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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Tajikistan

Project Title: Strengthening Community Security and Prevention of Violence against women in Tajikistan

Project Number: 00116817

Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan (UNDP)

Start Date: 17 Jan. 2019; **End Date:** 16 Jan. 2020; **PAC Meeting date:** 16 Jan. 2019

Brief Description

The present project builds on the outcomes of the IRH Governance and Peacebuilding mission initiated to review the ongoing programmes and projects of UNDP Tajikistan and to identify entry points for better programmatic integration, synergies and potential partnerships through extensive consultations with the development partners as well as literature review. As the result of the mission, community security and gender based violence were identifies as the main areas for strengthening the ongoing governance, rule of law and human rights, as well as peacebuilding work of UNDP Tajikistan.

The project is aligned with the UPR Cycle 2 Recommendations (2016) as it aims to support Government's efforts to criminalise domestic violence through inter-agency and system-wide coordination for amendments to legislation as well as through integrated service delivery in 3 target districts. For this purpose, the project will be extensively utilizing the partnerships, existing dialogue platforms and the networks of CSOs and service providers eg legal aid providers to complement the ongoing Governance and Peacebuilding Programmes of UNDP Tajikistan and also of other donor funded initiatives such as SDC funded project on prevention of domestic violence.

The total project budget includes USD 400,000 from UNDP's Global Programme on Rule of Law, USD 300,000 from UNDP Governance for Inclusive and Peaceful Societies (GIPS) Funding Window. UNDP Tajikistan will also continue to make efforts to mobilise additional resources for a full fledged programme on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Contributing UNDAF/CPD Outcome:

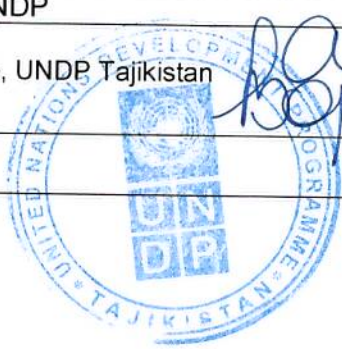
Outcome 5: *Women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society.*

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker GEN
3: *Gender Equality is a principle objective*

Total resources required:	USD 700,000
Total allocated:	USD 700,000
UNDP GP RoL	USD 400,000
UNDP GIPS FW	USD 300,000
Government:	In-kind

Agreed by (signature):

UNDP
Ms. Sanja Bojanic, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Tajikistan
Date: 17/1/2019





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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CoWFA	Committee on Women and Family Affairs
DV	Domestic Violence
DSR	Districts of Republican Subordination
GBV	Gender-based violence
GTG	Gender Thematic Group
FTF	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham
ISKP	Islamic State of Khuroson Province [in Afghanistan]
LPDV	Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence
MDWG	Multidisciplinary Working Groups on prevention of domestic violence
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoH&SP	Ministry of Health & Social Protection
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PO	Partner Organisation
PDV	Project on 'Prevention of Domestic Violence'
RoL	Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SALAC	State Agency 'Legal Aid Centre'
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender based violence
ToR	Terms of Reference
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Tajikistan is a landlocked country in Central Asia, with more than 93% of its territory being mountainous. With the total population of 9 million people, (more than 49% women), including 40.6% of citizens under the age of 18, and 66% under 30, Tajikistan is one of the youngest nations in Central Asia.

A broad range of security challenges and threats are still pressing issues for Tajikistan. Given its proximity to Afghanistan and massive labour migration of Tajikistan's able-bodied population predominantly to Russia, security and stability of the region remains among the top priorities for the Government of Tajikistan. Special attention and importance is paid to Tajikistan's border with Afghanistan that is longest (1,350km) and most porous. With the defeat of ISIS in Syria and Iraq, the Foreign Terrorist Fighters are moving to Pakistan – Afghanistan zone. With the rise of Islamic State in Khuroson Province of Afghanistan (ISKP), Tajikistan often faces risks posed from international terrorist and religious-extremist organizations. Considering that the 2nd largest opium producing province in Afghanistan is located in the north of the country, Tajikistan is often used as the 'northern route' for drug smuggling¹. The worsening security situation in bordering areas, are further aggravated by the growing number of jobless people resulting from the economic downturn in Russia. Specifically, the increasing number of the labour migrants banned from entering Russian Federation contributes to rising unemployment, especially among youth which poses several risks for the Government. Majority of the people in Tajikistan joining Violent Extremist Organisations are young people mainly aged 18-35.

The issue of domestic violence (DV) is prevalent in Tajikistan. According to the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey of Tajikistan² 31 % of married or formerly married women and girls reported having experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by a spouse or partner. Women and girls also reported frequent attempts by husbands or partners to control or restrict their behavior and movement; 75.9 % reported jealousy or anger if they talked to other men. Among ever-married women who reported physical violence, the most common perpetrator was the current husband (83%), followed by a former husband (14%). Among never-married women, the most common perpetrators were mothers/stepmothers (82%) and sisters/brothers (29%).

The proportion of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 tends to decline with increasing education, from 27% among those with no education or a primary education to 15% among those with a higher education. This proportion also decreases with increasing wealth, from 32% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 16% among women in the highest quintile.

According to CEDAW (2018) there are concerns about the persistent discriminatory gender stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society³. Often these stereotypes make women feel uncomfortable to come forward and report the abuse. Only one in ten women sought help to stop the violence they had experienced. Three in four women neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence⁴.

In consultations which UNDP has conducted with stakeholders, partners, international organizations, and CSO's a certain number of initiatives targeting victims of domestic violence, such as women's resource centers, crisis centers, gender sensitive police stations and some support services, were identified. Yet, there is a lack of public information that presents all of the available resources, and lack of coordination between the various organizations working on domestic violence. Given the low use of internet, less than 12% of women had accessed the internet in the last 12 months, relevant information needs to be disseminated to the target population in ways that ensures that it is

¹ UNODC

² Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017: <https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR341/FR341.pdf>

³ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: "Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Tajikistan" (2018).

⁴ Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017; Available online: <https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR341/FR341.pdf>

accessible to them⁵. This insufficient coordination and information sharing often leads to fragmented approaches, various standalone and one-time interventions, differing methods and standards.

There is also a lack of credible data and analysis available to support policy development in Tajikistan. While some data has been collected by the international community, civil society and certain ministries via the State Statistics Agency, there is no regular and consistent data collection in place. Often, certain critical data are lacking all together or not available to the public. In order to measure progress and develop policies, relevant to the needs of society, credible data is required.

According to the Case Management System on legal aid, women represent 2/3 of those applying to legal aid centres indicating that women face legal problems more often than men. Due to low level of legal literacy, women's further involvement in policy development is limited across a wide range of issues, from alimony and child support to differential treatment in inheritance and property division. This has also been confirmed by the recent (2016) Gender Assessment for Tajikistan:

The most frequently cited barrier to women accessing justice is their reduced legal literacy. In fact, research shows that citizens on the whole have a poor understanding of their rights and very rarely exercise them to resolve legal problems... A detailed survey of 1,300 women and girls demonstrated that women's knowledge of their rights concerning issues that impact them the most is particularly limited...

Of surveyed women, 10.4% did not exercise their rights because they believed nothing would change. Women are much more likely to approach elder relatives and friends or the mahalla chairperson for legal advice than they are to turn to specialists. Social pressure also restrains women from fully protecting their rights. In rural areas especially, women are "prevented from seeking access to their rights by constraints placed on them by family members and the community".

In response to the above situations on DV, Tajikistan adopted the Law on Prevention of Violence in the Family in 2013⁷. In the same year, the Code of Administrative Offences was amended to include articles specifying liability for violation of the requirements of this legislation and for any violation of a restraining order. In addition, the State Programme on Prevention of Violence in the family (2014-2023) is working to strengthen various mechanisms that have been put in place to prevent domestic violence⁸.

While the Law on Prevention of Violence in the Family was adopted in 2013, the implementation and enforcement of the law is weak. The positive steps taken by the government to combat domestic violence are being undermined by remaining protection gaps in legislation, weaknesses in the criminal justice system and the weak institutions and mechanism in place to systematically address the widespread problem. Recently, the Government of Tajikistan has adopted recommendations towards criminalising domestic violence. However, implementation of these recommendation may have negative consequences on the family. Therefore, any support in this direction will require applying a 'do no harm' approach.

Links to Tajikistan's National Development Strategy (2016-2030)

The project is in line with the strategic priorities of the Government, including its international commitments made as part of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2016 whereas the Government of Tajikistan committed to criminalise domestic violence. Further, these measures were included to the National Action Plan on implementation of UPR Recommendations (2017-2020). In line with this plan,

⁵ ibid

⁶ Tajikistan: Country Gender Assessment' Report, 2016, Asian Development Bank
<https://ideas.repec.org/p/asd/wpaper/rpt168187-2.html>

⁷ Law on Prevention of Violence in the Family

⁸ State Programme for the Prevention of Violence

already in 2018, the Government of Tajikistan has initiated formulation of the Law on Anti-Discrimination.

The issues of violence against women are also well reflected in the National Development Strategy (2016-2030)⁹ and the Mid-Term Development Programme (2016-2020)– the two documents which are viewed by the Government as a roadmap towards implementing Sustainable Development Goals.

Several key priorities identified in the National Development Strategy -2030 are:

- 1) Improving legislation framework for prevention of violence against women and provision of assistance to victims and survivors of violence;
- 2) Development of institutional mechanisms that will facilitate introduction into sectoral policies of national and international commitments on gender equality and empowerment of women;
- 3) Activation of mechanisms for ensuring legal literacy and social inclusion of women, including rural women;
- 4) Improvement of gender statistics and creation of a consolidated database on all types of violence.

Hence, the present project is highly relevant in the context of Tajikistan and is fully in line with the Government's priorities and its international commitments allowing the responsible line ministries implement their direct mandate at the policy and operational levels together with development partners and especially CSOs.

