums benefiting 150 people (100 from Tajikistan and 50 from Afghanistan);*
- 2.2.5 *Conduct 3 trade-fairs benefiting 300 people (150 each in Tajikistan and Afghanistan);*

There is a great potential for a wider Tajik-Afghan collaboration stated also in the 5th Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan in Dushanbe held in 2012 with the purpose to improve regional cooperation of Central Asian countries and Afghanistan. It should be noted that the Conference in Dushanbe was a follow-up of the events held in Istanbul (2010), Islamabad (2009), New Delhi (2008) and in Kabul (2005). The Conference called for the cooperation of all countries in the region to the efficient allocation of water resources, combating drug trafficking, development of transport and communication infrastructure, transit of energy, trade facilitation and business development.

Business Support Centers: To increase cross-border cooperation and enhance the capacity of local producers for cross-border economic cooperation the project envisages further boosting the capacity of 2 Business Support Centers (in Farkhor and Qumsangir districts) in Tajikistan. The BSCs will facilitate

awareness of the rural entrepreneurs on the local business regulations and provide trainings and seminars for Tajik and Afghan businessmen, including farmers on the business topics such as business planning, marketing of products, financial management and sustainability. In Afghanistan, relevant support structure will be identified to potentially partner with BSCs in Tajikistan. The BSCs will be collecting, compiling and analyzing data related to cross border trade. The data will be used to guide planning of cross-border activities aimed at supporting private sector development. Regular information exchange on key developments will take place between BSCs in Tajikistan and identified counterparts in Afghanistan for more accurate prognosis of business activities by the entrepreneurs. In addition to training and consultations as well as information and knowledge exchange, the BSCs in Tajikistan and the identified counterparts in Afghanistan will also receive technical support in establishing the fee and non-fee based services for the members and non-members. Through BSCs, LITACA will cover 1,100 people in Tajikistan.

One Village One Product: New innovative models, such as One Village One Product (OVOP) will be piloted in at least 2 jamoats/communities (one in Tajikistan and one in Afghanistan) to combine individual efforts of local producers into a single driving force - One Village One Product Association - aimed at economic development and solving the problem of unemployment in the rural areas by enhancing the quality of local agricultural and non-agricultural goods, developing a marketing strategy, and thus making their small businesses self-sufficient and sustainable.

OVOP business model in Tajikistan will be based on the model of Kyrgyz Republic – Japan Centre for Human Development and adjusted in view of regional specifics of the selected target Jamoat in Tajikistan/community in Afghanistan. Support will be provided to enable people to take up a product or an industry unique to the Tajik – Afghan cross-border regions and cultivate it into a nationally, regionally or even globally, accepted one. It will help the target communities to recognize the locally available resources and turn them into globally marketable products along the value chain (from producer to consumer). The project will encourage and support initiatives which will utilize locally available raw materials and resources owned by Co-operatives, Community Based Organizations, as well as private enterprises and their constituencies. OVOP will support initiatives that are geared toward value addition and transfer of skills and knowledge and those whose products have potential in both local and global markets. As a result community leaders, qualified human resources and networks will be created for sustainable community development. An estimated number of **60 people** (30 per country) residing in the target jamoat/community will directly benefit from:

- Technical assistance in value addition, business plan, product development, branding, financial management, and marketing etc.;
- Assistance in development of sound business plans;
- Assistance in facilitating access to financial services;

Indirectly, the OVOP will benefit at least 2,500 people residing in the target Jamoat in Tajikistan and target community in Afghanistan.

Cross border market: This activity is meant to increase the inter-connectedness between 10,000 people living on both sides of the Tajik-Afghan border so that they may share resources and benefit from each other. Providing communities on both sides of the border with access to an expanded market will drastically increase the potential for income generation and improved livelihoods. Support will be provided to establish a cross border market in a selected '*neutral*' border area taking into account the access and demands which will provide opportunities for Afghan and Tajik merchants to meet and exchange goods. To create an enabling environment for cross-border cooperation, trainings for government, border security officials and businessmen in Tajikistan and Afghanistan on administrative and commercial regulations will be provided. To ensure effective intervention, lessons learnt from on-going initiatives of other organizations will be incorporated to build on past experiences to ensure effective intervention. While directly, the market will provide self-employment opportunities for **200 local farmers and entrepreneurs (100 people from each side of the border)**, indirectly it is estimated that the market will benefit **10,000 people** (5,000 from each side of the border) living in bordering communities nearby the market.

Business forums and trade fairs: To further boost cross-border cooperation a number of cross border events such as business forums benefiting **150 people** (75 people each from Tajikistan and Afghanistan) and trade fairs benefiting **300 people** (150 people each from Tajikistan and Afghanistan) will be organised. The business forums will be used by LITACA as an entry point for the Kyrgyz Republic – Japan Centre for Human Development to demonstrate its experience in Tajikistan and offer the most demanded and/or locally unavailable services to the business community based along Tajik-Afghan border.

2.3. Cross-border disaster risk management:

2.3.1 *Provide training across the border for disaster risks management and mitigation to 100 community leaders;*

2.3.2 *Implementation of 4 disaster risk management initiatives benefiting 10,000 people (2,500 people per project);*

Communities located across the Tajik and Afghan border share similar challenges with regard to natural disasters. However, the communities on the Afghan side are found to be at higher risk of natural hazards due to considerably weaker infrastructure and services that are in place, coupled with remoteness of these communities from the regional and national centers.

Under TAPRI, a number of disaster risk reduction awareness raising events at community level were conducted and were followed by a higher-level political dialogue between Tajikistan's Committee for Emergency Situations and Afghanistan's National Disaster Management Authorities. Representatives of Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) visited the Tajik capital to enhance their disaster risk management capacities and establish mutual understanding through exchanging skills and knowledge on general disaster management cycle. Building on the success under Building on the success under various projects and initiatives, including TAPRI, good practices of disaster and climate risk reduction will be replicated under LITACA. Four most vulnerable districts (*two in Tajikistan and two in Afghanistan*) will be identified to implement disaster and climate risk management interventions. These interventions will be focused on improving the cross-border management of floods associated with the Pyanj/Amo (as it is called in Afghanistan) River. The disaster risk management interventions will include infrastructure rehabilitation as well as disaster risk management training for local communities. Experience of the past disaster related initiatives of UNDP has shown that disaster risk and vulnerability assessment as well as feasibility studies become irrelevant after two or more years due to frequency of disasters in the target area and inability of local communities as well as responsible officials to manage the disaster risks. Thus, the project will carry out feasibility study during the first year of project implementation and will carry out disaster interventions during the second year with thorough consideration of seasonality of disasters in selected target communities.

UNDP Afghanistan also implemented the National Disaster Management Project (NDMP) for 2010-2011 to support ANDMA in enhancing its institutional mechanism and capacities in disaster risk reduction. Working closely with ANDMA and relevant line ministries, the project contributed in strengthening national and provincial Emergency Operations Centers and disaster management plans and developing post-disaster need assessment tools and guidelines on community based disaster risk management. ANDMA also organized Economic Cooperation Organisation regional workshop on Capacity Development for DRR whereby government representatives from Afghanistan and Tajikistan participated. One of the challenges the project experienced is coordination of DRR actors at both national and provincial levels. Further, under the National Solidarity program run by MRRD since mid-2003, various projects in DRR have been conducted at the district and village levels all over Afghanistan including establishment of Disaster Management Committee. Recently, Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, part of humanitarian coordination group in Afghanistan comprising UN agencies and NGOs, established DRR task group to consolidate DRR work undertaken by cluster members at the central and local levels.

An estimated number of 10,100 people will directly benefit from the proposed interventions, while indirectly 45,000 people will benefit from these interventions. The proposed work will not duplicate with the activities of Disaster Risk Management Programme since this programme is primarily focusing its work at the policy level and regions not covered by LITACA.

V. PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Common Priority Area with JICA: Agricultural Development and Improvement of Basic Social Service in Khatlon Region, bordering with Afghanistan		
Impact: Boost stability and security, through economic growth and poverty reduction and cross-border cooperation in the bordering areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan.		
Outcome: Living standards of selected rural communities in the bordering areas of Tajikistan and Afghanistan will be strengthened.		
Outputs	Target Indicators	Activities
Output 1: Communities in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan enjoy better governance, access to rural infrastructure and services as well as economic development opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of local actors benefiting from capacity development activities ; # of local priority infrastructure and services implemented #of initiatives implemented to enhance the business development # of private sector representatives covered with business trainings # of people covered with vocational training; 	1.1 Enhancing capacity to manage local development processes: 1.1.1 Training for 100 local government officials on strategic planning, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation provided; 1.1.2 24 set of IT equipment to benefiting 24 local government officials (3 per target districts in Tajikistan) are provided; 1.1.3 Trainings for improving internal business processes benefiting 48 local government officials (6 per target district in Tajikistan); 1.1.4 Technical assistance for review and update of 8 District Development Programmes to 80 local government officials (10 per target district in Tajikistan) and Technical Assistance, Training and Workshops for 24 local government officials and Communities (DDA and Shuras) (12 per target district) on District Planning and implementation in Afghanistan 1.1.5 Conduct public hearings involving 80 civil society organizations (10 per target district) and 80 private sector representatives (10 per target district) on the implementation of 8 District Development Programmes in Tajikistan;
		1.2 Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and services: 1.2.1 Rehabilitate 25 water supply and irrigation objects (20 in Tajikistan and 5 in Afghanistan) benefiting 37,500people; 1.2.2 Rehabilitate 20 rural hospitals (in Tajikistan) benefiting 20,000 people; 1.2.3 Rehabilitate 10 rural schools (in Tajikistan) benefiting 2,000 people; 1.2.4 Rehabilitate 10 roads, bridges and walls (in Afghanistan) benefiting 50,000 people; 1.2.5 Rehabilitate 4 energy projects (2 in Tajikistan and 2 Afghanistan) benefiting 17,000 people;
		1.3 Enhancing job and income opportunities for sustainable local economic development: 1.3.1 Provide small grants to 10 civil society organizations for agriculture and business development activities benefiting 2,000 people in Tajikistan; 1.3.2 Establishment and strengthening dialogue between public and private sector in improving business enabling environment benefiting 11,330 people in Tajikistan 1.3.3 Business training for 300 private sector representatives (150 in Tajikistan and 150 in Afghanistan); 1.3.4 Vocational training for 500 vulnerable community representatives (in Tajikistan);
Output 2: Cross-border communities have better opportunities for cross-border interactions, dialogue and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of population covered with public awareness campaigns # of cross border study tours and # of cross border experience exchange visits organized; # of Disaster Risk Management initiatives implemented membership of business support centers; 	2.1 Cross-border information and experience exchange 2.1.1 Publication materials on cross border issues 2.1.2 Development of video film on the development context of target communities 2.1.3 Broadcasting TV/radio programmes on cross border issues (quarterly) 2.1.4 Study tours and experience exchange visits (semi-annually)
		2.2 Cross-border economic cooperation 2.2.1 Technical assistance for 2 Business Support Centers benefiting 1,100 people (in Tajikistan); 2.2.2 Pilot One Village One Product in Tajikistan and Afghanistan benefiting 60 people (30 each in Tajikistan and Afghanistan); 2.2.3 Construct a cross border market benefiting 200 people (100 people from each side of the border) 2.2.4 Conduct 2 business forums benefiting 150 people (100 from Tajikistan and 50 from Afghanistan); 2.2.5 Conduct 3 trade-fairs benefiting 300 people (150 each from Tajikistan and from Afghanistan);
		2.3 Cross-border disaster risk management 2.3.1 Provide training across the border for disaster risks management and mitigation benefiting 100 community leaders; 2.3.2 Implementation of 4 disaster risk management initiatives benefiting 10,000 people;

