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## ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2012



### United Nations Development Programme Tajikistan Communities Programme 01-01-2012 – 31-12-2012

**Project ID:** 00014911

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**Component (MYFF):** MYFF 1: Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty, US\$ 32.2 million

**Unfunded:** US\$ 10.3 million

**Implementing Partners/Responsible parties:** (optional)

## Acronyms and abbreviations

ABD	Area Based Development
ADF	Association of Dehkan Farms
AESR	Association of Entrepreneurs of Sughd Region
AFT	Aid for Trade
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BAIC	Business Advisory and Information Centres
Bas	Business Associations
BCF	Business Challenge Fund
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BEE	Business Enabling Environment
BSC	Business Support Centres
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CP	Communities Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DDP	District Development Programme
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course
DRMP	Disaster Risk Management Programme
DRS	Districts of Republican Subordination
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
FEZ	Free Economic Zone
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM PIU	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria Project Implementation Unit
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GoRT	The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICST	Institute for Civil Servants Training
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JDP	Jamoat Development Plan
LED	Local Economic Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDO	Micro-Deposit Organization
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MCF	Micro-Credit Fund
MLO	Micro-Loan Organization
MLRWR	Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MSDSP	Mountain Societies Development Support Programme
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PE	Poverty-Environment
PEF	Poverty-Environment Fund
PEI	Poverty-Environment Initiative
PPD	Public Private Dialogue
PPP	Public Private Partnership
ProDoc	Project Document

PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RCC	Resettlement Coordination Commission
REACT	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team
RGP	Rural Growth Programme
RT	The Republic of Tajikistan
SCUE	State Communal Unitary Enterprise
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise
SW Centre	Single Window Centre
TAPRI	Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative
TB	Tuberculosis
TDS	Trade Development Strategy
TEPC	Trade and Export Promotion Centre
TJS	Tajik Somoni
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US\$	US Dollar
VTI	Vocational Training Institutions

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## Executive summary

The given report outlines activities carried out and the results achieved by UNDP Communities Programme (CP) throughout 2012.

In 2012 the UNDP Communities Programme, through implementation of its projects involving all 5 Area Offices in Soughd, Khatlon, and the Rasht and Zerafshan valleys, continued working within its mandate that is *reduced poverty and improved local governance*. Owing to its strong network of local, national, and international partners built since 1996 and expertise in facilitating local development processes, the CP is continuously used as a delivery mechanism for other UNDP programmes such as Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP), Energy and Environment and Global Fund for Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Programme Implementation Unit (GFATM PIU) which are strong at the policy level and have limited or no presence at the local level. This involvement of CP goes beyond its focus areas – reduced poverty and improved local governance – and covers other strategic areas of UNDP in Tajikistan including health, crisis prevention and recovery, as well as environmental issues directly and indirectly affecting poverty issues.

In 2012, CP has delivered US\$ 6,199,152.88 compared to US\$9,402,829 of 2011, which is less by 34%, the programme was still able to achieve substantive results during the reporting period due to *innovative approaches* put in place and *value for money* principles applied while implementing programmes and projects. This includes (1) establishment of Trust Fund mechanism to support DDPs implementation process; (2) enhancing public and private dialogue at the district level and their linkages with oblast and national level counterparts; (3) Creation of Business Challenge Fund as a mean to improve the access of the private sector to the financing institutions; (4) and application of e-governance elements for more extensive government and public interactions.

One of the distinct achievements was the launch of the Trust Fund (TF) Mechanism under the Rural Growth Programme (RGP), aimed at promoting more inclusive economic development with the coverage of about 2 mln population in rural areas of the Sughd Oblast of Tajikistan. Overall, with the establishment of the TF Mechanism, 128 projects with a total budget of 4,72 mln.USD - almost double the amount allocated through the RGP - have been approved and implemented, with 44,5% of the total coming from the RGP funding, 47% from communities (cash and in-kind) and 8,5% from all other levels of State budgets). The Trust Fund Mechanism has proved popular with all stakeholders, because they can see the possibility to influence budget decisions to achieve concrete results and improvements in their environment; and with national and local government, because they see its potential for resource mobilization to achieve local development priorities, which would not be possible given their otherwise limited fiscal space and budget flexibility.

E-governance is considered as an effective and innovative model of the public service delivery being introduced in all levels of the governance. Another significant accomplishment of CP in 2012 was the introduction of the e-governance elements for local administrations of 14 districts of Sughd Oblast launched in 2012 to improve their efficiency in provision of public services for the population and to increase access to the information. The main objective of introducing e-governance elements was to ensure the public access to government's information as a mean to promote more effective dialogue between the service users (population) and service providers (government). As well, it intends to provide support in enhanced application of democratic principles and increases the responsibilities and accountability of the government to public. By introducing e-governance elements, CP made a first step towards establishing strong population feedback mechanism to improve overall effectiveness of local level authorities in performing their functions.

Establishment of Consultative Councils on improving investment climate and economic development in Farkhor district of Khatlon Oblast and Isfara Istaravshan and Panjakent districts of Sughd Oblast was facilitated to improve the collaboration between the public and private sectors as well as to promote local economic development by eliminating local business constraints, initiation of recommendation for improving

the legal and normative acts dealing with regulation of business development, assist in implementation of reforms, awareness raising of public and private sectors and etc..

As well, efforts were made by CP to improve the access of the private sector to affordable financial sources by establishing Business Challenge Fund (BCF). The BCF methodology recognized as a good mechanism for supporting innovative business ideas, commercial viable and high impact projects which has been focused exclusively on supporting the private sector, providing an open and transparent "competition" for accessible funds. It was based on funding the practical projects with special attention to agriculture sector that are both commercially viable and have a broad developmental impact on the rural poor, and it is structured and governed along private sector principles with strong and sustained business engagement to ensure a flexible, responsive, results-orientated approach that the private sector can understand. In total two Small and Medium Sized Enterprises from the fruit and vegetable processing industry were supported for amount of 83,000 USD.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) fund, as another innovative and advanced mechanism with affordable loan-scheme was created with the purpose to increase community resilience towards natural disasters through provision of affordable loans to the women of the most-at-risk communities in Tajikistan. The project has been targeted at the low-income population in rural disaster prone areas focusing only on female beneficiaries with a condition that 80% of the annual net income will be used to support community-based DRR-related activities.

The key implementation issues/challenges encountered towards achieving programme targets were ranging

from administrative issues to low participation in tenders etc, which affected timeframe for implementation of certain activities. The given report, provides overview of results at the level of relevant Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) outcomes and outputs, which is based on CP overall targets and lastly, individual project implemented under the CP, particularly: *Rural Growth Programme in Sughd Region, Poverty and Environment Initiative, Aid for Trade (Phase I and Phase II), Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative and Scale-up of Local Economic Development initiatives*. Besides, detailed information on the conducted project activities lessons learnt and recommendations are provided within the document.



The report also includes financial statement as well as Annexes I Status of CP targets for 2012 and Annex II Annual Work Plan for 2013.

## I. Context

Throughout 2012, UNDP CP continued supporting localization and operationalization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the implementation of Tajikistan's National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2007-2015, Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) for 2010-2012. The mission of UNDP CP is to support poverty reduction efforts of the Government of Tajikistan through improving local governance and creating conditions for sustainable local economic development.

UNDP's Communities Programme (CP) is aimed at the sustainable development of the most marginalized communities throughout the country. CP's operations on ground are implemented through five Area Offices (AO) located in Sughd and Khatlon regions, as well as in the Rasht and Zerafshan valleys. To date, UNDP CPs operations have covered 2/3 of the country's territory, i.e. 46 out of 67 districts of the country and over 3 mln of the country's population (or over 40%, 4 out of 10 people living in the country).

The comparative advantage of the programme is its permanent presence on the ground, the continuous partnerships maintained with local authorities, the infrastructure built, as well as mechanisms, systems and structures created as result of previous interventions.

Since 2009 UNDP Tajikistan is actively promoting integration within all clusters. Thus, CP and its AO have become a strong hand of UNDP in linking the policy design and implementation levels. This is achieved through substantially offering CP's expertise to support local level interventions of the so called 'vertical programmes' of UNDP strongly present at the national/policy level, but have limited or no presence at the local level and also of other UN Agencies. At the same time, when needed, other programmes and projects of UNDP provide their support to CP in the areas of their comparative advantage (e.g. Environment and Energy Programme providing expertise for energy saving technologies in the schools). This *modus operandi* ensures a more focused and targeted response to local development challenges. This also allows the projects to ensure effective information flow: (a) top- down communication to effectively bring the outcomes of the policy level work to the local level; and (b) bottom-up communication to further provide the feedback on effectiveness of the policies implementation for more evidence based decision making at the policy level.

Owing to its strong network of local, national, and international partners, CP goes beyond its focus areas – reduced poverty and improved local governance – and substantially contributes to other areas addressing development challenges related to health, crises prevention and recovery, as well as energy and efficiency. UNDP CP applies an integrated approach to local development. This is achieved by enhancing both supply and demand sides of governance. On supply side, national authorities (MEDT) have consistently engaged with the local, sub-national and national governments in order to improve governance accountability, accessibility and representation, and by enhancing good governance to contribute to poverty alleviation across the country. On the demand side, UNDP CP builds the capacity of the civil society and private sector representatives and thereby ensures their active engagement in local planning and decision making processes. At the same time, CP provides tools such as *methodology on district development planning* and creates platforms such as participatory *District Planning Process* that brings together the supply and demands sides around their needs. To date, with the support of UNDP CP, 33 out of 67 districts of the country have been covered with the planning process.

CP contributes to the following key pillars of UNDP's CPAP outcomes:

- to build capacities of sub-national governments to plan, budget and monitor development on their territories in a participatory and inclusive way and in line with PRS targets, as well to secure investments and provide public services in such areas as rural economic development, natural resources management, health and disaster risk management, and
- to enhance capacities of private sector and civil society to develop, participate in decision-making, exercise influence and hold governments accountable.

During the current phase, the Programme built stronger linkages by feeding policy level discussions with evidence generated as a result of the programme's work in the field. This was achieved through supporting



national institutions in elaboration and setting key policies, reforms, framework regulations and other strategic documents within the areas of UNDP CP's interventions.

## II. Performance review

### PROGRESS TOWARDS CPAP OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Overall Communities Programme activities are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) intended to support the government of Tajikistan in implementing National Strategies and Programmes. The Communities Programme aims to support implementation of the strategic priorities of the country in (1) economic, (2) governance, (3) energy and environment, (4) health and (5) crises prevention and recovery areas – the building blocks of the CPAP - promoting Tajikistan's sustainable development. CP's efforts are focused at reaching the poorest and most marginalized community segments while simultaneously attempting to address the nationwide systemic problems that negatively impact the lives of those in rural areas. During the reporting period, Communities Programme has contributed to the achievement of CPAP Outcomes and Outputs as follows:

#### **Outcome 1: Poverty reduction and economic development conditions are improved, with particular focus on the rural poor, women and marginalized people**

*Output 1.1. Sectoral strategies and policies in selected economic and social sectors are formulated and implemented to support achievement of MDGs and implementation of National Development Strategy (NDS).*

During the reporting period, CP has contributed to the development priorities in the different sectors of the country. As a result of the partnership of UNDP with the MEDT of RT the new methodology on participatory local development planning was approved and necessary changes on introduction of local planning process was adopted into the Law of RT "On State Prognoses, Concepts, Strategies and Programs". The methodology is aligned with and aims to localize the national long term (NDS) and mid-term development strategies at the local levels. It also serves as a good basis for more participatory approach in the local planning process involving different stakeholders. Integration of poverty-environment linkages into planning was recognized by national local authorities which is reflected in methodology, as one of the best mainstreaming approaches on the local and national levels.

Further, Communities Programme provided support for elaboration of Trade Development Strategy (TDS). Through its partnership with the regional administration, business associations and private sector, the project has established an Expert Group for (1) studying/surveying situation in trade (both internal and external), (2) identification of the sectors which have high potential for trade development, and (3) provision of recommendations for improving trade. In December 2012, the Trade Development Strategy (TDS) for 2013-2015 of the Sughd region has been discussed, finalized and adopted at the sub-national level. Moreover the "Trade sector" as new Chapter in Social-Economic Development Plan for 2013-2015 of Sughd region was introduced;

Through its Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), CP closely worked with experts' team within MEDT throughout the development of Mid-term Development Strategy (MDS) (Living standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan, LSIS) for the 2013-2015, which is considered to be the closing document of NDS for 2007-2015 periods. All sectors within the strategy were reviewed from poverty-environment perspectives. For the representatives from the line ministries involved in the development of the LSIS capacity building packages were offered on poverty-environment mainstreaming into the local and national plans.



**Contributing projects:** Aid for Trade: Wider Europe, Rural growth Programme, Tajikistan Afghanistan Poverty Reduction initiative, Poverty and Environment Initiative

*Output 1.2. A business registration, regulatory and taxation framework is developed that is more transparent and favorable for the promotion of businesses and public-private partnerships, leading to improved economic development.*

One of the main and priority directions of CP is providing support on improving the business environment in the local and regional levels. CP supported bringing the results of the national level reforms on the business registration, permits, licensing and etc., to the local level and well as promoted dialogue between the public and private sectors. The creation of favorable conditions for the business development in the local level will bring positive results for the local economic development. Therefore CP through the various project interventions tackles the issues of private sector by using various approaches.

### **Eliminating business constraints**

During the reporting period the programme has taken some steps in terms of improving favorable conditions for the local business development and assisted in implementation of reforms. In this area the programme has partnered with the national and local level counterparts from public and private sectors on eliminating existing barriers. Namely under the Aid for Trade Initiative business associations have initiated analyzing challenges in exporting dried fruits to Russian Federation and have respectively identified constraints within the sphere. Afterwards these issues were raised during the session of Consultative Council on improving the Investment climate under the Chairman of Sughd Oblast and action plan for the eliminating barriers has been prepared. According to the action plan some of the activities were implemented in 2012 and some were planned for the next year to be carried out.

The following issues raised by the local entrepreneurs have been solved in 2012:

- Import of technological equipment (facilities) was exempted from Value Added Tax;
- Inter-sectoral committee on identifying seasonal prices on dried fruits was established, in order to clarify pricing issues for the purpose of customs and taxation;

#### **FACTS SHEET:**

- Sughd Oblast Trade Development Strategy is elaborated and approved in the regional level.
- PEI issues are mainstreamed into the Mid-term Tajikistan's Living Standards Improvement Strategy 2013-2015)
- Sughd Oblast Development Plan is

In 2013, CP intends to continue working on the implementation of the above action plan and to support the elaboration of the brand and investment guide of Sughd region, which were also included into the action plan.

## Improving access to the information and capacity building of private sector

Awareness raising campaigns have been launched at the district level focusing on both private and public sectors on the implemented reforms in Sughd and Khatlon Oblasts. In cooperation with International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other international organizations brochures explaining the permits procedures for businesses, establishing dekhkan farms and others were disseminated. The survey of the needs and requirements of business associations, associations of dekhkan-farms and other noncommercial structures in support of their business, their potential in the field of institutional development and expectations from Business Associations Union of Soghd Oblast (UBASO) was initiated in 2012 and further capacity development programme for the business associations will be established based on the results of the survey. Several study tours for 41 entrepreneurs of Khatlon Oblast from Kumsangir, Farkhor, Hamadoni, Jilikul, Kabodiyon and Shurobod districts was conducted to Sughd oblast for introduction of best practices on agribusiness, SME development, promotion of public and private dialogue and etc. Additionally the participants had a chance to visit Free Economic Zone “Sughd” and get acquaintance with the activities of the enterprises. Several business agreements were reached for the joint business projects between the entrepreneurs of Sughd and Khatlon Oblast of Tajikistan.