Linkage to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021

The universal importance of gender equality, rule of law and access to justice was reflected in the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals, adopted in 2015 by 193 UN member states. The new agenda promotes sustainable development based on peace, just and inclusive societies, respect for human rights, the rule of law and effective and accountable institutions. This project will be linked to three UN SDGs: Goal 16, Goal 10, and Goal 5.

- The targets for **Goal 16** speak to protecting fundamental freedoms, promoting participation, non-discrimination and access to justice, and elevating civil and political rights relative to human rights standards. In particular, Target 16.3 obliges states to "*Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.*"
- **Goal 5** promotes gender equality and the need for empowerment of all women and girls given their disadvantaged roles and discrimination in many societies. The legal aid work, in particular serves sub-goal 5.2 (eliminating violence towards women and girls), while the Policy Dialogue platform, by including women and women's groups, serves sub-goal 5.5 (women's participation in decision-making).
- **Goal 10** commits to "*reduce inequality within and among countries*" and eliminate discrimination in laws, policies and practices. The provision of free legal aid tends to reduce inequality. The project also works to support to review and amend Tajikistan's laws, that will result in multiple reforms to the laws, with most changes tending to reduce or eliminate discrimination.

UNDP Tajikistan has managed to position itself as a credible and reliable partner in rule of law, justice, security and human rights areas, which is also reflected in the strategic framework for engagement with the Government – the UNDAF and UNDP's CPD (2016-2020). The project will contribute to achievement of CPD Outcome 1: "*People have their rights protected and benefit from improved access to justice and quality services delivered by accountable, transparent, and gender responsive legislative, executive and judicial institutions at all levels*", as well as UNDAF Outcome 5: "*Women,*

⁹ National Development Strategy 2016-2030

http://medt.tj/documents/main/strategic_national_programm/strategic_national_prog_ru.pdf

youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have a voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society”.

The project will be implemented in the framework of UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021¹⁰ and its signature solutions 6 and 2 as follows:

SP Signature solution 6: Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

The project will focus on promoting equal political and economic participation enabled by supportive policies. Interventions in these areas will enable access to basic services and infrastructure. This signature solution will be delivered in partnership with relevant INGOs and UN, including UN Women in creating and strengthening data collection related to DV.

SP Signature solution 2: Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance.

Inclusive and accountable governance systems and processes are recognized as crucial to sustainable development and human security. This solutions package will therefore focus on supporting diverse pathways towards peaceful and inclusive societies, building on the UNDP comparative advantage and long track record in governance which outlines UNDP’s support to core governance functions, including rule of law and access to justice to build inclusive, effective and accountable institutions and mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflict and for advancing social cohesion, while ensuring the inclusion of women, youth, people with disabilities and other traditionally marginalized groups.

Government’s efforts

To respond to above challenges the Government of Tajikistan has been taking serious measures, including through enhancing the following policy and legislative frameworks:

- **Police Reform:** As part of the ongoing police reform the Government has developed (a) the Police Reform Strategy in Tajikistan for 2013-2020, the Police Reform Program (Development) for 2014-2020 and the Action Plan for the implementation of the Program for 2013-2020; (b) In 2014, Draft Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On Police,” was elaborated but has not yet been adopted; (c) In October 2014 with the aim of involving civil society representatives in the process of police reform, the MOI established a Public Council of Civil Society for the promotion of Police Reform and issues related to the interaction of the police with the public.
- **Prevention of Violent Extremism:** In 2016, Tajikistan was the 1st country in Central Asia that has adopted a National Strategy for Countering Extremism and Terrorism (2016-2020) and developed a comprehensive National Action Plan in participatory manner. Further, on 03-04 May 2018 a High-Level International Conference on Countering Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism was hosted by the Government of Tajikistan in collaboration with the UN (including UNDP), as well as OSCE and EU to address the security challenges facing the world and unite efforts to counter terrorism, radicalism and violent extremism. The Conference closed with the adoption of the Dushanbe Declaration.
- **Domestic violence:** In 2013, the Law on Prevention of Violence in the Family (2013) and in 2014 the subsequent State Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence for 2014–2023 were adopted. The prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls is one of the sub-priorities of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030. In country, currently 33 crisis centers and 3 of their branches have been established and are functioning to assist and support women affected by violence, prevent and combat domestic violence.¹¹ In 2015, with thanks to the partnership of UNDP and UN Women, two Instructions for implementation of domestic

¹⁰ <http://strategicplan.undp.org/>

¹¹ National Report on Sustainable Development Goals for Tajikistan”, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, December 2018

http://medt.tj/documents/main/strategic_national_programm/ReportV4%5bENG%5d.pdf; Last accessed on: 4 January 2019.

violence, namely MOI “Instruction on prevention and response to violence in family (for police personnel) and “Instruction on interagency collaboration for prevention and response to violence on district level” were developed and approved. In 2016, as part of UPR Cycle 2, Tajikistan made a commitment to criminalize domestic violence.

UNDP efforts

- **UNDP Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme** is primarily focused on creating a state run legal aid system. Currently, Legal Aid Centers (LAC) provide primary legal aid (advising, counselling, etc.) in 24 pilot districts of Tajikistan. In average two thirds of the LAC clients are women¹², including the victims of domestic violence. Under the present programme, UNDP also supports the sub-group #3 (access to justice and gender equality) led by the Ministry of Justice that is established to conduct gender analysis of the current legislation and propose amendments for advancing the legislation and its compliance to gender equality principles.
- **Strengthening Community Resilience and Regional Cooperation for Prevention of Violent Extremism in Central Asia (PVE)** is a sub-regional initiative funded of the Government of Japan which aims to make a contribution to prevention of violent extremism among young men and women, and its manifestations within Central Asia. It tries to break the vicious cycle of violent extremism by promoting social participation and economic inclusion (employment) of youth who should constitute a positive factor against radicalization and violent extremism. UNDP Tajikistan (under the overall coordination of the Kazakhstan CO) supports long-term preventive solutions to address root causes of conflict in Tajikistan. UNDP’s government partner for this project is the General Prosecutor’s Office.
- **Support to Civil Registration System Reform in Tajikistan Project** financed by SDC and UNDP is aimed at ensuring better protection of women’s, men’s, and children’s civil, social, political, and economic rights. The project was developed to facilitate and support the implementation of the ZAGS Reform Programme (2014-2019), as part of the Government’s broader efforts in legal and judicial reform. The project supports the government to reform the civil registry system by improving its functioning nationwide and making it responsive to the needs of the population, especially the most vulnerable groups, including women, who are more likely to be undocumented and may face legal problems as a result of this.

Efforts of Donor community

International partners played an important role in addressing different aspects of community security and violence against women. The key players in this regard include:

- **SDC funded ‘Prevention of domestic violence’ (PDV) project** is implemented by Gesellschaft für Organisation, Planung und Ausbildung - GOPA Branch MbH in Tajikistan. The project aims to protect people’s rights (women, men, and children) by improving Government’s response measures towards prevention and addressing issues related to domestic violence in Tajikistan. In 2018, the project provided support to the Working groups (WG) established by the Executive Office of the President in revision of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence (PDV), legal and normative acts related to gender stereotypes, and women rights. Additionally, the project provided support to the CoWFA in development and implementation of a communication strategy on PDV.
- **OSCE:** In 2012 the OSCE established a CSO group (“Civil Society Assistance to Police Reform”) to assist in implementing of of police reform. OSCE also supported the Ministry of Interior to open two Mol specially equipped offices to deal with cases of domestic violence in Kulyab (provincial centre of Eastern Khatlon region), in Bokhtar cities (former Kurgan-Tyube – centre of Khatlon Oblast), Khujand and in two districts of Dushanbe; to create a new separate category of reports on domestic violence enabling the Ministry of Interior to collect data on cases of domestic violence; to strengthen the capacity of police officers by conducting annual training sessions on gender and domestic violence. OSCE in partnership with the Mol has also supported 18 women’s resource centers throughout the country. OSCE has also supported Mol in setting up Model Police stations on community policing as a pilot project in Hissor and Esanboy. In 2019, the OSCE plans to set up

¹² Case Management System on Legal Aid, 2018

another Model Police Station in Safeddara in addition to the 14 Gender Sensitive Police Units already established.

- **NGO Saferworld** has been working in Tajikistan since 2010 in two directions: (a) Promoting people-centered policing, aimed at increasing access to justice for communities, advocating for partnerships between local communities and authorities, supporting them to work together to identify and address the main threats to their security; and (b) Gender, peace and security to promote gender equality in country through (b1) working with communities and police officers to look at gender-specific issues, such as domestic violence; (b2) ensuring that police officers are equipped to be sensitive when handling cases of this type; and (b3) enhancing women's role in the police force, as well as addressing the obstacles women face when attempting to join.

II. STRATEGY

The theory of change of this project postulates that only **IF** effective national legislative and policy frameworks addressing domestic violence and community policing are in place, and if community based responses, including services of police and justice providers, to domestic violence are more efficient and centered around the needs of women, and if bolder advocacy, lobbying and awareness campaigns are held aimed at changing stereotypes of gender roles and their linkages to violence and gender inequality are supported **THEN** there would be a more conducive social and institutional environment for women to report crimes without fear of retribution or social stigma and receive victim support services, resulting in higher likelihood of perpetrators be brought to justice and improved public trust to justice and police, as well as increased public support to the issues addressing domestic violence and gender inequality.

BECAUSE laws and policies will be more aligned with international human rights and gender equality standards, including through applying 'do no harm' principles, and services for victims, including services of police and justice actors, will become more accessible and effective in selected localities, and the general public will become more aware of and have a better understanding of misconceptions of gender stereotypes that negatively contribute to discriminatory practices that are harmful to women.

