

**United Nations Development Programme
Country: UZBEKISTAN
Project Document**

Project Title: Parliamentary Development Assistance (PDA)

UNDAF Outcome: 5. Effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability of governance at the central and local levels enhanced

Expected CP outcome: 3.2. Strengthened public administration at all levels that exercises efficient, accountable and inclusive governance.

Expected CP Output: 3.2.1. Strengthened Government and Parliament capacity (legislative, representative and oversight functions) at national and local levels to execute public administration in a more transparent, fair and efficient manner.

Implementing Partner: The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (The Senate and the Legislative Chamber)


Responsible Parties: UNDP in Uzbekistan and other organizations to be engaged in upon agreement of parties.

Brief Description

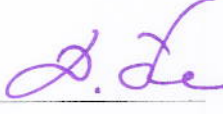
The main goal of the project is to render technical assistance on strengthening information and communication, and institutional base of informational and analytical activities of both Chambers of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan through: a) strengthening and further enhancement of capacities of the Parliament, as well as Secretariats of both Chambers of Oliy Majlis; b) assistance in enhancement of oversight and analytical function of both Chambers of Parliament; c) strengthening of representation function of Parliament through facilitating of enhancement of organization of activities and methods of work of deputies with electorate; d) improvement of efficiency of work of Secretariats of both Chambers, and informational and technical support to organization of parliamentary activities.

Programme Period:	<u>Country Programme 2010-2015</u>
Key Result Area	2.2. Strengthening accountable and responsive governing institutions
Atlas Award ID:	00060385
Atlas Project ID:	00076014
Start date:	17/08/2010
End Date:	31/12/2013
PAC Meeting Date	06/08/2010
Management Arrangements:	<u>NIM</u>

2010 AWP budget:	USD 140,000
Total resources required:	USD 800,000
Total allocated resources:	USD 800,000
• Regular UNDP TRAC:	USD 800,000
In-kind Contributions:	Government: office premises, telephone lines

Agreed by:  Mr. Ilgizar Sobirov
Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Date: _____
Date: _____

Agreed by:  Ms. Dilorom Tashmuhamedova
Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Agreed by:  Ms. Anita Nirody
UNDP Resident Representative



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I. Situation analysis

Overview of Parliamentary development in Uzbekistan

Since the independence in 1991, Uzbekistan has followed a path of gradual political and economic transition, and the Government remains the major initiator in these reforms. It has been successful in controlling the budget deficit, managing inflation and producing sustainable economic growth¹. Achievements in reforms have necessitated continuous efforts to improve the legal framework and to promote the rule of law consistent with international norms, principles and practices. In this connection, since 2004 parliamentary reforms have been at the core of political transformations in Uzbekistan and the Government declared as key objective to gradually increase role of the legislature in the national development. In 2005 after national referendum for the first time in the nation's history, a bicameral parliament – the Oliy Majlis consisting of the Senate (upper Chamber) and Legislative (lower) Chamber was introduced.

The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is responsible for the following functions: adoption and amendment of the Constitution and constitutional laws; determination of the main directions of internal and foreign policies of Uzbekistan and identification of the strategic state programs; determination of the system and powers of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Republic of Uzbekistan; approval of the state budget submitted by the Cabinet of Ministers and control over its execution; ratification of the decrees of the President in various significant areas; ratification and denunciation of international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Issues within joint authority of the Chambers, are considered, as a rule, at first by the Legislative Chamber, and then by the Senate.

The exclusive powers of the Senate include: election of the judges for the Constitutional, Supreme and High Commercial courts is carried out upon submission of the President of Republic of Uzbekistan; appointment of the highest ranking officials upon recommendation of the President; decisions related to the activities of the Senate; adoption of the resolutions in political, social or economic spheres, as well as on internal or foreign policy.

The exclusive powers of the Legislative Chamber include: decisions related to the activities of the Legislative Chamber; adoption of the resolutions in political, social or economic areas, as well as on matters associated with internal or foreign policy of the State.

Working bodies of the Parliament include Standing Committees in both Chambers as well as commissions.

In 2007 the Government went further in parliamentary reforms by adopting constitutional laws aimed at strengthening the role of political parties in process of further development and democratization of the country. In 2008 Uzbekistan announced further changes aimed at improving and strengthening role of the Parliament by introducing amendments to the Law “On the election to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”. As a result of this, the number of deputies of the Legislative Chamber was increased from 120 to 150, and provision that candidates may be nominated only from political parties was consolidated. In order to ensure more effective consideration of the environmental concerns in legislative process, newly created Environmental Movement of Uzbekistan was assigned 15 seats in the legislature. Moreover, due to new amendments to the election law, which envisages 30% quota for women in party election list, the

¹ UNDP Country Programme for Uzbekistan (2005-2009)

gender composition of the Oliy Majlis and the decision making process is expected to become more balanced.

Commitment of Government of Uzbekistan to political transformation of the country was reinforced on January 27, 2010 when President of Uzbekistan in his address to the joint session of both Chambers of Oliy Majlis stated that “Our focus must remain, in accordance with the constitutional principle of real separation of powers on issues of further strengthening the role of Parliament in the political life of the country”².

Challenges. Nevertheless the task of strengthening parliamentary institutions remains pressing issue. The Oliy Majlis is still young and growing institution. First of all, as the ongoing transformation in the country will require further reforms aimed at greater accountability, transparency and participation in public life, the responsibility of the deputies of the Oliy Majlis will increase. In accordance with a 2007 Constitutional Law *"On strengthening the role of political parties in renewal and further democratization of state governance and modernization of the country"*, party fractions in the Parliament for the first time are allowed to form parliamentary opposition and initiate alternative draft laws and national development programs. This is a further demonstration of the commitment of the Government of Uzbekistan on ways to strengthen the role of representative bodies in the process of democratic reform, and it also opens up new possibilities for the formation of the parliamentary balance of interests.

During consultations with the Oliy Majlis and other key stakeholders it was noted that there was a need for strengthening of professional capacity of bicameral parliament, first of all due to the fact that 69% Deputies and 74% Senators in the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of 2nd Convocation were elected for the first time. It was also noted that there was a need for the best practices of organization of work of bicameral parliament, improvement of the legislative process, streamlining of the work practices of the committees, and raising the effectiveness of the parliamentary processes and procedures, better collaboration between upper and lower chambers, as well as with constituencies, civil society and media.

