

United Nations Development Programme
Country: Tajikistan
Project Document

Project Title	Applying Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to Water Governance in Tajikistan
UNDAF Outcome(s):	Pillar 3: Clean water, sustainable environment and energy.
Expected CP Outcome(s): <i>(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CP)</i>	Outcome 6: Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy.
Expected Output(s): <i>(Those that will result from the project)</i>	Output 6.1: Government is provided with capacity building support to negotiate, ratify and implement major international conventions, transnational policy and legal frameworks on sustainable natural resources management (including climate change, water management and biodiversity).
Executing Entity:	UNDP Tajikistan
Implementing Agencies:	UNDP Energy & Environment Programme

Brief Description



"Applying Human Rights Based Approach to Water Governance in Tajikistan" project aims improve the overall coverage of rural and urban communities that have access to safe drinking water supply and sanitation through creating an enabling policy environment for effective implementation of human right to water and sanitation in Tajikistan. The project is built upon the locally implemented *GoAL WaSH/HRBA Pilot Campaign Project*, which seeks to raise the awareness of rural populations about their rights to water and the responsibilities of local administration to provide water. The project was completed before 30 June 2012, the results and findings of which provide a strong impetus for an immediate intervention at national level to create an enabling policy environment for effective implementation of human right to water and sanitation in Tajikistan. The key lessons learned from the on-going pilot campaign indicate that local population's awareness about water rights is very low due lack of enforcement mechanisms. UNDP will address those issues through an established network for policy development – TajWSS, IMCC, IWRM, E&WC, and WGF that provide opportunities for GoAL WaSH to introduce HRBA concept to national policy, and apply the approach at national and local levels. The new intervention will also provide a unique opportunity to assess the immediate change, as it strives to enhance approaches in the same district of Isfara building up on past experience.

Programme Period:	Jan 2010 – Dec 2015
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	Env. and Energy
Atlas Award ID:	14911
Project ID:	74733
Project Start date:	01 July 2012
Project End Date	31 December 2012
PAC Meeting Date	24 August 2012
Management Arrangements	DIM

Total resources required	
Total allocated resources: USD 80,000	
• SIWI	USD 80,000

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

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



 5/10/2012

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Tajikistan is the 5th most water-rich country in the world, but only 59% of its population has access to safe drinking water (44% in the rural areas). In spite of its rich water resources, the country has the worst access to safe drinking water in Central Asia. More than 20% of the population relies on irrigation canals as their main source of drinking water. It is clear that this is not a problem of absolute water scarcity but a problem of water management and governance. There are major weaknesses in the legal and institutional framework governing the water sector. There is now general acknowledgment that the water sector and its management have weaknesses which need to be addressed.

The entry of private businesses into the water supply market is being hampered by insufficient public-private partnership mechanisms, existing administrative barriers, low cost recovery and insufficient state support. The poor quality of strategic plans, shortage of qualified personnel and unavailability of agency responsible for implementing a unified policy in the sector should be addressed.

Tajikistan has recognized a right to water in its constitution and despite the right to clean and sufficient water, 41% of the population does not have access to water. Primarily, no discussion has focused on the practical implications of recognizing a right to water from the perspective of the State, which is responsible for implementing the right. Despite the adoption of the national Law "On drinking water and water supply" in December 2010, the Human Rights based Approach to water is not practiced in Tajikistan and the process of water governance institutional and policy reform remains very low.

On this ground UNDP Tajikistan through its Communities Programme is implementing GoAL WaSH/ HRBA Campaign project at the local level, which seeks to raise the awareness of rural populations about their rights to water and the responsibilities of local administration to provide water. As the project is due to end by 30 June 2012, the results and findings provide a strong impetus for an immediate intervention at national level to create an enabling policy environment for effective implementation of human right to water and sanitation in Tajikistan. The results of the current invention are summarized as follows:

a) Achieved results by GoAL WaSH/HRBA Campaign Project

The project generated the following key results:

- Understanding of "right holders" and "duty bearers" of 4 Jamoats of Ayni and Isfara districts on WSS rights and responsibilities has been assessed.
- Members of 720 households acquired knowledge and improved awareness on rights to water and sanitation through series of trainings;
- A well-known and national recognized theatre studio has delivered 36 plays on raising awareness on water rights and responsibilities and reached large chunks of the population of 4 target Jamoats;
- The publications, including posters, leaflets, and wall and desk calendars have been developed, printed and disseminated among all categories of beneficiaries;
- "Duty bearers", including regulators, operators and service providers improved their awareness on questions of roles and responsibilities and key water governance issues through participation in a 1 day workshop;
- The project messages have been spread out through publishing article on "rights to water and sanitation". 700 newspaper copies have been distributed to the rural population;
- More than 1,500 residents got improved access to safe drinking water, and more than 2,000 residents got improved sanitation as result of implemented community demo-projects on construction of water supply systems and sanitary wells for collection of domestic waste water.

