## **NWP Report Template**

*In addition to the completion of the table below, the grantee will be required to complete and submit the Financial Reporting Template.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Grantee** | United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Tajikistan  |
| **Project Title** | Engaging Communities to Access and Effectively Manage Drinking Water Supply System in rural areas Tajikistan |
| **Country**  | Tajikistan  |
| **Reporting** **Period (From-To)** | December 2018-March 2020  |
| **Anticipated Project Completion** | March 2020  |
| **Project Funding (USD)** In the table below; please indicate the amount of funding from each partner. Include the NWP funding contributions as well as external funding partners and contributions by implementing partners, communities, and others.  |
| **Partner Name** | **Role** | **Financial Contribution** | **In-Kind Contribution** |
| NWP  | Donor  | **99,144**  |  |
| State unitary communal enterprise of rural water supply “Dahanakhizmatrason”  | local partner |  | Community mobilization; administrative issues related to the construction of the drinking water supply system in Laboba village (permits for connection to power line and etc.) |
| Village committee of Laboba  | local partner/beneficiaries |  | Digging trenches from distribution points to households and other manual earthworks. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Submission Date** | 05.04.2020  |
| I, *Mustakim Akhmedov – Project Analyst/Water, UNDP Tajikistan*, acting as the Authorized Person of the *United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan* confirm and certify that the information contained in this Interim/Final Progress Report is correct and accurate to the best of my knowledge. |
| Prepared by (Name and Signature):  | Date: |
|  |  |
| **Introduction**On November 29th, 2018 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Tajikistan and Global Water Challenge signed agreement for the implementation of the project *“Engaging Communities to Access and Effectively Manage Drinking Water Supply System in rural areas Tajikistan”* (further Project)*.* The main objective of the project is to strengthen capacity of local communities and sate organization, which contributes to the UNDAF Outcome 6 – Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy.The activities of reconstruction of drinking water supply system of Laboaba village in Kulyab district implemented by UNDP directly contributes to achievement of the following outcomes:- Renew access to safe and sustainable drinking water supply for 2,370 rural people in Kulyab district; - Enhance capacity and knowledge for transparent and accountable mechanism for water governance and water usage in rural areas; - Contribute to implementation of national programme for drinking water supply and water sector reform programme, as whole; UNDP support is based on the sound experience and comparative advantage in terms of established operational capacities for construction and rehabilitation of the rural water infrastructure addressing gender specific needs and sound experience in water and sanitation.  The objective of the project is to provide access to clean drinking water to the people in Laboba village of Kulyab district by building infrastructure and ensuring effective water management system at rural level. The project worked within the framework of the 1) Program for Improved Water Supply for the Republic of Tajikistan 2007-2020, facilitated by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoEWR), which aims to expand the coverage of water supply and sanitation services; 2) National Development Strategy. The project is contributing towards the realization of SDG 6; halving the proportion of the population without access to water and sanitation services. To ensure sustainable operation of the newly build system and efficient water use project provided capacity building activities targeting women and schoolchildren on improved sanitation and hygiene practices. Project supported improving daily water intake of the target population, hygiene and sanitation habits through safe drinking water supply. More than 400 women in the village enhanced the knowledge of efficient water use and wastewater disposal.**Progress**In the framework of the Project finance by Global Water Challenge, UNDP worked towards reaching outputs: 1. **Potential and technical capacities of existing water source are assessed along with current water use practices within the targeted community**;
2. **Water Supply infrastructure and Water Meters are installed and functioning within each community ensuring safe access to clean water for all**;
3. **Target community, especially women are empowered to use and maintain newly introduced drinking water supply system and services in a sustainable way**.

After signing the agreement for the implementation of the project, as per UNDP regulations, project team organized Local Programme Advisory Committee (LPAC) with participation of UNDP senior management and local district administration as key partners and beneficiary organization. During the LPAC meeting project has been presented and its anticipated goals have been discussed. **Achievements towards output 1:** Prior to launch of activities, project conducted baseline survey in the target area. 150 households from Laboba village participated survey. In total there 2370 population including 1156 female and 1370 male living in the target village. From the social infrastructure, there is one elementary school, 2 local food shops (outlets) and 1 mosque. In average 1,5-hour water supplied during the day the existing borehole is not protected and the risk of the contamination is high. Out of 95 women who participated the questionnaire 80 responded that hey face challenge to access the water and have to spent more than 2 hours per day to collect water; 10 out of 95 responded that they spent less than 2 hours to collect water and only 5 responded that they spent less than 1 hour to collect water. To ensure that planned drinking water supply system in Laboba village operates in sustainable way, professional engineering survey in the target village has been carried out. Specifically * geological;
* hydrogeological; and
* topographic surveys in target project village has been conducted.

