

# “Support to Civil Registration System Reform in Tajikistan”

## SEMI-ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT

### 1 January 2017 – 30 June 2017

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| Project ID:00097519  **Duration**: 4 years  **Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: (**UNDP Tajikistan, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan) |

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CR Project | ‘Support to Civil Registration System Reform’ Project |
| CRVS | Civil Registration and Vital Statistics |
| CPAP | Country Programme Action Plan |
| CAR | Civil Act Registration |
| HMIS | Strengthening of the Health Information System |
| GoT | Government of Tajikistan |
| JLRP | Judicial and Legal Reform Programme |
| ILRC | International Legal Resource Centre |
| IRC | Innovations and Reforms Centre |
| MFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MTDS | Mid-Term Development Strategy |
| NDS | National Development Strategy |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| PO | Public Organisation |
| RoL | Rule of Law |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| WG | Working Group |
| ZAGS | Civil Registration Office |

# CONTEXT

Over the last decade, the Government of Tajikistan (GoT) has undertaken a number of legal reforms to establish a framework for an effective and efficient justice system. Rule of law and access to justice issues remain a high priority for the country, serving as root causes of vulnerability, social exclusion and inequalities. A weak civil registry system is only exacerbating these problems. The United Nations defines civil registration as “the continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of each country.” It is universally recognized that a functional and reliable civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system is necessary for every country. A functional CRVS system forms the foundation for a modern public administration system that documents judicial facts, which are crucial for exercising human (legal, economic, social and political) rights. The Project outlines the main problems in the functioning of the ZAGS system in Tajikistan and proposes certain measures to address the existing gaps. The measures proposed include institutional development, introduction of new mechanisms to provide services to clients; simplification of the system by removing requirements for submitting certain unnecessary documents by citizens; commitment to providing additional resources including building and furnishing new premises for ZAGS structures in the country, and commitment to building the staff competency by providing continuous training.

The Support to Civil Registration System Reform in Tajikistan Project (CR Project) intends to address these needs and support the Government of Tajikistan in implementing the civil registry system reforms. The project was developed to facilitate and support the implementation of the ZAGS Reform Programme (2014-2019), as part of the Government’s broader efforts in legal and judicial reform. The project will support the government in reforming the civil registry system by improving its functioning nationwide and making it responsive to the needs of the population, especially the most vulnerable groups. The project was launched in January 2016 in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan and funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The stated overall goal of the project is *“Women’s, men’s and children’s human rights (civil, social, political and economic) are better protected by strengthened provision of civil registration services and by increased public access to the system.”*

## Contribution to Country Programme objectives and Action Plan:

The CR Project is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2016-2020) and the Country Programme Document (CPD, 2016-2020). The CR Project contributes to the following outcomes of UNDAF and CPD:

* UNDAF: “People in Tajikistan have their rights protected and benefit from improved access to justice and quality services delivered by accountable, transparent, and gender responsive legislative, executive and judicial institutions at all levels”, and
* CPD: “Justice sector institutions enabled to uphold rule of law in compliance with international commitments; promote and protect Human Rights and improve access to justice and civil registration of vulnerable population groups, especially women, youth and persons with disabilities”

The Project is contributing to the ZAGS Reform Programme (2014-2019) through simplification of the ZAGS system, introducing an electronic system of civil registration, and archiving of data, harmonisation of legislation and procedures streamlined to be people centred, developing instructions/by-laws introduced at all ZAGS offices, introducing a comprehensive system of training for ZAGS and jamoat staff, and conducting legal awareness for the population.

## Main outcome and output(s) expected as per the Project Document:

The overall goal of the CR Project is “Women’s, men’s and children’s human rights (civil, social, political and economic) are better protected by strengthened provision of civil registration services and by increased public access to the system”. The Project has 2 Outcomes contributing to the overall goal:

*Outcome 1:* The reformed civil registry system of Tajikistan is effectively managed, provides quality and affordable services to the population and qualitative vital statistical data for the State.

*Outcome 2:* The population of Tajikistan know how to have their vital events timely recorded in the civil registry system.

Outcome 1 intervenes at the national, regional and local levels on the supply side, whereas Outcome 2 will intervene at the national, regional and local level on the demand side.

The Project is composed of 6 interrelated and mutually reinforcing outputs contributing to the overall project goal. Responsibilities for the outcomes are assigned to UNDP in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan:

* *Output 1:* Legislative framework for civil registration is compliant with international best practices;
* *Output 2:* New internal regulations defining roles, responsibilities and processes are applied by civil registry offices and jamoats;
* *Output 3:* Civil registry offices and jamoat staff have enhanced capacities to provide quality services to the population;
* *Output 4:* Civil registration and archiving of data is managed through an electronic system;
* *Output 5:* Ministry of Justice makes use of new communication strategies to proactively incentivise the population to register their vital acts;
* *Output 6:* Outreach awareness rising campaigns by selected civil society organizations complement the Ministry of Justice communication strategies.

Strategic development challenges addressed by the Project

During the design of the main phase of the CR Project, the following strategic challenges were identified posing risks towards timely project implementation and meeting the set outcomes and targets:

1. Capacities of the government to implement reforms beyond commitments on paper;
2. Insufficient budgetary resources to ensure sustainable project outcomes; and,
3. Uneven Capacities of the Service Providers to implement the reforms;
4. Feasibility of an electronic system of registration and digital archives;
5. Interest and Commitment of other Institutions to the Reform.

These strategic challenges were first outlined in the ‘Support to Civil Registration System Reform in Tajikistan’ Project Document and remain valid during the current reporting period. The measures and approaches put in place by the Project to address the identified challenges are described in corresponding sections of the report below.

1. Yet first considering the numbered points above it is clear that government does recognise the lack of capacity to implement the reforms to “effectively manage and provide quality and affordable [civil registration] services to the population.” The Ministry of Justice for example has taken time to examine carefully the recommendations and reports from various feasibility studies and the baseline survey and is considering all options laid out in these reports.
2. This leads to the second strategic point of dealing with chronic budgetary constraints and the government’s capability to resource the necessary changes mentioned in the reform. Resourcing includes both financial and human capacity. For financial capacity there are steering implications for assisting government to raise the funds required to implement the reforms as recommended by cost benefit analyses in the feasibility studies. SDC made it a requirement for the Project to seek additional funding sources from the outset. However a more concerted effort is required for government to raise the funds required, which should at least match that which has already been committed by SDC for the first phase of the project. During the reporting period there was discussion between SDC, UNDP and the Ministry of Justice to conduct a donor workshop for this very purpose. In terms of human capacity, government also recognises the chronic lack of qualified staff to implement the reforms for civil registration.
3. This brings us to the third point listed above. Parliament has approved a bill which requires all staff administering civil registration acts to have a legal qualification[[1]](#footnote-1). Civil Registration staff must also be Tajik citizens. Notwithstanding the requirement for legal qualifications for staff, there is also a gap in technical capacity to implement a fully electronic civil registration data management and archiving system, which government aspires to achieve. Currently this technical role is filled by UNDP and EPOS through the development and testing of the DHIS2 system, which was done at the request of the Ministry of Justice. However, EPOS’ intervention will most certainly cease in December 2017 which leaves one qualified Systems Administrator employed by UNDP as a project associate. One Project Associate cannot manage the entire systems maintenance, software development and training requirements for the whole Department of Justice, Civil Registration ZAGS staff and Jamoats.

There is therefore a need to create an IT section within the Ministry of Justice, which most other Ministries already have, to begin to take on the functions of systems maintenance and software development, and roll out DHIS2 and archiving training across the country. Moreover should the Ministry of Justice establish such an IT section for this purpose, the problem of staff retention must be considered. Given the relatively low salaries of ZAGS and Jamoat staff, selecting high performing individuals from within the Ministry of Justice to undergo IT and systems development training is the logical way forward. Once these high-performing individual staff members are trained and gain experience, they are likely to be lured away to IT jobs in the private sector where pay is considerably higher. This eventuality has already been identified in all feasibility studies and the cost benefit analyses for staff has included 2 alternatives.

1. With a likely high turnover of IT staff being lost to the private sector, increased costs will be needed for training of more new staff every few years.
2. Should the government find a way to supplement payments of IT staff as an incentive for them to remain in public service once they have been trained, these supplements will also mean additional costs.

Both possibilities have been budgeted and costed, which is why training costs are comparatively high in the cost benefit analyses.

1. The fourth point touches on the feasibility of instituting an electronic system of civil registration and archives. We already discussed the staffing and budgetary challenges as key elements in the feasibility of implementing an electronic civil registration and archiving system. Steering implications for an electronic system also involves investment in infrastructure in order that the DHIS2 system and archives are fully integrated and can be accessed from anywhere in Tajikistan. With improvements in 3G/4G technology and wider coverage, the reliance on fibre optic cable becomes less, but not as a full replacement. Wireless technology can be used as a backup to the cable services which, it is reported in the recent studies, is unreliable and can be down for up to 25% of the business day. 3G/4G therefore can be used as a primary source of connectivity and also as a backup for cable. However 3G/4G require licences to be purchased for all ZAGS and Jamoat offices which intend to access it, a cost which is factored into the feasibility of the system.