VI. PROJECT BUDGET

(All estimations are based on the costs of ongoing similar activities. The figures provided represent the average cost of activities; however these figures are subject to change resulting from project design and tender. Please refer to attached Annex IV for sample breakdown of infrastructure rehabilitation costs)

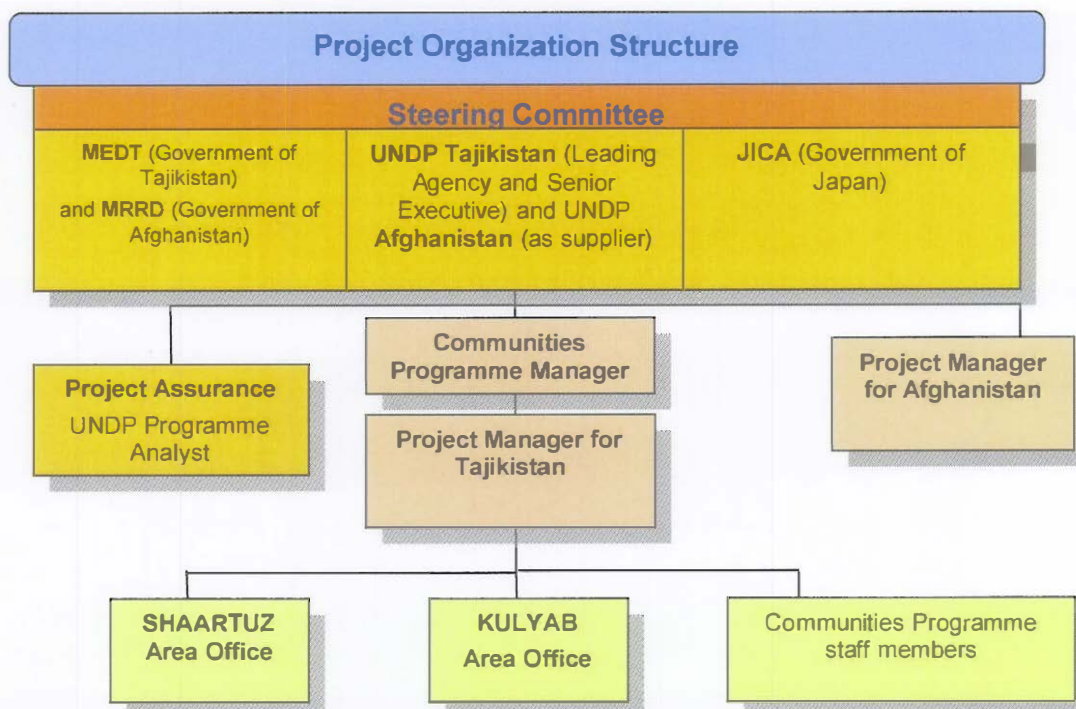
Item	Description	Unit Measure	Nu of units	Cost per unit	Total
Outcome: Improved livelihoods and resilience of rural communities in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan to better respond to the development challenges					
Output 1: Communities in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan enjoy better governance, access to rural infrastructure and services as well as economic development opportunities.					
Tajikistan:					
1.1	Enhancing capacity to manage local development processes				
1.1.1	Training for local government officials on strategic planning, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation provided	<i>Trainee</i>	100	200	20 000,00
1.1.2	Provision of IT equipment to target districts	<i>Set</i>	24	2 000	48 000,00
1.1.3	Trainings for improving internal business processes within districts	<i>District</i>	8	10 000	80 000,00
1.1.4	Technical assistance for review and update of District Development Programmes	<i>Expert/day</i>	60	500	30 000,00
1.1.5	Conduct public hearings on implementation of District Development Programmes in Tajikistan	<i>District</i>	8	5 000	40 000,00
	Total 1.1.				218 000,00
1.2	Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and services				
1.2.1	Rehabilitate water supply and irrigation objects		20	50 000	1 000 000,00
1.2.2	Rehabilitate rural hospitals		20	75 000	1 500 000,00
1.2.3	Rehabilitate rural schools		10	45 000	450 000,00
1.2.4	Rehabilitate roads, bridges and walls;		0	0	0,00
1.2.5	Rehabilitate energy objects;		2	0	1 180 000,00
	Total 1.2.				4 130 000,00
1.3	Create job and income opportunities for sustainable local economic development				
1.3.1	Provide small grants to civil society organizations for agriculture and business development activities		10	10 000	100 000,00
1.3.2	Establishment and strengthening dialogue between public and private sector in improving business enabling environment	<i>District</i>	3	25 000	75 000,00
1.3.3	Business training for private sector representatives;	<i>Trainee</i>	150	200	30 000,00
1.3.4	Vocational training for vulnerable community representatives;	<i>Trainee</i>	500	130	65 000,00
	Total 1.3.				270 000,00

		Total for Output 1 for Tajikistan:				4 618 000,00
Afghanistan						
1.1	Enhancing capacity to manage local development processes					
1.1.1	Training for local government officials on strategic planning, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation provided	Trainee	0	0		0,00
1.1.2	Provision of IT equipment to target districts	Set	0	0		0,00
1.1.3	Trainings for improving internal business processes within districts	District	0	0		0,00
1.1.4	Technical Assistance: Short-term Consultancy, e.g. CB training/workshops, subject matter experts (agriculture, business development, livestock etc.)	Month	3	5 000		15 000
1.1.5	Conduct public hearings on implementation of District Development Programmes in Tajikistan	District	0	0		0,00
		Total 1.1.				15 000,00
1.2	Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and services					
1.2.1	Rehabilitate water supply and irrigation objects;		5	60 000		300 000
1.2.2	Rehabilitate rural hospitals;		0	0		0,00
1.2.3	Rehabilitate rural schools;		0	0		0,00
1.2.4	Rehabilitate roads, bridges and walls;		10	57 000		570 000
1.2.5	Rehabilitate energy objects;		2	80 000		160 000
		Total 1.2.				1 030 000,00
1.3	Create job and income opportunities for sustainable local economic development					
1.3.1	Provide small grants to civil society organizations for agriculture and business development activities;	CBO	0	0		0,00
1.3.2	Income generation activities/Trainings to enhance agriculture, livestock, business development for 150 private sector representatives	Contract/ Procurement	10	28 381		283 805,00
		Total 1.3.				283 805,00
		Total for Output 1 for Afghanistan:				1 328 805,00
		Total for Output 1:				5 946 805
Output 2: Cross-border communities have better opportunities for cross border interactions, dialogue and partnership						
2.1	Cross-border information and experience exchange					
2.1.1	Publication materials on cross border issues	Publication	10	5 000		50 000,00
2.1.2	Development of video film on the development context of target communities	Film	1	20 000		20 000,00
2.1.3	Broadcasting TV/radio programmes on cross border issues (quarterly)	Quarterly	12	3 500		42 000,00
2.1.4	Study tours and experience exchange visits (semi-annually)	Semi- annually	6	12 000		72 000,00
		Total 2.1				184 000,00

2.2	Cross-border economic cooperation				
2.2.1	Technical Assistance for 2 Business Support Centres in Tajikistan	Expert/day	500	50	25 000,00
2.2.2	Pilot One Village One Product in the context of Tajikistan and Afghanistan	District	1	110 000	110 000,00
2.2.3	Construct cross border market	Unit	1	100 000	100 000,00
2.2.3	Conduct two business forums	Event	2	12 000	24 000,00
2.2.4	Conduct trade fairs	Event	3	12 000	36 000,00
	Total 2.2				295 000,00
2.3	Cross-border disaster risk management				
2.3.1	Provide training across the border for disaster risks management and mitigation	Trainee	100	200	20 000,00
2.3.2	Implementation of disaster risk management initiatives		4	145 000	580 000,00
	Total 2.3				600 000,00
	Total Output 2:				1 079 000,00
	Total for Outputs 1 and 2:				7 025 805,00
3. Direct Project Costs					
3.1	Direct Project Costs - Tajikistan				
3.1.1	Staff costs	<i>Monthly</i>	36	22600	<i>813 600</i>
3.1.2	Local Travel	<i>Monthly</i>	36	1500	<i>54 000</i>
3.1.3	Vehicle (fuel for vehicle/generator, maintenance, spare parts)	<i>Monthly</i>	36	3000	<i>108 000</i>
3.1.4	Office (rent, maintenance, utility)	<i>Monthly</i>	36	3500	<i>126 000</i>
3.1.5	Supplies (stationary; others)	<i>Monthly</i>	36	1000	<i>36 000</i>
3.1.6	IT and communication (internet, mobile, land line)	<i>Monthly</i>	36	900	<i>32 400</i>
3.1.7	Miscellaneous	<i>Monthly</i>	36	200	<i>7 200</i>
	Total 3.1				1 177 200,00
3.2	Direct Project Costs - Afghanistan				
3.2.1	Staff costs	<i>Monthly</i>	36	26 066	<i>938 379</i>
3.2.2	Local Travel	<i>Monthly</i>	36	2 427	<i>87 369</i>
3.2.3	Vehicle (fuel for vehicle/generator, maintenance, spare parts)	<i>Monthly</i>	36	4 800	<i>172 800</i>
3.2.4	Office (rent, maintenance, utility)	<i>Monthly</i>	36	1 683	<i>60 600</i>
3.2.5	Supplies (stationary; others)	<i>Monthly</i>	36	150	<i>5 400</i>
3.2.6	IT and communication (internet, mobile, land line)	<i>Monthly</i>	36	1 899	<i>68 364</i>
3.2.7	QA/Oversight/Security contingency cost	<i>Monthly</i>	36	5 632	<i>202 767</i>
	Total 3.2				1 535 679,36
3.3	UN Volunteers (2 volunteers*2 years)	Volunteer	2	108 000	216 000,00