- 1560 upper grade school children of Rarz and Ayni Jamoats of Ayni district and Chorkuh and Vorukh Jamoats of Isfara district gained knowledge on right to water and sanitation through participation in short term seminars
- Drawing and essay writing school contest on “Access to water” has been conducted, which covered all schools of target Jamoats.

b) Challenges in water supply and sanitation sector based on project findings

However, despite the given results and progress at the local level, in the result of the project assessments the following challenges were identified as obstacles to effective implementation of human right to water and sanitation, and which could be differentiated between duty bearers and right holders:

Duty bearers:

- Poor condition of existing infrastructure;
- Water production and consumption is not metered and water is supplied to consumers mainly through public stand-pipes;
- Lack of transparency in billing of consumed water;
- Lack of data coordination between operator and local authorities;
- No adequate water disinfection and water quality is not controlled in proper way;
- Infrastructure ownership problem in Jamoats.

Right Holders:

- Water is brought in buckets by women and children;
- Water bills are paid by men;
- Population is willing to have individual metered connections, however the affordability is very low;
- Low willingness to pay;
- A very low culture of water use.

c) Lessons learned and justification for national level intervention

Based on the given intervention, many lessons have been learned from the pilot GoAL WaSH/HRBA campaign project, and that provide grounds for further intervention and collaboration with various other projects. In summary, the lessons learned indicate that the immediate follow-up intervention should be carried out to address the issues of:

- Trust and partnership building between and responsible interaction between duty bearers and right holders,
- National level intervention to impact policy environment, legal and institutional settings,
- Continuing local level pilot intervention as a pre-requisite for a successful formulation of policy recommendations. In addition, for successful piloting of any policy recommendations to implement HRBA the interventions should contribute to more stable service delivery of drinking WS&S systems. This is a requirement that is most difficult to achieve for operators due to chronic lack of funds in rehabilitating systems thereby stabilizing water delivery.
- Strengthening collaboration and interaction with the national and local authorities to build ownership over the practice;
- The capacity building, training and awareness raising programme that needs to be scaled-up and extended to a wider audience, both at national and local levels, among duty bearers and right holders.

Hence, scaling up the current grass-roots experience from the present GoAL WaSH/ HRBA Campaign pilot demonstration project to the national level is highly relevant. The lessons learned from this project indicate that local population’s awareness about water rights is very low due lack of enforcement mechanisms, which should begin with policy reform accompanied by legislative and institutional development support. Through this approach, the project will contribute in

strengthening state accountability for the delivery of water and sanitation services and consumers' discipline to pay for delivered water.

II. STRATEGY

In April 2011, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the RT presented the first draft of the Water Sector Reform Strategy, which was developed through technical assistance of the UNDP and FAO and in partnership with the donor community in Tajikistan (SDC, EU, USAID etc). The given strategy provides an overall framework for the policy (legal) and institutional reform guided by the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), transfer from administrative to basin management, and decentralization of management and operational roles (strengthening local government). Currently, the Government of Tajikistan has initiated a consultative process to improve the draft strategy and submit along with the Reform Implementation Road Map for final review by the end of 2012. There is therefore an opportunity to introduce the principle of HRBA to water governance in this strategy, as its full scale implementation is expected to begin since 2013 with most donors already expressing their commitments to finance collectively and collaboratively the interventions endorsed in the Road Map.

UNDP's support in the reform strategy is provided through an EU funded project "**Promoting Integrated Water Resource Management and Transboundary Dialogue in Central Asia**" (IWRM), which is being implemented since 2010 through 2012. The IWRM project also includes drinking water supply and sanitation component for which pilot activities are envisaged in the sub-river basin of Isfara. Those activities are aimed to demonstrate solutions towards improved access to WS&S services in rural areas with special focus to marginalized and disadvantaged groups, thereby contributing to fulfilment of the right to water. In addition, IWRM Project is supporting the National Policy Dialogue for the Water sector in general and recently established a Secretariat for Inter-Ministerial Water and Energy Council (E&WC) of the Republic of Tajikistan chaired by the Prime Minister of the RT.

Moreover, in the framework of SDC funded "**Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project**" (TajWSS), UNDP supported the establishment of the Inter-ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC) on drinking water and water supply and is providing technical assistance for its Secretariat. The IMCC is formed to assist in design and implementation of the state policy on development of drinking WS&S sector in Tajikistan, as well as carry out results monitoring for implementation of laws, programs and strategies endorsed by the GoT. The TajWSS project implementation began in 2009 and is to continue in 2013. The project's key priority is to strengthen the policy and institutional reform for drinking WS&S sub-sector, which has also chosen to implement some pilot activities in Isfara district (together with IWRM).