The most recent study of the civil registration archive revealed some significant gaps in reliability of data stored in the archive. Discrepancies between the first and second copies of the archives ranged from 32-45% depending on the regions being measured. The physical state of the archives across the country also varied depending on the state of the building which housed them. The paper used during the period between 1995-2001 was inferior and is already deteriorating. A strategy to address these shortcomings in the archive has been carefully presented in the feasibility study report options. Systematic digitisation of archives is also planned and prioritised based on the data which is in greatest demand, and in worst physical condition. It was also considered that the first copy of the archive was by and large more accurate than the second, and where discrepancies are detected a protocol should be followed to determine how the correct data is entered into the system.

1. The fifth and final point refers to commitment of other institutions to participating in the reform. Here the Project’s steering role will have significant implications for determining how successful the civil registration reform will be, and how data is shared and protected between Ministries. Starting at the community level, Jamoats are responsible for generating over 70% of civil registration Acts. Yet sharing data is problematic given the relationship between Jamoat secretaries and the Ministry of Justice who are mandated by law to administer Civil Registration Acts. There is no direct line of reporting or accountability from Jamoats to the Ministry of Justice, as Jamoats operate under the local Hukumats. Sharing data is done periodically but often sporadically. Civil registration data generated by consular services is also not shared regularly if at all. Of course, consular services report not to the Ministry of Justice but to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The President has instructed that MFA develop a population database and house this system at the consular headquarters in Dushanbe.

The system is built on the successes of the electronic visa system which was recently developed by MFA. The Project has been having regular meetings with MFA to propose systematic data sharing between relevant ministries, ensuring “interoperability” across the various data subsystems managed by the government e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, and Agency for Statistics. It is envisaged that the MFA population register act as the hub for validating the identity of individuals, which can then be used by the other relevant Ministries in their data systems. With this in mind the Project has developed a Terms of Reference for a coordination body who would maintain oversight of the interoperability of state population data, and has shared this with the Ministry of Justice. The project has also produced a concept note on Coordination Mechanisms which includes civil registration and other state services. The Project has also included a review of the organisational structure from which to build a coherent, integrated strategic e-governance system for the government.

## Key partners and beneficiaries

### Key partners

The CR Project is implemented in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The lead government counterpart for the project is the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). Moreover, in addition to MoJ, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, the Ministry of Interior, Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Committee of Women and Family Affairs as well as the local governments (Jamoats) are the strategic partners of the Project.

### Beneficiaries

The *primary beneficiaries* are (i) Ministry of Justice of Tajikistan. (ii) Civil Registration Service Providers. (iii) the Population of Tajikistan, especially in remote areas of Tajikistan and in particular marginalized people, and women who are more likely to be undocumented and may face legal problems as a result of this.

The *secondary beneficiaries* include jamoats and consular offices of Tajikistan.

The *indirect beneficiaries* include Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of population, Ministry of Education, the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and other state institutions, whose work is related to the system of civil acts registration.

# RESULTS SUMMARY AND IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW

The present report covers the period of January – June 2017. This report covers the main activities carried out during the reporting period and results achieved to date, as well as highlighting challenges and lessons learnt.

The Project’s strategic contribution to civil registration reform has taken the form of

a) Providing guidance to the Ministry of Justice on the extent to which the archiving system has been run-down over recent decades, where the current gaps in human capacity and infrastructure lie, where the most urgent need for digitising state archives are, and how to address the shortcomings which were identified;

b) Assisting the Ministry of Justice with its supply driven communications strategy on civil registration reform being careful not to overcommit the government with promises of improved civil registration services to the public which it has yet to deliver on;

c) Assisting the Ministry of Justice by providing logistical and technical support to a working group established to lead the civil registration legal reforms;

d) Assisting the Ministry of Justice and wider government to understand the functional capacities of Jamoats, ZAGS and consular offices in administering civil acts registration, providing some basis of performance management and a training schedule to help address gaps in procedure which were identified during the study;

e) Assisting the Ministry of Justice to explain the scope and intentions of the reform to the wider government actors and donor community through conducting a round table forum;

f) Investigating alternative methods of civil registration service delivery improvement such as single window / one stop shop approaches as they have been applied in other countries.

## 

## Archiving and Digitisation

Strategic contributions to the reform which relate to the Project’s outcome and outputs during this reporting period were aimed at assisting government to understand which archive copies (first or second) were the most reliable and therefore recommended which are to be digitised. This was done through an exhaustive comparison between first and second copy archives using spot check analysis and random sampling across the country. An analysis was also conducted over time as to how accurate the archiving system has been maintained over past decades, which gives an indication of how well current procedures are being followed and archiving protocols observed, based on previous performance of archives staff. The strategic analysis of the project revealed that none of the archives is in fact complete and identified the need for complementing the digitisation process with the second copies, where the first copies cannot be located and/or used.

* + Key recommendations of the Feasibility Study to define institutional capacities and technical requirements for the digitization of Archives in Tajikistan were to gather Khatlon regional archive materials in one physical space;
  + to carry out an inventory check of civil acts registered by the Consular Offices of the Republic of Tajikistan and transfer the second copies to the CAR Division Archive (Dushanbe);
  + to carry out an inventory check of CAR archives by the civil acts registering bodies;
  + to digitize the acts of those children who will reach the age of 4-6 at the time when digitisation begins, as they are the ones most in need of birth certificates in order to go to school within the next 2 years. In parallel to the priorities it would be desirable to start digitisation of acts registered from 1995 onwards;
  + to digitise marriage acts registered from 1990 to 2014, which can be carried out in three stages: the 1st stage: 2005 - 2009 / 1995-1999; the second stage: 2000-2004 / 1990-1994; the third stage: 2010-2014;
  + to select digitization staff who meet at least the minimum requirements of computer literacy and can conduct the number of informational and practical trainings for the selected staff prior to the launch of the process;
  + to define the main principles of personal data protection and processing under the Law on state registration of civil status acts, which will regulate access to civil acts records, including access to databases and data exchange issues between government bodies.

## Communications Strategy

A Terms of Reference for providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan on the development and implementation of a Communication Strategy advocating the importance of registering acts of civil status of the Republic of Tajikistan was developed jointly with UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA. The Terms of Reference for developing this Communications Strategy was discussed with and agreed by the Ministry of Justice. The ToR contains 3 separate but interlinked components reflecting the activities of UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women respectively. The communications strategy was, at the end of the reporting period, at a conceptual stage, the output result being the agreed Terms of Reference itself. The Ministry of Justice is also considering other communications strategies developed with the assistance of HELVETAS which relate more specifically to access to justice and not to civil registration reform in particular. There is therefore no outcome level result yet on how the Ministry of Justice intends to employ these intersecting communications strategies of civil registration reform and access to justice. Nonetheless government is naturally wary of committing first to a supply side communications strategy when it has yet to implement most of the civil registration reforms necessary to deliver better services to the population especially at risk and isolated groups. The government therefore is working to avoid creating a public demand for improved services which it cannot yet deliver on, at least in the short term. A more phased demand side approach is therefore being employed by first developing public awareness on the need to engage in civil registration and how civil acts can benefit ordinary citizens who are often denied public services through lack of registration.

## Partnerships

Given the multifaceted nature of the project, establishing and maintaining sound partnerships based on UNDP’s comparative advantages, adds value and specific technical expertise to the domain of Civil Registration. This engagement is key to the successful implementation of ongoing civil registration reform. For smooth information sharing and exchange within different project partners, a monthly coordination group was formed. The meetings are attended by:

* + UNDP
  + UNFPA
  + UN Women
  + UNHCR
  + EPOS Health Management GmbH.
  + SDC
  + UNICEF and
  + HELVETAS