The Business Support Center (BSC) established in 2011 was further strengthened in 2012. The BSCs were created in cross border districts of Qumsangir and Farkhor. The BSCs provided a wide range of services including but not limited to legal advice, obtaining visas, developing business plans, assisting in trade development, etc. These business support centers also facilitated the trade relations between Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

BSCs “Rushdi Sozanda” in Farkhor and “Rushdi Bosubot” in Qumsangir districts have managed to unite both Tajik and Afghan entrepreneurs through memberships (with support of National Association of Marketers and Managers (NAMM)). At certain extent, the BSCs are supporting entrepreneurs with advice on how to start business, taxation procedures, customs procedures as well as building better relations among entrepreneurs and local government structures.

Currently, both BSCs are focused on expanding fundraising opportunities to support their ideas on strengthening these centers and promoting cross border trade within the areas. The BSCs have created database with more than 4,000 business representatives and assist them in promotion of their products to internal and external markets.

## Public and Private Dialogue Promotion

CP facilitated creation of Consultative Councils on improving investment climate and economic development in Farkhor district of Khatlon Oblast and Isfara and Istaravshan districts as well as Panjakent city of Sughd Oblast. These Councils are aimed to improve the collaboration between the sectors as well as promote Local Economic Development by eliminating local business constraints, initiation of recommendation for improving the legal and normative acts dealing with regulation of business development, assist in implementation of reforms, awareness raising of public and private sectors and etc.



Consultative Council session in Isfara District

Strong linkage between district and regional, national level Councils for joint coordination and review the issues of businesses are established. For the present time all District level Councils in the Sughd and Khatlon Oblasts are linked with the Oblast level Consultative Council on improving the investments climate under the Chairmen of Sughd and Khatlon Oblasts. Further,

the Oblast level Councils closely work with the Consultative Council on improving investment climate under the President of RT. Hence, vertically the levels of the Councils are closely linked and communication/discussions have mainly covered issues such as introduction of new Tax Code, draft Law of RT “On Public and Private Partnership”, “On State Support and Development of Entrepreneurship”, “On inspections”, reforms in agrarian sector, review of districts development programmes implementation were considered and recommendations and suggestions were provided by Council members to the relevant level of decision making.

**Contributing projects:** Aid for Trade: Wider Europe, Rural growth Programme, Tajikistan Afghanistan Poverty Reduction initiative, Poverty and Environment Initiative

Output 1.3. Low-income households, women and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are provided with access to a broad range of financial, micro-credit/financing, legal, income generation and business support services.

CP tried to focus its attention to the issues of businesses in the local level which hamper their development such as access to the information, access to credits, low level of cross border cooperation, access to new markets and improving the production facilities and capabilities of SMEs, access to business extension services and etc. Taking into the consideration the importance of solving these issues the programme addressed them through the existing projects. The outcomes of the conducted activities are given below.

#### FACTS SHEET:

- 6,500 people were trained on the agricultural knowledge and expertise
- 192 dekhkan farmers were united into the 9 Associations of Dekhkan farms
- 135 dekhkan farmers got access for agricultural extension services
- Public and Private Dialogue Platforms were established in Farkhor, Isfara, Panjakent and Istaravshan districts.
- Access to credit was provided to 6 SMEs through the microcredit activities and established Business Challenge Fund
- More than 6,700 (46% women) rural poor, private entrepreneurs, women got access to credits. 20 additional jobs created through loans to TB patients, including at least 5 jobs for women and 20% of TB patients have increased income and continue their treatment.
- 8 SMEs were supported to introduce HACCP system in their production processes
- More than 1,129 unemployed, disabled peoples and TB patients went through the vocational training courses

## Access to finance

CP has collaborated directly and indirectly (through Appex structure Micro Deposit Organization (MDO) “Bovari va Hamkori”) with 9 Micro Loan Organizations (MLO) in order to provide access to credits for rural poors, SMEs, women and marginalized groups. During the reporting period following group were covered by the various projects:

1. Access to finance was provided through the established Business Challenge Fund. This practice was promoted in Tajikistan for the first time and got very positive responses from the businesses. In total two Small and Medium Sized Enterprises from the fruit and vegetable processing industry was supported for amount of 83,000 USD. Micro Credit Fund (MCF) “Sughdmicrofin” was selected as an operator for the promotion of BCF. The fund will be operating with minimal interest rates and will support those companies willing to improve production capacity and their export markets.

Credit line was designed to support agribusiness representatives from the cross border districts of Khatlon with Afghanistan and 4 credits were provided for the construction of greenhouses, delivery of tractor, agricultural equipments and etc.;

2. Substantial support was provided to rural poor, entrepreneurs other marginalized groups with accessing more than 6,700 people (46% women) to credit sources in Sughd and Khatlon oblasts of Tajikistan. Moreover the capacities of two microcredit institutions on finance and risk management, introduction of individual lending technologies, introduction of new products, such as green loans in collaboration with UNEP/UNDP PEI project and GIZ were improved. The activities mainly covered support with credit sources for the following predominantly agricultural areas: agriculture, livestock, trade, small agro-processing facilities, establishing disaster risk reduction and mitigation funds, support of activities the graduates of vocational trainings, TB patients and etc. The credit lines with affordable interest rates starting from 18% annually has been provided to above mentioned categories of loans.

### **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) (*innovation*)**

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) fund, another innovative mechanism with affordable loan-scheme was created with the purpose to increase community resilience towards natural disasters through providing affordable loans to the women of the most-at-risk communities in Tajikistan. The project targets low-income population in rural disaster prone areas. The affordable loan scheme targeting only female population is designed with a condition that 80% of the annual net income will be used to support community-based DRR-related activities. For this purpose a grant has been provided to MLO “Rushdi Vose” to form a start-up capital for community-based DRR Revolving Fund. The Fund will be designed to support community-based disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation, as well as relief and recovery activities in the target districts covered under TAPRI project. In line with this project a Fund Administration Council consisting of representatives from UNDP, regional and district Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) will be set up to ensure effective, timely and transparent administration of the DRR funds. The DRR Revolving Fund will support two main directions:

1. **Relief activities.** The upfront savings for the first six-month period will allow generating sufficient funds for disaster relief and recovery activities in the target communities. This fund will be earmarked to be used in case of disaster but not be kept in cash. The fund will be used to further enlarge the loan scheme, however, the MLO will commit itself to mobilize the amount equivalent to the 80% of net 6-month income within the first 24-hours after a disaster.
2. **Risk Mitigation activities.** The contributions to the Fund starting from the month eight of the project implementation are earmarked for disaster preparedness, risk mitigation, and prevention activities. The activities to be funded must be those included into the annual work plan of the Council and must be in line with the community based disaster mitigation plans.

Given the limited access of the rural population to the rural finance, affordable microloan schemes enabled the project to reduce social, and in particular, the financial vulnerability of the target population. Provision of such loans will have a sound impact on establishment of new businesses and creation of new jobs at the jamoat level taking into consideration the real need of borrowers. Besides, demand to micro finance in rural communities significantly increased based on the results of partnering MFIs activities and remains as one of the main drivers of business development as well as key factor for reducing poverty in rural communities of Tajikistan.

## Improved access of TB patients' families to favourable loans

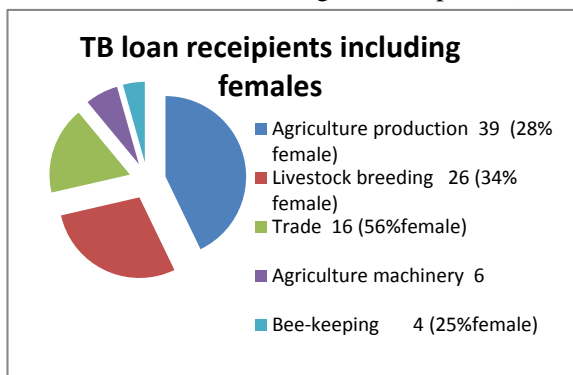
TB patients' families were supported through micro loan scheme that enabled creation or otherwise strengthening the income sources of the target population, namely TB patients or their eligible family members. Affordable loan products with favourable terms (lower interest rates and longer credit period) were introduced through joint discussions and focus groups with TB patients, MLO specialists and UNDP staff. The present service line of loan products is aimed at establishment of new businesses and strengthening existing ones.

.At the same time, the loan products improved livelihoods and living standards of TB patients in Mirzoali Vaisov jamoat, Vose district.

Based on the monitoring visits conducted by UNDP, 100% of loan applicants confess improvement in their income (ranging from 50-1,000TJS) a month. The increased income allowed the loan recipients to enhance and diversify their nutrition base.

Over 95% of TB patients either continue or have completed their treatments (2 patients of 30 who were interviewed have completed the last stage of treatment). There are only certain cases, where the patient has no progress in treatment that is mainly due to their family issues (taking care of children and absence of patient).

In the frame of this initiative, 91 loan-recipients including 30 female representing TB patients and their eligible<sup>1</sup> family members received loans during 2012 and continue to be engaged in entrepreneurship and businesses development. Additional 44 loan-recipients including 20 female have received loans and are now in the process of starting their businesses. It should be noted that mentioned loans are directed towards agriculture production, livestock breeding, trade, purchase/repair of agriculture machinery and bee-keeping.



## Access to business support services and improving business development

1. The programme assisted creation of association of Dekhkan farms in Khatlon and Sughd oblasts. In general 125 Farmers are united into 4 new and 5 existing Association of Dekhkan Farms and the extensive trainings were provided on agricultural knowledge and expertise for more than 170 ADFs.
2. With the purpose of promotion and better management of agriculture production through minimized losses of fruit and vegetables, UNDP through interventions/projects supported the establishment of Agro-processing workshops, and agricultural tools banks under the ADFs. Namely support was provided in following districts: Shurobod, Farkhor, Shahrison, Spitamen, Ayni, B.Gafurov.
3. Agricultural Information Marketing System (AIMS) tested by UNDP in Sughd was replicated to Khatlon oblast as the best practice for helping the farmers and all actors of agricultural value chain to receive fresh and up to date information via SMS messaging. The information mainly covered the prices in local and

As the best practices wild onion "Anzur" is produced in the Agri-processing workshop by ADF "Nuriddin Mahmud" in Yol jamoat of Shurobod district. The ADFs managed to produce over 16,000 glass jars of canned food during only for the period from September to January 2012. Produced jars were realized to the internal markets in Shurobod, Kulob and Dushanbe cities. Consequently in Shurobod 1 liter jar of pickled wild onion realized with the price 6 tajik somoni (equal to US\$ 1.25) and in Dushanbe its sold with a price of 10 tajik somoni (equal to 2.23US\$) per jar. During current year the ADF "Nuriddin Mahmud" bought 25,000 glass jars and reserved for the next year. The tasks aligned within this activity directed on supporting agriculture value chain for local producers and processors, developing capacities of producers and processors through support of wide range of producers, dekhkan farms and value add chain stakeholders were supported through this component.

<sup>1</sup> Eligible family members are the parents, children or else blood relatives



regional markets and also database on local suppliers. Moreover, the web-portal ([www.agroinform.tj](http://www.agroinform.tj)) is regularly updated with information concerning Khatlon agriculture sector and over 1,500 copies of newspaper (AGROINFORM.TJ) are regularly distributed among subscribers.

4. In 2012, 8 (eight) processing companies of Sughd region were supported in introduction and certification of their production lines on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) system based on the earlier conducted needs assessment among the local enterprises. All of them have been certified by international experts and received international certificates. Further one the support to 6 processing companies in participation on exhibition “ExpoFood-2102” in Russia Federation (RF) was provided. The initial agreements for export of products from Tajikistan with buyers of Russian Federation for the amount of 400,000USD were concluded.



Improving quality control system in processing companies supported by AFT

## Vocational trainings to support of local economic development

More than 1,129 unemployed (599 female), disabled (214 female) people and TB (316 female) patients attended vocational trainings courses organized by Modular Training Center based in Dushanbe and its branch in Kulyab. These groups received new skills and professions, which will help them in opening their own business or further employment opportunities.



Presenting certificates to disabled people after the completion of vocational courses

**Contributing projects:** Aid for Trade: Wider Europe, Rural growth Programme, Tajikistan Afghanistan Poverty Reduction initiative, LED in Khatlon oblast, UNDP, GFATM, DRMP

## The Communities Programme as Delivery mechanism

Currently, the Communities Programme turned attention towards integration by seeking complementarities and employing synergies within different programmes of UNDP and UN Agencies. The CPAP suggests that the CP will be used as an implementation mechanism of UNDP activities at the local level. This emphasis on integration points to the commitment of UNDP management to improve organizational performance through delivering integrated development packages.

#### FACTS SHEET:

##### Jobs created:

Seasonal (temporary): 6,687(71% women)

Permanent: 442 (58,5 % women)

##### Overall taxes paid by the partnering organizations:

Khatlon Oblast: Microfinance institutions and Associations of Dekhkan Farms: 1,600,459 TJS or 336,230 USD

Sughd Oblast microfinance organizations: 894, 257 TJS or 187,869 USD

Totally=524,099 USD, which is equivalent to:

-4764 average monthly salary in Tajikistan (in 2012 average monthly salary rate was 110 USD)

-

As an implementation mechanism, CP, through Area Offices, has been delivering key results for different “vertical programmes” such as Agrobiodiversity Project, Disaster Risk Management Programme, Environment and Energy Programme, HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria Programme (GFATM) and others.

The Programme is continuously working to enhance its M&E system in order to gather reliable data critical for measuring performance of the Programme across all projects that are being implemented in the country. The Programme has integrated M&E and reporting systems across the main programme areas including: Governance, Poverty Reduction, Environment and Energy and Health, as well as cross-cutting themes, i.e. gender. The unique advantage of this integration is that the Programme is placed to be close to project sites to routinely track performance for Better Quality and Programme Efficiency as well as Effectiveness through utilizing the skilled M&E team and project specialists in the five Area Offices coordinated by the M&E Unit at CP Dushanbe. Specifically the similar initiative is planned in 2013 to facilitate GFATM to reduce its cost

of field monitoring visits and support the Programme to efficiently and effectively manage data collection, processing, analysis and reporting, as well as capacity building for its stakeholders including the government by using the M&E resources at UNDP AOs.

## **Outcome 2: The spread of HIV/AIDS and TB epidemics is halted and Malaria is eliminated by 2015, in line with MDGs**

### **Capacity building in Health sector**

The Communities Programme, in cooperation with the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) supported cleaning of drainage systems and delivering Integrated Malaria Vector Control trainings to the leaders of target communities. These activities are reported on separately as part of the Annual Progress Reports for the following projects: 1) Malaria Elimination in Tajikistan 2009 – 2014 (GFATM) and 2) “Improving Economic Opportunities and Livelihoods of TB patients in Mirzoali Vaisov (Pakhtaobod) Jamoat, Vose District, Khatlon oblast, Tajikistan”.

### **Training for community leaders on integrated vector control**

Trainings on Integrated Vector Control have been conducted covering 21 people including 7 women from Kabodion, Jomi and Rumi districts. Training participants were mostly representing community leaders, local authorities and the Tropical Diseases Centers of the target districts. The trainees have been selected based on their qualifications and level of involvement in anti-malaria campaigns in the community.

