



Finland's Water Management Programme  
in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan  
(FinWaterWEI II)

**Summary of the  
Programme Document**

Prepared by the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) for  
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland

## Fact sheet

### Finland's Water Management Programme in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (FinWaterWEI II)

PROGRAMME TYPE:	Framework programme
PROGRAMME PERIOD:	2014-2017
TARGET COUNTRIES:	Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
BUDGET:	8,000,000 €
FINANCIER:	The Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs
ADMINISTRATOR:	The Finnish Environment Institute SYKE

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Annex 1: Logical Framework for FinWaterWEI II (tentative)

## Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AG	Advisory Group
CEP	State Committee of Environmental Protection of Tajikistan
CES	State Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of Tajikistan
EAP	Environmental Action Programme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EECCA	Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
EU	European Union
EUWI	European Water Initiative
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation
FinWaterWEI	Strategic Programme for the Finland's Water Sector Support to the EECCA countries
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
ISID	International Society for Infectious Diseases
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KMK	Housing and Communal Services (Khojagii Manziliyu Kommunalii) of the State Unitary Enterprise of Tajikistan
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs
MIROB	Institution on Reclamation, irrigation, reconstruction, watering, and basin
MLRWR	Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of Tajikistan
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDP	National Policy Dialogues
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RBO	River Basin Organisation
SC	Steering Committee
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation
SECO	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise of Tajikistan
SYKE	Finnish Environment Institute
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WEI	Wider Europe Initiative
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WUA	Water User Association

# 1. Background

The Programme Document (PD) for the Water Management Programme in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (FinWaterWEI II) was prepared on the basis of two preparatory missions to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in 2012-2013 during which a wide range of relevant stakeholders were interviewed. The missions were complemented by a thorough study on the ample material available from both countries (strategies, reports, studies and analysis). The PD was prepared through an iterative writing process and the final PD was approved by the Finnish Minister for International Development in October 2013. This document is an unofficial abridgement of the approved PD.

## 1.1. *Programme context*

The Water Management Programme in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan 2014-2017 (FinWaterWEI II) builds essentially on the work carried out under the Strategic Programme for Finland's Water Sector Support to the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia during 2009-2013 (FinWaterWEI I). FinWaterWEI II will be implemented in the framework of Finland's Wider Europe Initiative (WEI), which guides Finland's development cooperation in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

FinWaterWEI II is a framework programme that promotes the priority areas of Finland's Development Policy Programme (2012) including a democratic and accountable society that promotes human rights; an inclusive green economy that promotes employment; sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection; and human development. In the context of water sector, the human rights based approach to development can be defined not only as people's right to clean water and sanitation but also as the capacity of the State institutions to provide the needed service to its citizens. FinWaterWEI II addresses also the three cross-cutting objectives Finland's development policy: gender equality, reduction of inequality and climate sustainability.

There are major water sector reforms on-going especially in Tajikistan but even in Kyrgyzstan, where the establishment of basin level water administration is at an early stage. The reforms are profound and need to be supported externally by the donors. Both countries are committed to promoting integrated water resources management as the guiding principles of the reforms. In many cases, this means extending collaboration to the neighbouring countries, as most rivers in Central Asia cross borders. Due to the Soviet legacy, the countries face major challenges in maintaining water infrastructures (irrigation and water supply). Developing new institutional and economic arrangements that support decentralised management of infrastructure are in the core of the reforms. The countries knowledge base on water for decision-making has notably weakened partly due to the Soviet legacy and partly due to the new climate change related challenges that the countries face. Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are among the most vulnerable countries, and the need to enhance adaptation and resilience capacities is evident. The water sector reforms provide a momentum for enhancing participation at different levels. In both countries water plays an important role in the lives of women, particularly in rural areas, yet their possibilities to participate in related decision-making are very limited.