Further improving the performance of the Parliament was a special subject of presidential address to the new Legislature. It was noted that “serious shortcoming is that deputies are not active enough in initiating and promoting of vitally important laws aimed at implementing dynamically developing reforms in the economic, political and humanitarian spheres. During the past five years only 44 out of 297 draft laws introduced to the Legislative Chamber were initiated by Deputies.

At the same time the President of Uzbekistan initiated 42 and Cabinet Ministers more than 160 draft laws... quality of the legislation that are being adopt should be improved substantially. Majority of laws was aimed at making amendments to the existing legislation and was not of codified (systematic) nature”³. This problem is complex, the solution of which, in addition to improving the institutional and methodological framework of the legislative process, lies in strengthening law drafting skills of MP’s including rising their awareness on gender analysis of the draft laws.

The President has paid special attention to increasing the quality of performing of oversight functions by the Parliament. As noted in his address “...the forms of deputy-led control and influence on improvement of the law-enforcement practice envisaged by law have been poorly used. For over the entire period of functioning of lower chamber just several parliamentary inquires (interpellations)

² Speech by President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov entitled “Modernization of the country and fostering a solid civil society is our key priority”, January 27, 2010.

³ See also.

have been made". In general, it may be noted that the oversight practice of the activities of the executive branch on law implementation remained somewhat limited. Measures to improve implementation of the oversight function should include a review of existing and developing new rules and procedures of both chambers of the Oliy Majlis. Special attention should be paid to strengthening of knowledge of the deputies, senators of Oliy Majlis about consideration and oversight over budget implementation.

For the past period the Oliy Majlis developed a number of legislative tools and practical mechanisms to maintain relation with electorate, but in practice, representation of electorate by MPs became a process, consisting of simple communication with electorate and respond to their appeals, than oriented on research of substantive issues and their integration into legislation or recommendations for executive authorities as a result of oversight activities. To bridge this gap, there is a need for a set of measures aimed at further developing the capacity of parliamentarians to conduct work with electorate and public relations including the improvement of the existing methodological and regulatory framework. Special attention has to be paid to transparency of legislative and oversight processes and their openness to the electorate, expand the participation in these processes of all stakeholders including regions as well as of vulnerable groups of society. In general, to improve the effectiveness of representation activities it is necessary to strengthen constituency relations and further enhance the existing dialogue between parliamentarians, NGOs and the media. Learning from the best international practices and introducing modern methods of work with electorate is also a key for successful implementation of representative function by deputies.

Another important aspect of enhancing the representative function is developing of MPs' capacities on public relations, including the work with media. The PR activity of Parliament and parliamentarians should be focused, systematic and based on long-term strategy. It should also take further steps to raise public awareness about the role of parliament, the rights of citizens to engage with elected representatives, especially among vulnerable groups and civil society institutions. Sequential activity in these areas will ultimately have a positive impact on the image of Parliament as an effective institution, representing the interests of various social groups of electorate.

To provide quality services to the standing committees, deputy groups and to individual MPs, it is necessary to improve the structure of the Secretariats of both Chambers of Parliament and strengthen the capacity of their staff. There is an obvious need to conduct trainings for administrative staff in drafting legislation, legislative technique, as well as methods of shorthand meetings. Moreover, there is no structure in the Parliament that could provide consultations services to parliamentarians as well as research and analytical studies in the area of lawmaking. Internal regulations of both chambers and administrative procedures also need revision and improvement to reflect new challenges facing the new composition of parliament.

An existing information management systems of the both Chambers are outdated and need to be modernized based on integrated strategic approach and in the context of new tasks facing the Parliament.

It is important to mention also an important role of the Parliament in promoting the implementation of standards of international law. In line with the National Plan of Action to fulfill the recommendations of UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women of 2007 and strengthening the capacity of female MP's and improving MP's general awareness of gender issues and international commitments should receive priority attention. Women-parliamentarians need more opportunities and favorable environment to enhance their professional skills, to increase their political participation and engagement.

The Government of Uzbekistan pays special attention to environmental issues and gives this area a high priority especially on legislative level. In this regard, newly established, in the Legislative Chamber, the Committee on Environmental issues needs to learn best international practices and get consultative support in order to provide necessary examination of proposed legislation, develop expertise and perform more thorough investigations of legislation, policy in implementation.

Above mentioned challenges are however, not the only constraints facing Parliamentarians. To effectively master the array of policy issues spearheaded by the accelerated legislative calendar, MP's will require practices and procedures to better solicit the public interest and concerns of electorate, as well as the views of experts with regard to specific issues. Although donors have lent support to the organization of policy seminars, engaging parliamentarians on issues such as the Reflection of Convention on the Rights of the Child in the legislation of Uzbekistan, international treaties, such consultations and other methods of enhancing of interaction between Parliament and public need to be institutionalized to have a lasting effect.

Legislative framework

The Constitution defines the functions of the Oliy Majlis, the supreme legislative body (Articles 76-88).

The Constitution defines governmental institutions with the right of legislative initiative. They are as follows: the President, the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the deputies of the legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Highest Economic Court and the Prosecutor-General (Article 83).

Article 84 of the Constitution states that the law becomes legally effective if it is passed by the Legislative Chamber, approved by the Senate, signed by the President and is promulgated in official editions in accordance with the statute-established order. The President has the right to return the law with his objections to the Parliament. In case where the law has been approved in first version by not less than 2/3 of votes of the total number of deputies of the Legislative Chamber and members of the Senate respectively, the law is liable to signing by the President within fourteen days and promulgation.

The new amendments to the legislation adopted in 2007 provide an additional political space for parliamentarians to grow and by that turn the national legislature into effective institution playing key role in national development processes. For example the new law for the first time permits forming a parliamentary opposition by political fractions in the lower chamber (Article 3 of Law On Amendments to Some Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, #ZRU-90, 11.04.2007). The fraction of political party that announced itself as parliamentary opposition, has a right to present draft laws alternative to official versions simultaneously with the report by proper committee of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on that particular issue; they have a right that their special opinion is reflected in minutes of the plenary session of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and their members included in conciliation commissions. Political fractions, as well as party groups, have a right to express discontent with performance of Prime Minister and regional khokims, and formally request the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to dismiss them.

Creation of bicameral parliament as well as new legislation indicate the commitment of Uzbekistan to building a constitutional state with devotion to the idea of parliamentarism, respect for human rights and interests of citizens, including all population groups.

Baselines

UNDP has gained significant experience in parliamentary development and currently supports one in four parliaments globally⁴. It is an integral component of UNDP services in democratic governance, with activities aimed at enhancing the representative, legislative or oversight capacity of parliamentary institutions in the governance process.