#### FACTS SHEET:

- 32.80 km of drainage collectors have been cleaned, which reduces the risk of malaria vector spreading;
- 287 ha of agricultural lands have improved its ameliorative condition.
- Awareness Raising/Training 62 (37% female)





Drainage cleaning or anti-malaria campaign

Medical Center of Kabodion district has been provided with “Corrugated galvanized steel sheets”, also photovoltaic panels have been delivered to central hospital of Kabodion, TB center and maternity hospital in Kumsangir and rural health center in Jilikul district. As a result, total 19,762 people (9,683 female) served in these hospitals have a better access to energy efficient medical facilities.

## Implementation of environment management projects

In 2012, a needs assessment of water reservoirs, irrigation and drainage systems was carried out in Rumi, Jomi and Kabodiyon districts of Western Khatlon and Farkhor, Hamadoni and Vose districts in Eastern Khatlon.

Implementation of environment management projects, including de-silting of drainage systems, is the continuation of successful collaboration between local districts administrations, jamoats, water departments and UNDP to prevent the irrigation and drainage canals from turning into hotbeds of malaria, reduction of land salinization, water logging and to contribute to the improvement of the irrigation system in the affected areas. Moreover, cleaning of drainage collectors, as a component of anti mosquito and anti malaria campaign, will bring to elimination of malaria foci and decreasing of malaria infection among the population of the target areas.

Generally, the results of the projects would have several positive effects. Firstly, the locus and thus larvae of malarial mosquitoes will be exterminated. Secondly, the risk of further degradation of lands and its potential to produce wetlands or saline will be avoided. And finally, as a result of cleaning the drainages, meliorative condition of lands will be improved for cultivation of different crops, which will increase productivity and correspondingly improve livelihood of the population.

### **CPAP Outcome 3: National and local levels of government and local self-governing bodies have the capacity to implement democratic governance practices, and effectively and strategically plan, finance and implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner.**

*Output 3.2: Key central government institutions receive comprehensive capacity building in good governance, gender mainstreaming, management, and administration, resulting in progress in public administration reform.*

Throughout 2012, Communities Programme has made efforts to improve local conditions for economic development, income generation and employment creation including for women and poor groups of the population. It aimed to improve the capacity of the governance actors (local authorities, private sector and civil society) in the area of development planning, implementation and monitoring at the local level, focusing on sustainable economic development, as well as implementation and monitoring of local development planning in compliance with the NDS and PRS. Specifically, the objective of CP was improving governance capacities at all levels for transparent and accountable local development planning, budgeting and management.

## Capacity building on District Development planning process

Improving living standards and quality of life in Tajikistan requires concentrated efforts from both the highest levels of government and the community level self governance bodies. CP supports localization and operationalization of the MDGs, NDS and the implementation of Tajikistan's Mid Term Development Strategies such as LSIS.

Building the national and local capacity on good governance and promoting participatory decision making at the local level is one of the key priorities of the programme. Elaboration and implementation of DDPs and budgeting (with focus on effective and sustainable public service delivery and citizens' engagement) serve as an umbrella for promoting good governance at the local level in all CP interventions (linking community with Jamoats and Districts). CP UNDP pays equal attention to both the supply and demand side of governance equation, as well as to creating "spaces and drivers" for interaction between civil society, private sector and government, and between service users and providers.

Establishing "spaces and drivers" implies institutional and political spaces within which citizens can engage and influence governance processes.

By improving local governance and localizing MDGs, CP enhanced local ownership for development results and enabled 33 out of 67 districts of the country to develop their own District Development Programmes (DDPs) through participatory approach. A planning methodology, which was developed by technical support of UNDP



Working Group meeting on DDP elaboration in Sughd Oblast

and approved by MEDT, has been applied in the districts to create a unique framework and approaches for district development planning in Tajikistan. DDPs became strategic papers for local governments for further implementation of development initiatives at the local level and at the same time have been used as fundraising documents.

DDP serves also as an instrument to support reforms implementation.

By introducing the DDPs at the local level, the vertical connections of the local priorities with the regional and national one were supported. It provides better vision on the usage of the public funds and gives information of the results of the implemented reforms at the local level.

DDPs elaborated based on the new planning methodology with enhanced focus on economic development at the oblast, district and Jamoat levels.

### Coverage of population of Tajikistan by DDPs



### FACTS SHEET:

45 jobs have been created by the DDPs' TF-funded projects and about 40 jobs by the provided green-loans;

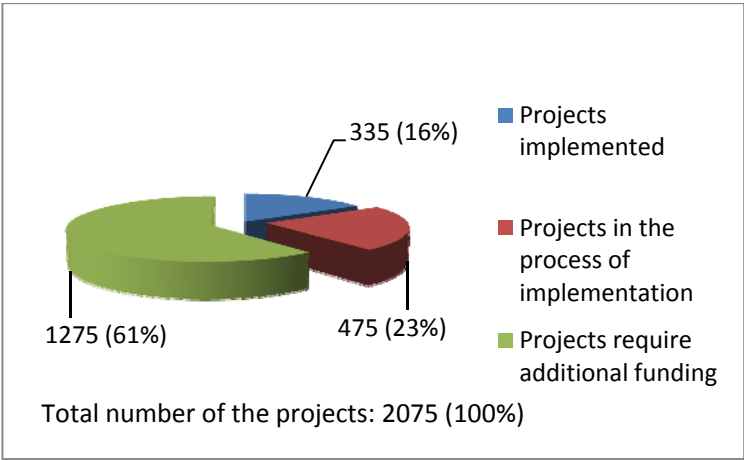
40,738 people (50% women) in Sughd Oblast (region) benefited from implementation of the 6 DDPs' implementing projects co-funded by PEI.

400 copies of report "The Economics Land Degradation for the Agricultural sector in Tajikistan" and briefs were distributed during 2012 PEI in-country and out-of-country events.

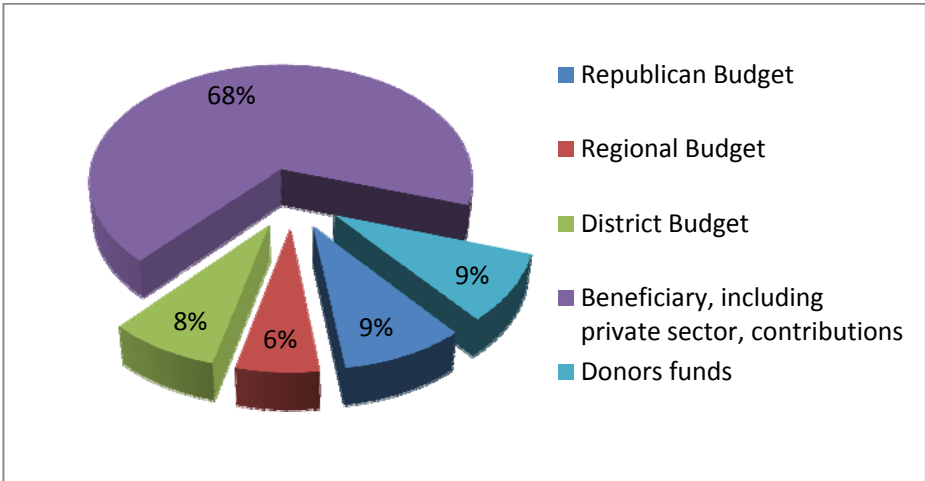
400 people, 40% women, representing key sub-national governmental agencies have raised their awareness on PE issues;

For example: The DDPs of Sughd oblast envisage 2,075 projects, which will cost an estimated total of 2,374 mln. somonies or 499,8 mln US\$ to implement. As of November 2012, 335 or 16% of identified projects have been implemented with the total amount of 99,7 mln. somonies (21,0 mln. US\$) or 4,1% of the total estimated cost. Further, 475 projects are currently under implementation for the total amount of 519,3 mln. Somoni (109,3 mln US\$) or 21,9% of the total estimated cost of implementing the projects in the DDPs. The amount of funds secured so far within the framework of DDP is thus 619 mln. somoni (130,3 mln US\$), or 26% of the total required.

**Diagramme 1. Number of planned and implemented projects (priorities) within the framework of DDPs**



**Diagramme 2. Sources of funding for DDPs**



**Trust Fund – a mechanism for building Trust between Local Governments and the people**

The Trust Fund has proven to be an excellent way of complementing the participatory planning experiments implemented by UNDP and Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of RT (MEDT) at the local level, and increasing their impact. First it encourages more sustainability of the new participatory planning instruments. The fact that communities/ local citizens can see that they can influence budget expenditure through their participation in planning makes them more willing to engage over the longer term: it gives the local participatory planning process more credibility. Secondly, local government authorities are more willing to engage in consultative planning, because they can be seen to be following up on the implementation of small scale development investments, and see the possibilities for mobilizing extra-

budgetary resources. They have also been able to take on a new role of coordinating the budget resources – state and non-state – coming to the districts.



Rehabilitated Bridge in Dupula village of Langar Jamoat in  
Kuhistoni Mastchoh district under TF

Increased ability to act on development priorities also makes them more willing to be held accountable to local populations. In Sughd oblast, the transparent process of deciding on priorities, and deciding which priority should receive funding has increased the interface between local authorities, private sector and local communities, and is helping to build relations of trust between these groups, thus contributing over the longer term to building social capital in the region. The latter is a crucial ingredient for longer term inclusive local development. Thus, although the TF mechanism was created to fund projects, its contribution to confidence and trust building between local authorities and citizens is worth noting.

Implementation of projects funded from the Trust Fund has also improved communication and trust between government departments operating at the local level. Under the current system, these have dual reporting lines: to the local executive authorities, and to the national sectoral ministries. Overall, they tend to work in silos. However, the local development plans coupled with the Trust Fund Mechanism, have allowed them to work together to prioritize and implement projects funded not centrally but from a local fund.

Implementation of the TF mechanism was done using the public procurement system. This has helped increase the transparency and accountability of public expenditure and improved the overall system of interaction between the various governmental units at the local level. In practice we have witnessed an improvement in the efficiency with which bureaucratic procedures relating to implementation of the projects are processed. Again, increased ownership and influence over expenditure choices, have led to more efficient delivery at the local level.

Projects implemented in the frame of Trust Fund Mechanism included rehabilitation of irrigation systems for land reclamation, rehabilitation of road infrastructure, in particular bridges, rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigation canals, creation of greenhouses for women initiative groups, etc.

In general, the Trust Fund approach can be used not only for the economic development projects, but also for other initiatives such as solution of social issues, reducing the risk of disasters, improving access to energy resources, water management and etc.

The following results have been achieved through 1<sup>st</sup> cycle of Trust Fund Mechanism:

**TRUST FUND impact:**

Created jobs: 6646 (4661 female)

Irrigated area (ha): 6772.07 ha

Number of direct beneficiaries: 33585 (26964 female)

Number of indirect beneficiaries: 129990 (80720 female)

Return on investments for RGP: in average 10 USD per 1  
USD invested

## Capacity building on mainstreaming environmental management

In order to built capacity of key local authorities by supporting country-level efforts to mainstream environmental management into national plans, sectoral strategies, environmental policies, economic decision-making and sub-national planning, CP provided financial and technical assistance to government partners to set up institutional and capacity strengthening programmes and carried out activities to address the particular poverty-environment context.

The capacity of key departments and units of Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of RT staff is constantly strengthened through trainings and involvement into planning and M&E of PRS and close cooperation with the UNDP experts in the area. The trainings enabled participants to equip their knowledge and develop imaginative and effective systems for monitoring, reviewing and evaluating progress; introducing principles of setting indicators, baselines and targets; and identifying data sources for use as means of verification.

*Output 3.3: Sub-national authorities and self-governing bodies receive comprehensive capacity building in the governance, gender mainstreaming, management, and administration of core social and communal services in the areas of education, health, social protection, water, and infrastructure.*

In 2012, the Communities Programme implemented number of projects pursuing improvement of lives of people countrywide through improved governance. The Programme has implemented projects aimed at building the capacity of local and national governments as well as civil society and in the process has directly reached thousands of people.

Through the interventions under the governance component, there were **8,706** direct beneficiaries covered out of which **2,882** female (**33.1%**).

## E- governance (innovation)

The introduction of electronic governance elements for local administrations of 14 districts of Sughd Oblast was launched in 2012 to improve their abilities and efficiency on provision of public services for the population and increase access to the information. The main objective of electronic governance is to ensure the public access to government's information resources for further improvement of the role of civil society to cooperate with the government and promote mutual partnership. As well, it intends to provide support in enhancing democracy and increases the responsibilities and accountability of the government to public.

The issue of using information communication technologies in the public service delivery system became important and critical in the context of local development in Tajikistan, because it can reduce the time, cost and improve the efficiency and coverage of governmental services to the population. Following all initiatives conducted with the purpose to improve the role of local governance for the economic development introduction of e-governance elements also was aimed to promote direct dialogue and better communication between the local authorities and civil society. According to official data there were 3.7 million internet users (including mobile internet) in Tajikistan at the end of 2012. This implies a relatively high rate of access to internet, and suggests that the portals can potentially provide a real boost to the dialogue between the local authorities and population.

Within the framework of introducing elements of e-governance, testing of all relevant local authorities in 14 districts was carried out, and the plan for capacity building has been prepared. All 14 districts in Sughd oblast received their internet domains to launch their official web sites, which will be started in 2013. Additionally official web site of Sugd Oblast Administration ([www.sugd.tj](http://www.sugd.tj)) was updated and new complaint mechanism was introduced. Now using this tool population can directly address their complains and requests to the oblast administration by sending them through the web site and monitor the decision making process. The same tool will be used in all 14 districts web sites. The introduction of e-governance elements into the context of local



development will further facilitate the provision of e-services from the local authorities. Communities Programme will continue to promote this initiative in programmatic activities.

### **Evaluation of Local Economic Performance Indicators (innovation)**

In order to assess the effectiveness of reforms done in the business environment and their implementation at the local level, Local Economic Performance Indicators (LEPI) pilot project was initiated in November 2012 in Sughd region.

CP elaborated the new data collection system on economic development that aimed at collecting more information on rural economic development, awareness on entrepreneurs problems and districts' annual activities results. LEPI allows collecting necessary data on rural economic development indicators, business environment, and existing local development issues through using information technologies. Also in case of countrywide introduction of the giving system the evaluation of the district economic development results will become easier and information channels identifying views of the population and entrepreneurs will be diversified. At the same time this survey supports implementation of different items of the State Programme on Support of Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Tajikistan for period 2012-2020.

**Contributing projects:** The Rural Growth Programme, Tajikistan Afghanistan Poverty Reduction initiative, Access to Justice, GFATM, DRMP

*Output 3.4. The awareness, skills and knowledge of civil society, with focus on women, are improved so they are better able to effectively engage in local development, social advocacy and social service delivery.*

In order to strengthen civil society role, in particular women's active participation, Communities Programme was able to render support in capacity development of 120 community based organizations – Mahalla Committees in Sughd region. Capacity development implied trainings and consultations on various topics which enabled Mahalla Committees to be better organized, well positioned towards other local organizations and be more actively engaged in community development initiatives. All 120 mahallas now have their own plans implementation processed, which has been started with the support of community members

The majority of mahalla committees have been registered as creative associations under Jamoats and the rest as public unions under Ministry of Justice of RT. All Mahalla committees have received the technical support during the year for implementation of their development plans. 12 project proposals have been supported through established Trust Fund Mechanism aimed to promote women economic initiatives under the Rural Growth Programme.