# Project Results and Impact Summary

Overall, the Project in on track with the work plan for January – June 2017. Given the formative stage of the activities carried out during the reporting period, it is premature to report against outcomes and outputs. The major achievements at the level of targets are provided in *Table 1 – Project Results Summary* below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| *Table 1 – Summary of Results* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Outcome 1:* The reformed civil registry system of Tajikistan is effectively managed and provides quality and affordable services to the population and qualitative vital statistical data for the State** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome Indicator** | **Baseline** | | | | | | **Target 2019** | **Progress to date** | | | **Outcome Result** |
| **Indicator 1:** Number of ZAGS offices and Jamoats that are fully functional, able to carry out all activities required by law and regulations. | 0 (ZAGS and Jamoats) | | | | | | 3 ZAGS Offices and 18 Jamoats | Project has agreed with Ministry of Justice of RT to start reconstruction of the ZAGS office located in Kulyab city of Khatlon region. The Limited Liability Company “Shahrofarin” was contracted for conducting design of the reconstruction of ZAGS office in Kulyab. | | | Measuring ZAGS and Jamoat functionality and ability to carry out activities as defined under the law is premature at this stage. |
| **Indicator 2:** % of users of civil registration services (disaggregated by gender and rural/urban, including changes in absolute values) who are satisfied with the quality and affordability of the civil registry system | • 48, 2% of users in rural areas and 48,5% of users in urban areas are satisfied with quality and affordability of services of civil registry system.  • 48,3% of men and 48,4% of women who used services are satisfied with quality and affordability of services of civil registry system.  • 44,7% of users of civil registration services are satisfied with quality and affordability of services on registration of birth.  • 52% of users of registration services satisfied with quality and affordability of services on registration of marriage.  • 45% of users of civil registration services are satisfied with quality and affordability of services on registration of death | | | | | | increase from baseline by 20% | A National Legal consultant was hired to conduct a functional assessment of the jamoat and ZAGS systems in Tajikistan focusing on officials’ administration of civil registration acts. A Consultation Report on functional assessment of the jamoat an ZAGS systems in Tajikistan was developed.  Annual Action Research for defining service users' perceptions on the ongoing civil registration reform to guide implementation of the ongoing Civil Registration reform is in the planning stage. | | | Measuring degree of satisfaction and affordability for users of the civil registration system premature at this stage. |
| **Indicator 3:** Discrepancy between birth data in civil registry and birth data in the Ministry of Health and Social Protection | 25,176 | | | | | | 10,000 | A Feasibility Study to define institutional capacities and technical requirements for the digitization of Archives in Tajikistan was conducted. The study presented findings of research into the current state of CAR archives, as well as prospects and methods of digitisation of CAR archives in the Republic of Tajikistan. | | | Measuring discrepancy of data between MoH and civil registration system premature at this stage. |
| **Indicator 4:** Number of procedures (i.e., individual visits, different documents required, different authorizations needed) required for registration of civil acts | 5 and more procedures (individual visits) required for registration of civil acts, submitted supporting documents de-facto correspond to de-jure list of supporting documents (as prescribed by the Law of the RT ‘On State Registration of Acts of Civil Status | | | | | | 3 procedures (individual visits) required for registration of civil acts submitted supporting documents de-facto correspond to de-jure list of supporting documents | A National Legal consultant was hired to conduct a functional assessment of the jamoat and ZAGS systems in Tajikistan focusing on officials’ administration of civil registration acts. The Consultation report on functional assessment of the jamoat an ZAGS systems in Tajikistan was developed. | | | The consultation report on functional assessment of the jamoat and ZAGS systems in Tajikistan recommended to introduce a practice to issue birth certificate for new-born children by maternity clinic. |
| *Output 1:* Legislative framework for civil registration is compliant with international best practices | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output Indicator** | | **Baseline** | | | | | **Target 2019** | | | **Progress to date** | **Outcome Result** |
| **Indicator 1:** The legislation on civil registration, and the regulations implementing that legislation, are revised and adopted in line with the international best practices | | Legislation on Civil Registration exists, but is outdated, inconsistent with other laws, and not compliant with international best practices. There are no regulations to support implementation of existing legislation on civil registration. National ZAGS Reform Programme was adopted in 2014. | | | | | Legislation is revised and adopted. Regulations to support implementation of the legislation are drafted and adopted. | | | A Working Group was created by the Minister of Justice by Decree №27 dated March 07, 2017 with the aim of completing the Legal analysis and the reports and Draft amendments to civil registration legislation.  A team of 1 international and 2 national experts was formed to draft  a) Instructions on conducting the registration of civil acts by consular offices,  b) Instruction on an Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for an integrated civil registration Electronic system,  c) Provide assistance to MoJ to finalize the package of Draft of amendments to the Law on “On State Registration of Acts of Civil Status”, etc.  d) Instruction on conducting the registration of civil acts, e) Conduct a deep analysis of the Legal framework for introducing new practices to implement an integrated electronic Civil Registration system and  f) Draft necessary amendments to legislation and New State Programme on Development of Civil Registry Bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2018 – 2023. | The Draft of amendments to the legislation on civil registration sent by the MoJ to the ministries and agencies for their comments. |
| *Output 2: New internal regulations defining roles, responsibilities and processes are applied by civil registry offices and jamoats* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output Indicator** | | | | **Baseline** | | | **Target 2019** | **Progress to date** | | | **Outcome Result** |
| **Indicator 1:** Internal rules and regulations are developed and adopted consistent with national legislation | | | | No internal rules and regulations | | | Internal rules and regulations are elaborated and adopted | Instructions on state registration of civil status acts were revised and improved by the Ministry of Justice Working group. A report on the Feasibility Study to define institutional capacities and technical requirements for the digitization of Archives in Tajikistan indicated widespread lapses in procedure in creating, managing and storing archives. Regulations need to be reinforced to protect archived data, legislation developed to protect data and individual privacy. | | | Draft of Instruction on state registration of civil status acts was sent by the MoJ to the relevant Ministries and agencies for their comments. |
| **Indicator 2:** % of ZAGS and jamoats implementing the new rules and regulations | | | | 0 | | | 40% ZAGS and jamoats serving at least 30% of the population | No results achieved to date | | | Measuring ZAGS and Jamoats implementing new regulations is premature at this stage. |
| **Indicator 3:** Number of people served by these ZAGS and Jamoats | | | | 0 | | | 40% ZAGS and jamoats serving at least 30% of the population | No results achieved to date | | | Measuring number of people served by ZAGS and Jamoats is premature at this stage. |
| *Output 3: Civil registry offices and jamoat staff have enhanced capacities to provide quality services to the population* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output Indicator** | | | **Baseline** | | | **Target 2019** | | | **Progress to date** | | **Outcome Result** |
| **Indicator 1:** % of jamoats’ staff responsible for civil registration system participated in induction course prior to provision of services and training on improvement of qualification once every 4 years. Frequency of participation of ZAGS staff in training and the coverage. | | | 0 jamoats’ staff participated in induction and improvement qualification courses.  • Absence of systematic training for ZAGS staff in the Institute of Improvement of Qualification for workers of justice system. | | | Capacity needs assessment completed; training programmes and induction course for jamoat staff who are responsible for civil registration developed. All Jamoats and ZAGS staff participate in training once every 2 years (i.e. twice until 2019). 100% of new staff of jamoat who are responsible for civil registration passed induction course. | | | The project has initiated procurement of IT equipment for the Institute for Advanced Legal Education.  C.R Training materials developed and revised for DHIS2 operation;  Curriculum submitted to the MoJ and ATL Institute.  60 reports have been developed during the reporting period: 52 for the Agency for State Statistics, 7 for MoJ, MCRO and one for the MoHSPP. A 2 day pilot training was conducted in the generation of these reports and the wider use of DHIS2.  The Project agreed with MoJ to start the reconstruction with ZAGS office located in Kulyab city of Khatlon region. Limited Liability Company “Shahrofarin” was contracted for conducting design of the reconstruction of ZAGS office in Kulyab. | | Pre and Post-tests developed, the participants will be assessed after the training. |
| **Indicator 2:** % of ZAGS offices that show improved conditions of work (infrastructure, equipment, administration, access to rules and information, etc.) | | | 0 | | | 20% | | | Premature |
| *Output 4: Civil registration and archiving of data is managed through an electronic system* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output Indicator** | | | | **Baseline** | **Target 2019** | | | **Progress to date** | | | **Outcome Result** |
| **Indicator 1:** Electronic systems for registration and archiving are introduced and are functional across all ZAGS offices | | | | 0 | Feasibility study conducted on electronic registration of civil acts | | | The Georgian company -Innovations and Reforms Centre (IRC) has conducted the Feasibility Study to define institutional capacities and technical requirements for the digitization of Archives in Tajikistan. The final report is submitted to the project.  Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RT, UN Women and Project Manager of UNDP Civil Registration Project attended a Conference in Singapore in May 2017 to explore the relevance of One Stop Shops in the Tajik context. | | | Premature |
| **Indicator 2:** % of paper-based records transferred to electronic archive | | | | 0 | Feasibility study conducted on digitalization of archives | | | Premature |
| ***Outcome 2: The population of Tajikistan know how to have their vital events timely recorded in the civil registry system.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome Indicator** | | | | **Baseline** | | | **Target 2019** | **Progress to date** | | | **Outcome Result** |
| **Indicator 1:** % of children under 2 years old with a birth certificates (disaggregated by gender) | | | | 84,3% of boys and 81,9% of girls under 2 years of age have birth certificates | | | 90% boys and girls | Terms of Reference for providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan on the development and implementation of a Communication Strategy advocating the importance of registering acts of civil status of the Republic of Tajikistan was developed jointly between project partners UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA. The activities under this ToR will be implemented by the project jointly as one UN. | | |  |
| **Indicator 2:** % of untimely birth and death registrations in ZAGS is decreasing | | | | 80% births are registered on time.  80% of deaths are registered on time | | | 85 % births are registered on time.  85% of deaths are registered on time | As above.  Also, planning underway with MoJ to host a national workshop (coordinated by UNHCR) on progress towards universal birth registration. The outcomes of the workshop will contribute to a regional workshop in 2018 and global workshop in 2019. | | | Depending on which legislation amendments are accepted by the Government. Depending on Electronic model chosen by the Government and outcome of the communication strategy. |
| **Indicator 3:** % of households have all their vital events registered (disaggregated by sex of head of household and province) | | | | 82,3% of households have all their vital events registered including:  82,3% of male- and 81,9% of female-headed households have all their vital events registered.  75,6 % of households in DRS, 78,4% of households in Dushanbe, 80,6% of households in Khatlon, 88% of households in GBAO and 90,2% of household in Sogd have all their vital events registered. | | | 85,3% of households have all their vital events registered including:  85,3% of male- and 84,9% of female-headed households have all their vital events registered.  78,6 % of households in DRS, 81,4% of households in Dushanbe , 83,6% of households in Khatlon, 90% of households in GBAO and 93,2% of household in Sogd have all their vital events registered | As above. | | | Measuring households who have vital statistics registered is premature at this stage. |
| *Output 5: Ministry of Justice makes use of new communication strategies to proactively incentivise the population to register their vital acts* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output Indicator** | | | | **Baseline** | | | **Target 2019** | **Progress to date** | | | **Outcome Result** |
| **Indicator 1:** Coherent, comprehensive and inclusive strategy for communication has been adopted by Ministry of Justice | | | | Lack of communication strategy | | | Communication strategy developed and adopted by MoJ; | As above | | | Developed comprehensive strategy premature at this stage. However, HELVATAS and NGO ‘Peshaf’ have a draft communications strategy for MoJ under development. |
| **Indicator 2:** % of population that are aware of the necessity of registering civil acts and of how to do so. | | | | General population awareness is low (Inception Survey). More precise information TBD as part of the baseline survey to be conducted in 2016 | | | 70% of population are aware of the necessity of registering civil acts and of how to do so | As above | | | Measuring population awareness premature at this stage, given no strategy in place or awareness campaign launched. Phasing of communications campaign should first be concentrating on supply side service awareness on the part of the government, so as not to raise demand side expectations of the population for improved services which have yet to take effect. |
| *Output 6: Outreach awareness raising campaigns by selected civil society organisations complement the Ministry of Justice communication strategies* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output Indicator** | | | | **Baseline** | | | **Target 2019** | **Progress to date** | | | **Outcome Result** |
| **Indicator 1:** % of identified population residing in districts where isolated communities can be found are assisted to obtain missing civil registration documents. | | | | to be established by CSOs upon identification of population with problems | | | **TBD** | No activities were envisaged under Output 6 during the reporting period. | | | Identifying population in isolated communities assisted to |