UNDP is currently consolidating the water related projects under the Energy and Environment Programme with the purpose to synchronization of the policy interventions with the on-going water sector reform. There had already been noted a few good examples of collaboration between UNDP water related projects. First of all, the IWRM and TajWSS teams actively provided feedback to the Report of the "**Sector Integrity Vulnerability Risk Assessment in the Water Sector of the Republic of Tajikistan**" which was developed in partnership with the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources through technical and financial support of the Water Governance Facility and the Global Programme on Governance Assessment. The given report was later validated at a national workshop that took place in Dushanbe 14-15 February 2012. Due this partnership, the on-going UNDP programming in water sector reflects the key recommendations and outcomes of this workshop. As a follow-up, according to preliminary consultations, the SDC has shown interest to support future phases of the IWRM (from 2013) and TajWSS (from 2014), for which the WGF's Anti-corruption work is an important component of both potential projects.

As the proposed intervention is aimed at creating an enabling environment for effective implementation of human right to water and sanitation in Tajikistan, the already established

network for policy development (IMCC, IWRM, E&WC, WIN, WGF, and TajWSS) provides vital opportunities for GoAL WaSH to promote and introduce the HRBA concept to national policy and level, and implement the approach at both national and local levels of governance.

The new intervention will also provide a unique opportunity to assess the immediate change, as it strives to enhance approaches in the same district of Isfara building up on past experience. Specifically, the project suggests that the relevant policy recommendations are tested at the local level in targeted Jamoats of Isfara districts in cooperation with IWRM and TajWSS projects. Such exercise will be aimed at strengthening accountability, transparency and water sector integrity among the duty-bearers and right-holders. For maximum efficacy of such exercise, the project suggests that a target drinking water supply system serving few communities is repaired (system requiring only minor repairs), and water metering devices are implemented for served residents within respective communities. Implementation of those specific activities is a pre-requisite for successful implementation of the HRBA approach to water. Since this will also raise needed enthusiasm among duty bearers to stabilize water service delivery and that of right-holders who get served adequately but also raise their feeling of responsibility to pay for amount of water delivered to respective households.

a) PROJECT AIM, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES – GoAL WaSH/HRBA Programme

Country level project aim: Rural and urban communities (men and women) in Tajikistan have sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation.

Objectives, Outputs and Activities:

1. Objective (outcome): Concrete measures to improve HRBA practices in water governance designed and implemented

1.1. Output (result): Policy recommendations to apply HRBA principles to policy, legislative and institutional framework developed

1.1.1. Activities:

Building on the practical experiences and lessons learned in the framework of the GoAL WaSH/ HRBA Campaign pilot project a scaling-up effort to impact national strategy and policy level will be undertaken. Through this effort the project aims to create an enabling policy environment for effective implementation of human right to water and sanitation in Tajikistan. For this purpose, the following activities will be carried out:

- Identifying and addressing the structural obstacles found in policies and strategies, legislations, institutional and social practices that prevent people from accessing basic water and sanitation services; namely:
 - Conducting policy research and analysis on national laws, concepts, strategies, programs on water and sanitation and their degree of compliance to international human rights instruments and standards;
 - On the basis of the findings and conclusions of the research and analysis, elaborate policy recommendations (briefs) for improving policy, legislative and institutional frameworks that is compliant with the international human rights instruments and standards;
 - Develop implementation mechanisms for proposed policy recommendations for improving policy, legislative and institutional frameworks.
- Piloting the implementation of relevant policy recommendations at the local level in Isfara district in cooperation with IWRM and TajWSS projects ensuring accountability, transparency and strengthening water sector integrity.

- Provision of overall support to introduce HRBA concept to the draft Water Sector Reform Strategy currently under consideration by the Government of Tajikistan;
- Promote policy dialogue on Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to water governance among the relevant key stakeholders involved in water sector policy making through joint preparation of policy briefs: Inter-ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC), human rights based NGOs, policy research institutions, electronic and print media;
- Liaise with Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation Project (TajWSS) Network and Inter-ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC) on drinking water and water supply at National level to conduct stakeholder consultations and voice grass-roots interests when developing policy briefs from a human rights perspective on best practices in WS&S sub-sector;

2. Objective (outcome): Capacity of national key stakeholders to implement HRBA measures strengthened

2.1. Output (Result): Duty-bearers and right-holders awareness and accountability is enhanced in realization of human right to water

2.1.1. Activities:

- Develop different capacity building, advocacy and awareness tools on HRBA to water and apply them through workshops, round-table discussions, policy briefings, information bulletins, media partnership and networking; and implemented jointly with relevant state structures aiming at:
 - Scaling-up approaches to capacity building, advocacy and awareness raising campaign building on practical experiences and lessons learned from the GoAL WaSH/ HRBA Campaign pilot demonstration project;
 - Targeted capacity building, advocacy and awareness tools designed for duty bearers, right holders, the regulating agencies and the local government with emphasis on clear division of roles and responsibilities between the parties.
 - Strengthening service providers' willingness to transparent and accountable management of drinking water systems (application of fair tariffs, participatory approach to major decision making) and consumers' willingness to pay for supplied water.
- Capacities of relevant stakeholders are to be strengthened through provision of trainings on current policy, legal and institutional framework and strategies on how to ensure their compliance to effective implementation of Human Rights International Standards on water and sanitation (bridging the gap between theory and practice on HRBA to water criterion and principles¹).
- Final assessment of the efficiency and efficacy of the scaled-up campaign in bringing change both at the policy and pilot district levels.
- Local and National workshops outlining the project's results, lessons learned and best (good) practices, and ways forward.