## 1.2. *Beneficiaries and stakeholders*

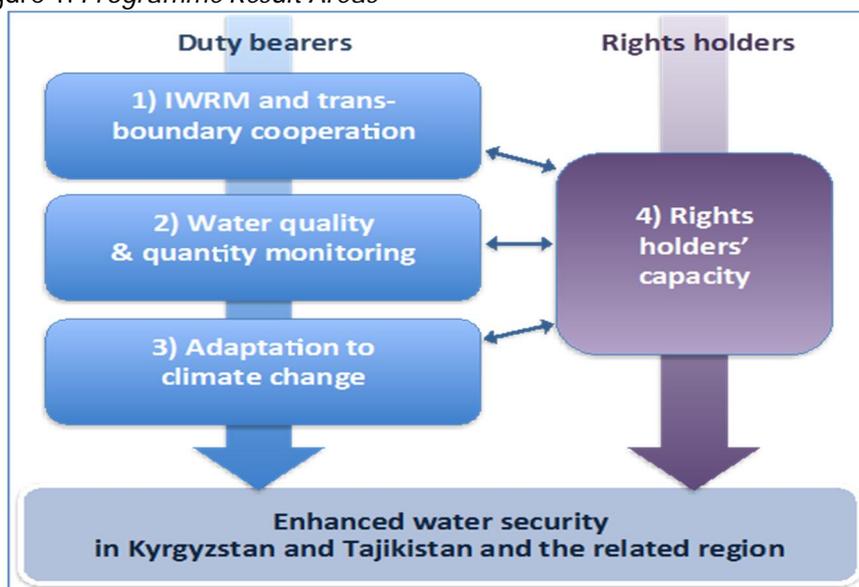
Following the human rights based approach to development, the Programme will address the capacities of rights-holders and duty bearers, and the relations between the two groups. On one hand the Programme aims at strengthening public authorities' capability and means to provide the citizens the necessary services

and benefits from water. Improved management and protection of water resources is expected to enhance availability of water for drinking and household use particularly in the rural areas where the poorest people suffer most of inadequate water services. On the other hand, the Programme will also provide direct support to beneficiaries in the form of awareness-raising campaigns, mobilisation of citizens for sustainable water and wastewater management as well as exploring bottom-up approaches to sustainable water management. Particular attention will be paid to mobilising women and improved mainstreaming of gender in water management at different levels.

## 2. Programme approach

The Programme approach is promoted in two interlinked ways: by strengthening the capacities of duty bearers i.e. governmental authorities to implement equitable and integrated water management (Result Areas 1-3); and by enhancing the capacities of rights holders i.e. citizens to understand and realise the rights and responsibilities they have towards water and its management (Result Area 4). While the capacity development of duty bearers and rights holders takes place through different Result Areas, they are naturally closely linked and contribute to each other.

Figure 1: Programme Result Areas



A number of indicators have been defined (see Annex 1: Logical Framework) to specify and verify measures of change or results achieved under each Result Area and in the entire Programme. Consequently, all the Programme activities fall under one (or more) of the Result Areas.

### 2.1. Cross-cutting objectives

FinWaterWEI II Programme targets directly or indirectly all three cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and development cooperation:

- (1) gender equality,
- (2) reduction of inequality, and
- (3) climate sustainability.

In addition, human rights-based approach to development is the key crosscutting element. It crosses the entire Programme and links the four Result Areas together.

Through its focus on equitable and integrated water management, the Programme aims to reduce inequality and promote gender equality at different levels of water use, including water resources management and water supply & sanitation. For example, water-related health issues are closely linked to the reduction of inequality, poverty and marginalisation, and have often a strong gender dimension. The Programme will encourage participation of women and marginalised groups to participate at different levels, particularly in the activities of the Programme Result 4 "Rights holders' capacity". Gender specific indicators have been included in all four Programme Results.

Climate sustainability falls directly within the scope of FinWaterWEI II. The Programme enhances the capacity of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to adapt to and prepare for climate variability and change, and specific indicators have been defined (see Annex 1: Logical Framework) to monitor progress in this field. The Programme will entail sub-projects targeting specifically climate sustainability and enhance the capacity of administrations' to prepare for climate related risks.

## 2.2. *Criteria set for activities*

All activities financed under FinWaterWEI II will be prepared and selected taking in view the following criteria:

### 1. Human rights-based approach to development

*Finland's human rights-based approach to development aims to ensure that even the poorest people know their rights and are able to act for them. It is equally important that the authorities know their human rights obligations and are capable of implementing them. Civil society is an important actor and partner in the implementation of human rights-based development cooperation. Civil society demands accountability from the government, public authorities and enterprises and thus advances democratic change.*

### 2. Continuity and sustainability

*In order to enhance effectiveness and impact of Finland's water sector support, continuity is sought between the two phases of FinWaterWEI. Sustainability refers to the likely continuation of achievements when external support ends (how will the benefits produced be maintained after the termination?).*

### 3. Complementarity

*Complementarity is measured vis-à-vis the work undertaken with the support of other donors in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and in Central Asia regionally.*

### 4. Promotion of water efficiency

*Water efficiency encompasses both measures to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure to reduce losses and increase recycling of water, and measures to improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses. Both forms of "efficiency" can be addressed through measures ranging from policy and legislative reforms to awareness campaigns, implementation of economic incentives, technological innovations, and new financing structures etc.*