## Implementation Strategy Review

The CR Project is comprehensive with both integrated and complementary sets of outcomes and outputs. The project covers both supply (Outcome 1) and demand sides (Outcome 2) with top-down protection and bottom up empowerment measures.

The key strategies applied for successful implementation of the reform include but are not limited to:

1. ***Sound partnerships*** based on comparative advantage, value added and agency/organisation specific expertise that is relevant and can substantively contribute to the ongoing civil registration reform process;
2. Ensuring ***continuity*** by building on past achievements as is the case with project’s support to maintenance of basic parameters of DHIS2 based on the health information system put in place by EU-EPOS;
3. Creating a basis for ***proactive engagement and leadership of the Government***, namely the Ministry of Justice in ‘driving’ the reform process: the project is based within the premises of the Main Department of Civil Registration Office that enables frequent interactions with the Senior beneficiary of the project;
4. ***Evidence based planning and decision making***: the project design is based on the findings of the inception survey and comprehensive consultation process. Nonetheless, to come up with a sound evidence base for monitoring the implementation of the reform process, the project has commissioned a comprehensive feasibility study and baseline survey, the outcomes of which will guide future planning and decision making;
5. **Coordinated approach** in implementation of the reform: the project aims to enhance the existing platforms within the Government to ensure coherent implementation of the reform process.
6. UNDP Tajikistan is working closely with its Headquarters in New York and the Regional Hub in Istanbul to ensure that Tajikistan duly benefits from the regional and global knowledge and expertise accumulated by UNDP in other parts of the globe and specifically in Eastern Europe and CIS region.

# DETAILED PROJECT ACTIVITIES REVIEW (by output)

This Chapter introduces in detail activities implemented during the reporting period as they relate to Project Outputs in the Project Document’s logical framework. Featured activities include legislative review and support to the MoJ working group, round-table forum held by MoJ to inform other relevant Ministries on the intended scope and strategy of civil registration reforms, a functional assessment of Jamoat, ZAGS and consular offices on administering civil registration acts, enhancing capacity to deliver quality services by upgrading civil registration facilities, design concepts for single-window / one stop shop models, training ZAGS staff, civil registration archiving and digitisation assessment, implementing DHIS2 and EPOS led training of ZAGS and Jamoat offices in using the new information management system, and developing an integrated communications strategy with access to justice.

## Output 1: Legislative framework for civil registration is compliant with international best practices

A Working Group was created by the Minister of Justice Decree №27 dated from March 07, 2017. Its aim was the completion of the legal analysis and the reports and draft amendments to civil registration legislation, in order to analyse the legislative reports submitted to the Ministry of Justice, to draft amendments to civil registration legislation, and develop instructions on conducting registration of civil status acts. The Ministry of Justice created the Working Group by order of the Minister, headed by the Deputy Minister of Justice and consists of heads of the relevant departments associated with civil registration issues. Working Group Representatives are from departments of the Ministry of Justice and Department of Civil Acts Registration under the MoJ, and heads of 4 sectors of ZAGS in Dushanbe City and ZAGS sectors in Gissar District.

To provide Technical Legal Expertise and Assistance to the Ministry of Justice’s Working Group, an International Legal consultant was hired in May 2017. One National Civil Registration Expert and one National Legal Expert were being recruited at the close of the reporting period.

The International expert commenced his consultancy in the 1st week of June 2017. His first mission to Tajikistan was from 5 till 16 of June 2017. Key deliverables to be produced by the Experts’ Team include:

* Draft an Analytical Report by conducting a deep analysis of the legal framework for introducing new practices to implement an Integrated Electronic Civil Registration system outlining key findings, challenges and recommendations;
* Finalize Package of Draft of amendments to the Law on “On State Registration of Acts of Civil Status”, Family Code, Code on Administrative Offences and other Laws and by-laws related to civil registration as per comments received from relevant ministries and agencies;
* Draft amendments to the Legislation for introducing a new practices to implement an Integrated Electronic Civil Registration system;
* Finalize Instructions on conducting the registration of civil acts describing in detail the provision of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On State Registration of Acts of Civil Status” so that it is improved and finalized as per comments received from relevant ministries and agencies;
* Draft Instructions on conducting the registration of civil acts by Consular Offices, and revise as per comments received, then submit to the Ministry of Justice;
* Draft Instructions on an Integrated Electronic Civil Registration System including an Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism;
* Draft a New State Programme on Development of Civil Registry Bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2018 – 2023.

For more details, please see [Annex 1 –](#_ANNEX_1) Terms of Reference of the International Legal Expert to the present report.

The working group headed by the Deputy Minister of Justice comprises heads of the relevant civil registration departments of the Ministry of Justice and Department of Civil Acts Registration under the MoJ. The Working Group also contains the heads of 4 ZAGS sectors in Dushanbe city and ZAGS of sectors in Gissar District.

The members of this Working group are meeting approximately once per week. This Order of the Minister of Justice №27 dated from March 07, 2017 is attached to the present report in [Annex 2.](#_ANNEX_2)

Round table to discuss the Results of the Baseline survey, Review of legislative frameworks, coordination mechanisms and institutional structure of Civil Registration System in Tajikistan

A Round Table forum to discuss the Results of the Baseline survey, Review of legislative frameworks, coordination mechanisms and institutional structure of Civil Registration System in Tajikistan was held on February 24, 2017. This provided the opportunity to present and discuss the various Project reports and research results produced in 2016. The workshop was attended by high level officials from the President’s office, Ministry of Justice, Civil Registration Department of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Committee on Religious Affairs, streamlining of national traditions, celebrations and ceremonies under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, The Committee on Youth, Sport and Tourism under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, ZAGS sectors and representatives from the international organizations. *The Agenda and the List of Participants is attached in* [Annexes 3 and 4](#_ANNEX_3_) *to this report.*

Results Achieved

* An International Legal expert was engaged to continue working on legislation framework reform.
* A Working group was established by the Minister of Justice Decree №27 dated from March 07, 2017.
* A Round Table Forum to discuss the Results of the Baseline survey, Review of legislative frameworks, coordination mechanisms and institutional structure of Civil Registration System in Tajikistan was held on February 24, 2017.