		Total for Direct Project Costs:				2 928 879,36
		TOTAL				9 954 684,36
4.	GMS					
4.1	GMS (8%)			8%		796 374,75
		TOTAL BUDGET:	IN USD			10 751 059

VII. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT



UNDP Tajikistan will fully own the comprehensive responsibility on the project and will provide overall strategic management and coordination functions of the project. The project will be implemented by UNDP under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). Thus UNDP is responsible and accountable for managing a project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of resources.

In Tajikistan, LITACA activities will be implemented through UNDP's Communities Programme.

Steering Committee comprising JICA (1 person), UNDP (1 person), UNDP Afghanistan (1 person) and NABDP Afghanistan (1 person), the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan (1 person), and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development of Afghanistan (1 person) will be established. The Khatlon Oblast Government (1 Senior representative) will have an observer role at the Steering Committee. The relationships with the national and provincial Governments of Afghanistan will be managed by UNDP Afghanistan. The role of the Government (national and local) of Afghanistan under LITACA will be further sought in the course of project implementation.

The Steering Committee will provide strategic direction and guidance to LITACA. The Steering Committee will review the progress of the project, including project reports, and work plans. The Steering Committee will serve as a platform for the major stakeholders of the project to discuss the overall direction of the project as well as take the strategic decisions to be implemented by the Project team.

LITACA will be implemented through UNDP's Communities Programme. The UNDP Communities Programme Manager will provide strategic management and oversight, including coordination and communication. The activities in the districts of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan will be managed and implemented by NABDP Afghanistan under the guidance of UNDP Tajikistan and the Steering Committee.

The UNDP Project Manager in Tajikistan will be responsible for overall management of the Project activities and will be responsible for day to day management of LITACA activities. The Project Managers will also bear responsibility for overall financial and operational accountability of the Project, including budgets and ensuring strict and consistent application of UNDP rules and regulations. The UNDP Project Manager will ensure timely and accurate submission of periodic

narrative and financial reports on Project activities and deliverables to UNDP, Steering Committee, donors, and the Government and will ensure the effective work of the Project team at the local level. The UNDP Project Manager will ensure collaborative relationship management with local level governments (Oblast/Province and Districts), project implementing partners and civil society to ensure successful implementation of the Project. The Project Manager will coordinate activities, build the partnership and exchange information/ideas with other programmes and projects active in targeted area.

UNDP will provide overall oversight and management of project activities in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, the day to day implementation of project activities in Khatlon region of Tajikistan will be carried out by UNDP's Areas Offices (AO) based in Kulyab (covering Eastern Khatlon: Shurabad, Hamadoni, Pyanj and Farkhor districts) and in Shaartuz (Western Khatlon: Qumsangir, Qabodiyon, Shaartuz and Jilikul districts). Furthermore, 2 UN International Volunteers will be deployed in Tajikistan where relevant. The UN Volunteers will be responsible for capacity building of Area Office staff as well as project beneficiaries in the areas of rural development and working with youth. However their main role will be in supporting advocacy, communication and visibility of LITACA achievements. Expertise of the UN Volunteers will be utilized, among others, for developing communication materials, knowledge products and other information resources reflecting achievements of LITACA as well as for other day-to-day implementation activities.

NABDP is implemented via a NIM (National Implementation Modality) with MRRD as the implementing partner. Oversight is provided by the Subnational Governance and Development Unit (SNGD) of UNDP Afghanistan. More specifically there is a programme officer directly responsible for oversight and support. The Programme Officer reports to the Assistant Country Director (ACD) responsible for the unit.

The project team is spread throughout all 34 provinces of Afghanistan and the head office is based in MRRD Kabul. This is supported by a network of regional and provincial offices throughout the country. In total there are approximately 520 staff, the vast majority of whom are on government contracts.

For the implementation of LITACA the Kunduz and Takhar provincial teams will be responsible. These teams consist of a mix of management and administration staff, engineers, field monitors and community mobilizers. Furthermore, management support will be provided by the leadership based in Kabul.

Project related reports will be provided by the regional manager based in Kunduz office to the head office in Kabul. Upon review and consolidation by the Sub-National Governance and Development unit of UNDP Afghanistan, the reports will be further submitted to UNDP Tajikistan.

Management meetings with participation of key project stakeholders will be organized regularly, to review work-plans and implementation of the project. The timing and agenda of such meetings will be decided jointly by the donor's Task Manager and UNDP Project Manager.

VIII. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Under LITACA Communication and Visibility Strategy will be developed. The Strategy will reflect the main channels, types and tools for communication as well as information and knowledge sharing on achievements of LITACA and its cooperation with other projects funded by the Government of Japan. The Communication and Visibility Strategy will enable UNDP to document and communicate LITACA achievements and best practices through reports, success stories, articles, documentary films, websites, workshop presentations, photos, videos, and other communication materials as well as information and knowledge products. Press Tours will be organised for mass media to capture and disseminate achievements of LITACA to the general public.

The UNDP External Relations Advisor will be engaged for the organization of external events, work with the media, placing media materials in the UNDP, MRRD and NABDP web sites, Facebook pages

and etc. As mentioned above, UN Volunteer's role in promoting visibility of LITACA and communicating its key achievements will be essential.

As mentioned in preceding sections the advocacy, communication and visibility will be implemented with substantive support of international UNVs. Having the UNVs on board will enable LITACA to ensure full compliance of communication and visibility materials with respective policies of the donor and UNDP.

IX. 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.
- 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 Project Progress Reports shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Steering Committee 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 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 Steering Committee 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.
- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Steering Committee and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the Quarterly Progress Report 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.

UNDP shall submit to the Government of Japan a mid-term and final narrative and financial reports capturing progress of activities and expenditures against outcome, outputs, activities and indicators set out in the Project Logical Framework.

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).

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

The executing agency 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 executing agency'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 executing agency 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.

XI. ANNEXES

Annex I	Development assistance in the target areas
Annex II	Brief Information about development context of the target regions
Annex III	District Development Programmes (<i>formulation and implementation</i>)
Annex IV	Cost Breakdown of community infrastructure project
Annex V	Project Diagrammes: Logical framework, Output 1 and Output 2 Implementation

Annex I Development assistance in the target area

With the support of donor community, International Agencies are implementing various cross border programmes along the Tajik-Afghan border. The role LITACA will be to closely coordinate its activities with other ongoing cross border programmes and initiatives. UNDP Tajikistan is well positioned to perform this function since it plays an important and very active role in the work of Donors Coordination Council and its Working Groups on Public Administration, Public Finance Management, Rule of Law, Regional and Local Development, Let's do Business—Improving Tajikistan's Investment Climate, Inclusive Rural Growth through Value Chain Support, Communal Services Development Fund, Improving Access to Quality Social Services, Ensuring Tajikistan's Energy Independence, Better connectivity—through improved transport and trade, etc.

The goals and objectives of LITACA well fit several DCC led initiatives listed above, thus UNDP has good avenues for presenting and further coordinating the work of the donors on different development problems LITACA aims to address. More importantly, the fact that UNDP leads DCC Working Group on Regional Development further strengthens UNDP position in coordinating development assistance programmes in the area of regional development, including those funded by the Government of Japan.

Below is the list of the projects implemented by the various development partners:

JICA funded MSDSP project. JICA funded the implementation of the 3 years project “Rural Development Project in Tajik Afghan Area of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast of Tajikistan” implemented by MSDSP (2012 – 2015). The project goal is to improve access to services and sub-national good governance through the project in the Tajik-Afghan border area of GBAO. It aims to improve access to services and increase sub-national good governance through the implementation of community prioritized essential infrastructure and capacity development. This project will simultaneously build the capacity of the fledgling district-level development decision-making institutions. The project operates in five targeted districts of GBAO: in Darwaz, Vanj, Rushan, Ishkashim and Shughnan with 138,000 direct beneficiaries. Over 41 sub-projects will be constructed through this project.

OSCE. In March 2012 OSCE has launched the cross border collaboration development project for 2 years “Strengthening Cross Border Trade Resource Centers to Promote Better Economic Governance and Increase Trade between Tajikistan and Afghanistan”, which mainly operates in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast cross border districts and where the cross border markets are exists. The project supports the good governance and legal trade at four cross border markets located in the districts of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast through the provision of counseling for the traders from the Tajikistan and Afghanistan by using the Cross Border Trade Resource Centers.

GIZ. In late 2012 GIZ started the implementation of the Growth in the Rural Economy and Agriculture Tajikistan project co-funded by DFID with completion in March 2015. The overall outcome of the project is to increase economic growth in rural areas and to do so in an inclusive manner. Inclusive rural economic growth will be achieved by providing direct support to farmers and rural entrepreneurs at a time of agrarian reform, by improving the business enabling environment, by widening access to micro-finance, and from increased revenues from cross-border trade. The projects has four key outputs such as: Measurable changes in the business enabling environment for facilitating rural economic development; Increased economic activity in rural areas; Improved access to new and existing financial products in rural areas; and Enhanced revenues from cross-border and transport corridor economic activity. The project implementation areas are districts of Sughd Oblast, Regions of Republican Subordination, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and Khatlon Oblast.