### 5. Results-based approach to development and the cross cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation

*In order to reach sustainable development results, emphasis is on reaching long term development outcomes in contrast with delivering short-term outputs. In practice the result orientation means that development interventions include general, sector or intervention level results frameworks against which the progress and performance is assessed (e.g. Logical Frameworks in project interventions).*

*Gender equality, reduction of inequality, and climate sustainability are the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy and cooperation. Integrating cross-cutting objectives into all development cooperation is one of the ways to effectively implement human rights-based*

### 3. Objectives and strategy

The overall objective of the intervention is to:

To enhance water security in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and the related region through equitable and integrated management of water resources.<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of the Programme is two-fold:

To reduce water-related risks by supporting Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to manage their national and international water resources in a balanced, equitable and integrated manner; and to promote rights-based approach to water use and water management by supporting the capacities of both, the duty bearers (government authorities) and the rights holders (citizens).

#### *WATER SECURITY & HUMAN RIGHTS–BASED APPROACH TO WATER*

*Water security means in this context the reduction of water-related risks for energy and food security, health, livelihoods and well-being at local, national as well as regional i.e. inter-state levels. Water security thus deals with water use from household level – including water supply as well as water used e.g. for agriculture – all the way to the national and regional levels, where focus is on water resources management and the linkages that water has with environment, energy and food security.*

*Rights-based approach to water use and water management means that we simultaneously support the capacity of duty bearers i.e. government authorities to fulfil their responsibilities as well as the capacity of rights holders i.e. citizens to understand and realise the rights and responsibilities they have towards water. Such two-fold approach is particularly important due to the critical, enabling role that water has for livelihoods and well-being in the Programme area. In this way, FinWaterWEI II links directly to the objective of Finnish development policy to pursue human rights-based approach to development.*

#### 3.1. Result areas

FinWaterWEI II comprises four interlinked Result Areas. Three of them address primarily duty bearers' capacities and the fourth focuses on rights holders:

1<sup>st</sup> Key Result: Improved application of integrated management of water resources and strengthened basis for transboundary cooperation;

2<sup>nd</sup> Key Result: Reinforced capacity of the water, environment and health administrations to monitor the quality and quantity of waters;

3<sup>rd</sup> Key Result: Enhanced adaptive capacity and preparedness towards climate variability and change;

4<sup>th</sup> Key Result: Improved capacity of rights holders –including the poorest and other vulnerable groups– to understand and realise their rights and responsibilities towards water.

##### 3.1.1. Integrated Water Resources Management & transboundary water cooperation

The first Result Area focuses on sustainable water management at the basin level. Work under this result area will address the needs of the different water-users, and supporting public participation in water management. Through this Result Area, the Programme will support inter-sectoral policy dialogue and

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<sup>1</sup> By focusing on water security, FinWaterWEI II will be closely linked to the International Strategy of Finland's Water Sector (<http://bit.ly/10Cjpsv>).

coordination, application of IWRM in practice – including improvement of institutional arrangements for water resources management –, and putting in place a nascent river basin level management, which is in the focus of water sector reforms of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

In both countries the efficiency of water use is low, especially in irrigated agriculture, and there is an overall lack of awareness about the benefits of water conservation. Managing demand should play an important role in making water management sustainable, even in countries of abundant water resources. In this process economic instruments are important tools for gradually progressing towards improved cost coverage in the provision of water services and for stimulating efficiency in water use for which there is a strong need. Recognising the economic value of water according to internationally recognised principles<sup>2</sup> is an important aspect in progressing towards reasonable and sustainable water management, even if meeting the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups may require specific measures.

The work on transboundary water cooperation builds on international legal instruments that advocate reasonable and equitable use of shared waters as well as prevention, control and reduction of transboundary impacts from pollution. Rather than focusing on water allocation only, broader benefits can be identified – for instance those related to human health, economic and social aspects – and potential solutions can be found and scope of cooperation can be broadened. The Programme will, for example, provide methodological advice and tools to assess the impacts of trade-offs between different sectors and best ways to address them (nexus).

#### The objective and expected outcomes

The Result Area on IWRM and transboundary water cooperation aims at more equitable and sustainable management of water resources through improved application of the principles of IWRM, more specifically by supporting dialogue and coordination between different water uses and identification of solutions for reconciling them. The basin level approach will also address transboundary waters. It aims at strengthening the basis for cooperation on shared waters through developing the knowledge base, tools and approaches as well as through identification and implementation of joint activities.