## Output 2: New internal regulations defining roles, responsibilities and processes are applied by civil registry offices and Jamoats.

Functional assessment of Jamoats and ZAGS offices

**A Consultation Report** **on a functional assessment of the jamoat and ZAGS systems in Tajikistan was produced.** The report focused on officials’ administration of civil registration acts and was developed by a local consultant. The report also identified issues in ZAGS sectors and jamoats in the process of conducting acts of civil registration and based on the impediments identified, provided recommendations to address these obstacles. The report outlined such issues as: procedures for the formation of a work plan of the ZAGS sectors, reporting procedures, storage of the blanks of certificates, providing consultation to the population by ZAGS sectors and jamoats, issues related to conducting registration of birth, death, marriage, pre-marriage health checks and others.

The Consultation Report on this functional assessment of the jamoat and ZAGS systems in Tajikistan is attached to the present report in [Annex 5](#_ANNEX_5)*.*

Results Achieved

* Consultation Report on a Functional Assessment of the Jamoat and ZAGS systems in Tajikistan was developed and was yet to be submitted for approval to the Ministry of Justice at the end of the reporting period.

## Output 3: Civil registry offices and jamoat staff have enhanced capacities to provide quality services to the population

The Project initiated the procurement of IT equipment for the Institute for Advanced Legal Education under the request of the Ministry of Justice of RT.

The Project also agreed with Ministry of Justice of RT to start the reconstruction of the ZAGS office located in Kulyab city of Khatlon region. The Limited Liability Company “Shahrofarin” was contracted for conducting design of the reconstruction of ZAGS office in Kulyab.

Results Achieved

* Preliminary plans drawn up for the renovation of the ZAGS Office in Kulyab. Wide consultations on the design of this pilot office with MoJ, UN Women, other UNDP projects, UNFPA,
* Specifications for IT equipment proposed by the Project’s IT System Administrator, and confirmed by UNDP IT Unit. Consultations also with the donor SDC on preferred specification of the training computers.

## Output 4: Civil registration and archiving of data is managed through an electronic system

## Feasibility study

The Georgian company -Innovations and Reforms Centre (IRC) conducted a second Feasibility Study to define institutional capacities and technical requirements for the digitization of Archives in Tajikistan. This second study presented findings of the study of the current state of Civil Acts Registration (CAR) archives, as well as scenarios and methods for the digitisation of CAR archives in the Republic of Tajikistan. The study identified, that the CAR archive in the Republic of Tajikistan is rather voluminous while at the same time, CAR records were characterised as having a high rate of inaccuracy between the first and the second copies of records. This, along with the principles of how civil acts records are created, led the study team to assume the superior integrity of the first copies over the second archive copies and the appropriateness of digitisation of the first copies for a higher level of precision of the electronic archive. However, the study also revealed that none of the archives is complete and identified the need of complementing the digitisation process with the second copies, where the first copies cannot be located and/or used.

The proposed digitisation process was based on the findings of the study as well as the needs of the CAR system developed in the Republic of Tajikistan. Based on this the discussed model did not propose to digitise the entire CAR archive, but rather only those years and types of acts which were deemed to be a priority because of their high demand and their role in the CAR system in general.

The study discovered that despite the existence of various legal documents on data protection and a declared commitment by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to develop e-governance in the Republic of Tajikistan, the report provided recommendations on certain legislative issues, which should be addressed.

The Report provided the following recommendations:

* to gather Khatlon regional archive materials in one physical space;
* to carry out an inventory of civil acts registered by the Consular Offices of the Republic of Tajikistan and transfer the second copies to the CAR Division Archive (Dushanbe);
* to carry out an inventory of CAR archives by the civil acts registering bodies;
* to digitize the acts of those children who will reach the age of 4-6 at the time when digitisation begins, as they are the ones most in need of birth certificates in order to go to school within the next 2 years. In parallel to the priorities it would be desirable to start digitisation of acts registered in the 1995s;
* to digitise marriage acts registered from 1990 to 2014, which can be carried out in three stages: the 1st stage: 2005 - 2009 / 1995-1999; the second stage: 2000-2004 / 1990-1994; the third stage: 2010-2014;
* to select digitization staff who meet at least the minimum requirements of computer literacy and can conduct the number of informational and practical trainings for the selected staff prior to the launch of the process;
* that the main principles of personal data protection and processing be defined in the Law on State Registration of Civil Status acts, which will regulate access to civil acts records, including access to databases and data exchange issues between government bodies.

The Report is attached in [Annex 6](#_ANNEX_6) to this report.

## Support maintenance of the basic parameters of the Health Information System (HMIS)

During the reporting period the project contracted EPOS Health Management GmbH until 31 December 2017 to support basic parameters of the information system which were put in place under EU funded ‘Technical Assistance to Support the Strengthening of the Health Information System (HMIS)’ project implemented by EPOS.

EPOS’ key deliverables in the reporting period were:

* CRO capacity development (on use, reporting and management) of Information System version 02 was built: training of main CRO specialists on data quality management; training of a CRO IT administrator on administration and business continuity practices of IS; training rapid needs assessment conducted, updated training materials produced for end-users and main CRO assisted in planning of training activities at the national and regional levels (a Capacity Building Inception Report was submitted describing the plan to monitor and evaluate training, with a prospective training plan);
* CRO IS version 02 (or the DHIS2) technical issues were solved and is now fully functional. All reported (known) issues were solved: reporting forms were tested and improved; authorized data encryption tools were implemented; digital signature at the level of databases implemented but procurement of certificates was delayed due to complex nature of the certification process in Tajikistan; connection to the Certification Authority Center established; CRA printing module tuned (Technical Report submitted describing progress to date on training and resolving technical issues, highlighting challenges and proposed solutions);
* CRO IS version 02 (DHIS2) was coordinated, piloted, tested and certified: the CRO IS was prepared for certification by the Main Department for the Protection of State Secrets under the GT, but delays were experienced for the reasons mentioned above. The CRO IS was pretested/tested in selected districts and jamoats before being implemented nationwide; the equipment for access of CRO IS to Certification Authority Center was yet to be delivered and installed; Inter-agency stakeholder dialog and coordination was supported (Final Report submitted which included the components on Training, resolving technical Issues, Coordination; Piloting Testing and Certifying DHIS2 CRO IS).

## One Stop Shops Conference in Singapore

The Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RT, UN Women and Project Manager of UNDP Civil Registration project attended an OSS Conference in Singapore from 01 till 07 May, 2017. The conference was to explore the continuing relevance of One Stop Shops (OSS), the political economy dimension and technical implementation challenges, good practices and lessons learned from countries around the world. The objective of this workshop was also to strengthen developing country capacity for the design and implementation of One Stop Shops for public service delivery improvements at national and/or local levels. Greater clarity over drivers for success and failures help pave the way for public sector service transformation. The workshop was closely structured around customer centric One Stop Shops, while using global examples to illustrate the diverse approaches and local experience. The workshop was designed to convene collaborative multi-stakeholder groupings of institutions and organisations drawn from multiple contexts that share knowledge on public sector reform.

Results Achieved

* The Georgian company -Innovations and Reforms Centre (IRC) conducted a second Feasibility Study to define institutional capacities and technical requirements for the digitization of Archives in Tajikistan. The report was submitted to the project.
* The procedure for the purchasing e-tokens and security software has started and the vendor the State unitary enterprise “Security of state data” was contracted.

## Output 5: Ministry of Justice makes use of new communication strategies to proactively incentivise the population to register their vital acts

Terms of Reference for providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan on the development and implementation of a Communication Strategy advocating the importance of registering acts of civil status of the Republic of Tajikistan was developed jointly with project partners UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA. The activities under this ToR will be implemented by the project jointly with UN Women and UNFPA in the next reporting period.

The key deliverables to be produced under this joint ToR included:

Deliverable 1: UNDP component

* One integrated Communication Strategy to "Leave No One Behind - Everyone Counts" was developed and submitted to cover the city of Kurgan-Tube - in Khatlon region, in Bobojon Gafurov district - in Sughd region, in Rudaki district - RRS and Dushanbe city. These focus districts were chosen on the advice of MoJ. A short report explaining the 4 communications approaches was submitted. The report described the use of traditional leading media, outreach and awareness raising activities, infographics, alternative musical, art, and theatrical methods;

Not yet developed were

* One Joint Communication Action Plan for 2017-2018, and shall be agreed with the Working Group (WG) on Communication with the Ministry of Justice, covering awareness-raising activities and a work plan for the implementation of activities for "awareness-raising campaigns to reach the most vulnerable rural groups of people from remote areas, especially women and children, people with disabilities and minorities, in order to improve their access to civil registration services "without leaving anyone behind.”;
* One Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Working Group on Communications;
* A unified Joint Action Plan for Information and Communication for 2017-2018, agreed with by the Working Group (WG) on Communication with the Ministry of Justice and a work plan for the implementation of activities, was developed and presented;
* One set of innovative communication strategy tools implemented to reach the 4 focus districts with vulnerable populations from remote areas, especially women and children, young girls, persons with disabilities and minorities.