In total, **36** training sessions on water rights and responsibilities have been conducted, covering **720** households in different villages of target jamoats. The training has been conducted by the qualified local Public Organization (PO) "Subhi Tandurusti".

The End-Line Survey to assess the outcomes and impact of the campaign has been conducted at the end of June 2012 and the results show that 70% of respondents out of total 400 (including 48% female) have demonstrated increased awareness of their rights and responsibilities in water usage (*progress towards target - 140%*).

## Project risks and actions

According to the requirements of UNDP, prior to project implementation, risk logs for each of the projects implemented by the Communities Programme were established which had considered the potential risks which threatened the successful completion of the project. The risks have been divided into several categories, namely environmental, financial, operational, organizational, political, regulatory, security, and strategic.

A summary of the project risks and the corresponding management response is detailed below.

Project Risks	Actions/Management Response
<b>Financial</b>	
Increasing inflation, depreciation of the national currency and increasing prices for basic consumption goods.	National Bank of Tajikistan reports the level of inflation for 2012 in the country up to 6.4% compared to 6.9% of the previous year. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012 increased up to 7.5 per cent, compared with 2011 increased by 6.1 billion somoni, amounting to 36.2 billion somoni. The price of non-food-items increased by 4.5%, and prices for food items increased by 27%. The share of food items in the consumption basket of population was more than 60%. No management response is taken due to comparatively insignificant inflation rate and impact on UNDP activities.
<b>Operational</b>	
Lack of relevant expertise and capacities in local market negatively impact timely achievement of expected outputs and distortion of targeted deadlines.	The initiatives to promote trade development and poverty reduction were supported through projects: <i>Aid for Trade and Rural Growth Programme (RGP)</i> in Sughd region. In the frame of RGP, Trust Fund mechanism has been implemented to support more than 120 economic subprojects implemented and systematically monitored and evaluated at the district and Jamoat levels. To effectively and timely implement the project activities, which deals also with state tender procedures it was decided to extend RGP project duration for additional six months until the end of June 2013.
<b>Organizational</b>	
Unwillingness of national level government to provide fiscal leverages to local level authorities to enhance their role in local economic development and local revenue generation.	Facilitation of Public and private dialogue process in the local level in order to create more favourable conditions for private sector development which will provide other alternatives for local authorities on increasing budget revenues and supporting local economic development process. On national level, an effective partnership was established between UNDP and the Ministry of the Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan (MEDT).
Deficit of qualified human resources at district and community level present a challenge to capacity development efforts.	UNDP CP is progressing its efforts to provide its assistance in strengthening capacities of the districts, jamoats and communities' representatives through different capacity building initiatives, which include designing, implementing and monitoring development plans, budgeting; arranging study tours and experience sharing visits, awareness raising campaigns, supplying with equipment and organizing round tables. Local government authorities are provided with trainings by the Institute for Civil Servants Training on effective management.
<b>Political</b>	



Project Risks	Actions/Management Response
Internal instability in the country.	There were no any major incidences reported during the 4th quarter of 2012 that could have critical impact on UNDP operations in Tajikistan. Correspondingly, no actions were taken towards revisiting the activities planned.
Change of government priorities.	The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan recently has approved the new Livelihoods Improvement Strategy for the period 2013-2015. The review of CP Project Document will take it into the consideration while updating activities for CP.
<b>Security</b>	
General security situation on the border areas may deteriorate substantially.	Security situation on the border areas was calm throughout 2012. The situation is under regular surveillance of the UN Department of Safety and Security.
<b>Environmental</b>	
Natural disasters such as unexpected flood and earthquakes etc. may require additional recourses, staff mobilization and change in the management priorities.	The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), Government of Tajikistan, reports that according to multi-year observations, the snowfall, frosts and avalanches can lead to emergencies during the winter 2012-2013.

## Project issues and actions

In 2012, the Communities Programme encountered various issues ranging from administrative issues to low participation in tenders, as well as others. Some of the issues did affect the implementation of projects overall by affecting the expected timeframe for the implementation of certain activities. A detailed list of issues and management response can be found in the following table.

Project issues	Actions/Management response
The objective of the PEI project might be too ambitious and the support from the project resources and the government resources may not be adequate to initiate the changes required by the project strategy	<p>Annual reviews will be conducted to assess the progress of the project and the adequacy of resources that are mobilized:</p> <p>Preliminary brief midterm review did not identify the issue with resources for fulfillment of the project objective;</p> <p>The quality of PEI input is dependent on the commitments for the national mid-term strategy for 2013-2015 elaboration from the government and donors but still all methodological assistance and funds available for this output need to be wisely spent by PEI.</p>
Lack of relevant expertise and capacities in local market may result in delay of required outputs and distortion of targeted deadlines	<p>Implementation of project activities and recruitment of relevant national expertise is monitored and actions will be identified if the lack of expertise is affecting the timely implementation of the project.</p> <p>National capacity in communication is low, thus it is recommended to explore opportunity to hire or co-share the international specialist and to</p>

Project issues	Actions/Management response
	continue search of the local partners in communication.
The recently developed District Development Plans are not linked with national and local budgets through a mandatory principle and are presently treated as a planning document at the local level. For DDPs to be a strategically viable document, the GoT must recognize its budgetary obligations towards such a financial and development planning tool.	The Government of the RT through the MEDT and the Ministry of Finance should agree on a mechanism to review the budgetary requirements of the DDPs and systematically link the document to the national documents, such as PRS and other sectoral programmes – this is beyond PEI scope  PEI Budgeting Process Research initiated may bring some recommendations.
It was planned to train 400 unemployed people and 100 amnestied people from Kulob area, and later project target was changed and as it was decided to teach 200 unemployed people from Dushanbe and 200 unemployed from Kulob area. As well it was planned to train 100 amnestied people with vocational skilled trainings, however during selection of students for attending trainings it was identified that the amnestied people do not want to be trained with vocational trainings. Only 1 amnestied person from Kulob area was trained.	The reason for replacing amnestied people with unemployed people was that, the amnestied people showed unwillingness to be trained through vocational courses as they all look for loans to leave Tajikistan for migration purposes. However due to many applications received from unemployed people total 99 unemployed people were trained and equipped with vocational courses instead of amnestied people in order to meet project target.
There was an important delay in initiating the Trust Fund (TF) mechanism. The MoU with Sughd Oblast was only signed in September and the Evaluation Committee only approved projects in late October. Finally, Letters of Agreement between UNDP and District authorities were only signed in early 2012 and the first TF cycle disbursements were only initiated in March 2012.	The considerable delay in initiating the TF mechanism has implication for the timely implementation of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> TF cycle (USD 1.4M) in 2012. Currently implementation of projects under 2 <sup>nd</sup> TF cycle is planned to be initiated in September 2012, resulting in completion in Q1 or 2, 2013, depending on the projects. A non cost project extension until June 30 2013, for the purpose of completing and evaluating these projects is thus requested of DFID.
Most of the projects approved for funding for the 1 <sup>st</sup> TF cycle are related to irrigation infrastructure. A lot of them receive in-kind contributions from communities. Nonetheless no independent feasibility study of these projects was conducted.	In order to ensure the technical and environmental feasibility of the proposals, the capacity of communities to deliver, and the existence of a plan or a system to ensure proper water management and infrastructure maintenance, a feasibility study was conducted.

## Lessons learnt and Recommendations

#	Lessons Learnt	Recommendations
1	Simplification of the permit system, reduction of the tax burden for SMEs, improved access to credits and simplification of pledge system, import-export procedures, etc. need to be put in	There is a need to improve the capacity and expertise of national and local governmental authorities in meeting the needs of the private sector and providing it with timely assistance

#	Lessons Learnt	Recommendations
	place.	
2	Most of the projects approved for funding for the 1st TF cycle are related to irrigation infrastructure and very few are trying to address softer issues in the Business Enabling Environment.	UNDP Area Offices work closely with the target districts and oblast level government in the process of prioritization and proposal writing, and advocate for softer projects addressing the BEE issues.
3	Trust Fund projects prioritized based on DDP priority issues. Due to the limited government budget UNDP supported initial projects initiatives.	Government authorities should consider supporting the local priorities while preparing the local budgets.
4	Business Enabling Environment improved in local level but local authorities are less power to change national legislation.	National authorities should implement BEE related reforms based on the recommendations from the grass roots and strictly control its implementation.
6	Participation of civil society and private sector in the process of prioritization of development ideas is not sufficient	There is the need to strengthen mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation between civil society, private sector and local government which would promote more systematic and effective participation of each side in the decision making process
7	Consultation with donors, presentation of District Development Programmes as the main strategic document/ framework of district development and assistance to donors in supporting implementation of Development Programmes	It is also necessary to inform donors about already implemented initiative on financing through the Trust Fund, about achievements and lessons learnt Creation of a favorable environment for the private sector and increase of the level of private sector's interest to participate in the local development processes, and in particular through public private partnerships
8	A lot of the projects expect contributions from communities, however these prove to be a challenge to materialize.	Advocate for projects that do not require large amounts of contributions from communities

### III. Financial status and utilization

**Table 1: Contribution overview [January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012]**

*Rural Growth Programme, Atlas code 00073909*

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
DFID	7,973,426	7,827,426	146,000
TRAC	3,000,000	3,000,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,973,426</b>	<b>10,827,426</b>	<b>146,000</b>

*Aid for Trade II, Atlas Code 00077202*

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS	CONTRIBUTION
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	Committed	Received	BALANCE
Finland	364,191	224,191	140,000
Luxemburg	96,048	96,048	0
TRAC	55,000	35,000	20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>515, 239</b>	<b>355, 239</b>	<b>160, 000</b>

*Poverty and Environment Initiative, Atlas code 00064097*

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
PEF	900,000	563,966	336,034
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>563,966</b>	<b>336,034</b>

*Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative, Atlas Code 00078271*

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
Government of Japan	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>

*GOAL WASH, Atlas Code 00074733*

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
SIDA	203,500	203,500	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203,500</b>	<b>203,500</b>	<b>0</b>

*Providing market-demanded professional skills for rural poor, Atlas Code 00081912*

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
TRAC	144,000	84,000	60,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>84,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>

*Scale up LED initiative, Atlas Code 00080009*

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
TRAC	30,000	30,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>

*Support to RIO+20 preparations, Atlas Code 00082274*

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
TRAC	100,000	100,000	0
DONOR	40,000	40,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 2: Funding status (as of the end of the year)**

DONOR NAME	RECEIVED	Expenditures	PROJECT BALANCE	EARMARKED	AVAILABLE FUNDING (as of 1 Jan of the 2012)	REMARKS
		Reporting Year Only				
Japan	5,000,000	1,245,435	0	0	0	
Finland	244,191	179,626	44,565	140,000	184,565	
Luxemburg	96,048	93,939	2,109	0	2,109	
UNFIP Turner Foundation	40000	40000	0	0	0	
DFID	7,827,426	2,925,943	474,000	146,000	620,000	
PEF	900,000	251,289	336,034	0	336,034	
SIDA	203,500	55,945	0	0	0	
UNDP	1,810,000	1,810,000	0	0	1,633,298	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,121,165</b>	<b>6,602,177</b>	<b>856,708</b>	<b>286,000</b>	<b>2,776,006</b>	

### *Financial Utilization*

**Table 3: Annual expenditure by activity [1 January – 31 December]**

DONOR	ACTIVITY (as in ATLAS)	BUDGET 2012	EXPENDITURE RES*	BALANCE	DELIVERY RATE (%)
DFID	Activity 1: Inception phase				86%
	Activity 2: Local governance	2,390,665	2,092,564	298,101	
	Activity 3: Extension services	544,335	444,006	100,329	
	Activity 4: Vocational trainings	184,952	163,293	21,659	
	Activity 5: Microfinance	280,048	226,140	53,908	
	Activity 6: Management (Dushanbe)				
	Activity 7: Management (Ayni)				
	Activity 8: Management (Khujand)				
Out of them GMS 7%		222,430	189,250	33,180	
<b>Subtotal DFID</b>		<b>3,400,000</b>	<b>2,926,000</b>	<b>474,000</b>	
Finland	Activity 1: TJKEXP-export capab-build mentoring	135,258	129,645	5,613	82%
	Activity 2.: TJKTDS-formulation trade dev strategy	88,933	49,981	38,952	
	Out of them GMS 7%				
<b>Subtotal Finland</b>		<b>224,191</b>	<b>179,626</b>	<b>44,565</b>	
Luxemburg	LUXTJK Luxembourg - TJK activities	96,048	93,939	2,109	
<b>Subtotal Luxembourg</b>		<b>96,048</b>	<b>93,939</b>	<b>2,109</b>	
Japan	Activity 1.	448,894	387,062	61,832	100%
	Activity 2	716,291	786,741	-70,450	

DONOR	ACTIVITY (as in ATLAS)	BUDGET 2012	EXPENDITURE RES*	BALANCE	DELIVERY RATE (%)
	Activity 3	80,250	61,951	18,299	
	Management		9,681	-9,681	
	Out of them GMS 7%	81,477	81,477	0	
	<b>Subtotal Government of Japan</b>	<b>1,245,435</b>	<b>1,245,435</b>	<b>0</b>	
PEF	Activity 1 Knowledge base	108,296	77,007	31,289	86%
	Activity 2 PE mainstreaming sub-nat	54,044	57,348	-3,304	
	Activity 3 Capacity development	89,240	84,362	4,878	
	Activity 4 Management	41,243	32,572	8671	
	Out of them GMS 7%				
	<b>Subtotal PEF</b>	<b>292,823</b>	<b>251,289</b>	<b>41,534</b>	
SIDA	Activity 1				100%
	Activity 2	55,945	55,945	0	
	Out of them GMS 7%	3,660	3,660	0	
	<b>Subtotal SIDA</b>	<b>55,945</b>	<b>55,945</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Subtotal UNDP</b>	<b>1,810,000</b>	<b>1,810,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,124,442</b>	<b>6,562,234</b>	<b>562,208</b>	<b>92%</b>

Note: Financial reports are not final because accounts have not been closed yet for the period.

#### IV. Implementation strategy review/ Communities Programme overall approach

##### Quality of monitoring

Monitoring for the Communities Programme is carried out at various levels and through multiple channels. Each Area Office (AO) rolls out a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system in which milestones and targets are reported on regular basis. Project monitoring is carried out at various levels and through multiple channels. The day-to-day monitoring of project activities is primarily carried out by AO programme staff which tracks the progress against the set targets and engages beneficiaries and stakeholders in programme related discussions. The CP in Dushanbe also provides support and overall monitoring of project activities through field visits and the review of project reports. More importantly, the lessons and evidence from the field are documented and used as basis for influencing policy level discussions and for guiding the future programming of interventions. This approach enables UNDP programmes to remain highly relevant in meeting the changing needs of the beneficiaries served.

Projects which are funded by organizations other than UNDP are also supported by monitoring missions from donor agencies. The frequency and scope of the missions vary depending on the project and the donor, but overall they serve as a quality external assessment of the progress of the project. Donor monitoring missions have proven to be very effective at pointing out areas where the project approach is working well as well as highlighting those that require additional thought or work. After each monitoring mission, the Programme responds to any comments and/or concerns outlined by the donor and develops an action plan to address any identified issues. Further, the Communities Programme is able to take the experiences gained in the monitoring mission for a particular project and apply them to other projects in the programme.