The Asian Development Bank is implementing the project “Promoting Gender-Inclusive Growth in Central and West Asia Developing Member Countries: Pilot Project to Strengthen Women's Economic Resiliency in Climate Change Vulnerable Areas across Darwaz” started in 02.2013 to 11.2013. The project goal is to empower women and increase their resilience to economic and ecological shocks, by building their capacity and opportunities for local livelihoods through non-agricultural activities. The project expected outcomes is that, women are economically and

politically empowered in order to cope with extreme weather events and other effects of climate change in vulnerable areas in Darwaz. The outputs of this project in the target area are a) increased gender awareness in climate change vulnerable areas in the targeted districts, and b) improved access to economic opportunities in local and cross border markets. The 10 month project will be implemented in 3 sub-districts of Darwaz district, namely in Qalai Khum, Nulvand and Vistkharv. It will directly benefit 40 women heads of households and 10 Afghan cross-border women.

The World Bank is implementing the project “Second public employment for sustainable agriculture and water resources management project (PAMP II)”, which is started in November 2012 and is planning to be completed in February 2018. The main objectives of the Project are: (i) provide employment to food-insecure people through the rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure; (ii) increase crop production in response to improved irrigation and infrastructure; and (iii) support the development of improved policies and institutions for water resource management, as a means to improve food availability and food access for low-income people in poor rural areas supported by the Project. The first Project supported people in 5 vulnerable district of Khatlon region: Farkhor, Qumsangir, Shartuz, and Vakhsh through the generation of temporary employment. The second Project aims to provide much-needed support to rural families and directly benefit people through the provision of temporary works. As well as the rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure will improve access to irrigation for about 190,000 hectares of land.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development started in 2013 the implementation of the “Mobilizing Public-Private Partnerships in Support of Women-led Small Business Development, which will be completed by 2017. The Project will collaborate with approximately 800 fibre goat producers and women mohair, cashmere and wool processors (spinners, knitters, weavers and felt makers) in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, and northern and eastern Tajikistan. It targets about 4,000 people both directly and indirectly, however, since the income generated by mohair production will have a huge impact on 800 households composed of an average of five members. Their increased income will allow households to have better access to food, housing, health care and education. The overall goal of the Project is to set up sustainable, independent, export oriented women-led small businesses in cashmere, mohair and wool processing (spinning, knitting and weaving) and increase their export capacity and earnings to enhance household incomes and food security.

The Project’s objectives are to support targeted groups in:

- (a) Accessing credit;
- (b) Strengthening the institutional and legal aspects of their businesses;
- (c) Applying innovative, eco-friendly processing technologies;
- (d) Training women in new processing methods and business management; and
- (e) Establishing close contacts with product designers, buyers and markets.

Sustainable, export-oriented businesses will be able to guarantee stable earnings for women and their families and will improve the social status of women, which is essential for a gradual increase in gender equality in Central Asia. The businesses will also serve as models for developing effective private-public partnerships, which are necessary for broad based economic development and poverty reduction.

Border management in Takhar, implemented by UNOPS, USD 5.4 million, Dec. 2008-Sep. 2012: Funded by the Government of Japan, the Takhar Border Management project was created to provide border management facilities at the Ai Khanem border crossing and provide training to the border personnel. The project was designed to reduce the smuggling of illicit narcotics and precursor chemicals, suppress human trafficking and smuggling of goods and arms, and enhance trade by providing support to customs services in infrastructure, equipment and training. The project closed operationally in September 2012.

TAJKISTAN

EASTERN KHATLON:

Farkhor District

Farkhor is one of Tajikistan's low land districts bordering Afghanistan and has a population of 139,500. It is comprised of 58 villages in 10 Jamoats. 94 percent of its active population earns a living in the agricultural sector.

Farmers are mainly occupied with cotton and cereal production, as well as cattle and poultry breeding. Farkhor has around 1,700 agricultural enterprises (collective and private Dehkan farms) employing 31,179 individuals. There are 10 industrial enterprises mainly producing or otherwise processing of agriculture products. Nearly 600 small entrepreneurs are registered and operate within Farkhor district. The remittance inflow is far beyond local district budget (6 times more than district annual budget) which makes the local economy dependent to migrant labour from Farkhor population in Russia.

UNDP has established a relatively strong presence in Farkhor relative to other districts, with four Jamoat Resource Centers established through the assistance of UNDP, and various donors and international organizations. Those Jamoat Resource Centers are operating in Darqad, Dehqonariq, Farkhor and Ghalaba Jamoats.

Shurobod District

Shurobod is a mountainous district neighboring Afghanistan with population of 53, 600 people in 118 villages and 7 Jamoats. Agricultural production remains the main livelihood source in this area and most of the active population is employed in this sector.

It has the largest number of local agricultural enterprises in Eastern Khatlon, numbering 3,000 with 12,712 employees. The main agricultural occupations are cereal production, fruit growing and bee-keeping (honey production). It also hosts 4 industrial enterprises producing, processing and conservation of agriculture produce as well as coal production. The local economy and peoples' livelihoods depend very much on the remittance inflow of migrant labours, mainly working in Russia. Over 100 entrepreneurs are officially registered and operate within Shurobod district.

UNDP's presence in this district is more or less limited to only Yol and Dashtijum Jamoats, supporting the community through established Jamoat Resource Centers. Shurobod is also one of three districts where the TAPRI project is being implemented, through the close involvement of Jamoat Resource Center Yol.

Hamadoni District

Hamadoni district is a low-land district in the south-east of Khatlon Province of Tajikistan, located in the south of Kulob and stretching along a section of the Pyanj river on the border with Afghanistan. Population of Hamadoni district is 130, 000 in 56 villages and 8 Jamoats. Agricultural production remains the main livelihood source in this area and most of the active population is employed in this sector. Nearly 600 small entrepreneurs are registered and operate within Hamadoni district. The remittance inflow is very high and is considered one of the main sources of living for the inhabitants. There are 13 industrial enterprises mainly producing construction materials, agriculture produce and number of cotton processing plants. It also hosts a food manufacturing company whose main activity is food conservation (onions).

It has the largest number of local agricultural enterprises in Eastern Khatlon, numbering 1800 employees. The main agricultural occupations are cereal production, fruit growing and bee-keeping (honey production). UNDP's presence in this district is more or less limited to only Khojamumin and

Panjob Jamoats, supporting the community through established Jamoat Resource Centers. Hamadoni is also one of three districts where the TAPRI project is being implemented, through the close involvement of Jamoat Resource Centers Panjob.

Western Khatlon

Shaartuz

The total area of Shaartuz district consists 1,5 thousand square kilometers and it's bordering with Afghanistan. There are 6 jamoats and 35 villages within the Shaartuz and 103,4 000 populations.

Most of the district's farmers are poor because their productivity is low. They cannot make an adequate income from their agricultural activities. The land is degraded, the availability of inputs and credit is limited, irrigation facilities are in poor situation or lacking, and access to improved technologies and markets is poor. Continued dry climate deteriorated the already poor situation in agricultural sector.

UNDP has established a relatively strong presence in Shaartuz districts, three Jamoat Resource Centers (JRCs) established in Jura Nazarov, Sayod and Obshoron Jamoats and construction of Hospital and canal cleaning.

Jilikul district

Jilikul district is situated in the Western Khatlon with 1225,8 square kilometers territory and has a population of about 93,900 people in 56 villages and 6 Jamoats. There is no developed industry in the area and the better part of the population is engaged in agriculture. Agricultural production remains the main livelihood source in this area and most of the active population is employed in this sector.

The number of Dehkan farms increased up to 1200 in 2010 in compare to 720 of 2009, which mainly operating in agricultural sector. The main agricultural occupations are cotton and cereal production. Only 3 industrial enterprises are active within the district, which 2 of them related to the light industry and another one as construction materials. There are two major sources of income in the district which are agriculture and remittances sent by migrants who migrate seasonally and permanently to neighboring countries mainly Russia and Kazakhstan.

Qabodion district

Qabodiyon district bordering with Afghanistan in the east-south. The total area of this district 1085 square kilometers and 145,800 people are living in 43 villages and 7 Jamoats. Agricultural production remains the main livelihood source in this area and most of the active population is employed in this sector.

The number of Dehkan farms reached up to 770 in 2010, which mainly operating in agricultural sector. The main agricultural occupations are cotton and cereal production. Only 2 industrial enterprises are active within the district and another 8 small entrepreneurs are officially registered and operate. The local economy depends on the remittance inflow of migrant labors.

Qumsangir district

Qumsangir district neighboring Afghanistan has an area of 1016,2 square kilometers and 106,700 people in 52 villages and 6 Jamoats. Agricultural production remains the main livelihood source in this area and most of the active population is employed in this sector.

About 1102 Dehkan farms have been established in Qumsangir district up to the present time. The main agricultural occupations are cotton and cereal production. It also hosts 6 industrial enterprises producing, processing and conservation of agriculture produce. The local economy and peoples'

livelihoods depend very much on the remittance inflow of migrant labors, mainly working in Russia. Over 416 entrepreneurs are officially registered and operate within Qumsangir district.

Pyanj

Pyanj is one of Khatlon's districts bordering with Afghanistan and has a population of about 93,700 people in 5 jamoats and 52 villages. The total area of Pyanj district is 88,000 hectare. Population of the district mostly depends on agriculture for livelihood.

There are 4350 Dehkan farms acting within the area and mainly engaged in agricultural activities. There are 7 industrial enterprises operating in the district and as well as 7 small entrepreneurs registered. The remittance inflow is far beyond local district budget (about 15 times more than district annual budget) which makes the local economy dependent to migrant labours from Pyanj population in Russia.

UNDP has established a relatively strong presence in Pyanj district relative to other districts in terms of reconstruction of irrigation system, canal cleaning, school rehabilitation, supporting the community through established JRCs.

AFGHANISTAN

Takhar Province:

The Takhar River supplies water to this remote, fertile region, and a well-developed irrigation system sustains its agriculture. While cereal crops dominate the market, Takhar's pistachio forests, destroyed by decades of war, are slowly being rehabilitated and are expected to be a main economic driver in the future. Takhar also has untapped reserves of coal, gold, and salt.