In Uzbekistan, UNDP implemented project “Enhancing Legislative and Institutional Capacities of the Parliament” in 2005-2008. Specifically, the project provided trainings on legislative issues for the deputies and staff of the Secretariat of Legislative Chamber. The project also provided the Legislative Chamber with ICT equipment and rendered assistance in enhancing information infrastructure, which allow them access to legal information and facilitates research, builds a bridge between the supreme legislative body and society.

Despite progress in the institutional establishment of the parliamentary institution and technical assistance to this process by UNDP and other international donors, the problem of parliamentary development in Uzbekistan remains acute.

Legislative function. During the past five years only 44 out of 297 draft laws introduced to the Legislative Chamber were initiated by Deputies. At the same time the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan proposed 42 and the Cabinet of Ministers more than 160 draft laws mostly to implement decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Lawmaking process was not based on long standing legislative programme closely correlated with needs and course of social, political and socio-economic reforms in the country. Deputies were not active enough in initiating laws (44), necessary for implementing reforms in the economic, political and humanitarian spheres.

Function of control and monitoring on implementation of laws. Parliamentary bodies of both Chambers for the last period examined more than 290 issues by way of performing control of implementation of legislative acts, conventions, and national programs. However, MPs occasionally had hearings and discussed information on the execution of laws, national programs by the Prime Minister and his deputies, heads of ministries, departments, committees and other executive bodies. Parliamentary hearings were general in nature, the views of committees or commissions on the issues involved were not clearly defined. They did not adopt programs, documents with specific and detailed recommendations. Parliamentarians rarely used parliamentary inquiries. During the entire period of the bicameral Parliament, there were only 3.

Representation function. In accordance with the Regulations of the Legislative Chamber, every last week of November, February and May are available for MPs to work with the electorate. Senators, working on part time basis and who are also at the same time members of local Kengashes, follow rules and procedures established for deputies of local Council of deputies. For the past period parliamentarians conducted more than 12,900 meetings and discussions with electorate and considered more than 17,500 appeals of citizen. Nearly 10,000 visitors representing various social groups of society visited the Legislative Chamber in 2005-2009 to participate in various meetings, discussions and excursion. Nevertheless there is a need for further improvement of representation function of the Parliament with focus on systematic work with electoral districts, civil society and mass media.

Transparency of parliamentary processes should be raised substantially, as well as accessibility of information for the public and accountability of legislators to electorate. There is a need for revision of existing rules and procedures in this area.

⁴ Parliamentary Development UNDP Strategy Note May 2009

The efficiency of Secretariats. Secretariats of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber as the subsidiary bodies need to improve their work so that they are the most adequate to the functions performed by the chambers. Improvement of the effectiveness of Secretariats is related to the provision of information-analytical support to its units, enhancement of the rules and regulations governing their work, regulatory and institutional framework to work with citizen, assurance of systematic monitoring over implementation of oversight decisions by Kengashes and committees of Chambers of the Oliy Majlis.

Lessons learned from other projects

- Project supporting the Parliament should have as beneficiaries both Chambers (the Senate and Legislative Chamber) in order to harmonize knowledge, rules and procedures;
- Project should aim at ensuring that MPs of all standing committees of both Chambers and political groups will benefit from training and learning activities to a greater extent;
- Project should involve key stakeholders including parliamentary fractions and groups in Project Board to ensure better ownership and engagement in parliamentary strengthening and coordination of project activities;
- The implementing partners and donors will pay special attention to achieving sustainability of project results. For example, information resource center of the Legislative Chamber, established under the projects of the EC and the OSCE, will be fully utilized by parliamentarians in accordance with its original purpose. The budget of the Legislative Chamber should also provide funding for the technical support of computer equipment purchased under the UNDP project, and to include additional structure to maintain information system;
- The necessity of establishing the Analytical and Research Center is based on need of the deputies in constant and in time theoretical and practical consultations, technical and comparative expertise, and analytical researches in law.

Consultations held with stakeholders both within and outside the Oliy Majlis, as well as with multilateral and bilateral development partners, have indicated consensus on the need to continue sustained capacity and institutional development support to the Parliament of Uzbekistan following the completion of the first UNDP project in 2008.

II. Strategy

UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Uzbekistan (2010-2015) specifically noted that in the legislative branch, improvement in the representative, legislative and oversight functions of Parliament will be crucial in ensuring the rule of law, protecting human rights, promoting women's participation in decision making, overseeing transparent governance processes, and ensuring national compliance with international obligations⁵. The goals and objectives of the Project are aligned with and are intended to support the achievement of goals outlined in strategic development frameworks including the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (2010-2015).

Moreover, the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis have approved the Action Plans, which define main directions and priorities of work of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of a new convocation.

⁵ Uzbekistan: UN Development Assistance Framework 2010-2015, p.22.

In line with this, the main goal of the project is strengthening legislative, oversight and representative functions of the Parliament as well as involving the electorate into this process.

Project goals and objectives

Parliamentary development is an integral component of UNDP services in democratic governance with activities aimed at enhancing the representative, legislative or oversight capacity of parliament institutions in the governance process. This was confirmed in the UNDP 2008-2011 Strategic Plan, which further emphasized the importance of representative institutions at local, national and regional levels and the need to strengthen mechanisms of responsiveness and public accountability. When strong and effective, such mechanisms are particularly useful in ensuring that the concerns and interests of poor people, women and other marginalized groups are recognized and responded to adequately.

The Project will consist of four components:

Component 1: *Strengthening and further development of the potential of the Parliament, as well as Secretariats of both Chambers of Oliy Majlis;*

This component includes activities on capacity development of newly elected parliamentarians, deputies and administrative staff of both Chambers on drafting laws, legislative techniques, providing consultations on gender, environmental issues and human development; feasibility study on establishment and support of Analytical and Research Center for providing analytical and expert support to the activities of both Chambers the Oliy Majlis.

Also, under this component it is envisaged implementation of activities on introducing of modern methods information and analytical support to the lawmaking process on initial stages, including preparation of expertise, revision of draft laws (collection, analysis and preparation of analytical materials, gathering information of practical experience of foreign countries in this area, etc.)

Component 2: *Assistance in enhancing oversight and analytical activities of the Parliament;*

The component consist of activities on studying the possibilities and prospects of strengthening the control function of the Parliament, on developing legal and organizational mechanisms, procedures and methodological recommendations for both Chambers of Oliy Majlis to enhance the process control over the implementation of laws and to increase the efficiency of work of Committees on budget overview and control over its implementation, as well as workshops and trainings for MPs to increase awareness about their roles and functions in control over implementation of laws, in particular, in budget planning and implementation issues.