## **Quality of partnership**

UNDP's Communities Programme has proven its ability to work effectively at the micro-level with both local and international actors, and with those belonging to the public, private, and civil society spheres. However, in order to consolidate and sustain its achievements on the ground, the Programme has concentrated on scaling up its activities to influence and inform Tajikistan's policy makers. To do this, the Programme has developed new partnerships with national level actors.

Cooperation with the national Committee on Environment Protection is regularly maintained to ensure vertical coordination during the sub-national mainstreaming of poverty-environment nexus into development initiatives.

On the sub-national level, the Communities Programme has had close interaction with the regional, district, jamoat and mahalla level authorities. Special emphasis was given to strengthening cooperation and enhancing capacities of local civil society institutions and public organization. Besides, within the framework of RGP, the programme had delivered technical support on grass root - mahalla level with their establishment and enhancing capacities.

Furthermore, during the reporting period, the Programme has broadened its partnership with the international institutions, including the UN agencies and other UNDP vertical programmes. In particular, there have been joint initiatives implemented with the UN Women and the UN WFP as part of the "one UN" initiative, as well as partnership with the DRMP, GFATM and EE within UNDP. The Programme's success in implementing its mission also builds on strong partnership network with other international non-governmental institutions. In 2011, only within TAPRI, the Programme has subcontracted ACTED, CESVI, Children's Legal Centre, Christian Aid and Mission East, which in their turn contracted local NGOs to deliver the project activities.

## **National ownership**

Improving national level ownership of projects and initiatives is a cornerstone of the approach used by the Communities Programme. To build ownership, the Programme carefully considers and incorporates opportunities for participation in nearly every aspect of project implementation, starting from the identification and elaboration of the project, through the implementation process, and ending with the project evaluation. Ownership is strictly connected to the sustainability of the new actions and approaches and is therefore also a key priority of any initiative implemented.

The national ownership is a key issue of the underdeveloped countries. The national ownership ensures the process, which would be people centred. In this stage the local government authorities need to have a good coordination with donors' communities and implementing partners in order to improve the social and economic life of the people. The sense of ownership leads to the sustainability.

## **Sustainability**

Ensuring local level ownership of projects and initiatives is a cornerstone of the approach used by the CP, including AOs. Nearly two decades of experience in the country show that ownership is essential for sustainability of the achieved results. Building sense of ownership takes place at different levels and in many ways.

First and foremost is the relevance of the initiative. For this reason the new initiatives are designed to support national development priorities and local needs.



Second is the review of legislative frameworks and taking efforts towards removing the identified local development barriers.

Third is linking policy level discussions with the local level interventions by creating awareness at the local level and using the evidence from the ground to influence policy level decision making.

Fourth is the direct engagement of beneficiaries in the planning, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of the local development plans in a participatory manner. In other words, the beneficiaries (1) set their own development priorities; (2) assess and mobilize the capacities and resources in place to address the development challenges they face in their everyday life; and (3) document the lessons learnt for better programming in the future. The type and level of participation is unlimited and is up to beneficiaries to choose how they want to contribute to the attainment of set goals and objectives of the project.

Fifth is the fact that UNDP makes substantial focus on capacity development so that the beneficiaries are sufficiently equipped with information, skills, and knowledge to ensure durable results. The strength of the approach is that capacities are simultaneously built at the supply and demand sides. It is this balanced capacity development that results in effective dialogue for sustainable partnerships.

### **Value for money**

Communities Programme during its latest interventions makes efforts to integrate value for money principles. It was mostly executed through its programme development and project implementation, planning, review and decision-making processes, particularly in regard to projects or activities with significant financial implications.

Capacity building constitutes a crucial component of CP's interventions and is necessary to ensure the sustainability and long-term durability of development efforts.

In 2012 the Communities Programme continued building and fostering the capacities of project beneficiaries, local and national counterparts, stakeholders and implementing partners at every level and in all areas of activities. These ranges from developing the capacities of local, district and national authorities and institutions to operate and deliver services more efficiently and effectively; helping individuals and households improve and widen their income opportunities; assisting rural entrepreneurs as well as traders' and farmers' associations in establishing, consolidating and expanding their businesses; to furthering the effectiveness, inclusiveness and resilience of civil society groups and community-based organizations.

Through Trust Fund implementation in Sughd oblast, the opportunities were created to enhance the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of implementing partner's contribution. Return on investment was in average 10 USD per 1USD invested which is considered to be high value from the activities.

Impact analysis show that every dollar invested into DDPs attracted additional \$99,7. The districts with DDPs were able to attract more state and other financing as compared to districts without DDPs. Moreover, the remote and isolated districts (which are in greater need) were able to attract even more resources than the districts which are economically better off.

### **Communication Plan/Awareness raising**

Communities Programme have developed Communication Plan pursuing the main objective to ensure comprehensive overview of progress in project implementation and coordination of partners and accountability to national and local stakeholders, as well as beneficiaries. As well as, building awareness among local and national stakeholders on good practices and experiences generated in the field that can inform decision making and policy dialogue processes and its progress and issues related to local rural

economic development agenda, played a significant role in promoting CP's portfolio. In order to secure building capacities, CP developed number of publications to support local economic development initiatives and improving governance through the local newspaper "Asia Plus" disseminated throughout the country. The main focus of the articles was to raise the public awareness on the role of local governance, mainstreaming environment at all levels, the role of local authorities in business environment improvement etc. Communities Programme intends to further improve its Communication Strategy and will continue this initiative by concentrating on partnership, ownership, and capacity development.

## Annex I. Status of CP targets for 2010-2012 by the end 2012.

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
<b>Output 1. Sub-national level governments have the capacity to plan, budget and implement development plans and the provision of public services are strengthened (especially benefiting poor and women).</b>				
a.	Number of districts and jamoats with approved DP.	7 districts (or 17%) have elaborated DDPs in compliance with the methodology of MEDT.	Development plans are elaborated in a participatory manner and adopted at least in 24 Districts (33%) and 64 Jamoats (15%) throughout the country. International aid is provided in the framework of the plans.	<b>Achieved</b>  33 districts and 65 jamoats have elaborated and implemented their DDPs and JDPs.
b.	Percentage of district and jamoat DPs implemented, including local contribution.	Sub-national level government has a very limited local revenue base (districts - 5% of budgets on average) to invest into infrastructure/ services/ DDP implementation and lack of skills to mobilise revenues and non-budgetary resources.		<b>Achieved.</b>  132 local development projects from the priorities of Districts and Jamoats Development Programmes/Plans were supported and implemented through established Trust Fund mechanism. 39% of all priorities given in DDPs have identified source of funding from the state budgets and other official sources, 61% requires fundraising activities including from official state sources.
c.	Number of innovative models of service provision (public-private partnership, co-management of services with user groups; etc.) piloted and replicated.	Public sector remains the only service provider. Efficiency of provision is low; Lack of skills and know-how for enhancing efficiency. No involvement of private sector, sub-contracting or cross-municipal cooperation. Innovations in service provision are rare, mainly in urban areas and are not widely known.	At least two innovative models of service provision are piloted. Replication by sub-national level government innovative approaches to enhancing local development and providing public services is taking place.	<b>Achieved.</b>  In 2011, UNDP initiated working with the Sughd FEZ, which is one of the models for the public-private partnership for enhancing investment promotion within the context of Sughd region economic development. In addition, comprehensive local economic development approach was introduced to the local governments in order to improve their role on economic development and private sector support.

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
				Introduction of E-governance elements by creation of official websites for 14 districts has been implemented. Local Economic Development Framework to assess the level of business environment and economic development is introduced in the sub-national level.
d.	Percentage of citizens' positive perception of government's functional and financial accountability, including among women, in targeted areas.	Citizens' satisfaction with governments' accountability is low (more precisely to be defined in targeted areas by a citizen perception survey in relevant CP projects). Only 26% of citizens are aware of jamoat budgets (08).	At least 60% of respondents are satisfied with the level of sub-national government accountability, including at least 30% of women.	According to conducted business perception survey in 2011, 60 % (about 18% women) of respondents positively responded on the improvement in business environment and opportunities in decision making process participation. Further on Local Economic Performance Indicators will be introduced to consider the issues of BEE and local development in more districts with focus on government accountability
e.	Percentage of women working in sub-national governments.	15% of sub-national government employees are women.	At least 20% of women working in sub-national governments in targeted districts.	As per the ICST, out of total 12,800 civil servants of regional, district and jamoat levels, 3,200 are women, which is 25%.
f.	Number of projects implemented in border jamoats directed toward cross-border cooperation initiatives.	Cross-border conflict potential, related to the use of resources, infrastructure and services is high risk.	In targeted border jamoat areas, at least one project linked to disputes around infrastructure/ services/ use of resources, is resolved. At least 50 stakeholders directly benefiting from the resolution.	<b>Achieved.</b> To reduce the disputes around shortage of land resources and conflicts raised because of overpopulation in Surkh and Chorku jamoats of Isfara district, the project "Conflict prevention and Mitigation in Fergana Valley" supported piloting of the resettlement process of 50 families from these target jamoats to Shurab.
<b>Rural economic development</b>				
g.	Percentage of people with positive perception of business supportive environment in	Citizen perception of business supportive environment is to be defined in baseline study (Jan 2010).	In at least in 60% of districts, respondents of the survey perceive the business environment has improved	<b>Achieved.</b>

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
	targeted districts.		(more than 50% of survey respondents).	According to conducted business perception survey in 2011, 60 % of respondents positively responded on the improvement in business environment. Further on Local Economic Performance Indicators will be introduced to consider the issues of BEE and local development in more districts.
h.	Percentage of vocational training beneficiaries employed.	Approx. 20% on vocational trainees are employed locally.	At least 30% of vocational trainees are employed locally, including 20% women.	<b>Achieved.</b>  More than 1145 unemployed, disabled peoples and TB patients went through the vocational training courses. 59,7 % employed and selfemployed, including 40% women
i.	Increased productivity of land through access to irrigation in targeted communities and number of benefiting households.	Productivity of non-irrigated land is low (baseline is to be defined while planning irrigation projects in each locality).	Productivity of land is improved by at least 15% in areas where irrigation was introduced including at least 100 households benefiting.	As part of TAPRI and RGP, in 2011-2012 irrigation condition of more than 7,000 ha of existing and new lands were improved. <i>Data on productivity will be collected in 2013.</i>
j.	Percentage of targeted farms in project areas have skills, knowledge and tools to adapt to climate change.	Local communities are not aware of environmental implications, including climate change, (agro) biodiversity conservation and land degradation, and are not working towards the development of adaptive strategies and capacities.	At least 30% of targeted farms in project areas have skills, knowledge and tools to enable the adaptation of their current production practices to current and future climate risks and variability.	<b>Achieved.</b>  Through the recommendations made by PEI, four projects on green house construction were supported (which is climate change adaptation) + green microloan product is targeted for this kind of activities (awareness raising was conducted).
<b>Health</b>				
k.	Percentage of population in targeted jamoats with improved access to primary health infrastructure, including in	Approx. 23% of population are unsatisfied with access to primary health infrastructure (CRC) (satisfaction level in future targeted	Access to primary health infrastructure is improved for at least 5% of the population in targeted areas, including at least 5% in border communities (at least	<b>The target is achieved.</b> Access to primary health infrastructure for 3,785 population of Somoniyon mahalla, which is 10.7% of the

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
	border communities.	areas to be defined in baseline by relevant projects).	one facility rehabilitated in the area affected by uranium tailings).	population of jamoat Chorku (35,365) bordering with Kyrgyzstan is improved through construction of the Medical Center in 2010. Access to primary health infrastructure for 8,290 population of jamoat Yangihayot (bordering with Kyrgyzstan), which is 7.2% of the population of Jabbor Rasulov district is improved through rehabilitation of the Medical Center in 2010.
l.	Percentage of population in targeted jamoats with improved access to safe drinking water, including in border communities.	25% of population are unsatisfied with access (locational distance) to drinking water (CRC) (satisfaction level in future targeted areas to be defined in baseline by relevant projects).	Access to safe drinking water improved at least for 5% of population in targeted areas, and at least 5% in border communities.	<b><i>The target is achieved.</i></b>  In 2010-2011, under different projects, access to pure drinking water was improved to 92,135 people (51% female) in 20 communities within 11 districts. Almost 100% of the population in target communities benefit from the assets created. In addition, In addition, hospital in Ghafurov and central water supply station in Shaartuz have been supported with improving water supply to patients as well as the whole population of Shaartuz district center.
m.	Percentage of people satisfied with the quality of drinking water, including among women and in border communities.	Approx. 28% of population are unsatisfied with the quality of drinking water (CRC) (satisfaction level in future targeted areas to be defined in baseline by relevant projects).	Percentage people satisfied with the quality of drinking water, including in border communities increased at least 5% (incl. 5% among women).	<i>CRC to identify satisfaction level will be conducted in 2012.</i> <b>The indicator is recommended for change</b>
n.	Percentage of targeted communities involved into DOTS implementation in targeted Jamoats.	DOTs approach is introduced throughout the country but the responsibility for its implementation among local structures and community involvement is still low.	At least in 20% of communities in targeted jamoats are involved into DOTS implementation.	<b>No relevant activity is carried out and planned by CP.</b>

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
o.	Percentage coverage of households in malaria epidemic zones with indoor residual spraying (IRS) in targeted Jamoats.	No systematic or complete population (100%) coverage of households in malaria epidemic zones with indoor residual spraying (IRS).	100% of coverage of households in malaria epidemic zones with indoor residual spraying (IRS) in targeted Jamoats.	<i>No relevant activity is carried out and planned by CP.</i>
p.	Percentage of population demonstrating a positive attitude to people living with HIV/AIDS.	48% of population demonstrate a positive attitude to people living with HIV/AIDS (CSR Stigma and Discrimination survey 2008)	60% of people (aged 15-49) demonstrate a positive attitude to people living with HIV/AIDS.	<i>No relevant activity is carried out and planned by CP.</i>
q.	Percentage of foci (villages infected with malaria).	Number of foci (villages infected with malaria) was 247 in 2008.	Reduction of the number of foci (villages infected with malaria) to at least 50.	Throughout 2010-2011, jointly with the GFATM there were number of activities related to de-silting of drainage networks implemented in eight districts of Khatlon region. The number of malaria foci was reported to be 39 in 2011. The target is overachieved.
r.	Number of improved waste management facilities in the areas affected by uranium tailings.	No access to clean drinking water and lack of waste management system puts the population affected by uranium tailing dumps in targeted communities at a constant risk of outbreak of infectious diseases.	At least one system of proper and safe waste disposal established in the uranium affected area.	<i>The project designed to improve waste management facilities in the areas affected by uranium tailings did not find financial support from the donor community.</i>  <i>The indicator is recommended for change</i>
s.	Number of households with improved access to safe drinking water in the areas affected by uranium tailings	The only hospital accessible to targeted communities affected by uranium tailing dumps in Taboshar requires capital repair and rehabilitation and lacks basic equipment to diagnose and treat people.	At least 50 households have improved access to safe drinking water in areas affected by uranium tailings.	<i>The project designed to improve access to safe drinking water in areas affected by uranium tailings did not find financial support from the donor community.</i>  <i>The indicator is recommended for change</i>
<b>Output 2. The capacity of private sector and civil society to contribute to DPs, participate in decision-making, partner with government, exercise influence and hold governments accountable are enhanced.</b>				
a.	% increase of sustainability index of organizations of	Sustainability indices of organizations of private sector (ADFs), service users	Sustainability index of targeted private sector organizations, service users and	<b>Achieved.</b>