b) Beneficiaries

The project target groups include duty-bearers (state authorities regulating WS&S sub-sector both at local and national levels, state and non-state operators of the water supply and sanitation

¹ Non-discrimination; Active, free and meaningful participation; and Accountability

facilities) and right-holders (mainly civil society organizations operating both nationally and locally, including Water Users Associations (WUAs), Consumers' Union of Tajikistan and its related branch in Soughd oblast, but also key community representatives, active leaders, school teachers, and some consumers of targeted drinking water systems where pilot (minor) hardware activity is envisaged (minor repairs, water meters installation)). The project is implemented at a national level and piloted in selected Jamoats of Isfara district addressing policy improvements which may potentially affect entire population of Tajikistan.

c) Project implementing partners

At the policy level, UNDP intends to closely interact with government counterparts, with the pivotal roles of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (MoLRWR). Other partners to be engaged in the work to be carried out include:

- State Unitary Enterprise 'Housing and Communal Services' (*as the focal entity responsible for coordination of regulation, operation and maintenance of drinking WS&S systems*);
- Ministries of Finance; Economic Development and Trade; and Health (Sanitary and Epidemiological Services);
- Agencies for Antimonopoly; Construction and Architecture; Standardization, Metrology and Certification; and Geology;
- Committees for Environment Protection; Emergency Situation and Civil Defence;
- Consumers' Union of Tajikistan, and other national and local level CBOs, NGOs;
- Private sector representatives;
- Parliament;
- Concerned Oblast and district level Hukumats, and Jamoats.

By engaging the MoLRWR, UNDP will cooperate across relevant government departments and state agencies. The policy dialogue will be facilitated between planners and practitioners who are experts or experienced in water supply and sanitation issues.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:				
<i>Outcome 6: Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy.</i>				
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:				
<i>Number of pilot projects on sustainable land management, biodiversity conservation, community-based eco-tourism, and IWRM</i>				
Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan): <i>Sustainable Environment and Energy</i>				
Partnership Strategy: <i>The project will ensure partnerships between national level government agencies, oblast and district level Hukumats, Jamoats, Members of Parliament, community-based organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGO's), vulnerable groups and private sector.</i>				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): <i>Applying Human Rights Based Approach to Water Governance in Tajikistan</i>				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2012	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Concrete measures to improve HRBA practices in water governance designed and implemented.</p> <p><i>(Activities within this output are to be linked with the following E&EP Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>TajWSS Activities 1 and 2: Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council and Legal Framework for Water & San supply)</i> - <i>IWRM project: Activities 2.0, 2.3, 2.4, 2.8)</i> <p>Baseline: Current national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks lack compliance with international human rights instruments and standards;</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of policy papers and analyses conducted on legislation, concepts, strategies and programs in water and sanitation, which 	<p>Targets year 2012</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy research and analysis on current legislation, concepts, strategies and programs on water and sanitation conducted, which includes an assessment of compliance to international human rights instruments and standards; 2. At least 3 policy briefs developed to improve policy, legislative and institutional frameworks that is compliant with the international human rights instruments and standards; 3. Implementation mechanisms developed and piloted in target Jamoats of Isfara district for 	<p>Activity Result 1. Policy recommendations to apply HRBA principles to policy, legislative and institutional framework developed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying and addressing the structural obstacles found in policies and strategies, legislations, institutional and social practices that prevent people from accessing basic water and sanitation services; 2. Piloting the implementation of relevant policy recommendations at the local level in Isfara district in cooperation with IWRM and TajWSS projects ensuring accountability, transparency and strengthening water sector integrity. 3. Provision of overall support to introduce HRBA concept to the draft Water Sector Reform Strategy currently under consideration by the Government of Tajikistan; 	<p><i>UNDP Energy & Environment Programme;</i></p> <p><i>GoRT IMCC on water supply and sanitation</i></p> <p><i>TajWSS Network Members</i></p> <p><i>UNDP Area Office Staff</i></p> <p><i>National Project Coordinator</i></p>	<p>Activity 1 – (USD 32,366)</p> <p>72100: Local Contractor (USD 16,000)</p> <p>71300: Local Experts (USD 10,366)</p> <p>71600: Travel – In-country (USD 2,000)</p> <p>73410: Transportation - (USD 1,500)</p> <p>74200: Publications and translations (USD 1,500)</p> <p>72100: Stationery and meetings (USD 1,000)</p> <p>71400: Human Resources USD 6,830</p>