Component also includes the activities on development and implementation of programmes on introducing ICT tools into the control and analytical work of both Chambers of parliament and on developing informational resources, including materials on control and analytical work of both Chambers of Oliy Majlis of Republic of Uzbekistan.

Component 3: *Strengthening of representative function of the Parliament through support in enhancing the organization of activities of deputies and methods of their work with electorate.*

The component includes activities on studying the possibilities and prospects of creating new interaction mechanisms between parliament and electorate, developing recommendations on introducing such mechanisms, conducting trainings for MPs to strengthen their representative functions, designing of training and methodological manual on these issues; conducting consultations and trainings on parliament work for journalists; organization of seminars, round tables on issues of interaction between Parliament and electorate; implementation of activities aimed at raising awareness of electorate on the role and potential of the Parliament and etc.

Component 4: *Improving efficiency of work of Secretariats of both Chambers and informational and technical support to the organization of parliamentary activities;*

This component will include: review of existing legal and organizational mechanisms, tools and methods of work of Secretariats of both Chambers, preparation of recommendations on their improvement based on the best world practices, trainings for the staff of both Secretariats on methods of analytical, organizational and technical support to the legislative process, on legislative techniques and recording minutes of the meetings, development of Manual on administrative rules, support to translation of UN Conventions into Uzbek, language trainings for the staff, development of recommendations on bill status system and IT implementation strategy for both Chambers of the Parliament.

Details of intended activity results are presented in the “Results and Resources Framework” (Annex 3). A brief overview on the components is presented below:

All components will entail awareness raising on gender equality and women’s empowerment issues. The project will organize consultations and provide technical expertise related to the review of gender-specific legislation; provide policy support to ensure that all legislation takes ample consideration of gender concerns; equip Deputies with basic gender analysis skills, especially in the area of gender budgeting, and facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge between female MPs in the region.

Taking into account the principles of gender equality during the implementation of all activities in each project component will also be of a great importance. This will be ensured through strengthening of leadership skills of women-deputies by providing a leadership training, and where possible, through ensuring a minimum level of 30% participation of women in all project activities, and that all consultancy teams and sub-contractors used by the projects are gender-balanced.

Partnership: All project activities will be implemented in close partnership with key stakeholders.

III. Results and Resources Framework

<p>Intended UNDAF Outcome :</p>	<p>5. Effectiveness, inclusiveness, accountability of governance at the central and local levels enhanced.</p>
<p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</p>	<p><i>Output 3.2.1 Indicator 3:</i> Progress in strengthening the parliamentary process - functioning, oversight, legislative process, support to sub-committees - including improved relations with media and civil society.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Parliament functions - baselines to be established in consultation with Parliamentary secretariat to prioritize assistance.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Draft laws discussed with stakeholders; Parliament more efficiently reflect views of electorate.</p>
<p>Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):</p>	<p>Key Result Area 2.2. Fostering Democratic Governance.</p>
<p>Partnership Strategy:</p>	<p><i>Implementing agency:</i> The Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p> <p><i>Responsible parties:</i> UNDP and other organizations to be engaged in upon agreement of parties.</p>
<p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):</p>	<p>Parliamentary Development Assistance</p>

INTENDED OUTPUT	OUTPUT BASELINES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Strengthening and further development of the Parliament, as well as Secretariats of both Chambers of Oliy Majlis						
Strengthened Parliament capacity to better perform its core functions in a more transparent, fair and efficient manner	Baseline 1 1.1 Lawmaking procedures and mechanisms need to be improved. 1.2 New members of the Parliament do not have sufficient legislative capacities to review and interpretation of proposed legislation; 1.3 Lack in the Parliament's structure of unit to provide policy analysis and research capacity; 1.4. For the past period (2005-2009) out of 297 draft laws introduced to the Legislative Chamber deputies of the	1.1 # of changes in the regulations of the Chambers and other normative legal acts governing lawmaking process 1.2.# of MPs who get induction course and basic skills to revise proposed legislation; 1.3. Availability of analysis and research support for ensuring informed legislative decision-making; 1.4. # of legislative initiatives by MPs of the lower chamber (adopted as a law).	Target 2010 1.1 Analysis on mechanisms and procedures of lawmaking process conducted. 1.2. At least 50% of MPs received trainings on role of parliamentarians and lawmaking process, and get basic skills to revise proposed legislation; 1.3. Feasibility study on establishment of Analytical and Research Center conducted. 1.4. Lawmaking strategy of the Parliament for 2010-2014 prepared and submitted for consideration. Target 2011 1.1. At least 50% MPs participated in discussion of issues on improving lawmaking mechanisms and procedures. 1.2. Manual on lawmaking process prepared; 1.2.1. 30% of MPs received training on gender analysis of legislation; 1.2.2. Consultations	Activity result 1: <i>Legislative function, including ensuring informed legislative decision-making through strengthening analysis and research capacity is enhanced;</i> Actions • Preparation of analytical research paper on enhancement of mechanisms and procedures of lawmaking process; • Develop lawmaking strategy of the Parliament for 2010-2014 for consideration; • Organization of round tables with participation of MPs to discuss the issues of enhancement of mechanisms and procedures of lawmaking process; • Preparation of ToRs for national Consultants (need assessment, design of training programmes, conduct trainings); • Conduct training needs assessment and development of training modules for the Legislative Chamber; • Design and implement training programs on induction course for newly elected MPs; • Design and implement training programs on legislative process and legislative techniques in Uzbekistan for newly elected MPs and Secretariat staff; • Develop and implement training programme on using ICT tools to perform legislative functions for newly elected MPs and Secretariat staff; • Develop and implement training programme on implementation of	UNDP, Oliy Majlis and other organizations to be engaged in upon agreement of parties	Total for the Activity 1: 263,800 USD Y 2010 –52,800 USD National Consultants Leading Experts Contractual Services Staff salary Year 2011 –100,000 USD National Consultants Contractual services Publications Staff salary Year 2012 – 66,000 USD National Consultants International Consultant Contractual services Publications Staff salary Year 2013 – 45,000 USD National Consultants