#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
	targeted private sector (ADFs), service users (irrigation and drinking water users) and community based organizations (mahalla).	(irrigation and drinking water users) and community based organisations (mahalla) are to be defined prior to interventions in each targeted locality.	community based organizations is increased at least 10%.	Financial and institutional Sustainability index/level is increased to more than 10% among the supported 17 Associations of Dekhkan Farms due to introduction of new paid services and received technical support for institutional development.
b.	% of Districts and Jamoats applying mechanisms of decision-making facilitated by District and Jamoat authorities, which include civil society participation and number of representative organizations.	Mechanisms of civil society and private sector participation in local decision making were piloted but are not well established or well known.	Mechanisms for participation of civil society and private sector are established and used in 100% of targeted district and sub-districts where development planning is supported through CP. At least 3 organizations involved in each targeted district/jamoat.	<b>Achieved.</b> Overall 33 districts out of 67 elaborated and 65 jamoats elaborated their programmes and plans with participation of public, private and civil society organizations in Sughd and Khatlon regions. 120 Mahalla Committees and more than 20 civil society and private sector organizations were involved in each targeted district/jamoat.
c.	% increase of members in targeted private sector and civil associations	Approximately 47% of citizens are members of civil society organizations (CRC).	Membership in private sector associations and civil society organizations is increased by at least 15% in targeted areas.	<i>The target is ambitious. CRC is planned to be conducted in the supported ADFs in 2012.</i> <b>The indicator is recommended for change</b>
d.	% increase of citizens aware of jamoat budgets	Only some 26% of citizens are aware of Jamoat budgets (CRC).	Public awareness of local budgets is increased by at least 15% in targeted jamoats.	<i>No progress.</i> <i>We need to discuss if the target is still relevant or could be changed\removed considering that current projects do not anticipate actions towards awareness raising on jamoat budget.</i> <b>The indicator is recommended for change</b>
e.	% increase of clients satisfied with business advisory/extension services, incl. among women.	Level of clients' satisfaction with advisory/ training services is not monitored by most of service providers.	At least 50% of advised/trained farmers/entrepreneurs (including 20% women) confirm that services received had a positive impact on their business	<b>Achieved.</b> 90% (about 18 % female) out of 500 respondents c confirmed positive

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
			development.	impact from the received business advisory/extension services by the results of conducted Business Perception Survey in 2011.
f.	Number and % of people (and households) benefiting from business advisory/ training/ intension services, incl. women and youth	Number of people benefiting from business advisory/ training/ extension services is poorly monitored by service providers.	At least 700 people (or at least 100 households) are benefiting from business advisory/ training/ intension services, incl. 25% women and 15% young people.	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p> <p>Over 6,475 people, including 3,252 female (50%), have been offered intensive capacity building packages including trainings, workshops, extension services, field and cross visits, exhibitions and field visits on different agriculture aspects.</p> <p>The data disaggregated on young people does not exist.</p>
g.	Number of beneficiaries of the micro-crediting services, incl. women and youth (including total % of target area population).	Number of beneficiaries of micro-credit services is to be defined in future targeted localities during the baseline of specific projects. Currently, on average 31% of micro-finance beneficiaries are women.	At least 55,000 people (first cycle beneficiaries) receive micro-credits in CP targeted areas, including 35% of women and 15% of young people.	<p>During 2010-2012, in total 6,700 people, including 46% female, received micro-credits <i>at the first cycle crediting</i></p> <p><i>Overall, target seems ambitious.</i></p> <p>The indicator is recommended for change</p>
h.	Number of MLFs that introduced new service packages to meet the private sector development demands.	MLFs still have a limited number of service packages.	At least 3 MLFs are able to introduce at least one new service package.	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p> <p>Green loans initiatives were introduced in two microloan organizations. The Business Challenge Fund was established to support F&amp;V processing companies and provide credit to 2 SMEs.</p>
i.	Number and % of dehkan farms headed by women.	13% of dehkan Farms are headed by women in the country (2007, SSC).	Number of dehkan farms grew 5% in targeted areas and at least 17% of dehkan farms are headed by women.	<p>As per the State Statistics Agency in 2012 there are 110,000 dehkan farms registered in the country. This is almost three times more compared to 2007 (31,118 – as per the National Association of Dehkan Farms).</p> <p>The indicator is recommended for</p>

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
				change
j.	Number and % increase of jobs generated as a result of the expansion of credited SMEs, including % of women employees.	Number and % of SMEs expanding their operations and production flow as a result of access to micro-credits is not currently monitored by MLFs.	SMEs receiving micro credit finance are able to employ at least 500 additional employees, including 15% employees being women.	<b>Achieved.</b>  More than 6700 (46% women) rural poor, private entrepreneurs, women got access to credits and provided self employment
k.	Number of people employed as a result of enhancing income generation activities in the areas affected by uranium tailings.	Communities affected by uranium tailing dumps in targeted communities and have a lack of access to microfinance provision, do not have adequate knowledge and skills to start up small scale businesses.	Small and medium enterprises in targeted uranium affected areas are able to employ at least 50 additional employees.	<i>The project designed to create jobs in targeted areas affected by uranium tailings did not find financial support from the donor community.</i>  The indicator is recommended for change
l.	Number of cross-cultural and cross-border initiatives of civil society organizations and private sector (cooperation) are taking place and number of stakeholders (groups, organizations, structures).	Limited cross-cultural, cross-border cooperation between society groups.	At least one joint cross-border micro-project implemented in targeted cross-border jamoats between civil society and/or private sector groups and at least 50 stakeholders (groups, structures) are directly benefiting.	<b>Achieved.</b> The Business Forum of Tajik-Afghan entrepreneurs gathered over 90 participants, including regional officials and representatives of the private sector as well as civil society was conducted and recommendations for improving the cross border cooperation was provided. Study tour was conducted with the purpose to learn the improved best practices in the areas of agriculture, business management, cross-border trade and experience exchange for the members of Jamoat Resource Centers, Associations of Dehkan Farms and private entrepreneurs, consisting of 14 people (1 female) from Khatlon districts to Sughd Oblast
<b>Output 3. Policies, reforms, legislative and regulatory frameworks which relate to poverty reduction, local governance, aid coordination, rural economic development, environment and energy, crisis prevention/mitigation, and health are improved.</b>				
a.	Availability of national planning and budgeting methodologies and guidelines.	The methodology of participatory strategic development planning is under development by MEDT but is not yet finalized. It aims to be linked	1. National methodology for participatory strategic development planning, budgeting and monitoring for sub-national level is introduced	1. Local development planning methodology is developed and approved by MEDT

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
		to sub-district level planning or to public budgetary process.	by government and guidelines are elaborated. 2. Performance targeted budgeting is introduced at least on a pilot basis.	2. <i>No progress. There is a need to look at the possibility of reconsidering this target as current activities to not plan support for performance budgeting.</i> The indicator is recommended for change
b.	Number of districts with established linkages between PRS targets and the local development planning process.	PRSP is not yet linked with sub-national level development targets and statistical info collection (linking PRSP and statistics collection is currently piloted however in 7 districts).	System of monitoring of development at all levels in line with PRSP indicators is elaborated and introduced at least in 24 districts (33%) across Tajikistan.	<b>Achieved.</b> 33 districts out of 67 have their development programmes vertically and horizontally connected with the Mid Term Development Strategy priorities and sectorial programmes
c.	Availability of policy discussion and experience exchange forums in areas of CP focus.	Mechanisms of aid coordination at the regional and local level are weak. Regional PRS units are established in two regions but are not yet fully functioning.	Policy related forums are established/maintained (and/or technical assistance is provided to forums) in the areas of IWRM, agro-biodiversity, agriculture, energy.	<b>Achieved.</b> There was an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council on Drinking Water Supply established to assist in the development and implementation of a unified state policy, implementation of the Law of RT “On Drinking Water and Water Supply”, and other strategies and programs endorsed by the Government in water supply and sanitation sector.  Public and Private Dialogue Platforms are established to support of BEE and local economic development in 4 districts of Sughd and Khatlon as well as support was provided to Regional Council under the Chairman of Sughd oblast. Draft Laws of RT “On public private partnership”, “State Support and development of entrepreneurship”, “One inspections” were discussed in these platforms and recommendations

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
				were provided.
d.	Availability of updated/ new policies/ reform concepts or recommendations / laws and regulations.	Concept of local governance reform does not exist yet; functional analysis is planned but is under-resourced. No clearly formulated visions of reforms (structural adjustments; policies, approaches, working methods) are formulated for the MoA and MWRLR.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local government functional analysis is conducted.</li> <li>2. Policy recommendations produced for improving contributions of trade to human development and poverty reduction.</li> <li>3. National IWRM Strategy is elaborated.</li> <li>4. Policy, legal/regulatory and technical frameworks related to energy (especially related to renewable sources and efficiency) are improved.</li> <li>5. Policy frameworks related to land management are improved</li> <li>6. A Law on Protected Areas is available.</li> <li>7. Updated Forestry Code is elaborated.</li> <li>8. Policies, regulations, policy related papers and analysis in other CP focus areas are improved (as opportunities arise).</li> </ol>	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UNDP is implementing new initiative with the Executive Office of the President and conducted functional analysis of local government to be discussed with the partners</li> <li>2. Trade Development Strategy of Sughd with more focus on improving trade and poverty reduction is elaborated.</li> <li>3. <i>Activities in this area are implemented by other UNDP programmes, rather than CP.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Activities in this area are implemented by other UNDP programmes, rather than CP.</i></li> <li>5. <i>Activities in this area are implemented by other UNDP programmes, rather than CP.</i></li> <li>6. <i>Activities in this area are implemented by other UNDP programmes, rather than CP.</i></li> <li>7. <i>Activities in this area are implemented by other UNDP programmes, rather than CP.</i></li> <li>8. <i>Activities in this area are implemented by other UNDP programmes, rather than CP.</i></li> <li>9. <i>Activities in this area are implemented by other UNDP programmes, rather than CP.</i></li> </ol>
e.	Degree of mainstreaming gender, climate and conflict prevention in policies and strategies.	Gender policies and legislation is in place but their enforcement and implementation are problematic. There is no practice of mainstreaming gender, climate change and conflict prevention into policies and strategies.	Gender, climate and conflict prevention are mainstreamed where relevant into all policies, strategies supported by CP.	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p> <p>All relevant mainstreaming issues are included into the local level District and Jamoat development Programmes and Plans through the methodology of</p>

#	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 2010-2012	Progress (2010-2012)
				MEDT, national level midterm development strategies.
f.	Number and % of ministries and national institutions with improved capacities to implement new/ updated policies and laws.		At least 5 ministries/or national level institutions have improved their capacity in implementing new/ updated policies and laws.	<b>Achieved.</b>  MEDT, ICST and the Agency on Statistics, State Committee on Investments and State Property Management of RT, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection have improved their capacity in implementing new approaches related to participatory local development planning.



## Annex II. CP AWP 2012

### United Nations Development Programme Country: Tajikistan Annual Work Plan for 2012

<b>Project Title</b>	UNDP Communities Programme
<b>UNDAF Outcome(s):</b>	Good governance and economic and social growth are jointly enhanced to reduce poverty, unlock human potential, protect rights and improve core public functions.
<b>Expected Outcome(s):</b> <i>(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP)</i>	<p><u>Outcome 1:</u> Poverty reduction and economic development conditions re improved, with particular focus on the rural poor, women and marginalized people</p> <p><u>Outcome 3:</u> National and local levels of government and local self-governing bodies have the capacity to implement democratic governance practices, and effectively and strategically plan, finance and implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner.</p>
<b>Expected Output(s):</b> <i>(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)</i>	<p><u>Output 1.1.</u> Sectoral strategies and policies in selected economic and social sectors are formulated and implemented to support achievement of MDGs and implementation of National Development Strategy (NDS).</p> <p><u>Output 1.2.</u> A business registration, regulatory and taxation framework is developed that is more transparent and favorable for the promotion of businesses and public-private partnerships, leading to improved economic development.</p> <p><u>Output 1.3.</u> Low-income households, women and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are provided with access to a broad range of financial, micro-credit/financing, legal, income generation and business support services.</p> <p><u>Output 1.4.</u> National capacities are strengthened to negotiate and efficiently coordinate development finance with international donors, such that trade and foreign direct investments increase.</p> <p><u>Output 3.2.</u> Key central government institutions receive comprehensive capacity building in good governance, gender mainstreaming, management, and administration, resulting in progress in public administration reform.</p> <p><u>Output 3.3.</u> Sub-national authorities and self-governing bodies receive comprehensive capacity building in the governance, gender mainstreaming, management, and administration of core social and communal services in the areas of education, health, social protection, water, and infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Output 3.4.</u> The awareness, skills and knowledge of civil society, with focus on women, are improved so they are better able to effectively engage in local development, social advocacy and social service delivery.</p> <p><u>Output 3.6.</u> Cross-border, regional and national issues are better managed through strengthening capacities for promoting conflict prevention and social cohesion and improving cooperation with local, regional, and international partners.</p>
<b>Implementing Partner:</b>	UNDP (Direct Implementation Modality)
<b>Responsible Parties:</b>	Local authorities, Institute of Civil Service Training (ISCT), Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Associations of Dekhan Farms (ADF), Business Advisory and Information Centres (BAIC), Micro Loan Funds (MLF), Oxfam Great Britain, Association of Entrepreneurs of Sughd Region (AESR), Trade/Export Promotion Center (TEPC), CESVI, ACTED and other CBOs and NGOs.

### Brief Description

Communities Programme (CP) is a multi-year initiative that builds on the previous achievements of UNDP from 1996 and supports operationalisations of MDGs and the implementation of Tajikistan's PRS. CP operates at the local level through its five area offices in Sughd, Khatlon, and the Rasht and Zerafshan Valleys.

New phase of CP applies a more programmatic approach and sharpens focus on sustainability. At the local level it aims at strengthening local governance system by adopting a two-fold strategy: a) to build capacities of sub-national governments to plan, budget and monitor development on their territories in a participatory and inclusive way and in line with PRS targets, as well to secure investments and provide public services in such areas as rural economic development, natural resources management, health and disaster risk management, and b) enhance capacities of private sector and civil society to develop, participate in decision-making, exercise influence and hold governments accountable. Moreover, the Program intends to build strong linkages between its local level interventions and policy making at the national level by supporting national institutions in elaboration and setting into practice key policies, reforms, framework regulations in the areas of CP intervention. The new phase of the programme will also seek and employ synergies with other UN/UNDP programmes and projects.