Hydrogeological survey in the project site showed that there is sufficient amount of underground water in the existing borehole. Data from the conducted surveys will serve the basis for making design and estimate costs of the drinking water supply system. Based on the data from the specialized survey terms of reference was prepared to contract design institute for development of the design and estimate costs of the drinking water supply system which will be constructed in the target village. Following UNDP procurement rules and regulations, state design institute was contracted for development of the design and estimate costs of the drinking water supply system. Upon completion of the design and estimate costs national bid was announced to select contractor for the construction of the drinking water supply system. **Achievements towards output 2:** Construction of the drinking water supply system was launched on September 20, 2019. Drinking water supply system includes: (i) sanitary protected zone of the borehole; (ii) protected room of the borehole (machinery room); (iii) water tower and reservoir with capacity 25m3; 28 water meter boxes consisting 315 water meters. In total 315 households connected to the system and have regular access to drinking water where 2,370 population (including 1156 women and 1214 men) living. Majority of construction works were completed before March 25th. Currently system is running in the testing mode. It is expected to organize opening ceremony of the drinking water supply system with participation of the UNDP senior management and representatives of local authorities. **Achievements towards output 3:** Several capacity building activities such as interactive sanitation campaigns among schoolchildren on water resources protection, basic sanitation and hygienic trainings among women was planned to increase the knowledge of the local population. There are 324 schoolchildren (152 girls and 172 boys) visiting the school №18 in Laboba village. School Sanitation Campaign is conducted as part of the capacity building activity in form of “out-of-school curriculum”. 3 local teachers supervised group of schoolchildren and conducted series of open classes on topics of water resources protection and role of children to keep environment clean. School administration appointed 3 local teachers to supervise group of schoolchildren to deliver (a) drawing competition on “Water resources protection” (b) scene play and (c) Essay writing. The proposed action used as tool to increase the knowledge of schoolchildren on rational use and protection of the water resources. With the purpose of motivating the schoolchildren, for nominations mentioned above 3 winning places was awarded. The winners were selected by commission (established by school administration) comprising from school, Laboba village committee, local Jamoat, department of the education of Kulyab and local water supply operator “Dahanakhizmatrason”. More than 50% of the Laboba schoolchildren were involved in School Sanitation campaign consisting of: 1. Drawing competition among school children on the topic “Water resources protection” (50 schoolchildren participated);
2. Scene play on “Rational use of water resources”
3. Essay writing on “Water resource management” organized and conducted.

School sanitation campaign was organized and conducted on March 18th, 2020. Participants of the campaign (schoolchildren) presented their works and following their presentation, commission defined the winners and awarded. To ensure that supplied water used efficiently and wastewater on household level disposed safely, project supported organization and conduction of the training among women in target village. Prior to conduction of trainings, training module, handout materials have been prepared. Training a core group of local women in water use and disposal was conducted using training modules developed by UNDP, so they can disseminate the knowledge throughout the community. Thematic sessions included the importance of the improved sanitation and hygiene practices for rural areas. It described the role of rural women in the improved sanitary and hygiene practices. The consequences of the unimproved sanitation practices. In total more than 400 women in the village learned efficient water usage and wastewater disposal which will be handed over from generation to generation. **Outputs :** * Approved design of the drinking water supply system;
* Approved Joint state commission on acceptance of the completed DWSS;
* Training module on “Gender, Water and Sanitation”
* Handout materials on Gender, water and Sanitation”.