The activities under this Result Area will have the following outcomes:

- Inclusive platforms or mechanisms for dialogue between different water-using sectors (i.e. NPDs at national level) become established practice in the countries and support the water sector reforms.
- Inclusive reforms accentuate water efficiency through different measures (technical, policy work, institutional, financial).
- Improved knowledge on and ability to use tools and methods to identify opportunities for enhanced coherence and mutual supportiveness of sectoral policies (water, energy and agriculture) among policy makers and other stakeholders.
- Improved application of economic instruments in water resources management such as appropriate setting of tariffs and fees to manage demand, limit environmental impacts and to support sustainability in the operation and maintenance of water infrastructure in the countries
- Progress in institutional arrangements for basin level management of water resources (establishment of river basin organisations - RBOs) and progress in implementation through demonstration activities.

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<sup>2</sup> The so-called Dublin Statement was adopted by the International Conference on Water and the Environment (ICWE) in Dublin, Ireland, on 26-31 January 1992 and sets out recommendations for action at local, national and international levels, based on four guiding principle. The fourth one of these states that "Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good". The other principles underline 1) water being a finite and vulnerable resource, 2) importance of a participatory approach in water management and 3) women's central role.

### 3.1.2. Water quality and quantity monitoring

The second Result Area focuses on supporting and building the capacity of the authorities in monitoring the quality and quantity of both natural and supplied waters. Systematically collected reliable data enhances the duty bearers' capacities to assess the status of water. Their ability to identify problems will be enhanced along with capacities to find appropriate measures to tackle them. Cooperation in water monitoring between different authorities in the fields of water, health, environment and hydro-meteorology will be enhanced at national, subnational and regional levels.

The design and implementation of strategies and policies (integrating water, environment and health dimensions and having concrete, time-bound and measurable targets) and establishing or maintaining comprehensive national and/or local surveillance and early warning systems all prevent and respond to the increase of water-related diseases.

The objective and expected outcomes

The Result Area on monitoring aims at reinforced capacity of the water, environment and health administration to monitor the quality and quantity of waters.

The activities under this Result Area are expected to result in the following kind of outcomes:

- Strengthened capacity of water, health and environment authorities and hydro-meteorological services to monitor the status of waters.
- Increased operational preparedness of authorities through established procedures for e.g. quality control and assurance, laboratory analyses or sampling.
- Improved cooperation in monitoring between the different authorities, across services and administrative borders.
- Increased regional harmonisation of approaches and parameters used in monitoring of waters.
- Ability to apply international guidelines and good regional practice to identify problems.
- Upgrading of monitoring in some specific areas/sites for demonstration and eventual replication.

### 3.1.3. Adaptation to climate change

The third Result Area comprises of support to development of strategies and implementation of concrete adaptation measures at different basin levels. Knowledge base and capacity are strengthened in e.g. acquisition, processing and management of data, forecasting and risk management related to hydrological extremes. Demonstration activities will be launched to illustrate benefits of cooperation in climate change adaptation that can be up-scaled and are transferable. Demonstrations can link to capacity building, protection of vulnerable people, small scale infrastructure-based measures (e.g. cleaning up of reservoirs) and/or other measures, like development of vulnerability maps. Promoting their results is deemed crucial.

The objectives and expected outcomes

The Result Area will enhance adaptive capacity and preparedness towards climate variability in the basins / areas supported by the interventions.

The expected outcomes from the planned activities under this Result Area include:

- Climate change is mainstreamed in relevant sectoral policies and plans, including river basin management planning.
- Improved capacity to cope with climate variability at different levels.

- New applicable and replicable adaptation measures have been identified, and some priority measures implemented.
- Better preparedness through improved systems for acquiring and managing basic data on meteorology and hydrology (and geology).

#### 3.1.4. Rights holders' capacity

The fourth Result Area concentrates on population at large, and aims at improved capacity of the citizens and citizen groups to understand and realise their rights and responsibilities towards water. Work will also address the mainstreaming of gender into water sector policies and regulations at the state level, as this is still at early stage in both countries. Many programmes and projects that have emphasised gender mainstreaming have found it difficult to translate the commitments into practice in water sector and thus new approaches are needed.

Work under this Result Area improves health and well-being of the population, and women in particular, through improved conditions for and equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Furthermore, improving simple and safe sanitation facilities of households and public facilities, providing water and sanitation along with hygiene education in schools, and protecting water sources from contamination, are all means for narrowing the current gap between rural and urban population in the access to water and sanitation.

Both countries have defined and set 'general' targets for linking water management and health issues, safe drinking water supply and adequate sanitation, which also give direction to local level work to improve the situation<sup>3</sup>. Experiences gained from local demonstration projects and campaigns will support development of national action plans for water and health, and their implementation. Under this context, it is particularly important to improve the sanitary conditions of schools and pre-school educational establishments and hospitals.