<p>includes an assessment of their compliance to international human rights instruments and standards.</p> <p>2. # of policy briefs developed to improve policy, legislative and institutional frameworks compliant with HRBA principles in water and sanitation;</p> <p>3. # of policy briefs piloted in target Jamoats of Isfara district;</p> <p>4. (a) number of IMCC meeting sessions dedicated to consultations on presented policy briefs; (b) number of TajWSS Network meeting sessions dedicated to consultations on presented policy briefs; (c) % of recommendations accepted for policy change.</p>	<p>proposed 3 policy briefs (recommendations) to improve policy, legislative and institutional frameworks;</p> <p>4. Policy briefs and recommendations are consulted and endorsed in two consecutive meetings of the Inter-ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC) on drinking water supply and sanitation, and one TajWSS Network (of WSS stakeholders) meeting.</p>	<p>4. Promote policy dialogue on Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to water governance among the relevant key stakeholders involved in water sector policy making through joint preparation of policy briefs: Inter-ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC), human rights based NGOs, policy research institutions, electronic and print media;</p>		<p>74500: Bank Charges (1 %) USD 370</p> <p>75100: GMS USD 2,617</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Capacity of national key stakeholders to implement HRBA measures strengthened.</p> <p>Baseline: Duty bearers and right holders at national and local levels lack awareness about- and capacity to implement HRBA to water</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. # of trainings, workshops, seminars, round-table discussions held;</p> <p>2. # of advocacy and awareness tools on HRBA to water developed and implemented;</p> <p>3. # of national agencies and % of women that undergone a capacity building and training programme, advocacy and awareness campaign on HRBA to water;</p>	<p>Targets (2012)</p> <p>5. At least 7 capacity building activities (trainings, workshops, seminars, round-table discussions, etc) are carried out;</p> <p>6. At least 5 advocacy and awareness tools (information bulletins, leaflets, posters, kits, manuals, etc) on HRBA to water developed and implemented jointly with relevant state structures.</p> <p>7. At least 25 national agencies' and civil society organizations' capacities strengthened at national level; and at least %15 of population (adult and children, %30 women) in targeted Jamoats have actively participated in capacity building, advocacy and</p>	<p>Activity Result 2. Duty bearers and right-holders' awareness and accountability enhanced in realization of human right to water.</p> <p>5. Develop different capacity building, advocacy and awareness tools on HRBA to water and apply them through workshops, round-table discussions, policy briefings, information bulletins, media partnership and networking; and implemented jointly with relevant state structures.</p> <p>6. Capacities of relevant stakeholders are to be strengthened through provision of trainings on current policy, legal and institutional framework and strategies on how to ensure their compliance to effective implementation of HRBA to water and sanitation.</p> <p>7. Final assessment of the efficiency and efficacy of the scaled-up campaign in bringing change both at the policy and pilot district levels.</p>	<p><i>UNDP Energy & Environment Programme;</i></p> <p><i>GoRT IMCC on water supply and sanitation</i></p> <p><i>TajWSS Network Members</i></p> <p><i>UNDP Area Office Staff</i></p> <p><i>National Project Coordinator</i></p>	<p>Activity 2 – USD 28,000</p> <p>72100: Local Contractor USD 8,000</p> <p>71300: Local Experts USD 7,000</p> <p>71600: Travel – In-country USD 1,000</p> <p>73410: Transportation - USD 1,000</p> <p>74200: Publications and translations USD 8,000</p> <p>72100: Stationery and meetings USD 3,000</p> <p>71400: Human Resources USD 6,830</p>

<p>4. % of targeted community beneficiaries and % of female that have demonstrated increased awareness of their rights and responsibilities.</p>	<p>awareness raising campaigns.</p> <p>8. Through a final evaluation survey on efficiency and efficacy of scaled-up campaign at national and local levels at least 60% of targeted community beneficiaries have demonstrated increased awareness of their rights and responsibilities (adults and children, of which at least 50% are female)</p>			<p>74500: Bank Charges (1 %) USD 370</p> <p>75100: GMS USD 2,617</p>
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IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2012