Programme Period: 3 years

Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): \_\_\_\_\_

Atlas Award ID: 00014911

Start date: 01/01/2010

End Date: 31/12/2012

PAC Meeting Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Management Arrangements: Direct Implementation

2012 AWP budget: US\$ 7,275,888

Total resources required: US\$ 7,275,888

Total allocated resources: US\$ 7,275,888

- Regular: US\$ 1,600,000
- Other: US\$ 5,675,888

- |                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. DFID                     | US\$ 3,400,000 |
| 2. SDC                      | US\$ 124,000   |
| 3. PEF                      | US\$ 576,000   |
| 4. Government of Japan      | US\$ 1,188,369 |
| 5. Government of Sweden     | US\$ 70,000    |
| 6. Government of Finland    | US\$ 224,191   |
| 7. Government of Luxembourg | US\$ 93,328    |

Unfunded budget: US\$ 0

In-kind Contributions: US\$ 0

Agreed by (Implementing Partner):

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Agreed by UNDP:

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPO NSIBL E PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount		
Project 00073909. Rural Growth Programme in Sughd region of Tajikistan											
<b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>7 District Development Plans (DDPs) exist that are developed on the old methodology. There is on Jamoat DPs (JDPs).</li><li>No economic subprojects from DDPs implemented, monitored and evaluated;</li><li>No initiatives implemented at the local level to enhance business environment;</li></ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of Development Plans (DPs) elaborated based on the new planning methodology with enhanced focus on economic development at the oblast, district and Jamoat levels;</li><li>Number of DP economic subprojects implemented and systematically monitored and evaluated at the district and Jamoat levels;</li><li>Number of initiatives implemented at the local level to enhance business environment, including discussing draft law on support and development of SMEs, supporting e-governance for informational and transactional services of local authorities to the private sector, and supporting local initiatives piloting on creation of local PPDs;</li></ol> <b>Targets:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>14 DDPs, 65 JDPs developed on new methodology and regional development plan is updated;</li><li>At least 21 economic sub-projects in total, from 14 DDPs, are implemented, monitored and evaluated;</li><li>4 initiatives implemented at the local level to enhance business environment, including discussing draft law on support and development of SMEs, supporting e-governance for informational and transactional services of local</li></ol>	<b>Activity Result.</b> <b>Improved capacities of local governance actors (particularly at district and Jamoat levels) for local economic development planning, implementation and monitoring.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Organizing national level round table to present methodology and DDPs;</li><li>Facilitating DDP annual review. Organizing Public Hearings;</li><li>Implementing projects approved through the first phase of the Trust Fund mechanism;</li><li>Selecting, approving and implementing 2nd Trust Fund phase projects (piloting PPPs, PPDs initiatives);</li><li>Organizing round table to present and discuss 2011 Business Perception Survey results and providing recommendations to be considered in Oblast level PPD;</li><li>Discussing draft law on support and development of SMEs being supported by GIZ in the target districts (public and private sector involvement) in collaboration with Secretary of National and Sughd Oblast PPDs;</li><li>Supporting e-governance for informational and transactional services of local authorities to the private sector, certification schemes for Tax Officers and further capacity development initiatives;</li><li>Supporting local</li></ul>	X	X	X	X	UNDP, ICST, MEDT, IOM, MSDSP	UNDP, DFID		Total: US\$ 4,691,597		
									GMS: US\$ 222,430		
										donor	US\$ 3,400,000
										obligatory	US\$ 965,000
										requested	US\$ 326,597
										<b>Total Activity 1 (with GMS and bank charges)</b>	US\$ 2,280,131
											US\$ 812,304
										71200 – International Consultants	US\$ 59,000
											US\$ 13,000
										71400 – Contractual Services- Individuals	US\$ 182,590
											US\$ 142,860
										71600 – Travel	US\$ 19,300
											US\$ 35,666
										72100 – Contractual Services – Companies	US\$ 156,000
										72400 – Communica tions	US\$ 1,800
											US\$ 20,020
										72500 – Supplies	US\$ 10,831
											US\$ 4,727
										72600 – Grants	US\$ 1,600,000
											US\$ 450,000
										72800 -- IT supplies	US\$ 9,000
											US\$ 2,110
										73100 – Office rent	US\$ 26,686
		US\$ 59,314									
	73400 -- Vehicle maintenance	US\$ 6,000									
		US\$ 20,000									
	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 54,965									
		US\$ 24,607									



<b>Indicators:</b> 5. Number of VTIs providing migration training as part of their portfolio sustainably.  <b>Targets:</b> 5. All 13 VTIs providing migration training as part of their portfolio sustainably.	<b>demands for better qualified labour and safe migration</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distributing migration learning materials to VTIs;</li> </ul>	X					DFID		US\$ 225,375
							UNDP		US\$ 155,216
							DFID	71400 – Contractual Services – Individuals	US\$ 128,163
							UNDP		US\$ 41,262
							DFID	71600 - Travel	US\$ 23,131
							UNDP		US\$ 4,869
							UNDP	72100 – Contractual Services – Companies	US\$ 106,000
							DFID	72400 – Communications	US\$ 10,875
							UNDP		US\$ 1,125
							DFID	72500 – Supplies	US\$ 11,331
							DFID	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 5,729
							UNDP		US\$ 2,193
							DFID	75700 – Workshops	US\$ 10,000
							DFID	75100 - GMS	US\$ 16,530
<b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,892 of beneficiaries accessing micro-credit services at the 1st loan cycle, incl. 774 female (MLF1);</li> <li>At least 40% of the benefiting MSMEs (Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises) confirm that the profit of their businesses increased and at least 20% of them could employ additional workers;</li> <li>Operational self-sufficiency of MFIs is 154%;</li> <li>Operational self-sufficiency of MDO “Bovari va Hamkori” is 84.78%;</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> 6. Number of two RGP supported Micro Loan Funds' (MLFs) clients accessing microcredit services at the 1st loan cycle: MLF “Rushdi vodii Zarafshon” (MLF1) MLF “Sugdmicrofin” (MLF2) Financial sustainability of MFIs; 7. % of clients of two RGP supported MLFs saying they were able to expand their business and % of clients saying they created new jobs (permanent and seasonal); 8. Operational self-sufficiency of all AMFOT members in Sughd oblast;	<b>Activity Result. Producers/farmers, poor, women, and MSMEs have access to a variety of financial products and services available from MLFs and formal financial institutions.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding credit portfolio of microfinance organizations;</li> <li>Implementing Score Cards in MLFs in collaboration with GIZ, in order to evaluate the access of target groups and the impact of micro-finance services on household and enterprise growth;</li> </ul>	X	X	X		UNDP, GIZ in partnership with targeted MLFs	UNDP, DFID	<b>Total Activity 4 (with GMS and bank charges)</b>	US\$ 438,589
							DFID		US\$ 321,240
							UNDP		US\$ 117,349
							DFID	71400 – Contractual Services – Individuals (Programme staff cost):	US\$ 51,150
							UNDP		US\$ 86,902
							DFID	71600 – Travel	US\$ 20,000
							UNDP		US\$ 4,320
							UNDP	72400 – Communications	US\$ 6,000
							DFID	72500 – Supplies	US\$ 5,893
							UNDP		US\$ 1,200
							DFID	72600 – Grants	US\$ 200,000
							UNDP	72800 – IT supplies	US\$ 1,200
							UNDP	73100 – Office rent	US\$ 9,600
							UNDP	73400 – Vehicle maintenance	US\$ 6,000

9. Operational self-sufficiency of MDO “Bovari va Hamkori”;  <b>Targets:</b> 6. At least 1,620 of beneficiaries accessing micro-credit services at the 1st loan cycle, incl. 663 female (MLF1); 7. At least 70% of the benefiting MSMEs confirm that the profit of their businesses increased and at least 60% of them could employ additional workers (35% permanent and 25% seasonal); 8. Operational Self sustainability of MFIs is at least 125% and above 9. Operational self-sufficiency of MDO “Bovari va Hamkori” is at least 110 % and above;								DFID	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 3,181
								UNDP		US\$ 2,127
								DFID	75700- Workshops	US\$ 20,000
								DFID	75100 – GMS	US\$ 21,016
Project 00078271. Tajik-Afghan Poverty Reduction Initiative										
<b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The populations along the Tajik-Afghan border are geographically remote, lag behind other regions in human development and are vulnerable to conflict and natural disasters. The legacies of transition and war on both sides of the border have left the area with poor access to infrastructure, including energy, water and social services, lack of added value to productivity, shortage of irrigation mechanisms, poor inputs and lack of access to markets, business management information and access to credit;</li></ul> <b>Indicators:</b> 1. Access to finance for income generation activities; 2. Access to basic services such as clean drinking water and electricity;  <b>Targets:</b> 1. At least 100 beneficiaries including 25% women, gained financial assistance or involved in income generation; 2. At least 1 community have improved access to electricity and clean drinking water;	<b>Activity Result.</b> <b>Better opportunities and conditions for economic development, poverty reduction and improved livelihoods in targeted border communities created.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Providing access to affordable financial services through microfinance institutions;</li><li>Promoting cross-border trade and transit opportunities;</li><li>Improving access to water and energy electricity for development and poverty reduction;</li></ul>	X	X	X			Kulyab, Shaartuz AOs E&E DRMP, Local Hukumats Communities Local stakeholders CBOs/NGOs	Governm ent of Japan, UNDP	<b>Total Project budget:</b>	US\$ 1,441,772
								Governm ent of Japan, UNDP	GMS	US\$ 77,743.75
								Governm ent of Japan		US\$ 1,188,369
								UNDP		US\$ 253,403
								Governm ent of Japan	<b>Total Activity 1(with GMS and bank charges)</b>	US\$ 394,323.80
								UNDP		US\$ 116,817
								Governm ent of Japan	71400 – Contractual services – Individuals	US\$ 38,553
								UNDP		US\$ 116,817
								Governm ent of Japan	71600 – Travel	US\$ 10,243
								Governm ent of Japan	72400 – Communica tions	US\$ 9,540
								Governm ent of Japan	72500 – Supplies	US\$ 2,400
								Governm ent of Japan	72600 - Grants	US\$ 277,210.92
								Governm ent of Japan	72800 -- IT supplies	US\$ 2,400
								Governm ent of Japan	73100 – Office rent	US\$ 3,000
								Governm ent of Japan	73400 -- Vehicle maintenance	US\$ 21,600



							Government of Japan	74510 – Bank charges	US\$ 6,791
							Government of Japan	75100 - GMS	US\$ 25,796
<b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tajikistan and the wider region face serious challenges in terms of struggling national economies, fragmented administration, and considerable capacity constraints in human and financial resources. The Government of Afghanistan faces challenges in trying to develop a more effective police force, a more robust legal system, and sub-national institutions that work in partnership with traditional and local leaders to meet the needs of the population;</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing development plans formulated and prepared through participatory exercises;</li> <li>Disaster Risk Management and Environmental Protection activities supported;</li> </ol> <b>Targets:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 6 development plans are finalized and disseminated;</li> <li>At least two Disaster Risk Management and Environmental Protection activities are supported in Afghanistan;</li> </ol>	<b>Activity Result.</b> <b>Improved social and community infrastructure and capacities of local communities, authorities and civil society in districts on each side of the border, for participatory decision making and planning for effective rural development, poverty reduction, improved livelihoods and cross-border cooperation.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitating participatory planning exercises;</li> <li>Supporting public service delivery, including socio-economic infrastructure, Disaster Risk Management, environmental protection and cross-border activities;</li> </ul>	X	X			Kulyab, Shaartuz AOs E&E DRMP, Local Hukumats Communities Local stakeholders CBOs/NGOs	Government of Japan	<b>Total Activity 2 (with GMS and bank charges)</b>	US\$ 850,381.20
							Government of Japan		US\$ 713,795.20
							UNDP		US\$ 136,586
							Government of Japan	71400 – Contractual services – Individuals	US\$ 30,546
							UNDP		US\$ 136,586
							Government of Japan	71600 – Travel	US\$ 9,312
							Government of Japan	72100 – Contractual services – Companies	US\$ 594,061.54
							Government of Japan	72400 – Communications	US\$ 4,540
							UNDP		US\$ 5,000
							Government of Japan	72500 – Supplies	US\$ 2,400
							Government of Japan	72800 -- IT supplies	US\$ 2,400
							Government of Japan	73100 – Office rent	US\$ 9,000
							UNDP		US\$ 9,000
							Government of Japan	73400 -- Vehicle maintenance	US\$ 9,000
							UNDP		US\$ 9,000
							Government of Japan	74510 – Bank charges	US\$ 7,752
							UNDP		US\$ 2,000
							Government of Japan	75100 - GMS	US\$ 46,697
<b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak relationships between cross-border communities on addressing their abilities to jointly resolve common problems, including conflict prevention, improved livelihoods and disaster risk reduction;</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of study-tours and experience-sharing events replicated on each side;</li> <li>Existence of cross-border Disaster Risk Management initiatives supported on each side;</li> </ol>	<b>Activity Result.</b> <b>Enabling and supportive environment is created for ‘Good neighbourliness’, to address common issues including conflict prevention, improved livelihoods and disaster risk reduction.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arranging study-tours and experience-sharing between border communities;</li> <li>Facilitating joint, cross-border Disaster Risk Management activities;</li> </ul>	X	X			Kulyab, Shaartuz AOs E&E DRMP, Local Hukumats Communities Local stakeholders CBOs/NGOs	Government of Japan	<b>Total Activity 3 (with GMS and bank charges)</b>	US\$ 80,250
							Government of Japan	72100 – Contractual services – Companies	US\$ 74,000
							Government of Japan	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 1,000
							Government of Japan	75100 - GMS	US\$ 5,250

<b>Targets:</b> 5. At least 3 study-tours and experience-sharing events replicated on each side; 6. At least 2 cross-border Disaster Risk Management initiatives supported in Afghanistan;									
<b>Project 00074733. Goal Wash/Human Rights Based Approach Water Rights and Responsibilities Awareness Campaign</b>									
<b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Limited number of community members has awareness of their rights to “access to water”;</li></ul> <b>Indicators:</b> 1. Number of local organizations involved in implementation of the awareness raising campaigns in each target district; 2. % of the target jamoat population (adults and children) with increased awareness of their rights to “access to water”, gender disaggregated.	<b>Activity Result.</b> <b>Through active participation, target communities have enhanced awareness of water rights and responsibilities at local level in accordance with the HRBA campaign approach.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conducting short interactive seminars on HRBA to water and sanitation for upper grade schoolchildren of target jamoats of Isfara district</li><li>Conducting drawing contest for schoolchildren on HRBA to water and sanitation</li><li>Developing, designing and printing educational materials for all categories of beneficiaries on HRBA to water and sanitation</li><li>Assessing the outcomes and impacts of the campaign (beneficiary survey);</li><li>Providing recommendations on improvement and extension of awareness campaign on a sustainable basis.</li></ul>	X				UNDP	Sida	<b>Activity 1</b>	US\$ 70,000
							Sida	71405-Service Contract, Individuals	US\$ 5,000
		X					Sida	71600 – Travel	US\$ 3,000
		X					Sida	72100-Contractual Services – Companies	US\$ 61,300
		X					Sida	74500-Bank charges	US\$ 700
<b>Project 00064097. Poverty and Environment Initiative</b>									
<b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>There is no evidence of existing studies demonstrating the links between poverty and environment, hence low awareness of main stakeholders about poverty-environment linkages;</li><li>Poverty and environment indicators are not linked in the current system of national and sub-national planning, budgeting and its monitoring and evaluation system;</li></ul> <b>Indicators:</b> 1. Existence of country-specific evidence on the contribution of the environment to human well-being and pro-poor	<b>Activity Result.</b> <b>Information and Knowledge Base for P-E Mainstreaming Developed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Widely distributing (workshop, promotion materials) results of the Economic Study and prepare, publish and disseminating policy brief showing Evidence of P-E links to Economic Growth;</li><li>Developing, refining and integrating Poverty and Environment Indicators in the PRS4;</li><li>Supporting capacity development of the Ministry of Economy</li></ul>	X	X			PEI, UNDP CO, MEDT, LINE MINISTRIES DISTRICT AUTHORITY, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	PEF	<b>Total</b>	US\$ 576,000
							PEF	<b>Activity 1</b>	US\$ 286,000
		X	X	X	X		PEF	71300 - National consultants	US\$ 60,000
		X	X	X	X		PEF	71400-Contractual Services – Individuals	US\$ 40,000
		X	X	X	X		PEF	71600 – Travel	US\$ 26,400
							PEF	72100-Contractual Services – Companies	US\$ 100,000