The overall objective of the project is to create a social and institutional environment that will contribute to reducing domestic violence, especially through community policing efforts.

The project intervenes in two broad areas of activities: Prevention and Protection.

Within the Prevention Pillar, the project will expand and improve the quality of existing mechanisms to prevent domestic violence . The focus will be on raising awareness of violence and offering knowledge and skills among key population groups for non-violence behaviours (youth), perpetrators and reporting violence, when it happens (women are subject to violence).

Within the Protection Pillar, the project aims to expand access to and provision of services together with expanding the range of services offered in response to domestic violence (especially through community policing). The project will assist in implementing standards of the CEDAW and Istanbul Convention to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and violence against women.

Despite the significant efforts of the Government and development community in Tajikistan, the pace of reforms in police and in gender equality field is rather slow due to weak institutional capacity, poor inter-agency coordination, fragmentation of efforts and limited financial resources. As such, Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Police" elaborated in 2014, is not adopted. Concept on community policing is being piloted in few districts, however it is rather new and requires greater coverage nationwide.

According to Tajikistan's National Report on the implementation of the strategic objectives of NDS-2030 and MTDP 2016-2020, the implementation of Law on the prevention of violence in the family is very slow and underresourced limiting the outreach to the most vulnerable throughout the country. The implementation mechanisms (by-laws) to operationalize the Law on Prevention of Violence in the family were adopted in 2015 but not yet operationalized.

The current project will address these gaps at the legislative, institutional and service delivery levels by promoting inter-agency coordination, integrated service delivery and improved data collection¹³ in selected pilot districts.

For this purpose, UNDP will use the existing Policy Dialogue platform on Rule of Law and Access to Justice that covers: (i) sub-national level so that the policies are reflective of regional disparities; (ii)

¹³ The data collection will also contribute to the objectives of UNDP project on SDG16 also funded by the Global Programme on RoL, which is aimed at creating an inter-agency coordination mechanism for monitoring and reporting on SDG16 including data collection on violence against women by types of violence and perpetrators.

national level so that the evidence generated from the ground feeds the national level policy dialogue; and (iii) annual Rule of Law Platform that also brings on board academia and youth on wide range of topics related to the progress in the implementation of the SDG16 (including on domestic violence). The project will also create referral mechanisms for the victims of violence to benefit from Legal Aid Centres and available psycho-social support structures. Confidence building measures will also be sought to support transformation of victims of violence from victims to leaders by helping them to pursue their passion and serve as role models for others.

For sustainable outcomes, the project will build on existing partnerships and networks in Tajikistan, including through working closely with the state institutions, development partners, UN Agencies and other stakeholders as outlined in Partnership section below.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results: Outcomes and Outputs

Output 1: National policy and legislative frameworks on community policing and domestic violence are enhanced through improved coordination, advocacy, innovative methods and application of human rights, gender-based (HRBA) as well as ‘do no harm’ approaches.

Output 1.1 - The legislative and policy frameworks are in place to advance the ongoing police reform, specifically community policing.

Activities:

1.1.1: Review the current status, identify major pitfalls and potential acceleration measures for submission of the Law on Police for Government’s review;

1.1.2: Review the current Police Reform Strategy and related laws in order to identify gaps and needs for implementation as well as recommendations for the next cycle

1.1.3: Support implementation of police reform strategy and revision of related laws

Output 1.2. Legislative and policy frameworks addressing gender based and domestic violence and discrimination against women are aligned with international human rights standards, recommendations and observations of UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies (including UPR, CEDAW)

Activities:

1.2.1: Provide expert advice to the Government’s Technical Working Group in preparing the amendments to the Law on Prevention of Violence in the Family (2013), the Criminal Code and if necessary, other relevant legislation (e.g. Law on anti-discrimination) to align those with 2018 CEDAW concluding observations and in close consultation with civil society, including expert advice ;

1.2.2: Provide technical support and capacity building to the Committee of Women and Family Affairs in formulation, coordination and implementation of the laws and policy measures addressing domestic violence, including training for DV Focal Points and psychologists;

1.2.3: Facilitate coordination efforts addressing domestic violence between international organizations, CSOs, and national counterparts through regular meetings, information sharing and nation wide mapping of DV existing services (to be also available online and through mobile application for use by people at district level informing how and where to access DV services)

1.2.4: Provide support in strengthening the office of Ombudsman in protecting women’s rights and addressing complaints from women and girls in a confidential, gender-sensitive manner and in monitoring of the implementation of the laws and policies on domestic violence by state institutions.

1.2.5: Improve the collection of data on cases of all forms of violence against women and girls by the authorities, including by disaggregating those data by type of violence, perpetrator, age and ethnicity of the victim and the outcome of such cases, and on the number of complaints received, investigations carried out, prosecutions conducted and the sentences imposed on perpetrators (will be implemented in partnership with UN Women).

Output 1.3 Enhanced and strategically focused advocacy, lobbying, communications and media campaigns to address gender stereotypes and harmful practices related to gender based violence and domestic violence issues, including with use of innovative digital/technology based solutions

Activities:

- 1.3.1: Support relevant national partners (targeting social change makers in particular, e.g. government officials, celebrities) in conducting the awareness raising campaign addressing misconceptions and gender stereotypes, for example related to pre-marriage mandatory health check-ups to prevent and reduce discriminatory, negative and harmful practices towards women
- 1.3.2: Support globally led innovative youth training programme “Voices against Violence” which provides tools and expertise to young people in understanding the root causes of violence in their communities, educates and involves their peers and communities to prevent such violence (will be implemented in partnership with UN Women, subject to availability of funding).
- 1.3.3: Launch a hackathon for volunteers and/or IT developers to develop quick solution to respond, prevent and report about the cases of domestic violence

Output 2: All segments of target communities, including women, youth and vulnerable people can openly and closely interact with the local police on standing community security issues

Output 2.1 Public councils and Community Police Partnership Teams (CPPT) in target districts are operational and are able to generate evidence to monitor and report on the implementation of Police Reform to the national level.

Activities:

- 2.1.1: Facilitate regular and meaningful policy dialogue and public council meetings for enhancing (a) institutional and (b) inter-ministerial coordination of the ongoing police reform;
- 2.1.2: Provide expert support to the Multi-Disciplinary Working Groups on Prevention of Domestic Violence to identify more DV cases and provide comprehensive victim-centred support (Khatlon region), active and meaningful participation of CSOs, local activists, women and youth;
- 2.1.3: Support grassroots CSOs, including women and youth led groups, religious leaders in initiating and conducting local level research to generate evidence and data for monitoring and reporting [to the National Council] on implementation of Police Reform;
- 2.1.4: Small scale grants for women and youth led initiatives and confidence building measures, including for youth led debates on tolerance, respect to diversity, and etc. also targeting victims of domestic violence;
- 2.1.5: Support the CCPTs in development of joint action plans and local solutions to community security issues in target districts;
- 2.1.6: Small grants to CPPTs on gender focused issues (such as women/girls safety, prevention of an effective dealing with harassment , promotion of equality and breaking gender stereotypes) for communities to develop and implement community action plan for community security issues and create solutions;
- 2.1.7: Training on community policing with the focus on GBV and PVE in target districts with emphasis on application of HRBA and GE for interactions with the communities;
- 2.1.8: Study visit on community policing relevant to context with transferable knowledge (Canada/Moldova) (depending on funding).

Output 3: Community level response to domestic violence strengthened in select localities through integrated and coordinated approach and service delivery, including police and justice practitioners

Output 3.1. Law enforcement systems and personnel are capacitated to prosecute domestic violence acts, decrease the likelihood of secondary violence and provide integrated service delivery.

Activities:

- 3.1.1: Improve and ensure synergies of sectoral referral mechanisms in target districts including standard operating procedures (SOPs) for community police, prosecution, courts, free legal aid centers, local governments and local social, medical and psychosocial service providers for cases of domestic violence and VAW, imposing a coordinated and a joined-up approach¹⁴;
- 3.1.2: Conduct trainings programmes for police, prosecutors, lawyers and judges for more effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of domestic violence cases in target districts;
- 3.1.3: Review/ strengthen existing practice (guidelines, SOPs, training modules) to ensure that HRBA and GE as well as ‘do no harm’ principles are duly followed;
- 3.1.4: Document the good practice gathered by the first service in Tajikistan addressing DV perpetrators – (a) developing the leaflet with methodology applied/first results etc, and (b) supporting the national study tour for the interested stakeholders willing to replicate its practice in other region of Tajikistan;
- 3.1.5: Support essential victims support services in target districts, as well as improve their effectiveness through financial and technical support (GOPA victim support centers);
- 3.1.6: Provide small grants for community based innovative solutions, addressing with discriminatory practices, negative stereotypes towards women and preventing and combating domestic violence in target districts, in line with the Communication Strategy of the Committee of Women and Family Affairs on prevention of domestic violence (2017-2020);

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The estimated budgetary requirement of the project is USD 1,6mln. To date, UNDP Tajikistan has secured USD 400,000 from the Global Rule of Law Programme and USD 300,000 from UNDP Funding Window on Governance for Inclusive and Peaceful Societies (GIPS). This provides a total of 44% of the required funding.

The present project builds on the achievements of and will utilise the existing systems (ie legal aid system, civil registration system, etc) and structures (ie Policy Dialogue Platform, Legal Aid Centres) already put in place under the on-going programmes of UNDP Tajikistan including:

- **Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme** (\$4mln from SDC for Phase II of “Access to Justice in Tajikistan” project covering 2017-2020; \$2mln from MFA Finland for Phase II of “Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights to Empower People in Tajikistan” project covering 2018-2021; and \$0.3mln from the Government of Norway for “Access to Judiciary Information” covering 2018-2019), and
- **Regional Project for “Strengthening community resilience and regional cooperation for prevention of violent extremism in Central Asia”** (\$6,4mln for 2018-2020 for 4 countries in Central Asia, including \$1.25mln for Tajikistan).