The total population of Takhar province is estimated around 933,000 persons

Additionally, UNOPS has completed a comprehensive infrastructure, equipment, training and international relations-building project at the Ai Khanem border crossing point in Takhar province in September 2012. Best practices and lessons learned from this project will be a foundation for activities associated with this project.

Opportunities:

1. Increase agricultural-sector jobs and income through:
 - a. Agricultural productivity by increasing farmer access to inputs and effective extension services;
 - b. Invigorated agribusiness by increasing linkages between farmers, markets, and trade corridors; and
 - c. Rehabilitate watersheds and improved irrigation infrastructure where required.
2. Utilize lessons learned and best practices from the Takhar Border Management Project to inform cross-border relations
 - a. Foster improved cross-border relations.
3. Investigate opportunities for income-generation based on production of construction materials, particularly brick production.

Kunduz Rvince:

One of the most densely populated regions in Afghanistan at approximate total population of 953,000 persons.

The Hindu Kush mountain range feeds water to the province from the south, which has rejuvenated the province's strong, grain-producing agricultural economy and helped Kunduz escape the drought affecting most of the country. In the 1960s, Kunduz was home to the Spinzar Cotton Company, which helped to make it one of the wealthiest provinces in Afghanistan. Although the factory is no longer in operation, Kunduz maintains steadily improving infrastructure with a plentiful water

supply and high level of literacy. Despite these achievements, problems in the region persist as returning refugees have found their homes destroyed, and roads to the province remain in poor condition and heavily mined.

Opportunities:

1. Increase agricultural sector jobs and income through:
 - a. Increase agricultural productivity by increasing farmer access to inputs and effective extension services;
 - b. Invigorate agribusiness by increasing linkages between farmers, markets, credit, and trade corridors; and
 - c. Maximize current watersheds and improve irrigation infrastructure as needed.
2. Investigate opportunities for income-generation based on production of construction materials, particularly brick production.

Annex III District Development Programmes (formulation and implementation)

Tajikistan

District Development Programmes are formulated based on the local planning methodology developed with the support of UNDP and further endorsed by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. The methodology provides guidance on how to link the local programmes with national strategies and priorities. Thus, timely implementation of District Development Programmes will directly contribute to implementation of both local and national development priorities.

Box 1 - DDPs formulation process:

Key stages of District Development Programmes *formulation* (excerpt from methodology on participatory planning):

- The District Council, upon consultations with concerned agencies/structures, proposes composition of the Working Group to formulate the District Development Programmes. The Working Group is represented by the local government (District and Jamoat), CSOs and the private sector;
- The District Chairman, as the Head of District Council issues a decree on the formation of the Working Group. The Chairman is also identified in the Decree;
- The Working Group holds first meeting and comes up with an action plan with deadlines and responsible officials;
- Priority setting exercise takes place at the Jamoat level with participation of local communities;
- The priorities identified form a Jamoat Action Plan;
- The Jamoat Action Plan is used for sector analysis to identify the context, the needs, possible solutions and costing for the challenges in each sector;
- The sector analysis is presented in the Working Group (separately for each sector);
- The sector analysis are compiled to form the District Development Programme;
- The first Draft of the District Development Programme is sent to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade for assessing the compliance of the draft with the methodology and for inclusion and alignment of the District Development Programme with the national programmes and strategies;
- The draft is revised with the comments from the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and sent for final clearance;
- After clearance, the final draft is submitted to the District Council for review and comments;
- After review and comments of the Council, the District Development Programme enters into force.

To date, UNDP, through various funding sources including funding from the Government of Japan (TAPRI I), DFID (Rural Growth Programme) and UNDP's core resources, supported the process of formulation of District Development Programmes in 30 districts, in Sughd, Khatlon, Districts of Republican Subordination regions (six District Development Programmes have been supported with Japanese funding). Three districts, namely Hissar, Norak town and Rasht have used the methodology and formulated District Development Programmes without UNDP's support which indicates the high relevance of the planning exercise in the local context.

For sustainable results of development management, the planning process has to be complemented with (1) implementation that requires targeted resource mobilization and allocation as well as (2) systemic monitoring and evaluation of the progress against targets.

To support implementation cycle of local development, UNDP has put in place Trust Fund mechanism that enables the local governments together with CSOs and the private sector to jointly and transparently mobilise internal and external resources and further decide on resource allocation for the incoming community proposals.

Monitoring and evaluation is essential to enable the public to provide their views and opinion on the quality of public service provision at the local level. The well-functioning and constructive feedback mechanism will enable the local authorities to improve their performance. To date, the citizen feedback mechanisms created and put in place by UNDP to enhance the quality of local

planning and implementation processes among others include Public Private Dialogue platforms and public hearings.

To summarise the above, the major stakeholders and their roles in the formulation and implementation of DDPs will include:

Stakeholder type:	Stakeholder name:	Role in the project:
<u>National government</u>	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan and Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development of Afghanistan	Support to the district authorities in implementation of District Development Programmes, support in fundraising and allocation of resources from the state budget; Regular review and monitoring and evaluation of the DDPs implementation in target districts.
<u>Local government</u>	Target provincial (Khatlon, Takhar and Kunduz) and district (Qumsangir, Qabodiyon, Jilikul, Shaartuz, Pyanj, Farkhor, Hamadoni, Shurobod) governments of Tajikistan and Afghanistan.	Management of LITACA funds as per LITACA requirements and financial and procurement related rules and regulations of UNDP; Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation, mobilisation of governmental resources (technical, financial, etc) for timely implementation of the projects.
<u>Civil society</u>	Jamoat Resource Centres, NGOs, Public Organizations, Community groups operating within the project target area	Advocacy and awareness raising on opportunities of LITACA (grant schemes, capacity building support, target groups, etc) Mobilisation of internal resources from communities and private sector representatives as a local contribution for Trust Fund activities in the target communities.
<u>Private sector</u>	Business associations, farmers organizations, Trade Unions, etc	Capacity building support for the private sector through training, consultations, advocacy, dialogue with the government and etc.
<u>Recipient communities</u>	Target communities	Implementation and monitoring of Trust Fund activities within the community

Afghanistan

The District Development Plan is the concept developed under the National Area Based Development Programme – the joint initiative of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development of Afghanistan and UNDP launched in 2002. National Area Based Development Programme works to gain progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals in Afghanistan by reducing developmental and economic disparities in Afghanistan’s rural population. This is accomplished through: (1) institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs; (2) improved access to key services for the rural poor; and (3) stabilization in less secure regions and districts. Projects include investing in social organization, rural productive infrastructure, local economic development and sub-national governance initiatives.

The District Development Plans’ implementation mechanism is the District Development Assembly (DDA) operating in each. However, there are no specific funds allocated either from the local or the central governments. Accordingly, the actual implementation tends to be resorted to external

support, e.g. donors, UN and NGOs, who may not always implement projects in line with the district development plan.

Taking the above into consideration, and to enhance the local communities' capacity for development planning process, grant modality will be applied. Grant modality enables the communities to take initiatives and responsibilities in implementing their priority activities as well as ensuring transparency and accountability. The grantees can be identified via pre-selection or competitive selection, overseen by the District Development Assembly and Districts Council (shura) to conform with the District and local development plans.

The grantees will primarily be responsible for completing all grant documentation, mobilizing audiences, liaising among various actors, developing training modules, conducting trainings and consultations, reporting on progress (including financial reports), and other activities depending on specificity of the project component and grantees' scope of work.

It is envisaged that grantees will be community based organizations, e.g. women co-op, farmers, who will identify income generating projects in the districts, e.g. carpet weaving, purchase of dairy processing equipments, purchase of tractors, threshers, machines for cotton oil, rice, wheat, pollination almond, lemon and cherry, bee hiving and establishment of fish farm/cultivations, thus allowing the benefits to accrue directly to the local communities.

NABDP's support to the communities regarding grants scheme includes:

- a) Solicit and review grant applications where competitive selection is necessary;
- b) Manage Grant Support Agreements;
- c) Process grant payments;
- d) Procure goods which fall outside of the grantee procurement scope;
- e) Consolidate milestone and financial reports from all grantees and provide progress reports, and financial statements in particular;
- f) Conduct procurement of services and works and "procurement by exception" as authorized by the donor;
- g) Liaise with stakeholders, including the District Development Assemblies and the District Councils.

Annex IV Sample cost breakdown of community infrastructure projects¹⁵

Annex IV. 1 – Rehabilitation of drinking water supply project

Project name: Rehabilitation of drinking water supply system

Project duration: 4 months

Project beneficiaries: 17 000 people residing in 2 villages

The main project activities:

- Conducting assessment study, (preparation of bill of quantity, project layout and design)
- Community mobilization for civil works
- Procurement of equipment
- Construction works
- Monitoring and evaluation

Bill of quantities:

Item	Measure	Quantity	Cost per unit	Community contribution	Total somoni
Community mobilization for civil works	metre	1500	20,19	30290	30290
Procurement of Equipment					
Water pump EVP-10-150-63	Pieces	2	11750		23500
Water tube valve.Ø 200	Pieces	10	940		9400
Autostart control unit-160	Pieces	4	329		1360
Rehabilitation of transformer /converter TM-160/0,4	Pieces	1	7050		7050
Chlorination plant.-LUONII 100	Pieces	1	1410		1410
Electric motor 2,0 kw 3000 t/min	Pieces	2	329		658
Water tube valve.Ø 150	Pieces	6	470		2820
Water meter		2	750		1500
Plastic Water tube – Ø 100	Metre	1500	79,8		119700
Water tube valve.Ø 100	Pieces	2	235		470
Tube leg CNBS-10,5	Pieces	10	1410		14100
Construction works					
Tube connection works	People	10	9000		12700
Labor including social tax (25%)	tjs	10	300		9000
Social tax (25%)	liter	100	7		3000
Diesel					700
Subtotal				30290	224958
Tax (4% of income tax of legal entity subcontracted, excluding community contribution)					7786
Total in somoni					232744
TOTAL IN USD					48,311