Deliverable 2: UNFPA component

* The methodology and necessary tools for the preliminary and subsequent assessment of the level of public knowledge about the registry office services is yet to be developed and submitted to UNFPA;
* The study is yet to be conducted. Preliminary and final reports submitted for the approval of UNFPA.
* Deliverable 3: UN-Women component
* A plan to conduct awareness-raising campaigns, including awareness-raising activities (using media channels, community meetings, mobile consultations, information sessions of WWGs) on the need for timely registration of acts of civil status in the target areas of Kurgan-Tube, Rudaki, B Gafurov and Dushanbe (one jamoat in each district and in one district of Dushanbe) was developed and coordinated with the "UN Women";
* The contents of the media program and the infographic mock-up (2 types), billboard materials (3 types), 2 television programs, 4 newspaper articles, 2 radio programs, booklets (2 types), brochures (2 types) presented and coordinated with UN-Women.
* Report on the establishment of 7 groups in the target areas of the Project, including lists of members of the WWGs; Provision of a 2-day training module coordinated with UN-Women for WWGs members to raise their awareness of the process of reforming the civil registration system with handouts; A report on the 2-day training held in the 7 target areas of the Project; Providing a list of the 700 most vulnerable population groups, especially women and girls, who need the services of the registry office, identified by the members of WWGs, in accordance with the principle of "no one left behind,"; Report on the 14 information sessions held on the importance and procedure for registering acts of civil status, as well as on the consequences of failure to register marriages, births, deaths, failure to establish marital contracts, etc., conducted by members of WWGs;
* A methodology for conducting a comprehensive post-assessment developed and presented by UN-Women in order to assess the coverage of the population, as well as their awareness of civil registration services; As well as an evaluation report.

The Terms of Reference for providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan on the development and implementation of a Communication Strategy advocating the importance of registering acts of civil status of the Republic of Tajikistan is attached in [Annex 7](#_ANNEX_7) to this report.

**Output 6: Outreach awareness raising campaigns by selected civil society organisations complement the Ministry of Justice communication strategies**

No activities were envisaged under Output 6 during the reporting period.

# MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

## A. Management

## Staffing

According to the agreement reached with the Ministry of Justice during the finalisation of the Project Document, in 2016 the team was composed of:

International Project Manager (P4)

Project Officer (Outcome 1 – Policy and Institutional Frameworks)

Project Officer (Service Delivery)

Project Associate (Outcome 1 – Policy and Institutional Frameworks)

ICT/ Project Associate

Admin. Finance Associate, and

Driver.

During the reporting period, recruitment of the entire project team was finalised. A Project Officer (Service Delivery) and Project Asscoiate (IT Systems Administrator) were competitively selected and joined the Local Project team. The project is using the drivers of other UNDP programmes and projects on a cost-recovery basis. Given the limited scope of travel required for the project it is more cost effective to maintain hiring transport on a cost recovery basis, rather than investing in a dedicated vehicle and driver. Hence, no driver was recruited.

As was discussed and agreed with SDC, UNDP senior management and MoJ the project team is planning to move to other rented office accommodation. The procurement process to select appropriate office space is on-going.

## EPOS Health Management GmbH:

### Background

The UNDP-funded EPOS Health Management GmbH project “Maintenance of Civil Registration Office Information System in the Republic of Tajikistan” is a logical continuation of the EU-funded project “Technical assistance to strengthening the HMIS in Tajikistan”.

On May 11, 2016 UNDP signed a contract with EPOS Health Management GmbH, the overall objectives of which were to ensure sustainability of the Civil Registration Office DHIS2, contributing to the documenting process improvement in CRO, to contribute to the improvement of demographic data quality in the RT via improvement of access of the general population to timely, reliable and qualitative registration of 7 types of civil registration acts.

EPOS Health Management GmbH duly produced all the expected deliverables as described the original terms of reference.

At the outset of the Support to Civil Registration Reform Project the agreement concerning EPOS was that SDC and UNDP would fund the continuance of EPOS’ DHIS2 project under the Ministry of Justice through the 12-month period where EU was reformulating their national assistance strategy and had since ceased to fund EPOS. However, in December 2016 UNDP was informed that EU had changed its priority and was no longer intending to again pick up the funding for EPOS.

Upon request from the Ministry of Justice and follow up consultations with SDC the Project donor, it was decided to budget for the continuance of the EPOS project at least until December 2017. The proposed EPOS budget was approved in the 2017 Annual Work Plan by the Project Steering Committee.

### Current Status

During the reporting period UNDP extended the contract of EPOS Health Management GmbH until 31 December 2017 to support basic parameters of the information system which were put in place under EU funded ‘Technical Assistance to Support the Strengthening of the Health Information System (HMIS)’ project implemented by EPOS.

The key deliverables included in this contract extension are intended to complete important activities and correct unresolved issues which are necessary before the hand-over of the DHIS2 system to the Ministry of Justice.

Such outstanding activities include:

* Training of the main CRO specialists on data quality management; training of CRO IT administrator on administration and business continuity practices of IS; conducting a training rapid needs assessment, updating training materials for end-users;
* Reporting forms are tested and improved; authorized data encryption tools are implemented; digital signatures at the level of databases are implemented; connection to the Certification Authority Centre are established; the CRA printing module is tuned;
* DHIS2 is prepared for certification by the Main Department for the Protection of State Secrets under the Government of Tajikistan;
* The CRO Information System is pretested/tested in selected districts and jamoats before nationwide implementation; the equipment for access of CRO IS to Certification Authority Centre is delivered and installed; Inter-agency stakeholder dialog and coordination is supported.,

## B. Coordination

### UN WOMEN

On May 15, 2017 on the occasion of International Day of Families, UN Women in conjunction with the Committee on Women and Family Affairs and Committee on Youth Sport and Tourism organized a brunch. The event brought together more than 300 students from Pedagogical, Medical and National State Universities in the Dushanbe Botanical Garden. The main purpose of the event was to enhance knowledge of students/young generation on the importance of family, including on the role of men and women in the family, the need for respect for family members and non-violent ways of resolving family disputes as well as the importance of timely registration of civil status acts.

UN Women is recruiting the National gender consultant to develop a monitoring and evaluation plan for quality assessment of civil registration services and the capacities of civil registry offices staff.

UN Women successfully engaged with relevant UN agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR) in discussions and actions aimed at promoting and protecting women’s and girls’ rights in the context of civil registration reforms through round table discussions, presentations, information campaigns and trainings.

The UN Women project team facilitated involvement of other UN agency members of the Gender Theme Group as part of a joint advocacy approach to improve access to civil registration services for women and children as a condition to further protect their rights and respond to discrimination and violence against them.

The UN Women project also contributed to joint UN work with national partners and UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies in Tajikistan through facilitating consultations focused on enforcement of specific conventions, concluding with observations by Treaty Bodies in Tajikistan. Though not directly relating to ZAGS reform this partnership proved useful from the perspective of taking a joint position and one-voice to raise awareness and address needs of vulnerable groups to access civil registration and legal assistance services and protect their rights.

### UNFPA

The other key implementing partner in the Civil Registration Reform Project is UNFPA. During the reporting period UNFPA conducted an assessment of Data Flows and Development of Information Mapping for the Civil Registration System in Tajikistan. The assessment involved inquiries, observations, interviews to evaluate the efficiency, effectiveness, business processes, timeliness and quality of information flows between different actors. Specific areas which were assessed included; Organization structure and linkages, resources for CRVS, business processes and information flow, and computerization.

Some of the results of this CRVS research are listed below.

The CR organizational structure is suitable for registration operations. The results also indicate that registration service points are well distributed. On the other hand the assessment found a lack of appropriate linkages with some users of the CR products such as health systems, national ID systems, and the electoral system.

There is an inadequate registration infrastructure for Jamoats and other CR operational level offices. There is also inadequate CRVS personnel and those who are available have limited education profiles.

While the design, structure and contents of registration forms and materials is suitable for CRVS operations, the supply of the registration forms and materials is inadequate.

The business process and information flow assessments indicate the existence of bottlenecks which have resulted in inefficiency and infectiveness of the CRVS operations and information flow between various actors. Some of the specific issues includes:

* An absence of information flow between notifiers and the registration agent.
* Inadequacy of trained personnel to certify deaths in the community
* Existence of barriers to registration
* Inefficient transmission of VE information between actors
* Inadequate procedures and mechanisms for VE information sharing
* Inefficient and ineffective VS data compilation
* Inconsistencies between registration records and compiled statistics

## Resource mobilization

According to the Resource Mobilization Document there is a need to attract additional resources to ensure complete and timely implementation of civil registration reform process. The main target is to attract at least USD 5 million by the end of 2019.