The present project will also complement the **“Support in establishment of coordination and reporting mechanism on SDG16” project funded by the Global Programme on Rule of Law.**

¹⁴ This support will also link and ensure synergies among existing referral mechanisms providing support to victims in select localities, which may include inter alia women’s resource centers (OSCE), inter-disciplinary groups on DV (EFCA), Crisis Centers and Shelters (GOPA), legal aid centers (rule of law project UNDP), gender sensitive police units (OSCE) and others in order to improve their coordinated efforts and efficient service delivery;

These complementarities will ensure continuity of initiated efforts and will also ensure cost-effectiveness through the portfolio approach.

Thus, the project will benefit from already existing office space, equipment, vehicle, procurement mechanisms and project personnel employed under the ongoing programmes and initiatives of UNDP Tajikistan.

The project will be implemented under overall umbrella of UNDP Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme in Tajikistan. Accordingly, the Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme Manager will also be responsible for day to day management of the project (20%). A full time dedicated Project Officer (100%) will be recruited to support overall day to day coordination of project activities with the Implementing Partners, including the Government institutions. The project will also share the respective portion of the operational costs of the Rule of Law Programme.

The project oversight and quality assurance will be with the Team Leader (NoB) and Programme Associate (GS6) on Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights (15% each). Accordingly, the project will be subject to DPC.

UNDP will also access a number of non-financial internal resources, including experts from its Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH), which proved a useful mechanism for tapping to the regional expertise as part of ongoing Governance and Peacebuilding programmes in Tajikistan.

The project will develop a sound resource mobilisation strategy and will be actively seeking potential donors in country and beyond. Also, opportunities for complementarities within the national (Rule of Law Programme, Support to Civil Registration System Reform Project) and regional programmes (e.g. Regional PVE initiative led by Kazakhstan CO, Regional GBV initiative led by Kyrgyzstan CO) will be sought to potentially cover for the funding gaps.

Partnerships

The approach of UNDP is two-fold: on one hand it aims to strengthen the impact of ongoing initiatives through complementarities and partnerships, while on the other hand, the present project will enable UNDP and the project partners to work in line with their strategic priorities.

Committee of Women and Family Affairs. The primary partner to the Project is the Committee of Women and Family Affairs under the Government of Tajikistan. The CoWFA as the senior beneficiary of the project will be closely involved in the implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of programmatic results. The CoWFA is the mandated institution to work with women and associated family affairs. CoWFA chairs the working group on implementation of the Action Plan on the Prevention of Violence in the Family (2014-2023)¹⁵. The CoWFA is also responsible for state policy on protecting the rights of women and families and gender equality (Government decree as of 2006).

Although, the CoWFA has the required mandate and powers to address the development challenge, it's underresourced and understaffed hence unable to substantively address the root causes of SGBV. Donor funding, as mentioned above, is insufficient and requires greater coverage and scale for impact and sustainability while much needed coordination efforts are inconsistent. Therefore, the present project will support the CoWFA in taking 'the driving seat' in the reform process and further strengthening its capacity to enable the Committee to duly implement it's mandate on elimination of all forms of violence.

Ministry of Justice. The project will build on existing partnership of UNDP with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan as part of the ongoing initiatives focused on supporting legal aid and civil registration reforms led by the Ministry of Justice. UNDP will work closely with the MoJ and will utilise it's convening power in hosting the Annual Rule of Law Forum as well as regular Policy Dialogue meetings of justice institutions and CSOs at the national and sub-national levels. The project will also

¹⁵ **Government Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence in the Family**, 2014; Available online: <http://www.gender.cawater-info.net/publications/pdf/tj-294-2014.pdf> ; Last accessed on: 08 January 2019.

utilise MoJ's current chairmanship of the Government Working Group to advance Gender Equality Policy in Tajikistan.

UNDP has already built a strong partnership with the Ministry under the ongoing Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme. The present project will enable the Ministry of Justice to translate its recommendations for enhancing the legislation on gender equality into action.

Ministry of Interior is proactive in the implementation of the Law on prevention of violence in the family (adopted in 2013) and is responsible for the overall coordinator for the ongoing police reform.

The Law on Police has been drafted but has not yet been adopted by the Government. The Concept on community policing is adopted, but is not getting sufficient attention. Using the existing Policy Dialogue Platforms in Tajikistan, including the existing Public Councils established to support the implementation of the Police Reform, the project will support advocacy and lobby for accelerating the adoption of the Law on Police as well as piloting the Concept on community policing.

Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population. The project will partner with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSPP) for inter-agency dialogue and system wide coordination as well as integrated service delivery on issues related to community security, including SGBV. The MoHSPP is mandated Government agency responsible for the development and implementation of state policy and regulation on health and social protection sector.

Through the existing policy dialogue platforms, Public Councils and relevant Government led Working Groups, UNDP will also explore opportunities in involving the Ministry of Education and Science, Committee of Religion, Regulation of National Traditions, Celebrations and Rites as well the Institute of Public Administration in prevention aspects of domestic violence within their areas of mandate and competence.

Overall, UNDP will work closely with the relevant state institutions and ensure that these structures benefit from the project's capacity building support aimed at promoting system-wide inter-agency coordination and interactions.

At the local level, the project will aim to develop more efficient models of prevention and protection from domestic violence and community policing in target districts, which would create incentives for "evidence-based" national reforms. To build on existing successful models and lessons learnt, the project will engage the following trusted partners in delivering the project:

GoPA Branch MbH¹⁶. UNDP will partner with GOPA Branch MbH in Tajikistan which implements a project on Prevention of Domestic Violence (PDV) financed by SDC. The project's current phase will end in September 2019. UNDP will partner with GOPA to implement interventions in the project selected localities in particular as it relates to delivery of victim support services, trainings, capacity development of local community actors and issuance of small grants to incentivize community based innovative solutions addressing domestic violence issues. Building on the achievements of the PDV project, UNDP will safeguard continuity of the most critical activities to ensure that victims of domestic violence continue benefiting from the existing services.

Saferworld. UNDP will partner with Saferworld, in order to enhance interaction between community and police as well as increase the capacities of police personnel in target districts. Saferworld has been working in Tajikistan since 2010 in two directions: (a) Promoting people-centered policing, aimed at increasing access to justice for communities, advocating for partnerships between local communities and authorities, supporting them to work together to identify and address the main threats to their security; and (b) Gender, peace and security to promote gender equality in country through (b1) working with communities and police officers to look at gender-specific issues, such as domestic violence; (b2) ensuring that police officers are equipped to be sensitive when handling cases

¹⁶ Partnerships under the present project are subject to positive outcomes of HACT Assessment as per UNDP rules and regulations.

of this type; and (b3) enhancing women's role in the police force, as well as addressing the obstacles women face when attempting to join.

UNDP will partner with INGO Safeworld to help them expand their work on community policing through the Community Police Partnership Teams, development of SOPs, trainings and provision of small grants to incentivize community based initiatives on community security, prevention and combating family violence and etc.

The Eurasia Foundation Central Asia. UNDP will work with the Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia at the community level in target municipalities. The Eurasia Foundation is a public organization established in the region in 2005 with the aim of supporting civil society initiatives, entrepreneurship development, education, and good governance in Central Asia, through offices in Almaty, Bishkek, Osh, and Dushanbe. The Eurasia Foundation has developed instructions for police in 14 districts of Tajikistan including the SOPs and data collection methods for victims of domestic violence. The Eurasia Foundation cooperates closely with the Committee of Women and Family Affairs under the Government of Tajikistan.

UN Women: UNDP will partner with UN Women to improve the collection of data on cases of all forms of violence against women and girls by the authorities, including by disaggregating those data by type of violence, perpetrator, age and ethnicity of the victim and the outcome of such cases, and on the number of complaints received, investigations carried out, prosecutions conducted and the sentences imposed on perpetrators.

Private sector will also be involved for developing, prototyping and testing feasible digital solutions to standing problems on SGBV in Tajikistan.

Risks and Assumptions

A number of risks, both external and internal, have been identified in carrying out the activities of this Project. These are reflected in the Risk Log (Annex 2). Some of the more important risks are summarized here.

Political destabilisation, insurgency and armed conflict. This might cause a shift in the priorities of the Government agenda; hence it might entail changes in the action plans of public bodies involved in the reform process. The mentioned risk might suspend the course of the reforms. In case of facing the risk, the Project management response, in line with conflict sensitive project management principles, guided by the "do no harm" ethos, will be immediate and efficient through regular UNDP Senior Management and Project leadership with the Government counterparts; in case of necessity, respective changes will be introduced and implemented within the reform framework.

Legislation, government policy and practices not implemented due to weak capacities, lack of coordination and/or low financing. To mitigate this risk, the Project leadership will conduct a semi-annual review of the Project's progress, through half-year and annual reports and through Project Board meetings twice per year.

Lack of motivation/political will to implement reforms, including on judicial openness. For the comprehensive implementation of the reforms, motivation and political will of the Government of Tajikistan is required. Currently, the political will is at the required level; however, the fulfilment of the agreed joint priorities, especially at the institutional level is required. The main instrument to mitigate these risks are the existing dialogue platforms including the Policy Dialogue Platform.

Gender

The project has a strong gender focus, and gender equality is seen as a principal objective. The project specifically focuses on supporting implementation of the Law on prevention of violence in the family as the key legal framework to address all forms of violence in family.

The project results framework includes outputs and activities directly contributing to the project objective, with gender, sex/age segregated indicators to inform project implementation and its impact on gender equality through reduction of different forms of violence.