**Impact & Change stories:** Laboba village located in the north part of Kulyab city and administratively belongs to Dahana Jamoat of Kulyab city. In Laboba village there are more than 300 households, drinking water was accessed only via 5 water points located near the surrounding households leaving over 90% of the people with no access to clean drinking water and sanitation. Water came from the only existing borehole drilled in Soviet times (often malfunctioning). The capacity of the borehole was sufficient to serve the population, however following the collapse of Soviet Union, it fell off municipal control and started deteriorating. Villagers (mainly women and children) regularly risked their health and safety drinking contaminated water. Due to limited number of water points within the village and absence of water source protection facility, the outbreak of water-borne diseases was high and women-headed households are affected (women are forced to await in long lines to fetch water in order to meet their household needs) and thus, report having water-related disputes and negative attitude from the neighboring households. The project significantly improved this situation through the constructing of new, low maintenance water supply infrastructure (electric water pump and water meters), and engaging community members in the maintenance of the new system. The project actions worked to educate communities on how to properly manage and conserve water resources, stemming waste and contamination and allowing for water produced to benefit the maximum number of people. Transparency of the action is ensured and sustained through the installation of individual water meters which will ensure timely collection of water fees for operation and maintenance of DWSS confirming sustainable management of drinking water system. In addition to this, school sanitation campaign among schoolchildren enabled them to act responsible over freshwater resources protection, understand their roles in water management. Project significantly reduced the workload of the women and schoolchildren who were engaged in water collection before. Currently water available within each household and there is no need to walk long distances. **Conclusion:** The facilitation of equitable access to clean water within target community, through the installation of DWS water metering systems, as well as mechanisms for protecting water source from contamination, increase daily water intake and ensure that clean water is available/accessible all year to the target community, with an emphasis on access for women. Availability of drinking water around the clock enables local community to improve the sanitary and hygiene conditions on household level. It is expected that number of families having proper bath and kitchen facilities will be increased upon access to clean water. Availability of the safe drinking water significantly reduced the workload of the women who were responsible over the drinking water collection. Project significantly contributed to improve the health of targeted communities, as well as decrease the environmental strain caused by the misuse and mismanagement of water resources. Decrease in water waste and water contamination will result in more water for all communities and less risk of possible waterborne illnesses. Supplied water will be disposed in proper way and utilization of wastewater will be harmonized with nature. This will have positive impact to life extension of drinking water infrastructure, when amount of water per capita will be supplied accordingly. Overall mid-term impact results in significant reduction of water-borne diseases and negative impact of anthropogenic pressure to natural resources such as water and land.  |

| **INTENDED OUTPUTS** | **ACTIVITIES TO DATE** | **UPCOMING ACTIVITIES** | **EXPECTED COMPLETION** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 1:**Provide the access to clean drinking water by construction of the drinking water supply network. | 1. Geological, hydrogeological and topographic surveys conducted;
2. Design and estimate costs developed;
3. Construction works completed;
4. Drinking water supply system consisting of (a) protected borehole (b) water tower (c) distribution network (d) and 28 water meter boxes and 315 water meters installed and functioning.
 |  |   |
| **Output 2:**Enhance the knowledge of effective water use among women and schoolchildren. | 1. Module and training materials for training on improved sanitary and hygienic practices developed;
2. 400 women benefited from trainings;
3. School sanitation campaign among more than 300 schoolchildren organized and conducted
 |   |   |
| **Output 3:**Ensure the sustainability and transparency of the access to water at the community level. | 1. Working and Joint State Commission on acceptance of DWSS established and acts develop;
2. System handed over to local operator “Dahanakhizmatrason” for further operation and maintenance.
 |  |  |

##

|  |
| --- |
| **Total Number of People Positively Impacted through Activities (Direct/Indirect):****Direct beneficiaries:****309 households** **2,370 population****1156 women and 1214 men**  |
| Brief explanation of pertinent activities:309 households in Laboab village connected to the water supply system and have regular access to drinking water. More than 400 women and 300 schoolchildren enhanced their knowledge on improved sanitary and hygienic practices;  |
| **Number of Women (Ages 25 and over): 1156** |
| Brief explanation of pertinent activities: |
| **Number of Men (Ages 25 and over):1214** |
| Brief explanation of pertinent activities: |
| **Number of Youth (Ages 15-24):**  |
| Brief explanation of pertinent activities: |
| **Number of Children (Ages 14 and under): 324** |
| Brief explanation of pertinent activities: |
| **Estimated Liters of Water Saved or Conserved:** |
| Brief explanation of pertinent activities:Installation of the pump and water tower; DWSS network resulting to replenish 767,880 m3 to residents of the Laboba village annually.  |
| **Number of People that Received Access to Clean Water or Sanitation:** **See the first row**  |
| Brief explanation of pertinent activities: |
| **Volume of Waste under Improved Management:** |
| Brief explanation of pertinent activities: |