To mobilize additional resources, UNDP approached the following donors:

* Czech-UNDP Trust Fund were approached and supported a consultancy comparing the civil registration systems of the Czech Republic and Tajikistan.
* Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development (EFSD) application which was prepared during the previous reporting period, was handed off to the Ministry of Finance in order that the Government could make the application. It is expected that MoF will prepare the application on their letterhead and submit before the next deadline for applications passes.
* Embassy of the Republic of Korea. A follow-up meeting was held with the RoK and the Embassy advised they would be establishing in Dushanbe an office of KOICA.

The Table with the list of approached donors is attached as [Annex 8](#_ANNEX_8) to the present report.

In order to mobilize recourses, the Project together with Ministry of Justice of RT is planning to conduct Donor Workshop in the second half of September 2017.

Results Achieved

* The Project monthly UN and partner coordination meeting was introduced;
* The project team was formed.
* CRVS data flow reports produced
* DHIS2 tested, deployed across selected ZAGS offices

# IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

While the project has strong support from the Ministry of Justice, and from other partners, several implementation challenges exist which impede the roll out of the Civil Registration Reform. These include, low staff motivation and capacity of ZAGS Offices and Jamoats, poor facilities and weak infrastructure, lack of highly-qualified specialists in accountancy (for financial reporting) and IT, incoherent service delivery approaches and business procedures on the service provider side. On service user side, low awareness of civil registration by the population, low motivation for the registration of civil acts, poverty (paying capacity), deference to using informal institutions, cultural aspects and distrust of formal institutions and procedures are the main barriers.

The project with support of partners and stakeholders will address these challenges by:

* Introducing amendments to the Law on “On State Registration of Acts of Civil Status”, Family Code, Code on Administrative Offences and other Laws and by-laws related to civil registration as per received comments from the ministries and agencies
* Introducing instructions on conducting the registration of civil acts by Jamoats, ZAGS and Consular Services and Minimum Quality Standards for Jamoats, ZAGS and Consular Offices.
* Developing and implementing new by-laws, internal rules and regulations, business procedures and M&E framework
* Developing training programmes, training materials and conducting a series of trainings: training for trainees and trainings for staff of ZAGS Offices, Jamoats and Consular Offices
* Renovating facilities: renovation of archive building, renovation of ZAGS Office in Kulyab and two other ZAGS Offices (if agreed and approved)
* Technical upgrade of Institute of Advanced Legal Training under the Ministry of Justice for better learning conditions and innovative education
* Introducing a new communication strategy and conducting outreach awareness raising campaigns

Specific challenges during the reporting period (January - June) were:

Legal and administrative issues with pilot ZAGS Offices, particularly lack of documentation and different ownership of selected pilot ZAGS Offices for renovation and introducing innovative service delivery models. Out of 3 planned ZAGS Offices only one – ZAGS Office in Kulyab city was finally agreed with all parties (project, national partner and donor) and selected for renovation. The ZAGS Office in Kulyab city was built in 2007, and has no documentation or what documentation does exist is either outdated or doesn’t meet requirements. There is no approved design estimate documentation (engineering shop design drawings). The technical requirement documents for the building’s electricity connectivity were issued in 2014 for only 3 months and for just a 5 kW load which is not sufficient for the purposes of the building. The document is therefore already outdated, neither are there technical requirement documents for water supply and sewerage connections. Altogether these issues delayed selection and agreement of pilot ZAGS Offices and also caused a delay in renovation works. The first pilot ZAGS Office selected by MoJ is in Kulyab city.

## Management and coordination challenges

As EPOS GmbH have been the technical leaders in implementing the electronic data management system since the Project’s inception. The company has designed a fully compliant electronic system for civil registration services using customized open source software. Using open source code was a conscious decision, taken in order to avoid costly annual registration fees which would have been incurred by the government had the choice been to purchase an off-the –shelf product which would require costly long term licensing. Moreover DHIS2’s predecessors had been developed by the University of Oslo, and similar versions have been installed in other countries around the world that were also looking to implement a fully electronic civil registration system.

The down side to using such a customized system is that it requires specialized training to be able to manage the system’s maintenance, trouble shoot issues and use it to its fullest potential, let alone developing new modules or add-ons. Such training needs to be provided to the Ministry of Justice designated staff who are involved in implementing this electronic system. The MoJ however does not have an IT division as such and there are significant internal MoJ capacity gaps which could impact on project sustainability if they are not managed in good time.

The Project has engaged an IT Specialist at the request of MoJ to carry on the technical support, and not create a dependence on EPOS as an outside company in order to manage the information system it developed. Capable though the IT Specialist is, he cannot alone train all the staff that require training in DHIS2 and other system maintenance processes. UNDP will not extend EPOS’ contract past 31 December 2017 for the same reasons mentioned above to avoid creating a dependence on this one company for the system’s reform.

Training solutions need to be found by Project Management and Steering Committee in order to keep the level of staff capacity high enough to manage the new DHIS2 system, and to begin to have an impact on Project outcomes and results in terms of improved service delivery and access to civil registration services.

# LESSONS LEARNED

## MFA and President’s Administration engagement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in Tajikistan plays an essential role in administering civil registration acts along with Jamoats and ZAGS offices. MFA typically deals with requests from Tajik citizens outside the country’s national borders. One of the preliminary findings from the assessment of civil registration data flow conducted in 2016 was that MFA operate in isolation and though they are legally required to, they share little or no information and data with the Ministry of Justice who are legally mandated to administer Civil Registration Acts. The isolation of MFA, though not uncommon across most other Ministries in Tajikistan creates a significant gap in information flow and the ability of MoJ to capture all the data necessary to maintain a complete civil registration system.

In mid 2016 it was difficult for the project to arrange to even meet representatives from MFA to discuss this issue of sharing data and the gaps it creates in data flow.

The Project learned that inviting counterparts from MFA to attend round table events discussing administration of civil registration acts, and including MFA officials in discussions with consultants on reforming the civil registration system has greatly improved the relationship between MoJ, the Project and MFA. The increased dialogue between partners is opening up new opportunities to share data. The Civil Registration Project even invited an MFA counterpart to attend a workshop overseas on the One Stop Shop model of service delivery, which also greatly improved the sharing of data and understanding of each partner’s obligations under the law.

Similarly, meetings arranged with the President’s Administration to discuss mainly the coordination mechanism models needed to ensure interoperability of data systems across the government’s e-governance sector, has drawn some criticism from the Ministry of Justice, who insisted they be informed of such meetings, though MoJ were in favour of the interoperability discussions proceeding, and being led by the Project. Project Management only needs to keep MoJ informed of these meetings.

## Security Certificates and Data Privacy

When EPOS designed and implemented the DHIS2 system for the Ministry of Justice it leveraged experience from implementing similar civil registration systems in other countries around the world, many in Africa. In these other country contexts the issue of data privacy and security certificates was also addressed and in every case EPOS employed international security standards of data encryption.

The lesson learned in this case was presuming that the Republic of Tajikistan would also adhere to these international security standards, which it turned out, does not. Instead the RT insisted on adopting the Russian system of data security, which EPOS had not planned on nor budgeted for. It took some weeks to decide which hardware and software was needed to be purchased over and above the contract budget, then find a pathway in order to purchase these additional security certificates and hardware within our current budget.

Another lesson learned in this exercise, after the Russian security certificates were purchased and installed, was presuming that the Russian suppliers would certify the certificates according to Tajik government standards. It turns out that some other Government agencies who manage data and who had purchased this security software had not been able to certify their systems, and DHIS was facing the same issues. However it seems there is a way in which EPOS has negotiated the certification of the DHIS 2 system and it will be perhaps the first new data system in Tajikistan to be fully certified by the Government of Tajikistan.

# FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial report for the reporting period is attached as [Annex 9](#_ANNEX_9_) to the present report.

# RISK ANALYSIS TABLE

The updated Risk Analysis Table is attached as [Annex 10](#_ANNEX_10)to the present report.

# ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of Reference of the International Legal Expert

Annex 2: The Order of the Minister of Justice №27 dated from March 07, 2017

Annex 3: Agenda of the Round table, held on 24 February, 2017

Annex 4: List of Participants of the Round table, held on 24 February, 2017

Annex 5: Consultation report on functional assessment of the jamoat and ZAGS systems in Tajikistan

Annex 6: Feasibility Study to define institutional capacities and technical requirements for the digitization of Archives in Tajikistan

Annex 7: Terms of Reference for providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan on the development and implementation of a Communication Strategy advocating the importance of registering acts of civil status of the Republic of Tajikistan

Annex 8: Table of the list of approached donors

Annex 9: Financial report

Annex 10: Risk Analysis Table

# ANNEX 1

ToRs for International Legal Expert



# ANNEX 2

Order of the Minister of Justice №27 dated from March 07, 2017 to establish a working group.