To ensure that women as the principal target group equally benefit from the project, the following key principles will be applied:

- Ensuring that project activities are inclusive and implemented in a participatory manner with meaningful involvement of women in planning and decision-making processes;
- Ensuring women and girls in target districts have access to and benefit from the services for prevention and protection of survivors/victims of SGBV;
- Raising public awareness on gender equality and promoting community action against all forms of violence against women and girls.

The project will ensure that women, especially the victims of domestic violence directly benefit from all project activities and their voices are heard (i.e. through M&E, research and other data collection efforts of the project) and are communicated at different decision making, coordination and information channels (policy dialogue platforms, etc).

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The project will apply South-South and Triangular Cooperation to achieve and sustain the results:

- Linking the project with the following outcomes of the recent Regional Conference “*Turning policies into action: eliminating gender-based violence against women and girls in Central Asia*” which was held in Bishkek in November 2018: a) strengthening of national capacities to develop and implement policies in compliance with international conventions and standards (CEDAW, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, SDGs, Beijing Programme for Action); b) support to the criminal justice system actors for gender-responsive policing, prosecution and institutional reforms; c) expand cooperation with NGOs for quality service provision and developing and implementing common standards and principles of coordination; d) Increase public service and communications by governments with awareness-raising campaigns especially on the rights of survivors.
- Linking the project with the Component 3 of the Regional PVE project that is focused on (a) enhancing the understanding of policy-makers and practitioners on PVE issues specific to Central Asia region, including generating tools and materials for awareness raising and counselling on early signs of radicalization; (b) facilitating regional dialogues that will critically assess and summarize lessons learned on PVE and (c) facilitating regional exchanges among youth and engaging young people in work on SDGs and especially SDG16.
- Using the regional platform meetings of the Central Asian National Human Rights Institutions (CA NHRI) to discuss the issues around SGBV and come up with the regional responses for strengthening the role of NHRIs in tackling the root causes of SGBV. The Platform allows CA NHRI to meet once or twice a year, exchange best practices, develop regional initiatives and set up mechanisms for coordination and cooperation. NHRIs can issue recommendations, opinions and proposals including related to legislative and administrative provisions, related to cases of SGBV, and regarding the overall situation with SGBV. NHRIs are also tasked to combat all forms of discrimination, to contribute to State reports submitted to International Human Rights Mechanisms international human rights mechanisms, and more. NHRIs therefore also have a crucial role to play in the context of supporting the drafting of NHRAPs and in terms of monitoring their implementation.

- Using the project lessons to apply efforts to develop regional resource mobilisation initiatives/projects on elimination of Gender Based Violence in Central Asia.

Other forms of South-South and triangular cooperation will be actively investigated and pursued, as resources allow.

Knowledge sharing and learning

Throughout the project, UNDP will ensure wide outreach on project results via extensive use of social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc) as well as traditional mass media (TV, radio, newspapers). The project's Technical Working Groups, as well as Project Board meeting outcomes will be documented and disseminated among stakeholders. Project progress reports will also serve as a main source of knowledge to guide project planning and decision making throughout the project.

Knowledge management will not be limited to the development and storing of singular products. It will instead be introduced as a cross cutting approach across the project. This means that the project will document the various levels of results in a systematic fashion.

Mutual learning and exchanges of experiences within the Project and between partners will be ensured. All knowledge and communication materials will be produced in line with donor's visibility and communication related guidelines.

Once the project is launched, communication plan will be further elaborated in line with UNDP communication and visibility guidelines and will include specific deliverables that implementing partners need to produce as part of the partnership with UNDP under the project.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project will enable UNDP Tajikistan to link the existing Rule of Law and PVE initiatives both of which deal with victims of domestic violence from the response side. The present project will ensure that synergies with the RoL and PVE projects are achieved and that the beneficiaries are receiving a comprehensive support package, inclusive of legal aid, psycho-social support, knowledge creation, income generation and other types of support provided under RoL and PVE projects. The present project will also complement other efforts of UNDP aimed at creating an inter-agency coordination mechanism for monitoring and reporting on SDG16. For this purpose, UNDP will use the existing Policy Dialogue platform on Rule of Law and Access to Justice which is expected to use SDG16 as the main framework to facilitate the work of the Platform.

The Policy Dialogue covers (a) sub-national level so that the policies are reflective of regional disparities; (b) national level so that the evidence generated from the sub-national level feeds the national level policy dialogue of justice institutions and CSOs; and (c) annual Rule of Law Platform that also brings on board academia and youth on wide range of topics related to SDG16 i.e. domestic violence, PVE, Access to Justice, etc. so that the policy development and implementation process takes place in an integrated manner.

When it comes to the donors, UNs and INGOs, the project's uniqueness lies in its design that allows:

(a) maximum complementarities based on agency specific expertise and comparative advantages;

(b) continuity of initiated efforts to maximise impact;

(c) promotes policy coherence and coordination at the policy development and implementation levels;

(d) enables the responsible state institutions and partners to implement their mandate through pilots for evidence based and informed decision making.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

For more integrated results management and efficient project management as well as with the purpose to reduce transaction costs of project designing, monitoring, implementing, overseeing and reporting the present project will apply a portfolio approach. At the same time, the present project will be part of ongoing and under overall management umbrella of Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme.

- **Effectiveness.** UNDP has a strong and well-established field presence across Tajikistan. The project will build on past achievements and will extensively utilise the existing knowledge, partnerships, as well as organizational infrastructure including local and regional offices, and partnerships with local development actors for effective implementation of the project activities.
- **Efficiency.** UNDP's comparative advantage includes its specialised technical expertise and knowledge base on rule of law and access to justice issues generally, and on implementing them in Tajikistan in particular. UNDP also brings the ability to discuss both policy and implementation with the Government counterparts at all levels, from local officials to Ministers and Presidential advisers. The project's efficiency will also be enhanced by complementing the existing RoL and PVE projects of UNDP Tajikistan and sharing project management costs to devote more resources to implementation. Partnership with SDC funded PDV project will also enable cost-effective approach by utilising the organisational expertise, accumulated DV related knowledge and systems created as part of the PDV.
- **Sustainability.** The project's sustainability will be ensured by building on past achievements and ensuring continuity of the ongoing efforts. The project will not create, but rather extensively utilise the existing coordination and service provision systems, structures and mechanisms put in place as part of ongoing UNDP and other donor funded initiatives related to police reform and SGBV. For more sustainable outcomes, UNDP will ensure that the Government is extensively engaged and contributes to the project activities for greater ownership of the results by the Government.

Project Management

As mentioned above, the present project will be implemented using portfolio approach. The project will be implemented under the umbrella of the ongoing Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme of UNDP Tajikistan. One Project Officer (100%) will be recruited and will report to the Team Leader on Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights. Administrative costs (office space, equipment, costs of AFA, etc) will be shared with SDC, MFA Finland and MFA Norway based on the volume of transactions made by the present project.

Geographical scope. The project will be implemented in 3 target districts to be selected in consultation with the Government and key project stakeholders. The key selection criteria will be identifying the districts covered by RoL, PVE and PDV and other projects so that the present project builds on and complements the ongoing efforts in rule of law, access to justice, PVE, and SGBV areas. For this purpose, activity mapping will be carried out by the project (geographic and thematic) which will guide the selection of target districts.

Financial Arrangement. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), meaning that funding will flow through UNDP and that UNDP will be responsible for the overall management, backstopping and monitoring of the Project in line with UNDP's Programme and Operational Policies and Procedures. The project will be subject to GMS equivalent to 8% of the total project cost. The project is subject to audit according to UNDP rules and procedures. Direct Project Costs will also apply for project and development effectiveness activities.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Outcome 5: Women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Indicator 5.2.1: Extent to which policy and institutional reforms and available capacities of national and local actors increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups disaggregated by sex

Baseline: National policy frameworks are at a nascent stage in determining who is excluded from social protection schemes and why. National and local actors lack capacity for gender-responsive social protection; **Target:** Policy/legislative reforms approved and implemented with some evidence that these will lead to increased access and improved targeting for women and poor. Capacities of national and local actors in place to ensure gender-responsive social protection; **Data source:** Review of policy documents

Indicator 5.3.1: Number of proposals for legal reform to fight discrimination adopted with CSO participation (focus on women, persons with disabilities, minorities, migrants)

Baseline: 2; **Target:** 10; **Data source:** UPR assessment

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

SP Output 2.2.3. Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalised groups

SP Output 2.4 Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Strengthening community security and prevention of violence against women in Tajikistan; Project ID: 00116817

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
Output 1 National policy and legislative frameworks on community policing and addressing domestic violence are enhanced through improved coordination, advocacy, innovative methods and application of human rights and gender-based (HRBA) and 'do no harm' approaches.	<i>Status of the Law on Police and the Concept on community policing</i>	Mol reports	Law on Police is not adopted Concept on community policing is not piloted	2018	Law on Police is extensively discussed with the public	Law on Police is strengthened and submitted for the Government's review	Law on Police undergoes review by the Government Concept on community policing is piloted in 1 district	Law on Police undergoes review by the Government Concept on community policing is strengthened based on pilot(s)	Review/ assessment of current legislation and frameworks, Stakeholder consultations, meetings Public Council, Policy Dialogue meetings
	<i>Number of legislative frameworks reviewed / proposed for amendments to criminalize domestic violence</i>	Minutes of the Working Group/ Expert meetings Project records	0 DV is not classified as a crime in the current legislation	2018	0	1	1	2 (at least 2 legislative frameworks are drafted to criminalise domestic violence)	Review/assessment of current legislation and frameworks, Stakeholder consultations, meetings Public Council, Policy Dialogue meeting reports Risks: Change in State Champions affecting the discussions and agreements and leading to reluctance to participate Breakdown in relationships between the stakeholders/partners (MOI and COWFA) Reluctance of MOI to provide real data on cases of domestic violence