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 1 <i>Concrete measures to improve HRBA practices in water governance designed and implemented.</i></p> <p><i>(Activities within this output are to be linked with the following E&EP Projects:</i> - TajWSS Activities 1 and 2: Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council and Legal Framework for Water & San supply) - IWRM project: Activities 2.0, 2.3, 2.4, 2.8)</p> <p>Baseline: Current national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks lack compliance with international human rights instruments and standards; Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> # of policy papers and analyses conducted on legislation, concepts, strategies and programs in water and sanitation, which includes an assessment of their compliance to international human rights instruments and standards. # of policy briefs developed to improve policy, legislative and institutional frameworks compliant with HRBA principles in water and sanitation; # of policy briefs piloted in target Jamoats 	<p>Activity Result 1. Policy recommendations to apply HRBA principles to policy, legislative and institutional framework developed</p>					<p>UNDP Energy & Environment Programme;</p> <p>GoRT IMCC on water supply and sanitation</p> <p>TajWSS Network Members</p> <p>UNDP Area Office Staff</p> <p>National Project Coordinator</p>	UNDP/GW	Activity 1 (Total)	USD 32,366
	<p>1. Identifying and addressing the structural obstacles found in policies and strategies, legislations, institutional and social practices that prevent people from accessing basic water and sanitation services;</p>			X	X			72100: Local Contractor	USD 16,000
	<p>2. Piloting the implementation of relevant policy recommendations at the local level in Isfara district in cooperation with IWRM and TajWSS projects ensuring accountability, transparency and strengthening water sector integrity.</p>			X	X			71300: Local Experts	USD 10,366
	<p>3. Provision of overall support to introduce HRBA concept to the draft Water Sector Reform Strategy currently under consideration by the Government of Tajikistan;</p>			X	X			71600: Travel – In-country	USD 2,000
						UNDP/GW	73410: Transportation	USD 1,500	
						UNDP/GW	74200: Publications and translations	USD 1,500	
						UNDP/GW	72100: Stationery and meetings	USD 1,000	

of Isfara district; 4. (a) number of IMCC meeting sessions dedicated to consultations on presented policy briefs; (b) number of TajWSS Network meeting sessions dedicated to consultations on presented policy briefs; (c) % of recommendations accepted for policy change.	4. Promote policy dialogue on Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to water governance among the relevant key stakeholders involved in water sector policy making through joint preparation of policy briefs: Inter-ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC), human rights based NGOs, policy research institutions, electronic and print media;			X	X		UNDP/GW			
Output 2 <i>Capacity of national key stakeholders to implement HRBA measures strengthened.</i> Baseline: Duty bearers and right holders at national and local levels lack awareness about- and capacity to implement HRBA to water Indicators: 1. # of trainings, workshops, seminars, round-table discussions held; 2. # of advocacy and awareness tools on HRBA to water developed and implemented; 3. # of national agencies and % of women that undergone a capacity building and training programme, advocacy and awareness campaign on HRBA to water; 4. % of targeted community beneficiaries and % of female that have demonstrated increased awareness of their rights and responsibilities.	Activity Result 2. Duty bearers and right-holders' awareness and accountability enhanced in realization of human right to water. 5. Develop different capacity building, advocacy and awareness tools on HRBA to water and apply them through workshops, round-table discussions, policy briefings, information bulletins, media partnership and networking; and implemented jointly with relevant state structures.			X	X	<i>UNDP Energy & Environment Programme;</i> <i>GoRT IMCC on water supply and sanitation</i> <i>TajWSS Network Members</i> <i>UNDP Area Office Staff</i> <i>National Project Coordinator</i>	UNDP/GW	Activity 2 (Total) 72100: Local Contractor 71300: Local Experts 71600: Travel – In-country	USD 28,000 USD 8,000 USD 7,000 USD 1,000	
	6. Capacities of relevant stakeholders are to be strengthened through provision of trainings on current policy, legal and institutional framework and strategies on how to ensure their compliance to effective implementation of HRBA to water and sanitation.			X	X			UNDP/GW	73410: Transportation -	USD 1,000
	7. Final assessment of the efficiency and efficacy of the scaled-up campaign in bringing change both at the policy and pilot district levels.				X			UNDP/GW	74200: Publications and translations 72100: Stationery and meetings	USD 8,000 USD 3,000
							Management: (USD 19,634)	71400: Human Resources 74500: Bank Charges (1 %) 75100: GMS	USD 13,660 USD 740 USD 5,234	
TOTAL									USD 80,000	

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be implemented within the context of the UN programming frameworks owned by the Government, particularly the UN Development Assistance Framework 2010-2015 (UNDAF) and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan 2010-2015 (CPAP). In turn, these frameworks are congruent with the Government priorities outlined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) (2009-2011) and the National Development Strategy (NDS).

Within the context of the above priorities mandated to UNDP, the proposed project will be directly executed in accordance with DIM guidelines within the framework of Energy & Environment Programme, UNDP's instrument for longstanding engagement with local development since 1996. The Energy & Environment has a broad mandate that includes water sector management and governance reform, energy efficiency and environmental sustainability.

The project will receive extended support from the CO on all procurement and human resources issues. A project financial management system will be established to provide for accountability, and annual audits will be performed.