¹⁵ The currency rates as per current UN Official rate of exchange (1 USD = 4,82 Tajik somonies)

Annex IV. 2 – Rehabilitation of irrigation channel

Project name: Rehabilitation of water well and installation of 2,5 km water pipelines to dekhkan farmers lands

Project duration: 4 months

Project beneficiaries: 2 Associations of Dekhkan Farmers and 300 families

The main project activities:

- Preparation of bill of quantity, project layout and design
- Preparation of tender documents, selection of partner for rehabilitation of water well and installation of water pipelines
- Mobilization of private sector contribution
- Monitoring and evaluation

Bill of quantities

Item	Measure	Quantity	Cost per unit	Private sector contribution	Total somoni
Procurement					47,000
Transformer 100 kwt	piece	1	10,000		10,000
Tubes Ø100, insulation materials	metre	20	100		2,000
Plastic tubes Ø 50	km	2,5	10		25,000
Other necessary materials	pieces	100	100		10,000
Rehabilitation of water well				25,000	201,250
Cleaning and drilling of well	M3	100	100		10,000
installation of transformer	piece	1	10,000		10,000
Land works	M2	2500	50	25,000	125,000
Cost for labour (including deduction to social security fund 25%)	person	20	1500		30,000
Overhead expenses					26,250
Installation of energy transmitting line					20,500
Installation of wood posts	pieces	10	50		500
Installation of lines	metre	500	10		5,000
Labour cost (including social tax)	person	10	1500		15,000
Subtotal					268,750
Tax (5% of income tax of legal entity subcontracted,)					11,087.5
Total in somoni					279 837.5
TOTAL IN USD					58,057.5

Annex IV. 3 – Rehabilitation of rural school

Project name: Renovation works in secondary schools for 300 pupils with 12 classes, provision of equipment and rehabilitation of water and sanitation system

Project duration: 6 months

Project beneficiaries: 300 pupils

The main project activities:

- Preparation of bill of quantity, project layout and design
- Preparation of tender documents, selection of partner
- Renovation works
- Procurement of furniture and equipments
- Monitoring and evaluation

Bill of quantities

Item	Measure	Quantity	Cost per unit	Total somoni
Rehabilitation and construction works				133,750
Reinstallation of old and installation of new roofs	M3	500	200	10,000
Renovation works (internal and external)	M2	1500	40	60,000
Painting internal and external	M2	1500	20	30,000
Cost for labour (including deduction to social security fund 25%)	person	20	1250	25,000
Overhead expenses				18,7500
Procurement of school furniture and equipment				76,200
Procurement of school desks and chairs	set	100	300	30,000
Procurement of boards	M3	12	100	1,200
Computers, printers	set	20	1500	45,000
Water supply and sanitation system				25,000
Procurement of tubes Ø15, 20, 50, 100	metre	100	100	10,000
Installation works including cost for labour and tax	M3	50	100	5,000
Procurement of water tank for 20 m3	piece	1	10,000	10,000
Subtotal				234,950
Tax (5% of income tax of legal entity subcontracted,)				7,937.5
Total in somoni				242,887.5
TOTAL IN USD				50,391.6

Annex IV. 4 – Rehabilitation of rural hospital

Project name: Rehabilitation of the main building of hospital including rehabilitation of heating, water supply and sanitation systems

Project duration: 8 months

Project beneficiaries: 6,000 Population of jamoat

The main project activities:

- Preparation of bill of quantity, project layout and design
- Preparation of tender documents, selection of partner
- Rehabilitation works
- Monitoring and evaluation

Bill of quantities:

Item	Measure	Quantity	Cost per unit	Total somoni
Rehabilitation and construction works				115,000
Land works including cost	M3	100	200	20,000
Reinstallation of old and installation of new roofs	M2	500	40	20,000
Renovation works (internal and external)	Pieces	700	50	35,000
Cost for labour (including deduction to social security fund 25%)		20	1250	25,000
Overhead expenses	Pieces			15,000
Water supply and sanitation system				27,760
Procurement of tubes Ø15, 25, 40, 100	metre	20	100	2,000
Land works (including cost for labour and tax)	M3	10	200	2,000
Installation works including cost for labour and tax	M3	20	100	2,000
Procurement of water tank for 50 m3	piece	1	18160	18160
Overhead expenses				3600
Heating system				10,200
Installation of steel boilers (including procurement and labor cost)	pieces	2	2000	4000
Installation of extended boilers, round and squared 0.2m3 (including procurement and labor cost)	pieces	2	300	600
Installation of heating nodes	pieces	4	1000	4000
Overhead expenses				1300
Subtotal				152,960
Tax (4% of income tax of legal entity subcontracted,)				6118.4
Total in somoni				150,078.4
TOTAL IN USD				31,136.5

Annex IV. 4 – Rehabilitation of small Hydro Power Plant

Project name: Rehabilitation of (existing) SHHP and installation of 100 Kwt hydroelectric generators

Project duration: 6 months

Project beneficiaries: Population of two cross border jamoats including social and economic entities

The main project activities:

- Preparation of bill of quantity, project layout and design
- Preparation of tender documents, selection of partner
- Rehabilitation works
- Procurement of hydroelectric generator 100 kwt capacity
- Monitoring and evaluation

Bill of quantities:

##	Code	Name of works	Unit	Quantity	Cost, USD	
					Unit price	Total
I. Forebay						
1	39-2-1 κ=0,5	Dismantling of trash racks	1t	0.24	279.00	66.96
2	39-2-1	Installation of trash racks	1t	0.375	1,700.00	637.50
3	13-11-3	Prime coating of metal surfaces by one layer of primer HS-059	100 m ²	0.15	38.70	5.81
4	13-13-6	Painting of prime coated metal surfaces by enamelHV-124	100 m ²	0.15	81.70	12.26
5	1-93-12 ТЧ п3,101 κ=1,28	Excavation of sediments from forebay and headrace canal by excavators (2d group of soil)	1000m ³	0.217	998.00	216.57
6	1-192-2	Manual excavation of sediments from forebay and headrace canal (2d group of soil)	100m ³	1.45	146.40	212.28
Total section I						1,151.37
II. Penstock						
1	22-22-7 κ=0,5	Dismantling of fittings of old steel welded pipes dia 2000,820,1220 mm (cover and pipe)	t	1.375	1,005.90	1,383.11
2	13-13-23 κ=2	Double oil painting of pipes D=800mm	100 m ²	0.36	31.85	11.47
3	13-11-3	Prime coating of metal surfaces by one layer of primer HS-059	100 m ²	1.3	38.74	50.36
4	13-13-6	Painting of prime coated metal surfaces by enamelHV-124	100 m ²	1.3	81.70	106.21
5	16-31-4 прим	Hydraulic test of steel pipe on pressure Py=6kg/sm ² (0,6МПа) for 2 units	100m	0.4	17.20	6.88

		Unit №1 (on right penstock, power unit №1)				
6	22-22-6	Installation of steel welded fittings dia 800 mm (inserted piece)	t	0.28	3,325.00	931.00
7	22-22-7	Installation of steel welded fittings dia 820 mm (pipe)	t	0.1042	2,732.70	284.75
8	15,06,2001	Placing bolts in finishing mortises	1 t	0.1082	3,141.30	339.89
9	22-22-6	Installation of steel welded fittings dia 800 mm (inserted piece and branche)	t	0.3911	3,151.20	1,232.43
10	22-22-7	Installation of steel welded fittings dia 800-1200 mm (pipes and diminishing piece)	t	0.82	2,732.20	2,240.40
11	15,06,2001	Placing bolts in finishing mortises	1 t	0.1082	3,141.30	339.89
12	30-9-1 прим	Packing of voids between the pipes by concrete	100 m ³	0.02	11,005.00	220.10
13	1-243-3	Manual cleaning of site from bushes	100m ²	1.7	2,381.00	4,047.70
		Total section II				11,194.19
		III. Powerhouse				
1	1-93-12 ТЧ п3,101 к=1,28	Excavation of sediments from underground box and tailrace by excavators (2d group of soil)	1000m ³	0.362	998.00	361.28
2	1-192-2	Manual excavation of sediments from underground box and tailrace (2d group of soil)	100m ³	2.26	117.00	264.42
3	6-5-5 ОУ п,2 №2 к=1,2	Construction of concrete foundation under hydro unit FO and FO-1 (14+0,84)=	100m ³	0.1484	18,316.00	2,718.09
4	6-15-1 ОУ п,2 №2 к=1,2	Placing anchor bolts in finishing mortises	1 t	0.1204	1,990.70	239.68
5	1-192-2 ОУ п,2 №2 к=1,2	Manual excavation of soil for foundation FO and FO-1 (2d group of soil)	100m ³	0.18	140.00	25.20
6	1-196-2 ОУ п,2 №2 к=1,2	Backfilling (2d group of soil)	100m ³	0.14	78.00	10.92
7	41-8-7 ОУ п,2 №2 к=1,2	Double bitumen painting insulation of external vertical concrete surfaces	100m ²	0.2	80.00	16.00
8	46-35-3 ОУ п,2 №2 к=1,2	Breaking of old concrete structures (floor, tailrace wall)	m ³	7.2	324.00	2,332.80