	<p>Legislative chamber initiated only 44 draft laws and 14 out of them were passed.</p>	<p>organized and technical expertise related to the review of at least 2 gender-specific legislation provided to MPs;</p> <p>1.2.3 Preparation of at least 2 draft laws supported through gender and ecologic expertise.</p> <p>1.3. Analytical and Research Center established and its activities supported in the form of parallel financing allocated from non-project funds;</p> <p>1.4. At least 5 legislative initiatives realized (and passed by both houses) by deputies of lower chamber.</p> <p>Target 2012</p> <p>1.2. Analytical and Research Center supported MPs in developing and providing expertise for at least 10 draft laws;</p> <p>1.3. At least 5 initiatives realized by MPs of lower chamber;</p> <p>Target 2013</p> <p>1.1.2. Training portal on training modules developed for parliamentarians;</p> <p>1.2. Analytical and Research Center institutionalized for analytical and expert support to the activities of</p>	<p>international norms in national legislation for newly elected MPs and Secretariat staff;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct feasibility study on establishment of Analytical and Research Center; • Conduct round table with stakeholders on establishment of independent Analytical and Research Center; • Prepare Manual for Deputies on legislation process in Uzbekistan (ToR development, contracting publishing house, recruitment of local consultants); • Develop and launch training portal for parliamentarians(ToR development, contracting a company, recruitment of local consultants); • Organize consultations and provide technical expertise to MPs on reviewing gender-specific legislation; • Develop and conduct trainings for MPs on basic gender legislation analysis skills(ToR development, recruitment of local consultant); • Conduct mid-term project evaluation; • Prepare report on Gender equality legislation in other countries, challenges facing women members of parliament and best practices in Asia (ToR development, contracting publishing house, recruitment of local consultant); • Organize consultations and provide technical expertise to the Committee on Environmental Issues on reviewing environmental related legislation; • Develop curricula and train Deputies of Environmental Movement with basic analysis skills of legislation related to ecological issues; • Prepare report on parliamentary research centers: international experience (ToR development, recruitment of expert); • Support the establishment of an independent Analytical and Research 	<p>Contractual Services Staff salary</p>
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	Centre (develop plans of support, plan of activities, financial sustainability through cost sharing with non-project budget, roster of experts) • Development of a long-term program for trainers, including the development of selection process of trainers for Parliamentarians.	Oliy Majlis; 1.3. At least 5 initiatives realized by MPs of lower chamber.			<p>COMPONENT 2: Assistance in enhancing oversight and analytical activities of the Parliament</p> <p>Baseline II:</p> <p>2.1. Parliamentarians used parliamentary inquiries only 3 times during last period of work of bicameral Parliament.</p> <p>2.2. Rules and procedures on oversight and monitoring for the Parliament outdated and need to be revised</p> <p>2.3. Low level of budgetary understanding by MPs in the Parliament</p>	<p>Oliy Majlis; 1.3. At least 5 initiatives realized by MPs of lower chamber.</p>	<p>Centre (develop plans of support, plan of activities, financial sustainability through cost sharing with non-project budget, roster of experts) • Development of a long-term program for trainers, including the development of selection process of trainers for Parliamentarians.</p>	<p>UNDP, Oliy Majlis and other organizations to be engaged in upon agreement of parties</p>	<p>Activity result 2: <i>Oversight and monitoring function of the Parliament over implementation of laws strengthened</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting research and preparation analytical report on organizational and legal issues as well as prospects of enhancing the control and analytical function of the Parliament; • Develop and submit (for consideration) recommendations on rules of oversight practices and internal rules within both chambers of Parliament with a focus on the role of public consultation in that context; • Organization of round table on enhancement of legal base for oversight and control function of the Parliament; • Preparation of concept of draft law on parliamentary control • Develop and implement trainings for MPs on oversight and monitoring; • Develop and implement training programme on improvement of the budgetary understanding of parliamentarians; • Produce Manual on budgeting and financial oversight (ToR development, recruitment of local consultant); • Publication of Manual on oversight function (ToR development, recruitment of local consultant); • Support the structuring of parliamentary groups to enhance their roles in public 	<p>Total for the Activity 2: 163,800 USD</p> <p>Year 2010 – 13,800 USD</p> <p>National Consultants Contractual Services Publications Staff salary</p> <p>Year 2011 – 70,000 USD</p> <p>National Consultants Contractual Services Publications Staff salary</p> <p>Year 2012 – 40,000 USD</p> <p>National Consultants Contractual Services Publications Staff salary</p> <p>Year 2013 – 40,000 USD</p>
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		<p>elected MPs provided with knowledge on best practices in oversight functions;</p> <p>2.3.1. At least 70% of all MPs and strengthened skills on budget control (at least 30% of women's participation ratio is achieved);</p> <p>Target 2012</p> <p>2.1. Two parliamentary inquiries done by parliamentarians;</p> <p>2.2. Recommendations on new rules of oversight practices and rules within both Chambers of Parliament produced and submitted for approval;</p> <p>2.3. All deputies have basic knowledge on reading and understanding of budget in process of budget consideration by the Parliament;</p> <p>Target 2013</p> <p>2.1. Deputies are able to conduct at least 5 parliamentary inquiries;</p>	<p>consultation, oversight and consideration of draft laws;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct one study tour for learning best practices of work of bicameral parliaments in developed and developing countries; 	<p>National Consultants</p> <p>Contractual services</p> <p>Publications</p> <p>Staff salary</p>
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COMPONENT 3: Strengthening of representative function of the Parliament through support in enhancing the organization of activities of deputies and methods of their work with electorate