	<i>Number of media reports with evidence of increased public discussion on stereotypes of gender roles contributing to violence and discrimination against women (e.g. in the media, parliament, local government, or other public forums).</i>	<i>Media reports (TV, newspapers, social media, radio, etc.)</i>	0	2018	5	10	20	50	Risk: inability of regional CSOs to report effectively and limitation of access to social media
Output 2. All segments of target communities, including women, and youth and vulnerable can openly and closely interact with the local police on standing community security issues	<i>Number of public council/ policy dialogue meetings facilitated for improved monitoring and reporting on implementation of the Police Reform</i>	<i>Police Reform Strategy 2013-2020</i>	<i>Policy dialogue platform/s</i>	2018	1	3	5	5	Meeting minutes, list of participants, National reports, Coordination council reports Risks: Reluctance of MOI to provide real data on cases of domestic violence
	<i>Number of DV cases identified by police due to provided expert support to the Multi-Disciplinary Working Groups on PDV</i>	<i>CSO reports</i> <i>Project related reports</i>	<i>Government Sub-group led by General Prosecutors Office to respond to the cases of violence</i>	2018	<i>10% increase in # of DV cases</i>	<i>15% increase</i>	<i>20% increase</i>	<i>45% increase in # of DV cases</i>	

	<i>Number of Community Police Partnership Team action plans implemented</i>	<i>Project related reports</i> <i>Implementing partner reports</i>	32	2018	<i>2 CPPT established</i>	<i>2 Action Plans developed</i>	<i>2 Action plans implemented through small grants</i>	<i>2 CPPT fully functioning</i>	
Output 3. Community level response to domestic violence strengthened in target districts through integrated and coordinated approach and service delivery among local actors, including police and justice practitioners	<i>Number of police officers, judges, lawyers, and prosecutors trained on dealing with gender-based violations disaggregated by sex in pilot areas</i>	<i>Project related report</i>		2018	<i>Baseline and targets TBD</i>				<i>TBC during Q1 of 2019</i>
	<i>Number of women who have received shelter, legal advice, psycho social consultations, medical, social and other services provided by sectoral referral mechanisms in select localities</i>	<i>Project related reports</i>		2018	<i>Baseline and targets TBD</i>				<i>TBC during Q1 of 2019</i>

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: [Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Semi- annually	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	as per Corporate requirements	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually as part of the Project Board meeting	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary,	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			

	an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.				
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Funding Source		PLANNED BUDGET 2019
		Global RoL	GW	Amount
Output 1: National policy and legislative frameworks on community policing and domestic violence are enhanced through improved coordination, advocacy, innovative methods and application of human rights and gender-based (HRBA) and 'do no harm' approaches. <i>Gender marker: GEN 3</i>	1.1.1. Review the current status, identify major pitfalls and potential acceleration measures for submission of the Law on Police for Government's review;	-	-	-
	1.1.2. Review the current Police Reform Strategy and related laws in order to identify gaps and needs for implementation as well as recommendations for the next cycle	7,000	-	7,000
	1.1.3. Support implementation of police reform strategy and revision of related laws	5,000	5,000	10,000
	1.2.1. Provide expert advice to the Government's Technical Working Group preparing the amendments to the Law on Prevention of Violence in the Family (2013), the Criminal Code and if necessary, other relevant legislation (e.g. anti-discrimination) to align those with 2018 CEDAW concluding observations and in close consultation with civil society;	15,000	-	15,000
	1.2.2. Provide technical support and capacity building to the Committee of Women and Family Affairs in formulation, coordination and implementation of the new laws and policy measures policies addressing domestic violence;	25,000	-	25,000
	1.2.3. Facilitate coordination efforts addressing domestic violence between international organizations, CSOs, and national counterparts through regular meetings, information sharing and nation wide mapping of DV existing services (to be also available online and through mobile application for use by people at district level informing how and where to access DV services)	1,000	13,000	14,000
	1.2.4. Provide support in strengthening the office of Ombudsman in protecting women's rights and addressing complaints from women and girls in a confidential, gender-sensitive manner and in monitoring of the implementation of the laws and policies on domestic violence by state institutions.	-	-	-

	1.2.5. Improve the collection of data on cases of all forms of violence against women and girls by the authorities, including by disaggregating those data by type of violence, perpetrator, age and ethnicity of the victim and the outcome of such cases, and on the number of complaints received, investigations carried out, prosecutions conducted and the sentences imposed on perpetrators (will be implemented in partnership with UN Women).	50,000	-	50,000
	1.3.1.Support relevant national partners (targeting social change makers in particular, e.g. government officials, celebrities) in conducting the awareness raising campaign addressing misconceptions and gender stereotypes, for example related to pre-marriage mandatory health check-ups to prevent and reduce discriminatory, negative and harmful practices towards women	2,000	5,800	7,800
	1.3.2.Support globally led innovative youth training programme “Voices against Violence” which provides tools and expertise to young people in understanding the root causes of violence in their communities, educates and involves their peers and communities to prevent such violence (will be implemented in partnership with UN Women).	-	-	-
	1.3.3.Launch a hackathon for volunteers and/or IT developers to develop quick solution to respond, prevent and report about the cases of domestic violence	5,000	5,000	10,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1:			138,800
Output 2: All segments of target communities, including women,youth and vulnerable can openly and closely interact with the local police on standing community security issues <i>Gender marker: GEN 3</i>	2.1.1.Facilitate regular and meaningful policy dialogue and public council meetings for enhancing (a) institutional and (b) inter-ministerial coordination of the ongoing police reform;	1,000	2,000	3,000
	2.1.2.Provide expert support to the Multi-Disciplinary Working Groups on Prevention of Domestic Violence to identify more DV cases and provide comprehensive victim-centred support (Khatlon region), active and meaningful participation of CSOs, local activists, women and youth;	1,000	-	1,000
	2.1.3.Support grassroots CSOs, including women and youth led groups, religious leaders in initiating and conducting local level research to generate evidence and data for monitoring and reporting [to the National Council] on implementation of Police Reform;	100,000	100,000	200,000
	2.1.4.Provide small scale grants for women and youth led initiatives and confidence building measures, including youth led debates on tolerance, respect to diversity, and etc. also targeting victims of domestic violence;	-	-	-
	2.1.5.Support the establishment of CCPTs in development of joint action plans and local solutions to community security issues in target districts;	-	-	-

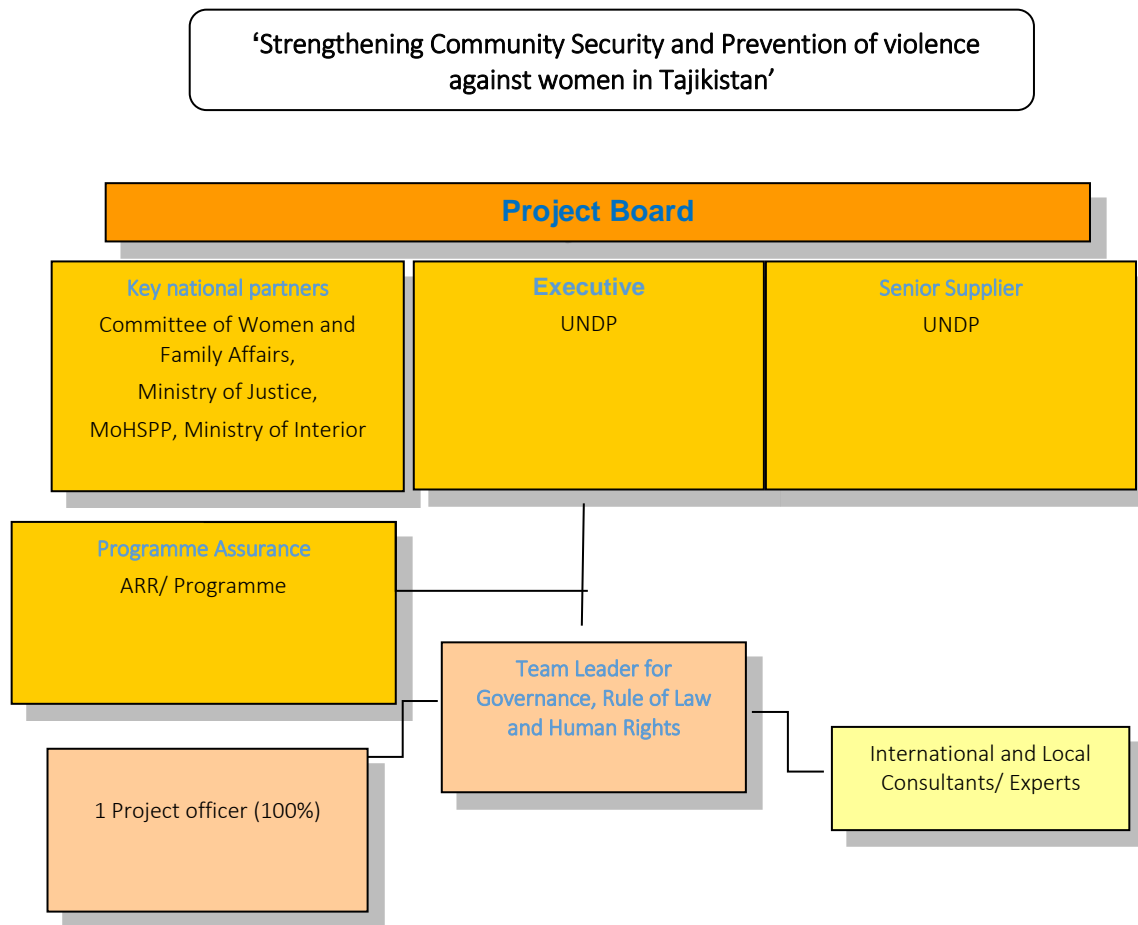
	2.1.6. Small grants to CPPTs on gender focused issues (such as women/girls safety, prevention of an effective dealing with harassment, promotion of equality and breaking gender stereotypes) for communities to develop and implement community action plan for community security issues and create solutions;	-	-	-
	2.1.7. Training on community policing with the focus on GBV and PVE in target districts with emphasis on application of HRBA and GE for interactions with the communities;	4,000	4,000	8,000
	Sub-Total for Output 2:			212,000
Output 3: Community level response to domestic violence strengthened in select localities through integrated and coordinated approach and service delivery, including police and justice practitioners <i>Gender marker: GEN 3</i>	3.1.1. Improve and ensure synergies of sectoral referral mechanisms in target districts including standard operating procedures (SOPs) for community police, prosecution, courts, free legal aid centers, local governments and local social, medical and psychosocial service providers for cases of domestic violence and VAW, imposing a coordinated and a joined-up approach ¹⁷ ;	100,000	100,000	200,000
	3.1.2. Conduct trainings programmes for police, prosecutors, lawyers and judges for more effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of domestic violence cases in target districts;	1,000	3,000	4,000
	3.1.3. Review/ strengthen existing practice (guidelines, SOPs, training modules) to ensure that HRBA, GE and 'do no harm' principles are duly followed;	1,000	2,000	3,000
	3.1.4. Document the good practice gathered by the first service in Tajikistan addressing DV perpetrators – (a) developing the leaflet with methodology applied/first results etc, and (b) supporting the national study tour for the interested stakeholders willing to replicate its practice in other region of Tajikistan;	-	-	-
	3.1.5. Support essential victims support services in target districts, as well as improve their effectiveness through financial and technical support (GOPA victim support centers);	-	-	-