9	37-403-1 ОУ n,2 №2 κ=1,2	Installation of reinforcement d=12 AIII (space 200mm)	100 t	0.003792	131,283.00	497.83
10	37-401-1 ОУ n,2 №2 κ=1,2	Construction of base concrete structure	100 m ³	0.026	10,338.00	268.79
11	37-401-3 ОУ n,2 №2 κ=1,2	Construction of tailrace wall concrete structure	100 m ³	0.011	12,737.00	140.11
12	35-765-2	Gadding, rock hardness ratio 4-6	100 m	0.048	271.00	13.01
13	39-9-4 ОУ n,2 №2 κ=1,2	Mounting of metal bridge (2 units)	1t	0.4714	1,455.00	685.89
14	13-13-23 κ=2 ОУ n,2 №2 κ=1,2	Double oil painting of bridge metal surfaces	100 m ²	0.19	33.70	6.40
		Total section III				7,580.41
		IV. Hydroelectromechanical equipment of МНПП				
1	Ц22-2-1 прим	Mounting of power unit 2 type GAPS-8G-80x120) with horizontal cross-flow hydro turbine H=8,0mm, Q=2,0m ³ /sec, u=0,4kV	set	1	6,460.00	6,460.00
2	Ц22-110-1	Mounting of pre-turbine rotatable circular valves with flanges with electro-driver type 32ch90br,, D=800, P=1,0МПа, J=400, 2 units	t	1.68	157.00	263.76
3	М 8-524-21 прим	Installation of synchronizer	un	1	48.40	48.40
4	Е1-5 таб,2 №6 п. А и Б	Loading and discharging of equipment by mobile cranes	100t	0.075	51.00	3.83
		Materials and equipment				
1	Интернет ИНСЭТ	Power unit 2 type GAPS-8G- 80x120) with horizontal cross- flow hydro turbine H=8,0mm, Q=2,0m ³ /sec, u=0,4kV, capacity 100kW	set	1	156,405.00	156,405.00
2	Интернет LLC "Alliance"	Pre-turbine rotatable circular valves with flanges with electro-driver type 32ch90br,, D=800, P=1,0МПа, J=400	un	2	6,200.00	12,400.00
3	Интернет	Synchronizer	un	1	12,000.00	12,000.00
		Total section IV				187,580.99
		V. Electrical equipment of Powerhouse				

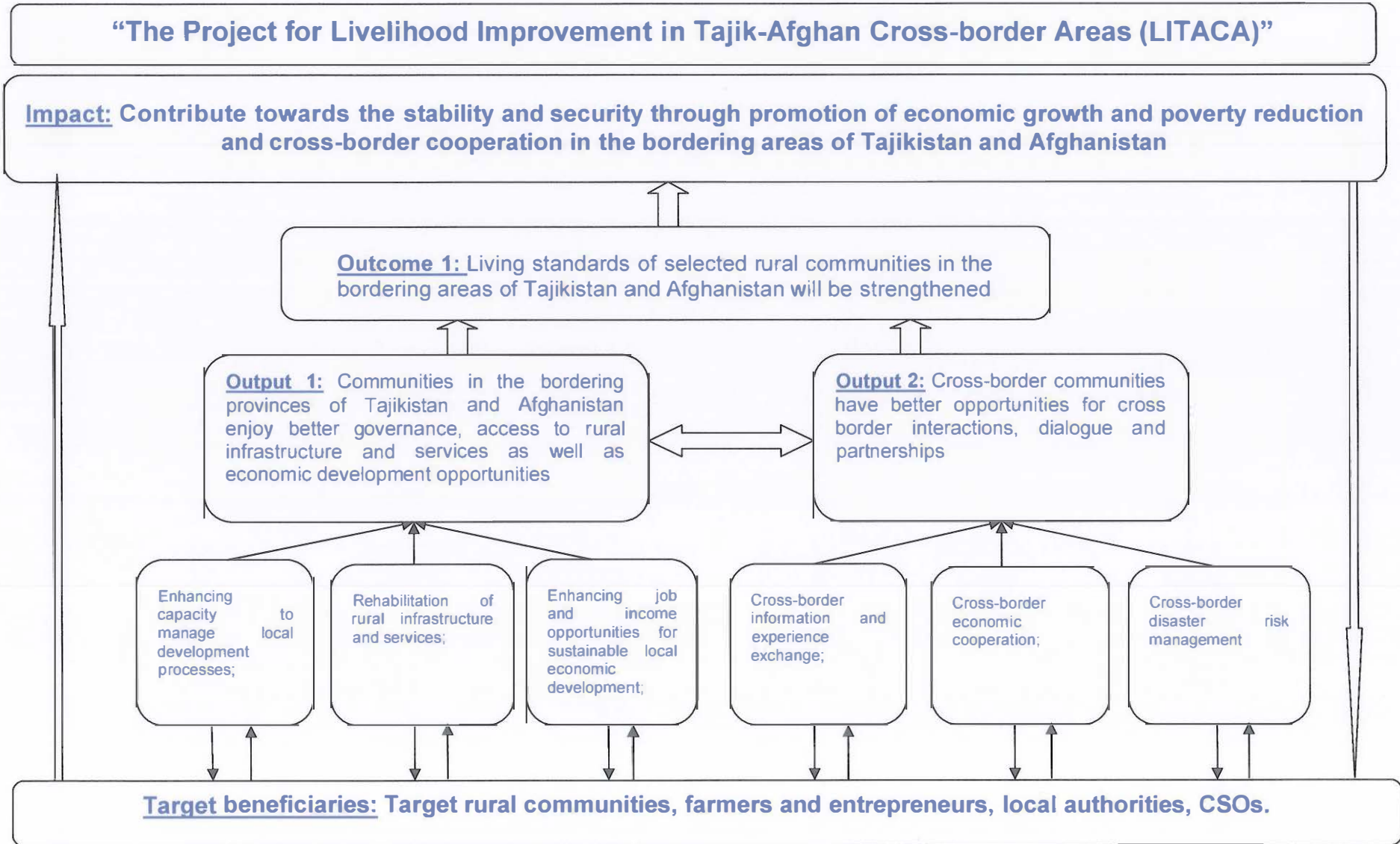
1	М 8-526-3	Switches automatic with electromagnetic расцепителем, established on a wall, on a current to 250 A	un	1	16.40	16.40
2	М 8-600-2	The counter of active and jet energy, electronic	un	2	2.00	4.00
3	М 8-6-4	The current transformer three-phase on 300/5А ТК-300/5	un	1	326.00	326.00
4	М 8-522-1	The switch three-polar tight on two directions on 250А	un	1	4.20	4.20
5	М 8-146-2	Cables to 35 kV, laid with fastening by unprofitable crampons, weight 1m a cable to 1 kg	100 m of cable	0.3	478.60	143.58
6	М 8-146-1	Cables to 35 kV with fastening by unprofitable crampons, weight 1m a cable to 0,5 kg	100 m of cable	0.31	451.60	140.00
7	Е1-5 таб,2 №8 п,аиб	Loading and unloading the equipment by mobile cranes	100t	0.015	50.40	0.76
	21141	Mobile cranes				
		<i>Materials and equipment</i>				
1	4,19,524	Switches automatic with electromagnetic расцепителем on 250А АЕ-3726	un	1	38.43	38.43
2	4,19,597	The counter of active energy, electronic	un	1	11.46	11.46
3	4,19,597	The counter of jet energy, electronic	un	1	11.46	11.46
4	500-9700-003	The current transformer three-phase on 300/5А ТК-300/5	un	1	294.55	294.55
5	500-9012-002	The switch three-polar tight on two directions on 250А GPP3-250/H2	un	1	145.80	145.80
6	507-0240	Cable sec, 4x120mm ² APVP-1 kV	m	30	2.40	72.00
7	501-0736-002	Cable sec, 4x2,5mm ² AVVG-1 kV	m	31	0.40	12.40
		<i>Total section V</i>				1,221.03
		VI. Construction of transmission and distribution line 10 kV and 10/0,4				
		1. Ferroconcrete poles				
1	33-7-2	Excavation of pits on depth up to 3m, 2d soil group	1 pitch	26	18.70	486.20
2	33-8-1	Installation of ferro-concrete intermediate poles P 10-2, 10/0,38 (5,64+0,94)=	m ³	6.58	79.41	522.52

3	33-8-6	Installation of ferro-concrete anchor-angle poles (6,58+0,94+1,88+1,41+1,41)=	m ³	12.22	176.70	2,159.27
4	M 8-343-1	Installation of embedded parts for the dropping, fixing of contact cable and installation of section isolator	un	140	3.43	480.20
5	33-55-2	Manual dropping of uncoated wire A-50, A-25 (3,88+1,47)=	1 km	5.35	42.80	228.98
6	33-62-1	Installation of TD line poles earthing	10 m	52	3.90	202.80
7	33-66-1	Construction of foundation of 4 poles for complete transformer substation	1 substation	1	51.10	51.10
8	33-66-5	Installation of complete transformer substation KTPK - 400/10	1 substation	1	99.20	99.20
9	33-64-1	Installation of pole-type transformers with capacity up to 100 kVA, Civil structures	1 substation	2	17.00	34.00
10	33-64-2	Installation of complete transformer substation KTPTK -100/10	1 substation	2	132.00	264.00
11	M 8-471-1	Horizontal earthing from bar iron B 6x50	10 units	1.2	24.90	29.88
12	33-62-1	Placing of earthing from round steel D10mm	10 m	9.5	3.89	36.96
13	M 8-471-3	Vertical earthing from round steel D12mm	10 units	5	18.82	94.10
14	33-7-2	Excavation of pits on depth up to 3m, 2d soil group	1 pitch	2	18.70	37.40
15	33-8-6	Installation of ferroconcrete anchor poles, (0,6+0,6)=	m ³	1.2	176.60	211.92
16	M 8-343-1	Installation of embedded parts for the dropping, fixing of contact cable and installation of section isolator	un	12	3.43	41.16
17	33-55-2	Manual dropping of uncoated wire A-50, A-25	1 km	0.42	42.80	17.98
18	M 8-141-1	Cables without cover to 35 kV in trenches, weight of 1 m – to 1 kg	100 m of cable	4.7	192.60	905.22
19	M 8-141-1	Cables without cover to 35 kV in trenches, weight of 1 m – to 1 kg	100 m кабеля	0.7	192.60	134.82
20	M 8-407-4	Steel pipe dia to 80 mm laying on the structures of the walls and fixed by staples	100m	0.09	826.93	74.42
21	22-1-1	Laying of asbestos-cement pipes dia, 100 mm	1 km	0.05	409.41	20.47
22	M 8-522-1	Three polar switch on 2 directs GPP-3-100/N2	un	3	4.12	12.36