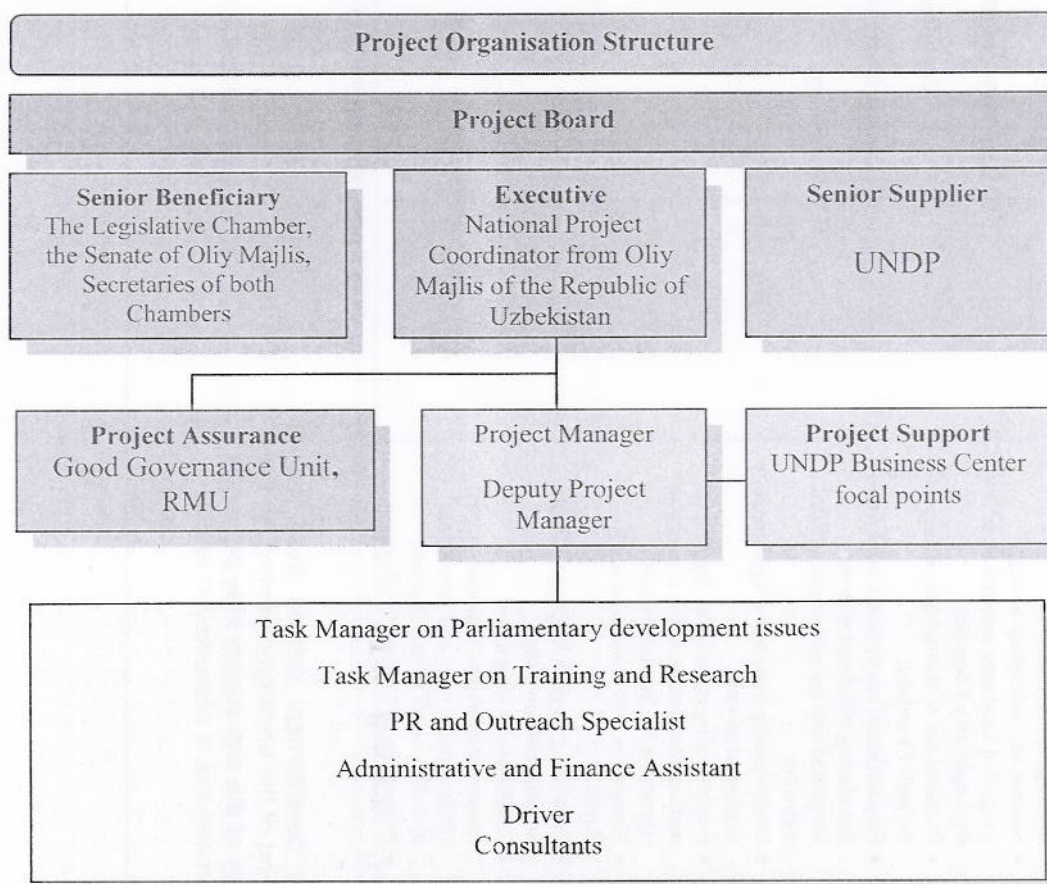
Baseline III	Indicators:	Target 2010	Activity result 3:	UNDP, Oliy Majlis and other organizations to be engaged in upon agreement of parties	Total for the Activity 3: 166,400 USD
3.1. There is a need for considerable improvement of representation skills of MPs and existing normative framework.	3.1. # of MPs who received representation skills training (at least 30% of women's participation ratio is achieved)	3.4. Research on issues of institutionalization of dialogue between MPs and electorate conducted.	<i>Representative function strengthened through promotion of systematic dialogue between the Parliament and electorate</i>	National Consultants	Year 2010 - 8,400 USD
3.2. Level of transparency and openness of parliament need to be enhanced, and participation of all stakeholders in the legislative process need to be raised.	3.2. Availability of normative documents on representation function.	Target 2011 3.1. At least 85% of MPs received representation skills training (at least 30% of women's participation ratio is achieved)	Actions • Preparation of analytical report on issues of institutionalization of dialogue between MPs and electorate; • Conducting at least 3 round tables on establishing dialogue between MPs and electorate; • Based on research results develop communication strategy with electorate for both Chambers of the Parliament, if approved, assist in its implementation; • Develop and provide relevant parliamentary training to journalists covering parliament's activity (ToR development, recruitment of local consultant); • Conduct seminars on public relations service in both Chambers of the Parliament;	Contractual services Publications Staff salary	Year 2011 - 40,000 USD
3.3. Dialogue between parliamentarians and constituents through modern ways of communication with electorate, and media is limited.	3.3. Number of parliamentary activities (hearings, conferences, seminars) with participation of representatives of electorate	3.2. Draft communication strategy for both chambers of the Parliament developed and institutionalized. 3.3. Database of experts, including representatives of NGOs for use of the Legislative Chamber's and the Senate's Committees developed;	• Conduct round table "On representation in the bicameral system"; • Support development of a database of experts, including representatives of NGOs, who can be invited to the working groups by the Legislative Chamber's and the Senate's Committees;	National Consultants Contractual Services Publications Staff salary	Year 2012 - 83,000 USD
3.4. Public awareness on the role of the	3.4. Number of publications and educational programmes aimed at raising public awareness about Parliament	3.4. At least 3 types of promotional materials to raise public awareness on role of the Parliament, including for youth and children produced (with possibility to open class for school		National Consultants Contractual Services Publications Staff salary	Year 2013 - 35,000 USD

<p>Parliament, rights of citizen in interacting with elected representatives is on low level</p>	<p>children on civic education)</p> <p>Target 2012</p> <p>3.1 At least 70% of MPs received training on interaction with media</p> <p>3.2. Manual for MPs on work with media prepared</p> <p>3.2.1. At least one recommendation on improvement of rules and procedures prepared and submitted for approval</p> <p>3.2.2. Research on development of software for online registration and processing of citizens' appeals to the Parliament is conducted</p> <p>3.3. At least one event in quarter on public relations service with wide participation of electorate conducted</p> <p>Target for 2013</p> <p>3.3 At least 3 round tables conducted to establish dialogs between MPs and electorate</p> <p>3.3.1 # of appeals of citizens trough new Constituent Electronic Mail System doubled and registration and monitoring on further</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct "Constituency Relations" seminar for Deputies analyzing status of affairs and course of action during 2011-2015; • Develop and implement trainings programs to enhance capacity of MPs on interaction with media (ToR development, recruitment of local consultant); • Produce Manual on Constituent Relations and Representation; • Publication of promotional materials to raise public awareness on role of the Parliament, including for youth and children; revise existing mechanism of visiting Parliament for these groups, suggest modern format (open doors days, work on creating easy to understand showroom for children to enhance civic education); • External review of current websites of both Chambers and preparation of recommendations for further updating; • Conducting research on development of software for online registration and processing citizens' appeals to the Parliament; • Conduct one study tour for learning best practices of work of bicameral parliaments in foreign countries; 	<p>Publications</p> <p>Staff salary</p>
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				processing established: 3.4. External review of current websites of both Chambers and development of options for upgrading and system for regular updating conducted				
COMPONENT 4: Improving efficiency of work of Secretariats of both Chambers and informational and technical support to the organization of parliamentary activities								
Baseline IV 4.1. Existing mechanisms and procedures of support of parliamentary processes in Secretariats of both Chambers not enough. Staff of Secretariats of both chambers need to be adequately trained.	Indicators 4.1 Number of recommendations on improving internal administrative rules and procedures. 4.2. Availability of IT implementation strategy for both houses of the Parliament;	Target 2010 4.1. Research on improvement of efficiency of Secretariats conducted. Target 2011 4.1. At least three recommendations to improve internal administrative rules and procedures including on bill status systems developed;	Activity result 4: <i>Improved efficiency of work of Secretariats of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis</i> Actions • Preparation of analytical report on prospects of improvement of efficiency of Secretariats • Developing IT implementation strategy for both Chambers of the Parliament; • Support in establishing of electronic workflow system, including online registration and processing of citizens' appeals to the Parliament; • Develop training program(s) for secretariat staff based on general training needs assessment of the of	UNDP, Oliy Majlis and other organizations to be engaged in upon agreement of parties	Total for the Activity 4: 206,000 USD Year 2010 – 65,000 USD National Consultants Contractual Services Staff salary Year 2011 – 45,000 USD National Consultants Contractual Services Staff salary Year 2012 – 56000 USD			