<div>economic growth collected and used for poverty-environment mainstreaming;</div> <div>2. # of districts utilizing PE indicators in DDPs;</div> <div>3. Level of adopting PE aspect in the next PRS and its M&amp;E system;</div> <div>4. Level of knowledge on PE mainstreaming of Key Tajik government agencies at the national and sub-national level, civil society representatives active in poverty-environment area, and key media sources in Tajikistan;</div> <div>5. Research is available on the budgeting procedure for identifying PE entry points;</div> <div>Targets:</div> <div>1. Evidence-based study showing the country specific relation between economic growth, poverty reduction and environment elaborated and published;</div> <div>2. 60% of P-E indicators adopted and utilized in fourteen pilot districts;</div> <div>3. PE links are included into each component of the PRS 4 document, including M&amp;E;</div> <div>4. Key country stakeholders, including media and donors are aware of PEI concept, objectives, activities and results at the national level; Key national government agencies increased capacity to mainstream PE links;</div> <div>5. At least one key entry point is identified and presented for PE mainstreaming in the budgeting process;</div>	<div>and Trade and other relevant actors to monitor and evaluate PRS (and NDS) implementation in terms of its address of P-E links;</div> <div>• Providing technical support to sector working groups to mainstream PE into their sectoral plans as part of PRS4 formulation process;</div> <div>• Conducting research on budgeting procedure to identify key entry points for PE mainstreaming;</div> <div>• Implementing Awareness Raising Program on the importance of P-E Linkages into National and Sub-National Planning Processes;</div> <div>• Developing training packages and deliver training on PE mainstreaming (potentially through ICST);</div> <div>• Designing long-term capacity building program to be potentially implemented during Phase 2 of the PEI programme;</div> <div>• Organizing study tours for Government officials;</div>	X	X	X		PEF	74200 – Audio Visual production	US\$ 27,140	
						PEF	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 2,860	
						PEF	75700- Workshops	US\$ 29,600	
<div>Baseline:</div> <div>• Poverty and environmental sustainability aspects are not systematically addressed in district level planning, budgeting and monitoring processes;</div> <div>• Planning authorities lack the knowledge and experience in poverty-environment mainstreaming;</div> <div>Indicators:</div> <div>6. Level of integrating PE aspect into DDPs’ sectoral priorities and implementation measures;</div> <div>7. Level of capacity to mainstream PE links to sub-national planning and monitoring;</div> <div>8. Percent of women among all stakeholders involved in DDPs elaboration and</div>	<div>Activity Result.</div> <div>P-E Linkages Integrated in Oblast, District, and Jamoat Development Plans</div> <div>• Training sub-national level authorities and planners and other stakeholders in P-E mainstreaming (M&amp;E and environmental expertise components) and climate risk reduction based on the developed guidelines. Ensuring participatory and gender approaches;</div> <div>• Helping planners to lobby and advocate for DDPs’ implementation measures supporting environmental sustainability and CC adaptation;</div>	X	X	X	X	PEI, UNDP CO, MEDT, LINE MINISTRIES DISTRICT AUTHORITY, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	PEF	Activity 2	US\$ 120,000
						PEF	71200- International Consultants	US\$ 26,400	
						PEF	71300 - National consultants	US\$ 44,000	
		X		X		PEF	71600 – Travel	US\$ 8,800	
				X		PEF	72100- Contractual Services – Companies	US\$ 26,400	

consultation;  <b>Targets:</b> 6. PE links are integrated into PE-relevant sectors of 14 DDPs; 7. Authorities, planners and experts from Sughd region have increased knowledge in monitoring of PE indicators in sub-national planning; 8. 30% of all stakeholders involved in monitoring and implementation of DDPs are women;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revising P-E mainstreaming modules (PEI section of LED of the Institute for the Civil Servants Training) based on lessons learned</li> <li>Preparing project brief for each of the PEI funded district projects (under trust fund) including the monitoring indicators and report on progress accordingly ;</li> <li>Finalizing mainstreaming P-E into the Regional Development Strategy;</li> <li>Arranging exchange visits between regions and countries;</li> <li>Evaluating PE mainstreaming process at the sub-national level and widely distributing results and lessons learned to facilitate future replication in other geographical regions;</li> </ul>	X			X	X		PEF	74200 – Audio Visual production	US\$ 4,400
								PEF	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 1,200
								PEF	75700-Workshops	US\$ 8,800
<b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a limited consideration of environmental sustainability and climate risk in current extension services and in provision of microfinance;</li> <li>In terms of rural entrepreneurship, women do not have equitable access to support resources (e.g. vocational training, micro-credit, advisory services, etc).</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> 9. Number of local service providers and micro-finance institutions adopting poverty-environment, including climate change aspect in their support mechanism; 10. Share of projects supporting environmental sustainability and climate risk adaptation funded and implemented; 11. Number of local actors trained in provision of P-E sensitive financial and extension services;  <b>Targets:</b> 9. At least 2 MLF finance, monitor their 'green' projects, and adopt poverty-environment, including climate change aspect as part of their loan disbursement criteria; 10. 50% of proposals on	<b>Activity Result. Sub-National and Local PEI Implementation Initiatives and Capacity Building Supported</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of selected microfinance providers on how to identify green projects, allocating and disbursing financial resources and report on the implementation progress of green projects;</li> <li>Providing ToT support to extension and microfinance service providers on capacity building (i.e. how to write business proposals, how to operate businesses sustainably) of borrowers and farmers;</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation of demonstration and disseminating results and lessons learned to support replication in other areas/districts;</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X	X	PEI, UNDP CO, MEDT, LINE MINISTRIES DISTRICT AUTHORITY, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	PEF	Activity 3	US\$ 130,000
								PEF	71200-International Consultants	US\$ 26,400
								PEF	71300 - National consultants	US\$ 39,600
								PEF	71600 – Travel	US\$ 8,800
								PEF	72100-Contractual Services – Companies	US\$ 26,400
								PEF	74200 – Audio Visual production	US\$ 4,400
								PEF	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 1,300
								PEF	75700-Workshops	US\$ 23,100
								PEF	Management	US\$ 40,000
								PEF	71300 - National consultants	US\$ 17,600
								PEF	72200 – Equipment and Furniture	US\$ 2,000
								PEF	72400-Communication	US\$ 2,200

environmental sustainability submitted to the Trust Fund are funded and implemented;  11. 50 local actors trained in provision of P-E sensitive financial and extension services;								PEF	72800-IT equipment	US\$ 2,000
								PEF	73100-Rent	US\$ 6,000
								PEF	74200 – Audio Visual production	US\$ 2,200
								PEF	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 400
								PEF	73400-Vehicle maintenance	US\$ 7,600
Project 00077202. Wider Europe: Aid for Trade for Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western CIS / Component I: Aid for Trade in Central Asia: Support to Economic Development along Trade Corridors.										
<b>Baseline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Further enhancement of the SMEs capacity building in how to develop sustainable export activities is required;</li><li>Lack of sustainable Export Capability-Building and Mentoring Programme in Sughd region;</li><li>Institutional capacity of the Trade /Export Centre established within the First phase of the Aft project requires further strengthening;</li><li>Lack of adequate and relevant marketing information in Khatlon region of Tajikistan and the need to extend the Sughd region;</li></ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of entrepreneurs that practically applied the received skills and knowledge in exporting activities; (monitoring visits)</li><li>Number of workshops conducted and Number of entrepreneurs participated in Export Capability-Building Programme in Sughd region;</li><li>The Trade/Export Promotion Centre is financially and institutionally sustainable;</li><li>Agricultural Information Marketing system (AIMS) extended to Khatlon region of Tajikistan;</li></ol> <b>Targets:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>At least 20 entrepreneurs, out of 80 participated on Export Capability-Building trainings, practically using the received skills and knowledge in their daily activities;</li><li>Second round of the workshops: 8 workshops conducted and at least 80 entrepreneurs trained on general business, export-</li></ol>	<b>Activity Result Export Capability-Building and Mentoring Programme. TJKEXP.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Capacity building and institutional development of the TEPC (Trade/Export Promotion Centre);</li><li>Providing Export Capability-Building and Mentoring Programme to export oriented entrepreneurs in Sughd region;</li><li>Promoting South-South cooperation on export related issues for SMEs;</li><li>Extending AIMS of Sughd region to Khatlon region of Tajikistan</li></ul>	X	X				UNDP Tajikistan, UNDP BRC SAS Consulting , TEPC, MEDT, Local authorities	UNDP, Governm ent of Finland	<b>Total budget</b>	US\$ 352,519
								UNDP	Total TRAC	US\$ 35,000
								Gov. of Finland	Total Donor	US\$ 224,191
								Gov. of Luxembu rg	Total	US\$ 93, 328
								Governm ent of Finland, UNDP	<b>Activity 1</b>	US\$ 170,258
								Governm ent of Finland	71400- Contractual Services – Individuals	US\$ 42,102
								UNDP		US\$ 3,020
								Governm ent of Finland	71600 – Travel	US\$ 7,000
								Governm ent of Finland	72100- Contractual Services – Companies	US\$ 82,215
								UNDP		US\$ 31,980
								Governm ent of Finland	73400 – Vehicle maintenance	US\$ 3,000
								Governm ent of Finland	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 941

<p>related issues through established Export Capability-Building and Mentoring Programme;</p> <p>3. The Trade/Export Promotion Centre financially sustainable by 100% at the end of 2012; (balance sheet for year 2012);</p> <p>4. A system similar to the Sughd Agricultural Information Marketing system (AIMS) is extended to Khatlon region, which potentially covers 40,000 farmers;</p>										
<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Trade Development Strategy in Sughd region does not exist and trade related policy requires further development;</li><li>Business community is not active in lobbying their interests through existing associations (farmers', entrepreneurs, producers associations and etc.);</li></ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>5. Trade Development Strategy for the Sughd region elaborated and approved by the government;</p> <p>6. Number of proposals from the business associations incorporated in the regional policy and adopted by the government;</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>5. Short term (3 year) Trade Development Strategy for Sughd region elaborated and approved by the government;</p> <p>6. At least 1 proposal out of 5 submitted to the government from the business associations incorporated in the regional policy and adopted by the government;</p>	<p><b>Activity Result.</b> <b>Enhancing participation of the involved stakeholders in formulation of the Trade Development Strategy (TDS) and export related policy improvement. TJKTDS.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conducting Baseline Survey and assessments;</li><li>Supporting the Working and Expert Groups and facilitation the TDS elaboration;</li><li>Building capacity of Business associations and support to TDS implementation;</li></ul>	X	X			UNDP Tajikistan, UNDP BRC SAS Consulting , TEPC, MEDT, Local authorities	Government of Finland	<b>Activity 2:</b>	US\$ 88,933	
								Government of Finland	71300-Local Consultants	US\$ 6,714
								Government of Finland	71600 – Travel	US\$ 1,670
								Government of Finland	72100-Contractual Services – Companies	US\$ 3,500
								Government of Finland	72200-Equipment and Furniture	US\$ 538
								Government of Finland	72400-Communication	US\$ 1,142
								Government of Finland	72600-Grants	US\$ 42,725
								Government of Finland	73400 – Vehicle maintenance	US\$ 3,834
								Government of Finland	74100-Professional Services	US\$ 12,000
								Government of Finland	74200-Audio Visual Production	US\$ 15,055
					Government of Finland	74500 – Bank charges	US\$ 2,754			
<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Limited access among vulnerable population to financial means to develop and implement viable business ideas (under co-funding from Gov. of Luxembourg);</li></ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>7. Business Challenge Fund (BCF) with the Appraisal Committee established in the Sughd region;</p> <p>8. Number of ideas contributing</p>	<p><b>Activity Result. (under co-funding from Gov. of Luxembourg)</b> <b>Business Challenge Fund (BCF).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Preparing concept and regulations of BCF and TOR for call for proposals;</li><li>Establishing Appraisal Committee in Sughd region;</li><li>Providing support to ideas on improvement</li></ul>	X	X	X	X	UNDP Tajikistan, UNDP BRC SAS Consulting , TEPC, MEDT, Local authorities	Government of Luxembourg	<b>Activity 3</b>	US\$ 93,328	
								Government of Luxembourg	72100-Contractual Services - Companies	US\$ 92,328
								Government of Luxembourg	74500-Bank charges	US\$ 1,000



<p>to improvement of existing value chain process supported;</p> <p>9. Institutional sustainability of the BCF ensured among stakeholders and Number of Round tables on sustainability of the BCF mechanism conducted among the stakeholders;</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>7. BCF (including Appraisal Committee consisting of representatives from UNDP, government, CSOs and associated private sector) is established and functional in Sughd region;</p> <p>8. At least 4 ideas, potentially including capacity building measures (quality management, better marketing, provision of needed equipment, etc.) to existing value chains supported;</p> <p>9. At least 2 Round tables for presenting institutional sustainability of BCF among regional and national stakeholders conducted;</p>	<p>of value chain process through inputs related with provision of equipment and trainings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducting Round tables for presenting institutional sustainability of BCF among regional and national stakeholders;</li> <li>Carrying out visibility activities for project interventions;</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X				
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**Project 00080009. Support to Local Economic Development Initiatives in Khatlon region**

<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>Local capacities on LED are weak;</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>1. # local authorities trained on LED;</p> <p>2. # of information campaigns launched at the district level;</p> <p>3. # of DDPs with enhanced economic part related to PS support;</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>1. Representatives of local authorities in target areas (minimum 20 people) are trained on LED;</p> <p>2. Minimum three district wide information awareness campaign launched;</p> <p>3. Private sector development section of one DDP enhanced;</p>	<p><b>Activity Result</b></p> <p><b>Improved perceptions on PPD at the district level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducting information gaps assessment to identify the level of awareness on legal issues, including taxation, registration of businesses and etc.;</li> <li>Conducting awareness campaign targeting the private sector to address revealed information gaps;</li> <li>Strengthening private sector development section of DDP and formulation of district passport for potential investors;</li> </ul>	X				UNDP CP, UNDP Area Office, District Authorities	UNDP	<b>Grand Total</b>	US\$ 20,000
		X					UNDP	<b>Total Activity 1</b> 72100-Contractual Services-Companies	US\$ 13,500
<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Public – Private dialogue (PPD) mechanism at the district level;</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>4. # of PPD mechanism created;</p> <p>5. # of PS development issues identified and linked with the Consultative Council for solution;</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>4. One district level consultative council (DCC)</p>	<p><b>Activity Result</b></p> <p><b>District level PPD mechanism (DCC) is functional</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating DCC mechanism;</li> <li>Conducting DCC sessions;</li> <li>Including revealed private sector development obstacles into CC agenda as a mean to use local evidence to influence national level decision</li> </ul>	X	X			UNDP CP, UNDP Area Office, District Authorities	UNDP	<b>Total Activity 2</b> 72100-Contractual Services-Companies	US\$ 5,500
		X					UNDP	Management 71400 Contractual Services-Individuals	US\$ 1,000

<p>created;</p> <p>5. At least two private sector issues are identified and delivered to the national and regional level platforms.</p>	<p>making;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizing discussion among local authorities and private sector to identify potential PPP initiatives within PPD framework.</li> </ul>								
<p><b>Total TRAC: US\$ 1,600,000</b></p> <p><b>Total donor: US\$ 5,675,888</b></p> <p><b>Total: US\$ 7,275,888</b></p>									