Support is provided for mobilisation of funds locally and for developing self-organisation of communities to repair, operate and maintain water supply systems, handle wastewaters more safely and to set up sanitation facilities. Advice through NGOs to support the communities and improve the capabilities and financial sustainability of rural public associations in providing drinking water affordably will help empowering rural population. To this end, economic, administrative and technical measures can be supported with targeted training, education and awareness-raising.

#### The objective and expected outcomes

The Result Area on Rights holders' capacity aims at supporting the civil society and encourages the populations at large to participate in and contribute to making water management more sustainable and safer.

The activities should result in the following outcomes in the specific locations where the activities are carried out:

- Progress on the ground towards targets for improving access to safe water and sanitation.
- Strengthened capacity and improved means of civil society organisations and rural communities to develop and maintain their small-scale water supply infrastructure.
- Protection of some water sources set up or upgraded.
- Safer handling of wastewaters in rural communities.
- Repaired or constructed sanitation facilities to serve as models and demonstrations.

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<sup>3</sup> National targets on water and health under the the frame of UNECE Protocol on Water and Health

- Increased public awareness about water supply and sanitation, environmental protection and hygiene.
- Empowerment of women to better contribute and participate in the water sector reforms.

## 4. Selection of activities and partnerships for implementation

The above-mentioned objectives and Result Areas provide the framework against which a portfolio of activities at national, regional and local levels will be developed. FinWaterWEI II is a framework Programme and it operates at regional, national and local levels from local communities to senior policy makers.

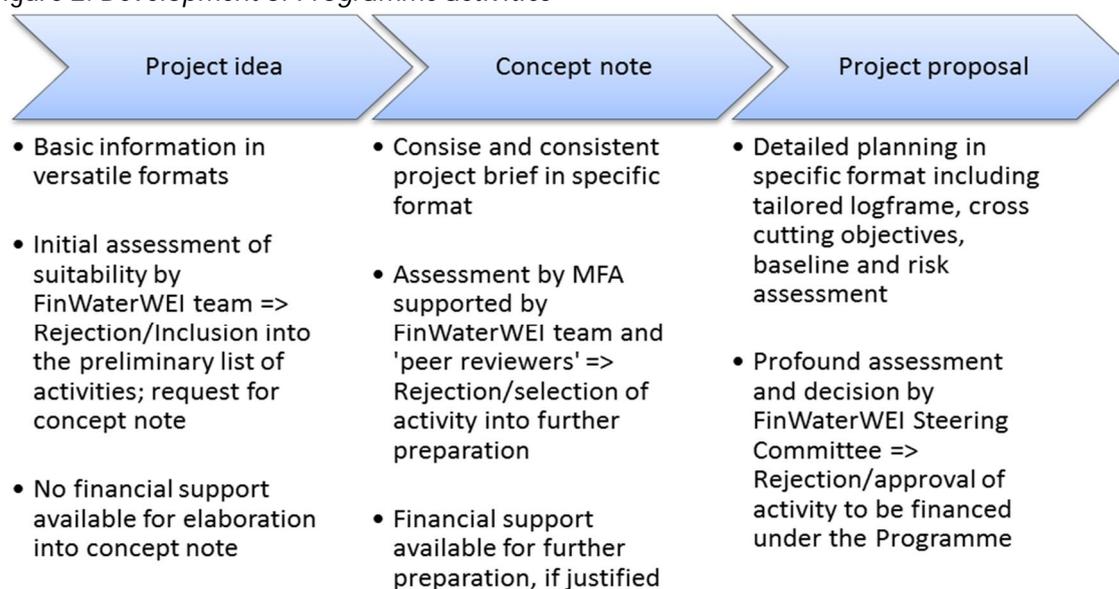
Activities financed through the Programme will be implemented through different strategic partnerships in the countries. They can include e.g.:

- (i) Activities implemented by international or regional organisations and their governmental or civil society partners in the countries;
- (ii) Activities implemented through partnerships between governmental organisations in Kyrgyzstan / Tajikistan and Finland (inter-agency cooperation);
- (iii) Activities implemented through donor cooperation agreements.

Selection process for the activities

Some tentative proposals for activities to be implemented under the new Programme FinWaterWEI II have already been received from the international and regional organisations that participated in FinWaterWEI I. Part of the budget allocated for the new Programme could be tied to these activities and to the management of the Programme, while the rest of the budget remains to be allocated for activities that will be identified during the inception phase. In general, the process of developing the activities is as follows:

Figure 2: *Development of Programme activities*



A concerted effort with different support instruments and other available means can be effective, helping also to diversify the means of delivery. They include for example:

- Increasing the number of Finnish experts serving in international organisations in countries / Central Asia.
- Using of Local cooperation funds (LCF) for well complementary small scale projects
- Encouraging Finnish and Kyrgyz / Tajik NGOs initiate water sector projects.