	<p>4.2. Information management systems of both Chambers are outdated and need to be modernized based on integrated strategic approach.</p>		<p>4.2. IT implementation strategy for both Chambers of the Parliament developed and submitted for approval;</p> <p>4.2.1. Single integrated local area network (LAN) in the Legislative Chamber established and put into operation;</p> <p>Target 2012</p> <p>4.1. Capacities of Secretariat staff to provide and prepare adequate notes of meetings are strengthened;</p> <p>4.2. Bill status systems introduced</p>	<p>Secretariats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of IT equipment for presentations and trainings for the Senate (projector, screen, camera); • Procurement of 50 PCs for deputies of the Legislative Chamber; • Support to establishing a single integrated local area network (LAN) in the Legislative Chamber; • Procurement of stenography equipment for both Chambers; • Preparation of recommendations for introducing bill status systems integrated into the parliament official web-site; • Implementing training on legal capacity of secretariat staff; • Implementing training on legislative drafting and interpretation capacity of legislation for Secretariat staff; • Translation UN Conventions into Uzbek; • Organizing English language training for administrative staff; • Developing at least three recommendations to improve internal administrative rules and procedures including on bill status systems; • Preparation of Law-terms Glossary; 	<p>National Consultants Contractual Services Staff salary</p> <p>Year 2013 – 40,000 USD</p> <p>National Consultants Contractual Services Staff salary</p>
<p>Initial risk assessment:</p> <p>The project has been designed based on national priorities in parliamentary development derived from new constitutional laws of 2007. Low level of commitment due to insufficient understanding of the envisaged reforms by the Parliament of Uzbekistan may delay project implementation. Similarly, weak capacity of the civil society may prevent a meaningful dialogue from taking place. Detailed description of the risks and countermeasures is presented in Annex I – Risk Log.</p>				<p>TOTAL: 800 000 USD</p> <p>Y2010: 140,000 USD Y2011: 255,000 USD Y2012: 245,000 USD Y2013: 160,000 USD</p>	

IV. Management Arrangements



The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the Legislative Chamber and the Senate) its Secretaries and UNDP will be represented in the Project Board. The Project Board will be responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Parliament approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

This Board contains three roles, including:

- 1) An Executive: national project coordinator, representing implementing partner, co-chair the Project Board.
- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager. The provision of any Project Support on a formal basis is optional. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance.

Duties and responsibilities of the all project team members are presented in Annex II. - Terms of Reference.

Direct UNDP Country office Support Services to the project implementation

The UNDP and the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan have agreed that the UNDP Country Office will provide the following support services for the project activities at the request of both Chambers of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the whole duration of the project cycle⁶

- a) Identification and/or recruitment and solution of administrative issues related to the project personnel;
- b) Procurement of commodities and services, including those provided by physical person;
- c) Identification and facilitation of training activities, seminars and workshops;
- d) Financial monitoring and reporting;
- e) Processing of direct payments and financial services;
- f) Supervision of project implementation, monitoring and assistance in project assessment.

The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate is strengthened to enable them to carry out such activities directly.

When providing the above support services, the UNDP Country Office will recover the costs for providing Implementation Support Services on the basis of actual costs and transaction fee based on the Universal Price List (see Annex III). According to the corporate guidelines, these costs are an integral part of project delivery and, hence, will be charged to the same budget line (account in AWP) as the project input itself.

The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a project, the list of UNDP country office support services is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP Resident Representative and the Legislative Chamber and the Senate.

The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Uzbekistan and the UNDP, signed by Parties on 10th June 1993, including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services.

The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall retain overall responsibility for the project, and National Project Coordinators (NPC) from the Oliy Majlis shall be assigned. NPC will have an approval authority and have a right to sign project reports and other documents, upon agreement with both Chambers of the Parliament. Direct responsibility of the NPC will include provision of strategic advice, as well as coordination of the project activity taking into account interests of both chambers of the Oliy Majlis. He/she will co-chair the Project Board Meetings (annual, planned, reporting and etc.), update initial work plan of the project, according to which the whole project activity will be carried out. NPC will approve annual work plans of the project, according to which all project activities will be carried out and sign Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) for each year. Experts, consultants and specialists will be engaged with consent of NPC, who has an approval authority, according to UNDP procedures.

Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this document shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

V. Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

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

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.

⁶ the Letter of Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan signed on 30 April 2010

- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

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

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

OUTPUT : Strengthened Parliament capacity to better perform its core functions in a more transparent, fair and efficient manner		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Legislative function of the Parliament, parliamentarians, secretariat staff of both Chambers enhanced	Start Date: August 2010 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	Deputies were passive in initiating laws aimed at implementing dynamically developing reforms in the economic, political and humanitarian spheres. Majority of laws was aimed at making amendments to the existing legislation and was not of codified (systematic) nature. This component aims at improving organizational and legal mechanisms of lawmaking activity and strengthening analytical potential of both Chambers of Oliy Majlis in order to enhance the lawmaking activity of deputies as well as quality of laws that are being adopted.	
Description	Implementation of complex of activities including: development of specific training programs, producing manuals, developing training portal, organization of consultations and providing technical expertise, organization of workshops, as well as supporting the establishment of an Analytical and Research centre.	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Analyses of mechanisms and procedures of lawmaking process and its legal base, research of prospects of their improvement.	Project Board reviews the results of research and submits to both chambers of the Parliament for consideration.	December 2010
At least 150 MPs from both chambers received a number of specific trainings;	List of training participants Survey among training participants on effectiveness of training programme	December 2010 December 2011
At least 4 methodological and analytical documents including Manual on Legislative process for deputies and draft Lawmaking Strategy prepared and submitted to the both chambers of the Parliament for further use	Project Board and representatives of key stakeholders discuss and evaluate the drafts of methodological and analytical documents. Survey of usefulness and effectiveness of prepared methodological and analytical documents conducted among MPs and experts. Minutes of the meeting and Round Tables	On quarterly and annual basis
Support in establishing of an independent Analytical and Research Center for expert and analytical support to the activities of both Chambers of Majlis provided.	Minutes of Round Table discussions Survey on effectiveness of newly established Analytical and Research	On quarterly and annual basis

	Center among MPs and experts conducted.	
	Project Board and representatives of key stakeholders evaluate products and services provided by the Center. Project team conduct evaluation survey among MP's and analyzes the results. Number of legislative acts prepared with assistance from Centre.	