23	1-192-2	Manual excavation of soil, 2d soil group	100m ³	1.50	116.62	174.37
24	1-196-2	Manual backfilling of trenches, 2d soil group	100m ³	1.42	64.45	91.55
25	33-44-1	Manual loading and uploading of glass dish-shaped hanging insulators	t	12	5.94	72.88
		<i>Materials and equipment for TD lines 10 & 10/0,4kV</i>				
		A. Ferroconcrete poles				
1	2.59	Intermediate pole P 10-2	m ³	5.64	420.70	2,372.75
2	2.59	Intermediate pole P 10/0,38	m ³	0.94	420.70	395.46
3	2.59	Intermediate angle pole UP 10-1	m ³	6.58	420.70	2,768.21
4	2.59	Intermediate angle pole UP 10/0,38	m ³	0.94	420.70	395.46
5	2.59	Anchor pole (end) A 10-1	m ³	1.88	420.70	790.92
6	2.59	Anchor angle pole UA 10/0,38	m ³	1.41	420.70	593.19
7	2.59	Anchor angle pole UA 10-1	m ³	1.41	420.70	593.19
8	2.59	Pole SV 105-3,5	m ³	15.51	420.70	6,525.06
9	2.59	Pole SV 105-5	m ³	3.29	420.70	1,384.10
		b. Metal structures				
10	69.1	Cross-bar TM 3	kg	252	0.98	246.96
11	69.1	Cross-bar TM 5	kg	121.1	0.98	118.68
12	69.1	Cross-bar TM 6	kg	69	0.98	67.62
13	69.1	Cap OG 1	kg	54.6	0.98	53.51
14	69.1	Cap OG 2	kg	9.6	0.98	9.41
15	105-9271	Cover plate OG5	kg	3.6	0.46	1.66
16	69.1	Clamp H1	kg	20.4	0.98	19.99
17	69.1	Clamp H2	kg	9.8	0.98	9.60
18	201-9251	Blacket U1	kg	105	0.16	16.80
19	69.1	Conductor ZP1	kg	27	0.16	4.32
20	69.1	Cross-bar TM 7	kg	76.5	0.16	12.24
21	69.1	Extention TS2	kg	91.2	0.16	14.59
22	69.1	Clamp H3	kg	9.1	0.16	1.46
23	69.1	Cross-bar TN 10	kg	32	0.16	5.12
24	69.1	Cross-bar TN 11	kg	74.4	0.16	11.90
25	101-1977	Bolt B5	kg	7.2	2.81	20.23
		c. Linear accessories				
26	110-9030-001	Pin insulator with 3% add ShS10A	un	140	8.31	1,163.40
27	500-9380-015	Hanging insulator PS70-D	un	36	8.39	302.04
28	110-0043	L V Pin insulator NS 18A	un	20	0.66	13.20
29	300-9247	Interlock K-6	un	140	0.04	5.60
30	300-9247	Interlock K-5	un	20	0.04	0.80

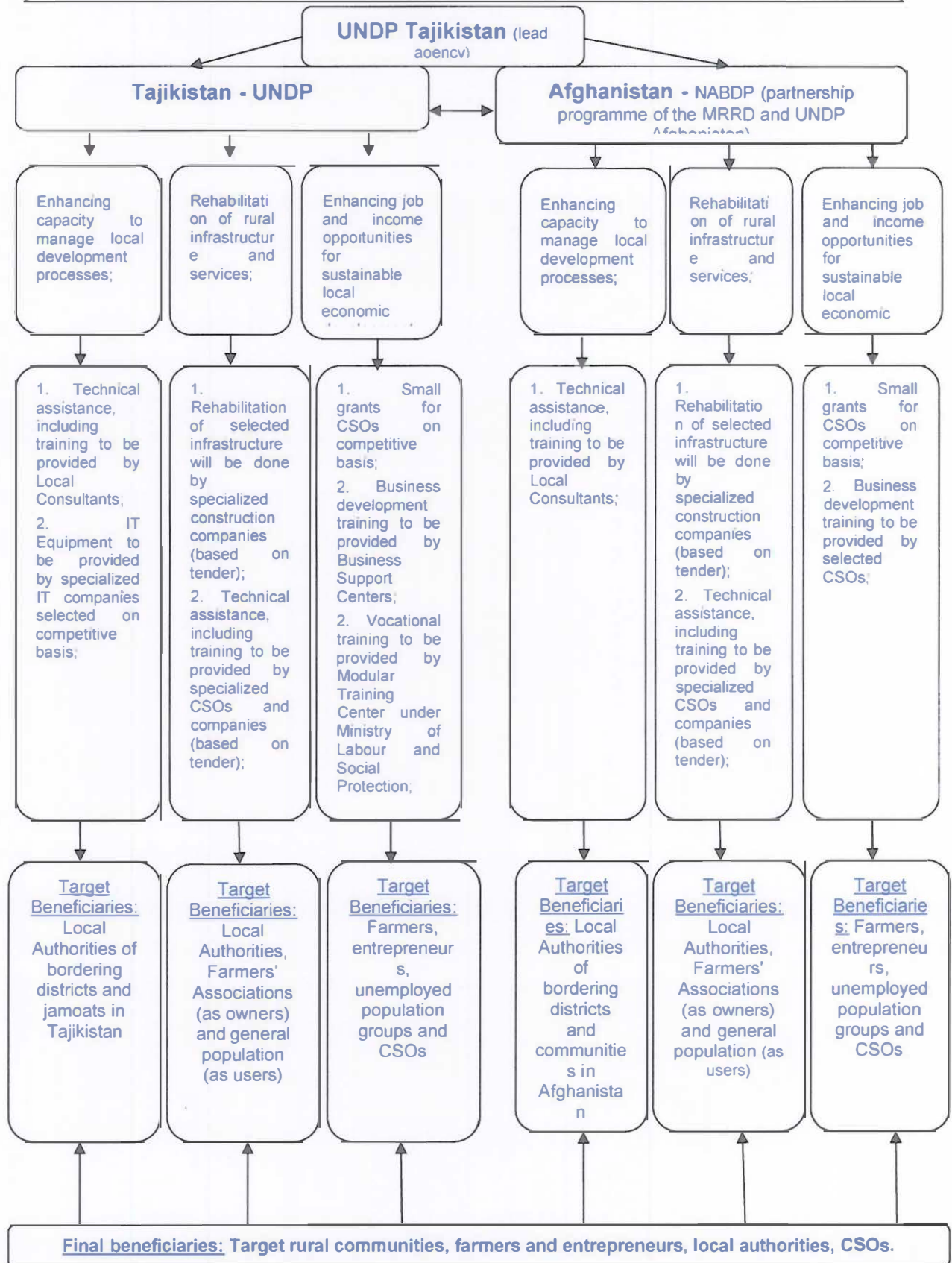
31	500-9040-001	Earthing terminals PS-2-1	un	38	3.18	120.84
32	110-9266-001	Terminal PA-1-1	un	145	1.53	221.85
33	110-9262-001	Adjuster terminal NK-1-1	un	18	11.68	210.24
34	500-9756-002	Link SP-7-16	un	18	3.10	55.80
35	105-0515	StapleSK-7-1A	un	18	0.15	2.70
36	69.1	Double palmed ear U2-7-16	kg	17.64	0.98	17.29
37	69.1	Intermediate link PR-7-6	kg	2.64	0.98	2.59
		d. Cables				
38	JSC "Tajkabel" 21,17	Aluminium uninsulated cable A-50	km	3.88	720.85	2,796.90
39	JSC "Tajkabel" " 21,15	Aluminium uninsulated cable A-25	km	1.47	314.22	461.90
40	69.1	Round section steel D10 mm	kg	322.4	0.98	315.95
		e. Equipment				0.00
41	500-9800-001	Complete transformer substation voltage 10/0,4 kV capacity 400 kVA KTPPK-400/10	set	1	720.85	720.85
42	500-9800-003	Complete transformer substation voltage 10/0,4 kV capacity 100 kVA KTPTK-100/	set	2	314.22	628.44
43	2.59	Ferroconcrete attachment PT33-3	m ³	1.2	0.98	1.18
44	69.1	Steel bar B 6x50	kg	6.24	0.98	6.12
45	81	Crushed stone	m ³	3	3,120.00	9,360.00
46	47	Sand	m ³	3.6	421.00	1,515.60
47	69.1	Round steel D10 mm	kr	59	0.98	57.82
48	69.1	Round steel D12 mm	kr	36	0.98	35.28
		<i>TD line 0,4kV</i>				
		a. Ferroconcrete poles				
49	69.1	Anchor end pole KZ-4	m ³	0.6	421.00	252.60
50	69.1	Anchor branch pole OA 3-4	m ³	0.6	421.00	252.60
51	69.1	Pole SV 9 5-2	m ³	1.2	421.00	505.20
		b. Metal structures				
52	69.1	Cross-bar TH9	kg	23.4	0.98	22.93
53	69.1	Clamp H 10	kg	7.2	0.98	7.06
54	201-9251	Blacket U3	kg	15.2	0.16	2.43
55	69.1	Conductor 3P2	kg	3	0.98	2.94
		c. Linear accessories				

56	110-9030-001	L V Pin insulator NS 18A	un	12	8.31	99.72
57	300-9247	Interlock K-5	un	12	0.04	0.48
58	500-9040-001	Earthing terminals PS--1	un	4	3.18	12.72
59	110-9266-001	Terminal PA-1-1	un	13	1.53	19.89
		d. Cable				
60	OJS "Tajcabel" 21,15	Aluminium uninsulated cable A-25	km	0.42	314.22	131.97
		e. Cable line 0,4kV				
61	507-0240	Insulated cable with aluminium cores, cross section 4x120 mm ² APvP-1kV	m	470	2.37	1,113.90
62	507-0241	Insulated cable with aluminium cores, cross section 4x150 mm ² APvP-1kV	m	70	2.37	165.90
63	500-9053-004	Cable bracket TA-14-12-2	un	16	0.67	10.72
64	2.9	Steel pipe D=80 mm	m	9	8.99	80.91
65	7.1	Asbestos-cement pipe D=100 mm	m	50	6.74	337.00
66	500-9012-002	Three polar swith on two directs GPP-3-100/N2	un	3	145.74	437.22
		Total section VI				44,388.74
		Summary I - VI				253,116.73
		Contractor's expenses	%		10	25,311.67
		Grand total				278,428.40



“The Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border

Output 1: Communities in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan enjoy better governance, access to rural infrastructure and services as well as economic development opportunities



“The Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Area”

Output 2: Cross-border communities have better opportunities for cross border interactions, dialogue and partnership