¹⁷ This support will also link and ensure synergies among existing referral mechanisms providing support to victims in target districts, which may include inter alia women's resource centers (OSCE), interdisciplinary groups on DV (EFCA), Crisis Centers and Shelters (GOPA), legal aid centers (rule of law project UNDP), gender sensitive police units (OSCE) and others in order to improve their coordinated efforts and efficient service delivery;

	3.1.6. Provide small grants for community based innovative solutions, addressing with discriminatory practices, negative stereotypes towards women and preventing and combating domestic violence in target districts in line with the Communication Strategy of the Committee of Women and Family Affairs on prevention of domestic violence (2017-2020);			
	Sub-Total for Output 3:			\$207,000
Evaluation (as relevant)¹⁸	EVALUATION	-	-	-
Monitoring		1,000	14,000	15,000
Direct Project Costs		50,934	-	50,934
Office Support costs		3,898	26,574	30,472
General Management Support		26,168	19,626	45,794
Total		\$400,000	\$300,000	\$700,000

¹⁸ The project will be evaluated as part of the UNDP Rule of Law and Access to Justice Project planned in Q4 of 2020 – Q1 of 2021

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), meaning that funding will flow through UNDP and that UNDP will be responsible for the overall management, backstopping and monitoring of the Project in line with UNDP’s Programme and Operational Policies and Procedures. The Project will be based at the UNDP Tajikistan Country Office. It will be implemented as per the Project Organisation Structure below.

GMS. In accordance with the decision and directives of UNDP’s Executive Board reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from other Resources, the contribution should be subject to cost recovery for indirect costs incurred by UNDP headquarters and country office structure for providing General Management Support (GMS) services. To cover GMS costs, the contribution shall be charged a fee equal to 7 per cent. The project will also be subject to DPC, as required.

Project Board. The Project will be overseen by a Project Board, which will meet regularly at least once per year. The Board will include UNDP senior management, and representatives of the Committee of Women and Family Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population. Project partners (GOPA), key CSO partners and beneficiaries may also be invited.

The Project Board will be responsible for making consensus based management decisions for the Project when guidance is required, including recommendations for UNDP approval of Project work plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with corporate UNDP standards that shall ensure best value to

money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the Board.

The Project Board will:

- Provide overall leadership, guidance and direction in successful delivery of Outputs and their contribution to Outcomes under the Project;
- Be responsible for making strategic decisions by consensus, including the approval of substantive revisions of the Project, i.e. changes in the Project document;
- Approve annual work plans, annual reviews, and other reports as needed;
- Meet at least twice per year – either in person or virtually – to critically review Project implementation, management risks, and other relevant issues;
- Address any relevant programming issues as raised by the Project;
- Provide guidance on new Project risks and agree on effective and feasible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks.

The Project Board shall also have the power to approve expenditures that are outside of an Annual Work Plan of the project, if such expenditures are deemed useful and appropriate to the project's goals. Requests for such expenditures may be raised by project management at a Board meeting or, if time sensitive, then in writing submitted to every member of the Board.

Reports: In accordance with the UNDP Executive Board decision 2012/18 of June 2012, all audit reports issued by the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) since 1 December 2012 shall be publicly disclosed on this website, one month after they have been issued internally¹⁹

¹⁹ http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/audit/internal_audits/

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and UNDP, signed on 1993XX. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP Tajikistan in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]²⁰ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]²¹ 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/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*for the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. 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 the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants,

²⁰ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

²¹ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

- d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- g. *Option 1:* UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with

the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report

- 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template [English]**, including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*

Please see Annex 1

- 3. Risk Analysis.** Use the standard Risk Log template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Log for instructions

Please see Annex 2.

- 4. Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening Community Security and Prevention of Violence against women in Tajikistan
2. Project Number	00116817
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Tajikistan

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project will work to (1) enhance national policy and legislative frameworks on community policing and domestic violence through increased improved coordination, advocacy, innovative methods and application of human rights and gender-based (HRBA) as well as 'do no harm' principles; 2) ensure all segments of target communities, including women, youth and vulnerable can openly and closely interact with the local police on standing community security issues; 3) strengthen community level response to domestic violence in select localities. The project will also use the regional platform meetings of the Central Asian National Human Rights Institutions (CA NHRI) to discuss the issues around SGBV and come up with the regional responses for strengthening the role of NHRIs in tackling the root causes of SGBV.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project has a strong gender focus, and gender equality is seen as a principal objective. The project specifically focuses on supporting implementation of the Law on prevention of violence in the family as the key legal framework to address all forms of violence in family. The project results framework includes outputs and activities directly contributing to the project objective, with gender, sex/age segregated indicators to inform project implementation and its impact on gender equality.

To ensure that both women as the principal target group equally benefit from the project, the following key principles will be applied: 1) Ensuring that project activities are inclusive and implemented in a participatory manner with meaningful involvement of women in planning and decision-making processes; 2) Ensuring women and girls in target districts have access to and benefit from the services for prevention and protection of survivors/victims of SGBV; 3) Raising public awareness on gender equality and promoting community action against all forms of violence against women and girls.

The project will ensure that women, especially the victims of domestic violence directly benefit from all project activities and their voices are heard (ie through M&E, research and other data collection efforts of the project) and are communicated at different decision making, coordination and information channels (policy dialogue platforms, etc).

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

N/A. The project aims to enhance national policy and legislative frameworks on community policing and domestic violence through application of rule of law and human rights based approaches and 'do no harm' principles, with elements of public outreach, advocacy and policy dialogue. Project activities are all "soft" (i.e., capacity building, trainings, etc.).

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 1: Right holders may not have the capacity to claim their rights.	I= 2 P= 2	Low	Rights holders include people from rural Tajikistan, including women, youth and vulnerable, all of whom have traditionally had limited access to services (legal aid, social) and limited knowledge of their rights.	The project includes a major outreach / public information component to inform the public of their rights and that they can come to the support centers for help. Monitoring and evaluation conducted under RoL Phase I project revealed that this outreach was effective in reaching the target groups, so it will be continued.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments	
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project is not likely to involve significant social or environmental risks.	
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
Principle 1: Human Rights	√	The project will enhance national policy and legislative frameworks on community policing and domestic violence through application of rule of law and human rights based approaches, with elements of public outreach, advocacy and policy dialogue with special focus on vulnerable groups and victims of domestic violence
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	√	The project has a strong gender component (above)
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	√	The project aims to strengthen community safety to ensure all target communities, including women, youth and vulnerable people can openly and closely interact with the local police on standing community security issues
4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
5. Displacement and Resettlement	√	A very small minority (~0.5%) of LAC cases involve refugees or Displaced Peoples.
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	n/a

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.

Annex 2 - Risk Analysis

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner
1.	National political instability	Political	Weak support from government at all levels due to potential shift of state priorities P = 2, I = 5	All activities will be implemented in close cooperation between UNDP, Donor, beneficiaries and implementing partners.	UNDP Country Office
2.	Change of government at different levels	Political	Weak support from government at all levels P = 2, I = 4	UNDP and implementing partners will try to adapt project activities to the developing situation at an early stage and will ensure that the project contributes to changes in the systems and institutions so that the outcomes of the project become less dependent on the separate individuals within the system/ institutions.	UNDP Country Office
3.	Insufficient coordination among the Government entities involved	Organizational	Partial achievement of project results P = 1, I = 3	UNDP will work in close cooperation with the implementing agencies and beneficiaries to ensure proper coordination among the involved Government entities involved.	UNDP Country Office
4.	Poor participation / contribution from beneficiaries	Organizational	Partial achievement of project results P = 1, I = 3	Country Office will work in close cooperation with the implementing agencies and beneficiaries to ensure ownership and participation in project	UNDP Country Office
5.	Low capacity of beneficiaries	Organizational	Partial achievement of project results P = 3, I = 3	Country Office and the implementing partner will facilitate activities to raise the capacity of beneficiaries	UNDP Country Office
6	Delayed delivery of the project	Financial	Partial achievement of project results P = 2, I = 3	Close monitoring of project delivery in line with the approved project work plan	UNDP Country Office
7	Inability to mobilise remaining funding	Financial	Partial achievement of project results P = 3, I = 3	The Country Office will produce resource mobilisation strategy and will be closely working with the potential donors to address the funding gaps. Opportunities will also be sought within the existing national and regional programmes and projects to partially cover the funding gap during the consequent years.	UNDP Country Office

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KNOWLEDGE NETWORKING

Yusufjon Kholov

UNDP INTRANET

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Quality Assurance

Project Quality Assurance and SESP

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Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report



Overall Project Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Decision: Approve: The project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.