# ANNEX 3 Round Table Conference



ANNEX 4



# ANNEX 5

Consultation Report on this functional assessment of the jamoat and ZAGS systems in Tajikistan



# ANNEX 6

Feasibility Study to define institutional capacities and technical requirements for the digitization of Archives in Tajikistan



# ANNEX 7

Terms of Reference for providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan on the development and implementation of a Communication Strategy



# ANNEX 8

Resource Mobilisation Table

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Donor | Project Idea/Proposal[[2]](#footnote-2) | Total amount requested | Status |
| 1 | Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) | * [Co-funding] for conducting Baseline Survey | ­­­CAD 25,000 (equivalent to USD 20,000) | Concept Note submitted, pending review by the Embassy of Canada in Kazakhstan |
| 2 | KazAID | * Capacity building (training) for the Civil Registration Offices | USD 200,000 |  |
| 3 | Czech-UNDP Trust Fund | * Develop a comprehensive ‘change plan’ for the identified model of service provision (follow up on the outcomes of the feasibility study); | USD 10,000 | * Approved |
| 4 | Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) | * Comprehensive review and recommendations for improvement and simplification of business processes within the civil registration system; | USD 250,000 | * Outcome announced at the end of 2016; |
| 5 | Russian Trust Fund | * Repair / building of 5 regional ZAGS Offices and their technical equipment, in accordance with international best practice; * Digitization of archives in Dushanbe, Khujand and Khorog; - Purchasing of computer equipment for ZAGS Offices and 426 jamoats; | ͌USD 3 million | One pager submitted; pending review |
| 6 | Eurasian Development Bank | * Exact areas to be agreed with MoJ (announcement came only on 14 July 2016) | ~ USD 500,000 | MoJ discussed the potential activities to be prioritized with the Executive Office of the President. MoJ then received clearance to submit, UNDP provided technical support in completion of the application[[3]](#footnote-3) |
| 7 | GPB and K&I  Data and Design Thinking | * Creation of citizen feedback mechanism to enable citizens to proactively engage in the ongoing civil registration reform; | USD 50,000 | The 2016 call for proposals requires projects to be implemented as of July 2016. Therefore, the idea will be resubmitted as part of 2017 call for project ideas. |
| 8 | Embassy of Japan | * providing "single window implementation in cities and districts of the civil registration mechanism | Non specific Letter of request for support from MoJ (drafted by UNDP) | Awaiting response |
| 9 | Eurasian Fund for Stability and Development (EFSD) | * Requesting comprehensive support in digitisation of C.R system, using Tajikistan’s export of human resources (mainly to Russia) as the entry point. | USD 5 million | Applications in ENG and RUS passed to MoJ. Moj submitted to MoF for clearance. No feedback from MoF. Deadline for applications is in September. |
| TOTAL: | | | USD 9,030,000 | |

Table - The table with information of the approached donors

# ANNEX 9

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Financial Report for the period of January - June 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Project title "Civil Registration System Reform in Tajikistan" | | | | | | | |
| Activities | | Funds from | Annual budget 2017 | Expenses for the period | Commitments as of 30 June, 2017 | Remaining Balance | Utilization level, % |
| # | Description |  | A | B | C | F = A - B - C | G = (B + D + F)/ A |
| 1 | Legislation on civil registration is compliant with international standards | SDC | $ 463,800 | $ 310,739 | $ 50,730 | $ 102,331 | 78% |
| UNDP | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |  |
| 2 | New internal regulations defining roles, responsibilities and processes are applied by civil registry offices and jamoats | SDC | $ 161,111 | $ 18,517 | $ - | $ 142,594 | 11% |
| UNDP | $ 20,883 | $ - | $ 4,700 | $ 16,183 | 23% |
| 3 | Civil registry offices and jamoat staff have enhanced capacities to provide quality services to the population | SDC | $ 147,968 | $ 13,435 | $ 38,645 | $ 95,888 | 35% |
| UNDP | $ 83,582 | $ 20,383 | $ - | $ 63,199 | 24% |
| 4 | Civil registration and archiving of data is managed through an electronic system | SDC | $ 146,880 | $ 102,093 | $ 190,929 | $ (146,141) | 199% |
| UNDP | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |  |
| 5 | Ministry of justice makes use of new communication strategies to proactively incentivise the population to register their civil acts | SDC | $ 8,640 | $ - | $ - | $ 8,640 | 0% |
| UNDP | $ 43,886 | $ - | $ - | $ 43,886 | 0% |
| 6 | Outreach awareness raising campaigns by selected civil society organisations complement the MoJ communication strategies | SDC | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | 0% |
| UNDP | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | 0% |
| 7 | Direct Project Costs | SDC | $ 54,772 | $ 10,511 | $ 2,329 | $ 41,933 | 23% |
| UNDP | $ 151,886 | $ 34,760 |  | $ 117,126 | 23% |
|  | Subtotal SDC |  | $ 983,172 | $ 455,294 | $ 282,632 | $ 245,246 | 75% |
|  | Subtotal UNDP |  | $ 300,237 | $ 55,143 | $ 4,700 | $ 240,394 | 20% |
| Total: |  |  | $ 1,283,410 | $ 510,437 | $ 287,332 | $ 485,640 | 62% |
| Note: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial data provided above is provisional. | | | | | | |  |

# 

# ANNEX 10

Risk Analysis Table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** “Support to Civil Registration System Reform in Tajikistan” | Award ID: | **Date:** July 2017 |

| # | Description | Date Identified | Type | Impact &  Probability | Countermeasures / Management response | Owner | Submitted, updated by | Last Update | Status |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Political destabilization, insurgency and armed conflict | July 2017 | Political | The risk occurrence could impact the effectiveness of project activity and sustainability  P = 2  I = 2 | Maintain neutrality and conflict-sensitivity in action: adapt programme to the complex context | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | No change |
| 2 | Corruption impedes project activities and/or outputs | July 2017 | Operational | The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project  P = 2  I = 2 | Good governance, including transparency and accountability, and careful monitoring approach to project activities. | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | No change |
| 3 | Legislation, government policy and practices not implemented due to weak capacities, lack of coordination and/or low finances | July 2017 | Regulatory | The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project  P = 2  I = 2 | Close coordination with key institutions to develop alternative strategies; facilitate coordination with Ministry of Finance with respect to financial allocations for reforms. | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | No change |
| 4 | Lack of motivation/ political will to implement reforms | July 2017 | Strategic | The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project  P = 2  I = 2 | Identify motivating factors that can be incorporated into the project. | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | No change |
| 5 | Inability to secure on-going government funds to improve civil registration system | July 2017 | Financial | The risk occurrence will force the downscaling of certain project activities  P = 2  I = 3 | On-going dialogue with President’s Administration and Ministry of Finance, along with Ministry of Justice, to identify additional funding sources. | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | No change |
| 6 | Frequent electricity cuts in particular at jamoat offices in rural areas | July 2017 | Operational | The occurrence of the risk undermines sustainability of the project  P = 3  I = 3 | The governmental plan to extend the electronic civil registration system nationwide at the jamoats level will be carefully assessed, considering also the option of keeping a paper based system at this level. | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | No change |
| 7 | Lack of cooperation between ZAGS and jamoats | July 2017 | Organizational | The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project  P = 2  I = 2 | The project will facilitate the definition of clear roles and responsibilities, joint activity planning and clear reporting mechanisms. | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | No change |
| 8 | Lack of cooperation between MoJ and other state institutions | July 2017 | Organizational | The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project  P = 2  I = 3 | The project will create linkages and cooperation between the relevant state institutions where possible, formalised by accepting the establishment of an interagency coordination mechanism.. | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | No change |
| 9 | Deterioration in relations between UNDP and project partners | July 2017 | Strategic | The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project  P = 1  I = 3 | Maintain respectful, collaborative, participatory, organic approach and transparency. | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | No change |
| 10 | Decreased motivation/  ability/ willingness of civil registry service providers because of impending job cuts as a decision from government. | July 2017 | Strategic | The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project  P = 3  I = 2 | Continuous efforts to build the capacity of providers according to needs determined by them. Selective training delivered only to those who are likely to remain on staff. | Ms Gulbahor Nematova | Mr Tony Cameron | July 2017 | Change |

1. ЗАКОН РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН

   «О ВНЕСЕНИИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ И ДОПОЛНЕНИЯ В ЗАКОН РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН «О ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ АКТОВ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ»»

   Статья 1. В [статье 4.1](file:///C:/Pravo/export/6807.htm#st4x1) Закона Республики Таджикистан от 29 апреля 2006 года «О государственной регистрации актов гражданского состояния» (Ахбори Маджлиси Оли Республики Таджикистан, 2006 г., №4, ст. 201; 2008 г., №12, ч. 2, ст. 1017; 2009 г., №3, ст. 89; 2011 г., №3, ст. 178, №6, ст. 444; 2015 г., №3, ст. 220, №11, ст. 961, ст. 962; 2016 г., №3, ст. 144, ст. 145) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Some of the project ideas are already reflected under Phase I of the project. In case of approval, UNDP will propose reallocation of funds for underfinanced/non-financed activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. UNDP is not eligible for this call, but the Government of the target countries, including Tajikistan are eligible. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)