## 5. Programme management

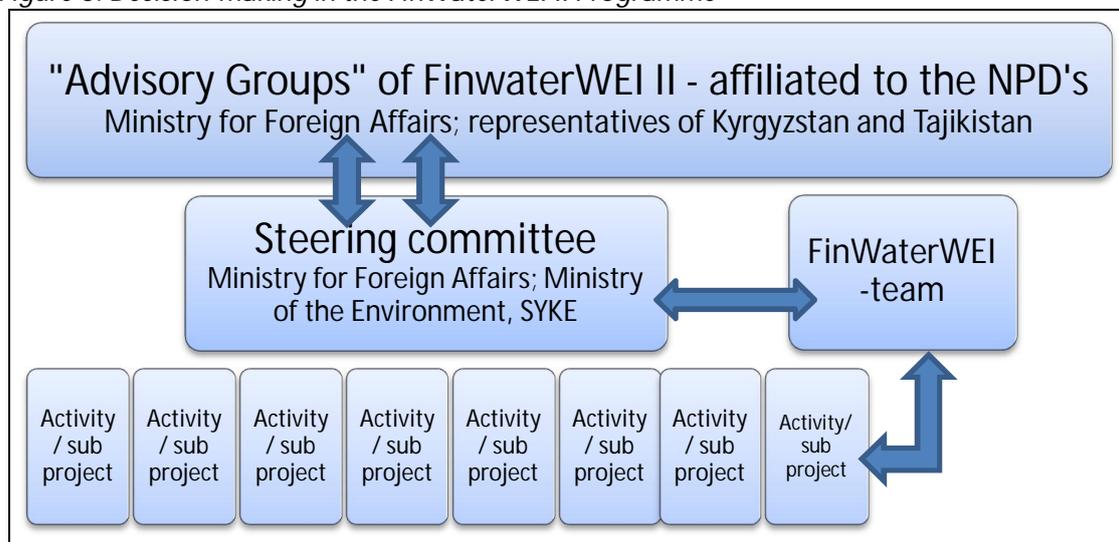
The implementation of the Programme is based on mutual accountability between the different stakeholders.

### 5.1. Decision making and administration

The overall decision-making concerning the Programme will rest with MFA. A Steering Committee (SC) consisting of representatives of MFA (including chair), other relevant ministries and the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) will be set up to prepare for the decision-making at MFA (e.g. annual plans and reports; activities and contracting procedures of each funded project ; changes in project plans; monitoring procedures for the Programme).

In order to ensure transparency and national ownership of the Programme in the target countries, a flexible Advisory Group (AG) mechanism will be established in both countries. By linking the AG meetings to the National Policy Dialogues (or their steering groups), the coordination between sectors and donors will be ensured in the countries. The role of the AGs will be mainly consultative. The AGs will have an important role in enhancing sustainability of the Programme results as many activities aim at up-scaling practices and results developed at local level.

Figure 3: Decision-making in the FinWaterWEI II Programme



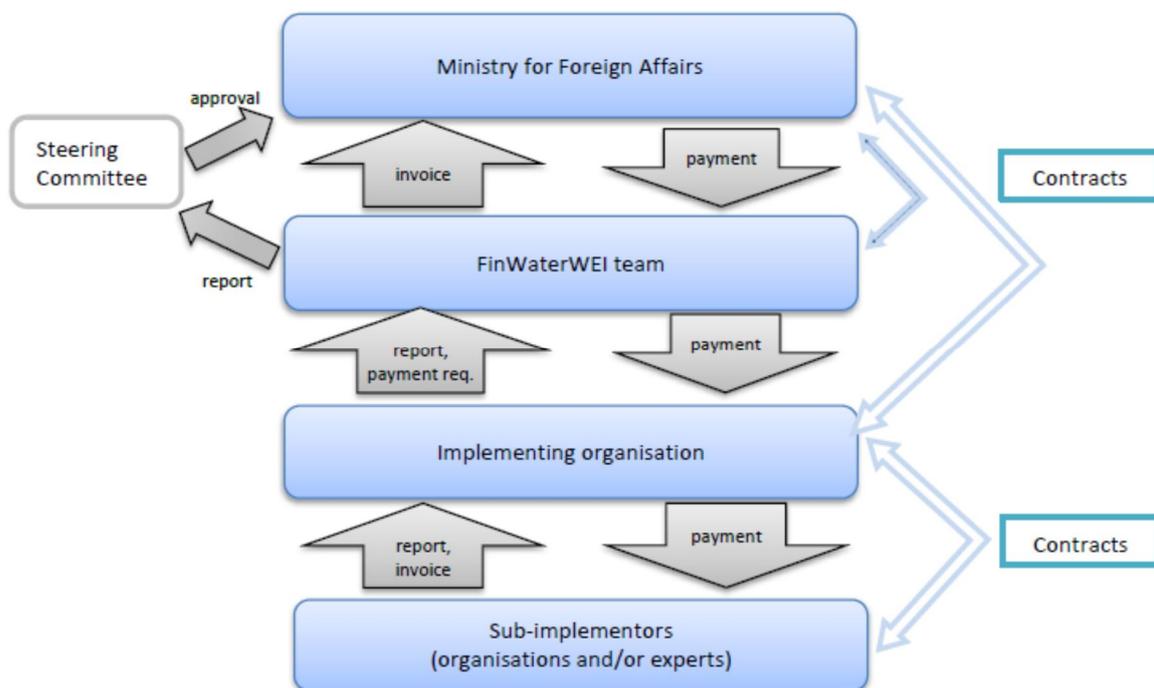
The key ministries and departments responsible for water management need to be well informed of the Programme. To this end Finland will request nomination of focal points in both countries.