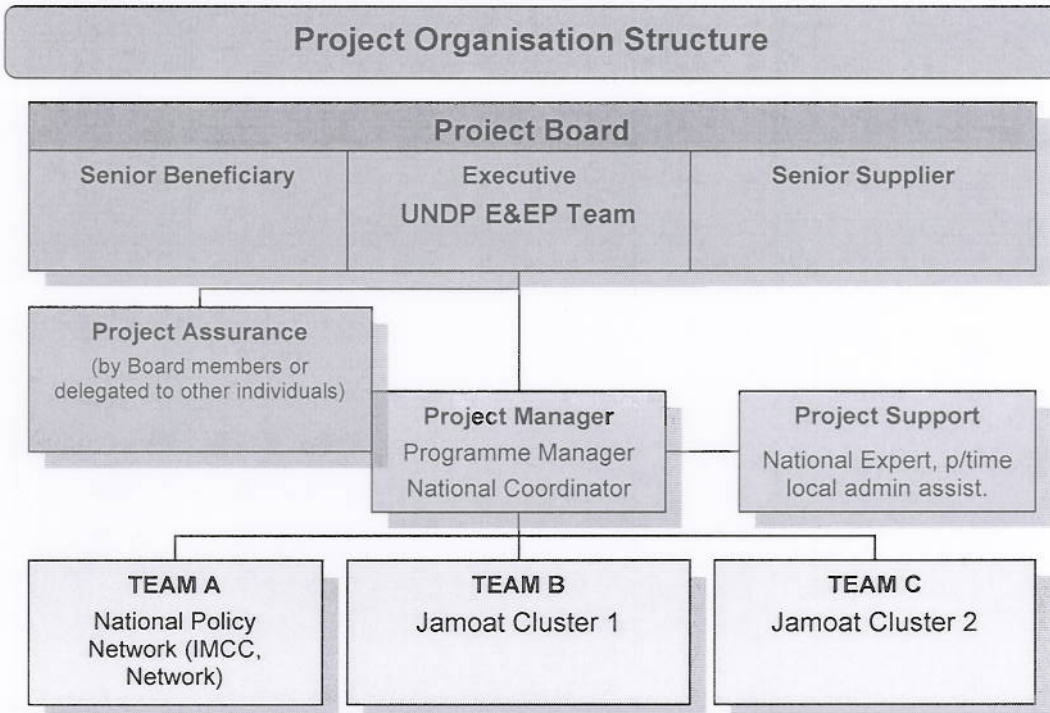
A Project National Coordinator will be hired following competitive bidding process to ensure efficient project management and implementation. The National Coordinator is the national project manager and is also a capacity building expert who will be responsible for providing technical inputs to national project implementation. S/He will be responsible to the ARR/Programme of the UNDP Office in Tajikistan. On a technical level, s/he will coordinate with the National Coordinators of TajWSS and IWRM Projects, as required, as well as with other financing and project partners in order to develop and oversee the execution of the work plans for the project.

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

UNDP E&EP Support Staff will facilitate functions such as administration and financial control. UNDP E&EP will also receive support from UNDP CO through the Administrative and Finance Units as necessary. A project financial management system will be established to provide for accountability, and annual audits will be performed. A part-time technical advisor at the local level may assist with the specific GW/HRBA functions.

The overall coordination and management structure is outlined in the organizational chart below.

Figure 1: Coordination and Management Structure



VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The project will follow the standard UNDP procedures for reporting, monitoring and evaluation. It includes following up on management actions, keeping track of progress benchmarks, visiting project sites to contact beneficiaries and contractors, interpreting progress and technical reports, and processing budget revisions.

A project performance management system will be agreed upon at the project start to track the performance of the implementation and impact of the project interventions. Through the implementation phase, the project performance management system will be administered by UNDP Energy and Environment Programme Staff, who will coordinate data collection.

Type of Indicators	Objective Means of Verification	Responsible Staff	Reporting Format
Outcome	Baseline and post-project surveys Institutional assessments	Reporting officer Programme analyst	Inception report Impact assessment Annual review
Output	Organizational records Field visits	Reporting officer Programme analyst	Annual review Semi-annual report Quarterly scorecard
Input	Financial reports	Administrative and financial assistant	Annual review Semi-annual report

The project outputs will determine whether the project activities were properly implemented and will be estimated by field visits and reports from activities as well as organizational records. Annual work plan based on the Results and Resources framework below will serve as the basis for tracking the timing and quality of project outputs. These annual work plans will be approved by the Project Steering Committee on an annual basis. The Reporting Officer and the Programme Analysts will communicate these findings in the annual review and semi-annual reports. As well, project output indicators will also be communicated in a quarterly balanced scorecard that will be published on the internet for public review.

All project outputs will be communicated to the UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI, which will assist in the wider co-ordination of the project with the global UNDP GoAL WaSH initiative, draw out any lessons learned and identify and support appropriate programme expansion in Tajikistan and by UNDP internationally.

Finally, the project inputs will show that the project resources were appropriately managed and spent and will take the form of financial reports, communicated in the annual and semi-annual reports.