Project Number: 00116817

Project Title: Strengthening community security and prevention of violence against women in Tajikistan

Project Date: 17-Jan-2019

Strategic	Quality Rating: Satisfactory
Relevant	Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory
Social & Environmental Standards	Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory
Management & Monitoring	Quality Rating: Satisfactory
Efficient	Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory
Effective	Quality Rating: Satisfactory
Sustainability & National Ownership	Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Quality Assurance Summary/LPAC Comments

PAC meeting conducted. Signed PAC minutes -attached.

List of Uploaded Documents

File Name	Modified By	Modified
signed_PAC_minutes_2019.pdf	malika.khakimova@undp.org	1/17/2019 5:41:48 AM

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Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report

Overall Project Rating: **Highly Satisfactory**

Decision: Approve: The project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.

Project Number: 00116817

Project Title: Strengthening community security and prevention of violence against women in Tajikistan

Project Date: 17-Jan-2019

Strategic

Quality Rating: Satisfactory

1. Does the project's Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project)

3: The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions and clear change pathway describing how the project will contribute to outcome level change as specified in the programme/CPD, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project's strategy is the best approach at this point in time.

2: The project has a theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project intends to contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time, but is backed by limited evidence.

1: The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme/CPD's theory of change.

Evidence

Management Response

The project's Theory of Change builds on Outcome 5 of UNDP Country Programme Document (2016-2020): Women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society. The Project document has an explicit change pathway, its activities and outputs effectively contributing towards outcome-level change. The Theory of Change can be found on Page 10 of the Project Document (prodoc).

2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project)

3: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true to select this option)

2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true to select this option)

1: While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This answer is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan.

Evidence

SP Output 2.2.3. Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and

systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalized groups SP Output 2.4 Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development. Signature solutions 6 and 2. Page 6 of the project document.

Relevant

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.)The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project board) (all must be true to select this option)
- 2: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. The project document states how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation will be ensured throughout the project. (both must be true to select this option)
- 1: The target groups/geographic areas are not specified, or do not prioritize excluded and/or marginalised populations. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project.
- Not Applicable

Evidence

Management Response

The Project specifically targets vulnerable population, including women in rural areas. Project beneficiaries will be identified based on data/evidence (reports). The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project board)

4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives.
- 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project's theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives.
- 1: There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence.

Evidence

Management Response

The present project builds on the achievements of and will utilise the existing systems (ie legal aid system, civil registration system, etc) and structures (ie Policy Dialogue Platform, Legal Aid Centres) already put in place under the on-going programmes of UNDP Tajikistan (Page 12 of the project document)

5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequities and empower women? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: A participatory gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option)
- 2: A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option)
- 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered.

Evidence

Gender considerations are integrated in both the development challenge and strategy sections of the prodoc. The RRF includes outputs that specifically respond to gender issues, including indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. In addition, the Prodoc contains specific activities addressing implementation of the UPR and CEDAW recommendations and policy changes to improve gender equality in the country. (for detailed information please refer to RRF and page 21 of the prodoc).

Management Response

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project's intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)
- 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified.
- 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

Evidence

Regional office (IRH) support was engaged to conduct stakeholders consultations and conduct analysis on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project was provided. UNDP will partner with the COWFA, MoJ, Mol and MoHSPP. At the community level, UNDP will partner with the CSOs to

Management Response

engage local communities and raise public awareness to fight gender-based violence, spearhead the reforms, build capacity of practitioners, and provide victims/survivors support services on the ground (to serve as critical service channels). (for detailed information please refer to page 15-16 of the prodoc).

Social & Environmental Standards

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

7. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights based approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true to select this option)
- 2: Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget.
- 1: No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

Evidence

Management Response

The Project utilizes human-rights based approach. It seeks to uphold the relevant international and national laws and standards. No potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights are anticipated. In contrast, the Project aims at national government's compliance with its international obligations within the framework of Universal Periodic Review Procedure, CEDAW, Law on Prevention of violence in Family, Tajikistan, Criminal Code.

8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered as relevant, and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true to select this option).
- 2: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget.
- 1: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered.

Evidence

Management Response

The environmental impact of the Project is expected to be minimal, as it deals primarily with security safety, rule of law, access to justice issues and prevention of violence

9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? [If yes, upload the completed checklist as evidence. If SESP is not required, provide the reason(s) for the exemption in the evidence section. Exemptions include the following:

- Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
- Organization of an event, workshop, training
- Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences
- Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks
- Global/regional projects with no country level activities (e.g. knowledge management, inter-governmental processes)
- UNDP acting as Administrative Agent

- Yes
- No
- SESP not required

Evidence

Attached

Management & Monitoring

Quality Rating: Satisfactory

10. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)
- 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)
- 1: The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection "2" above. This includes: the project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators.

Evidence

The Project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the Project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, and all baselines, targets and data sources are specified. In addition, all targets are gender and target group segregated heading to achieve theory of change of the Project. Set targets and indicators of the Project are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Timely.

Management Response

11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?

- Yes
- No

Evidence

There is a comprehensive M&E plan that is costed in the approved budget, along with specified data sources

12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project document. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true to select this option).

2: The project's governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true to select this option)

1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

Evidence**Management Response**

The governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are named, but not individuals, as they may change upon the time. The Prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, key project staff, and quality assurance roles.

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. (both must be true to select this option)

2: Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk.

1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document.

Evidence**Management Response**

A table of risks, including likelihood, impact and mitigation measures is included in the Prodoc. In addition, number of clear mitigation measures are in place to successfully deal with each risk identified. (please refer to Annex 2 of the project document)

Efficient**Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory**

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.

Yes

No

Evidence

The present project will be implemented using portfolio approach. The project will be implemented under the umbrella of the ongoing Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme of UNDP Tajikistan. One Project Officer (100%) will be recruited and will report to Rule of Law and Access to Justice Programme Manager (20% cost sharing). Administrative costs (office space, equipment, costs of AFA, etc) will be shared with SDC, MFA Finland and MFA Norway based on the volume of transactions made by the present project.

15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)

- Yes
 No

Evidence

The Project will share resources and staff with SDC -funded Access to Justice in Tajikistan Project, phase II. It will also coordinate closely with the SDC-funded "Support to Civil Registration System Reform in Tajikistan" Project, and other UN Agencies and NGOs (PDV/GOPA and SaferWorld) etc.

16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

- 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget.
- 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
- 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

Evidence

The Project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the Project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Inflation and foreign exchange rate issues have been considered but are not expected to have a major impact.

17. Is the Country Office fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

- 3: The budget fully covers all direct project costs that are directly attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- 2: The budget covers significant direct project costs that are directly attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
- 1: The budget does not reimburse UNDP for direct project costs. UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project and the office should advocate for the inclusion of DPC in any project budget revisions.

Evidence

The budget covers Project costs that are attributable to the Project based on prevailing UNDP policies, including quality assurance, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, security travel etc. Costing has been done consistently with UPL etc. The Project budget also includes DPC. (please refer to

Management Response

page 33 project management section)

Effective

Quality Rating: Satisfactory

18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. (both must be true to select this option)
- 2: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments.
- 1: The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered.

Evidence

Management Response

There is strong justification for choosing the implementation modality, which is expressed in the prodoc. The Project will be directly implemented by UNDP, applying UNDP procurement rules and regulations. HACT will be applied

19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination?

- 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions.
- 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions.
- 1: No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project.
- Not Applicable

Evidence

The Project builds on the lessons learned of the UNDP RoL, PVE and Support to Civil Registration Project. Key target groups -women and youth, including vulnerable were engaged in the Project design through civil society organizations. Inputs are incorporated into the theory of change.

20. Does the project conduct regular monitoring activities, have explicit plans for evaluation, and include other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation?

- Yes
- No

Evidence

The Project will conduct regular monitoring activities

21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

- Yes
 No

Evidence

The project has a strong gender focus, with interventions fully mainstreamed into all project outputs (please refer to Gender section of the project document -page 17)

Management Response

22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the activity level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources.
 2: The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level.
 1: The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project.

Evidence

The Project has a work-plan and budget covering the duration of the Project at the activity level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources. (please refer to page 34 of the project document.

Sustainability & National Ownership

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?

- 3: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners.
 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.
 Not Applicable

Evidence

National partners as the Committee of Women and Family Affairs, The Ministry of Justice, Ombudsman's Office, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Populatin, and NGOs have been engaged in project planning/development

24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):

- 3: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.
 2.5: A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities.
 2: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment.

1.5: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned.

1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions.

Not Applicable

Evidence

Multiple capacity assessments were conducted during implementation of UNDP RoL Project (Ombudsman, Supreme Court, SALAC). The Prodoc has identified a range of activities that will be undertaken to strengthen the capacities of national institutions (CoWFA) The Project is building a new partnerships with NGOs (GOPA and SaferWorld _ - for which capacity assessments will be conducted

25. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?

Yes

No

Not Applicable

Evidence

As noted above, the Project's work will include support to creating coordination mechanisms between all partners and also using existing national systems (e.g. transferring the Case Management System to government control and ownership) which will be used going forward. Project evaluation will be conducted as part of the RoL. Page 25 of the Project Document

26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation strategy)?

Yes

No

Evidence

The project will further strengthen UNDP's ability to position itself as a partner of choice in this field and enable it to qualify for funding from other donors (Page 14 of the project document

Quality Assurance Summary/PAC Comments

PAC meeting conducted. Signed PAC minutes -attached.