FinWaterWEI II is a framework Programme of MFA and managed in Finland. The Finnish Environment Institute SYKE will be assigned by MFA as the Finnish governmental institution responsible for water management to administer and manage the Programme and to provide expert support for the Programme. Involving a governmental institution specialised in water management enables the involvement of wider range of water expertise. In SYKE the day-to-day management of the Programme will be carried out by the FinWaterWEI team consisting of Programme Coordinator, administrator and key experts in Finland and local coordinators in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan<sup>4</sup>.

The FinWaterWEI team will be responsible for ensuring that there is an adequate monitoring system in place to track the result indicators of the Programme. The team will provide guidance for the implementing partners who are responsible for defining adequate key indicators to produce credible data for management, monitoring, evaluation and accountability purposes. Specific indicators are defined to monitor the cross-cutting objectives of each activity and sub-project. The implementing partners are also responsible for providing appropriate baseline data and information regarding their activities and sub-projects.

The FinWaterWEI team monitors the activities and sub-projects (including financial reporting) and provides timely information on levels of achievement for the SC and AG to discuss on-going result levels and to identify lessons learned that can be used in annual planning of the implementing organisation. To the extent possible, such lessons learned shall also be conveyed to the sub-projects. The continuous monitoring of the Programme shall be carried out through monitoring reports, meetings and field visits. The terms and conditions for the agencies responsible for implementing the individual projects shall be stipulated in individual implementation agreements.

Figure 4: Reporting and payment chain of FinWaterWEI II



## 5.2. *Visibility and Accountability*

Being a Programme with a wide range of stakeholders and beneficiaries at different levels, open information dissemination is essential to ensure transparency and accountability of the Programme. The website of FinWaterWEI<sup>5</sup> continues to be the key platform for information dissemination and visibility. The Programme Document as well as the project proposals of all sub-projects and activities will be published on the web site. Basic information on the programme is also available at the MFA web site.

A systematic visibility plan will be established for the new Programme. Rather than focusing on one-way dissemination only, it should be seen as possibility to strengthen the interactivity of the Programme. The visibility plan shall identify means to disseminate outputs and lessons learned to a wide range of beneficiaries. The plan should also identify means to reach decision makers. The experiences of stakeholders shall be utilised in choosing the most appropriate media. Languages to be used in dissemination include English, Russian, Finnish and national languages of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan when deemed useful.

## 5.3. *Donor coordination*

It is important to coordinate detailed planning and implementation of FinWaterWEI II with the current and planned interventions of other donors and IFIs in the water sector. The need to coordinate concerns both national and regional projects and programmes as synergies can be established at both levels.

The major donors (SDC, ADB, WB, EU, GIZ and USAID, and also UNDP and UNECE) are committed to supporting water sector reforms in both countries. Through good coordination smaller programmes and projects focusing on capacity building and technical support can be coupled to larger 'hardware' interventions of bigger donors.

Good coordination mechanisms (donor coordination groups) exist in both countries bringing together all key donors of water sector. The National Policy Dialogues support also donor coordination, even though their main purpose is to support the water reforms.