OUTPUT : Strengthened Parliament capacity to better perform its core functions in a more transparent, fair and efficient manner		
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Oversight function and monitoring role of the Parliament strengthened	Start Date: August 2010 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	Parliamentary hearings were general in nature, the views of committees or commissions on the issues involved were not clearly defined. They did not adopt programs, documents with specific and detailed recommendations. Parliamentarians rarely used parliamentary inquiries.	
Description	Current oversight practice needs to be more result-oriented and focused on content rather than on formal aspects of implementation of laws by Executive power. The activity will include development and submission of recommendations, implementing trainings; producing manuals on oversight function, budgeting and financial oversight;	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Analyses of mechanisms and procedures of oversight and monitoring function of the Parliament and its legal base, research of prospects of their improvement.	Project Board reviews the results of research and submits to both chambers of the Parliament for consideration.	December 2010
At least 150 MPs from both chambers received a number of specific trainings;	List of training participants Survey among training participants on effectiveness of training programme	December 2010 December 2011
At least 4 methodological and analytical documents including concept of draft law on parliamentary control and manual on oversight functions are prepared and submitted to the parliament for further use	Project Board and representatives of key stakeholders discuss and evaluate the drafts of methodological and analytical documents. Survey of usefulness and effectiveness of prepared methodological and analytical documents conducted among MPs and experts.	On quarterly and annual basis

OUTPUT: Strengthened Parliament capacity to better perform its core functions in a more transparent, fair and efficient manner		
Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Representative function of the Parliament is strengthened through support in enhancing the organization of activities of deputies and methods of their work with electorate	Start Date: August 2010 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	There is a need for further improvement of representation function of the Parliament with focus on systematic work with electoral districts. Transparency of parliamentary processes should be raised substantially, as well as accessibility of information for the public and accountability of legislators to electorate.	
Description	Level of transparency of parliamentary work need to be raised and participation of representatives of electorate needs to be enhanced. Public awareness on the role of the Parliament, rights of citizen in interacting with elected representatives.	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Research on problems and prospects of institutionalization of dialogue between Parliament and electorate	Project Board reviews the results of research and submits to both chambers of the Parliament for consideration.	December 2010
At least 150 MPs from both Chambers participated in a number of specific trainings, workshops and round-tables;	List of training participants Survey among training participants on effectiveness of training programme	December 2010 December 2011

	Minutes of Round Table discussions	
At least 4 methodological and analytical documents including Draft Communication strategy and Manual on Constituent Relations and Representations are prepared and submitted to the Parliament for further use	Project Board and representatives of key stakeholders discuss and evaluate the drafts of methodological and analytical documents. Survey of usefulness and effectiveness of prepared methodological and analytical documents conducted among MPs and experts.	On quarterly and annual basis
Database of experts, including local NGOs, for use of the Legislative and the Senate's Committees chairs developed;	Project Board and representatives of key stakeholders evaluate the database Survey on usefulness and effectiveness of the database among MPs and experts conducted	December 2011

OUTPUT: Strengthened Parliament capacity to better perform its core functions in a more transparent, fair and efficient manner		
Activity Result 4 (Atlas Activity ID)	Efficiency of work of Secretariats of both Chambers improved	Start Date: August 2010 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	Capacity development of secretariat staff of both chambers, institutional development by preparing IT strategy for improving information infrastructure of the Parliament	
Description	Secretariats of both chambers need to improve efficiency of their work by providing better legislative analysis and technical support to the work of Committees.	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Research on prospects of enhancing the efficiency of work of Secretariats of both chambers of Parliament, including the aspect of ICT usage.	Project Board reviews the results of research and submits to both chambers of the Parliament for consideration.	December 2010
At least 20 member of Secretariats' staff received trainings on legal capacity;	List of training participants Survey among training participants on effectiveness of training programme	December 2012
ICT Strategy for both chambers of the Parliament	Project Board and representatives of key stakeholders discuss and evaluate the drafts ICT strategy and submit to the both chambers of the Parliament for consideration.	March 2011
100% of Secretariats' staff are received trainings on providing adequate notes of meetings	List of training participants Survey among training participants on effectiveness of training programme Project team prepares training evaluation survey and analyzes the results	December 2012
Recommendations on bill status systems developed and submitted to the Parliament;	Project Board and representatives of key stakeholders evaluate the recommendations	December 2012

VI. Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Uzbekistan and UNDP, signed on June 10, 1993.

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

The executing agency shall:

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

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

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

VII. ANNEXES

ANNEX I. Risks log

N ^o	Description	Category	Impact/ probability	Countermeasures/Mngt response	Owner
1	Low level of support from both chambers of the Oliy Majlis may create difficulties and delays in project implementation at all stages, because their engagement is required at all components of the project	Strategic	Probability: Medium Impact: May delay project implementation Activities under Components 1-4	All activities of the project are in the framework of existing legislations and duties of the chambers of Oliy Majlis. Project Board established in the project will provide support of the project activities.	Project team
2	Inadequate legal culture capacities of electorate may prevent meaningful dialog with parliamentarians from taking place	Programmatic	Probability: Medium Impact: May delay project implementation Activities within Component 3	Streamline the training and awareness raising activities to strengthen the capacities of appropriate groups of electorate.	Project team
3	Lack of adequate funding may prevent the Parliament to institutionalize Analytical and Research Center for the expert and analytical support to the activities of both Chambers of Oliy Majlis upon project completion.	Operational	Probability: Medium Impact: May delay project implementation Activities within Component 1	Reduce the scale of activities and focus on strategic activities with sustainable results.	Project Team

Annex II. Terms of References

1. Project Manager
2. Deputy Project Manager
3. Task Manager on Parliamentary development issues
4. Task Manager on Training and Research
5. PR and Outreach Specialist
6. Administrative and Finance Assistant
7. Driver

Annex III. Universal Price List

Table 11. List of Subsectors
1. Retail Trade
2. Group Retail Trade
3. The change on Retail Trade
4. The change on Retail Trade
5. The change on Retail Trade
6. The change on Retail Trade
7. The change on Retail Trade