VII. QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECT ACTIVITY RESULTS

OUTPUT 1: Concrete measures to improve HRBA practices in water governance designed and implemented		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Policy recommendations to apply HRBA principles to policy, legislative and institutional framework developed	Start Date: July 2012 End Date: Dec 2012
Purpose	Building on the practical experiences and lessons learned in the framework of the GoAL WaSH/ HRBA Campaign pilot project a scaling-up effort to impact national strategy and policy level will be undertaken. Through this effort the project aims to create an enabling policy environment for effective implementation of human right to water and sanitation in Tajikistan.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying and addressing the structural obstacles found in policies and strategies, legislations, institutional and social practices that prevent people from accessing basic water and sanitation services; 2. Piloting the implementation of relevant policy recommendations at the local level in Isfara district in cooperation with IWRM and TajWSS projects ensuring accountability, transparency and strengthening water sector integrity. 3. Provision of overall support to introduce HRBA concept to the draft Water Sector Reform Strategy currently under consideration by the Government of Tajikistan; 4. Promote policy dialogue on Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to water governance among the relevant key stakeholders involved in water sector policy making through joint preparation of policy briefs: Inter-ministerial Coordination Council (IMCC), human rights based NGOs, policy research institutions, electronic and print media; 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
# of policy papers and analyses conducted on legislation, concepts, strategies and programs in water and sanitation, which includes an assessment of their compliance to international human rights instruments and standards. # of policy briefs developed to improve policy, legislative and institutional frameworks compliant with HRBA principles in water and sanitation; # of policy briefs piloted in target Jamoats of Isfara district; (a) number of IMCC meeting sessions dedicated to consultations on presented policy briefs; (b) number of TajWSS Network meeting sessions dedicated to consultations on presented policy briefs; (c) % of recommendations accepted for policy change.	QPMM; Assessment Reports; Monitoring Reports, Meeting minutes and resolutions, Policy briefs	Upon completion of the activities; Quarterly; Annually
Evidence based research	Official research, policy and legal frameworks	July, December 2012

OUTPUT 2: Capacity of national key stakeholders to implement HRBA measures strengthened		
Activity Result 1	Duty-bearers and right-holders' awareness and	Start Date: July 2012

(Atlas Activity ID)	accountability is enhanced in realization of human right to water	End Date: Dec 2012
Purpose	To increase awareness and strengthen capacities of duty-bearers and right holders in effective implementation of HRBA to water and sanitation	
Description	<p>5. Develop different capacity building, advocacy and awareness tools on HRBA to water and apply them through workshops, round-table discussions, policy briefings, information bulletins, media partnership and networking; and implemented jointly with relevant state structures.</p> <p>6. Capacities of relevant stakeholders are to be strengthened through provision of trainings on current policy, legal and institutional framework and strategies on how to ensure their compliance to effective implementation of HRBA to water and sanitation.</p> <p>7. Final assessment of the efficiency and efficacy of the scaled-up campaign in bringing change both at the policy and pilot district levels.</p>	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
# of trainings, workshops, seminars, round-table discussions held; # of advocacy and awareness tools on HRBA to water developed and implemented; # of national agencies and % of women that undergone a capacity building and training programme, advocacy and awareness campaign on HRBA to water; % of targeted community beneficiaries and % of female that have demonstrated increased awareness of their rights and responsibilities.	<p>QPMM;</p> <p>Assessment Reports;</p> <p>Monitoring Reports,</p> <p>Training reports,</p> <p>Policy briefs</p>	<p>Upon completion of the activities;</p> <p>Quarterly;</p> <p>Annually</p>
Assess individual responses to campaign	Comparative analysis with other selected target areas and responses exercise	December 2012
Legitimacy and representativeness of sample group in evaluation	Comparative analysis with other selected target areas and responses exercise	December 2012

VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document exists in English and Russian languages. In case of conflict, the English version takes precedence.

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 1 October 1993, and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

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

The implementing partner shall:

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

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

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

IX. RISK ANALYSIS

Project Title: Applying Human Rights Based Approach to Water Governance in Tajikistan						Award ID:	Date: January 2010		
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Lack of responsiveness at national and local govt levels to messages on water rights	January 2010	Organizational Political Strategic	The occurrence of the risk would determine the failure of the project for the agency concerned P=2 I=5	Awareness campaigns on the potentials and limitations of irresponsible usage of water and sanitation disposal	Sholto Cross	Sholto Cross	January 2010	
2	Slower than expected implementation of the relevant project components of the overall E&EP Project.	January 2010	Organizational Strategic	The occurrence of the risk will force the downscaling of the activities P=3 I=3	Involvement of suitable experts to ensure sound implementation for the TajWSS Improvement of national and local authorities in the Energy & Environment Programme	Sholto Cross	Sholto Cross	January 2010	
3	Delays in provision of financing support for the GW/HRBA project component, and/or UNDP Energy and Environment Programme	January 2010	Financial	Downscaling and delay in implementation	Donor coordination to ensure timely agreement on funding inputs	Sholto Cross	Sholto Cross	January 2010	