## 6. Work plan

The Programme consists of the following three main phases, which continue and extend the activities implemented under the FinWaterWEI I:

- 1) Planning phase/Inception phase (*includes transition phase of FinWaterWEI I until the end of 2013 and the inception phase of FinWaterWEI II, first half of 2014*)

The identification and formulation of activities/subprojects initiated through close coordination and exchange of information with various donors and other stakeholders. Once the initial portfolio of the Programme is completed, the Programme project monitoring system with indicators can be finalised. Visibility plan will be prepared to streamline dissemination activities. The inception phase entails also reorganisation of the Programme management and decision making system, revision of risk analysis, as well as preparation of indicative work plan for the whole Programme and annual work plan for the 1<sup>st</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.syke.fi/fi-FI/finwaterwei>

year. At the end of the inception phase, the new Programme will be launched in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

## 2) Implementation phase (mid 2014-mid 2017)

Implementation of the sub-projects and Programme management will follow annual plans. Attention will be paid on ensuring strong gender focus, participation of women and inclusive approach overall. A mid-term evaluation will be independently launched by MFA tentatively in 2015. Possibility and need to identify new sub-projects will be assessed after the evaluation. Methodology for collection of systemic results and dissemination of main findings, achievements and lessons learned will be imbedded in implementation of activities.

## 3) Closing phase (mid 2017-end 2017)

Closing of final activities and implementation of exit strategy. If necessary, completion of smooth transfer of certain activities to strategic donors. The following facts facilitate eventual phasing out Finland's support and help improving sustainability (exit strategy):

- Many of the activities are part of long-term international environmental policy processes and intergovernmental organisations' work plans, which ensure certain continuity even when the devoted Finnish funding ends or is reduced.
- Some activities also have other donors/funding sources supporting them.
- By nature the intervention strengthens the capacity of the administrations and enhances participation of civil society. Furthermore, it enhances the management basis for further improving the use and management of water resources and all advancement in such open-ended processes is valuable; even if projects ends, the processes continue.

# 7. Budget

The Programme budget ranges to 8 M€. It retains the total allocation for the whole four-year Programme (2014-2017) to all sub-projects and Programme management. Most sub-projects will be co-financed by other donors and/or implemented as part of work programmes of international organisations receiving funding from various sources. Thus the total budget made available for the development of water management in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will be bigger.

Following the priorities of Finland's Development Policy Programme, the aid shall primarily be targeted to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. To the extent possible, all sub-projects shall present in their budgets estimates on how much of the support is targeted to each of these countries. Furthermore, they will be asked to indicate the share targeted to regional level (if any), which should not accumulate to more than 5-10% of the total Programme budget. The reporting and payment chain of FinWaterWEI II is described below.

The tables below present the estimated budget allocations per Result Area and modalities (during the start-up of the Programme).

Table 8: Budget of FinWaterWEI II

Estimated budget by Result Area	euros	%	Estimated budget per modality	euros	%
1. IWRM and transboundary	2 540 000	32 %	1. Allocated to Internat. Organisations	3 106 000	39 %
2. Monitoring water quality and quantity	1 175 000	15 %	2. Allocated to NGOs	800 000	10 %
3. Climate change adaptation	1 200 000	15 %	3. Allocated to Other implementors	1 000 000	13 %
4. Support to beneficiaries	1 891 000	24 %	4. Administration, support & evaluation	750 000	9 %
5. Administration, support & evaluation	750 000	9 %	5. To be allocated during the implementation	1 900 000	24 %
6. Contingency	444 000	6 %	6. Contingency	444 000	6 %
<b>Total for the Programme</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>Total for the Programme</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	<b>100 %</b>

**Estimated allocation per country** 3 600 000  
(Prog. mgmt and transb. coop. deducted)

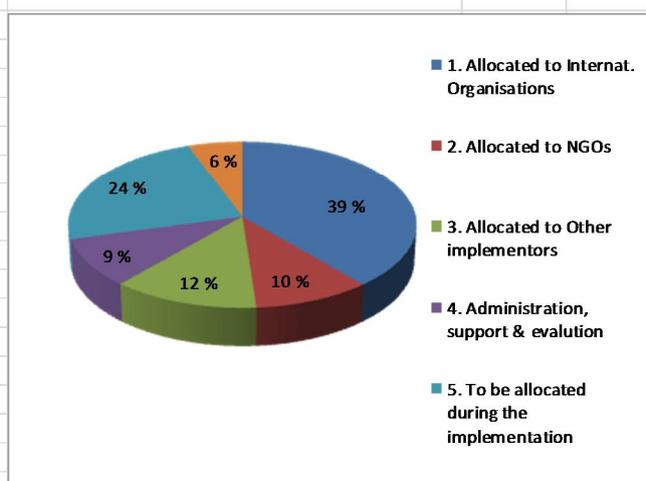
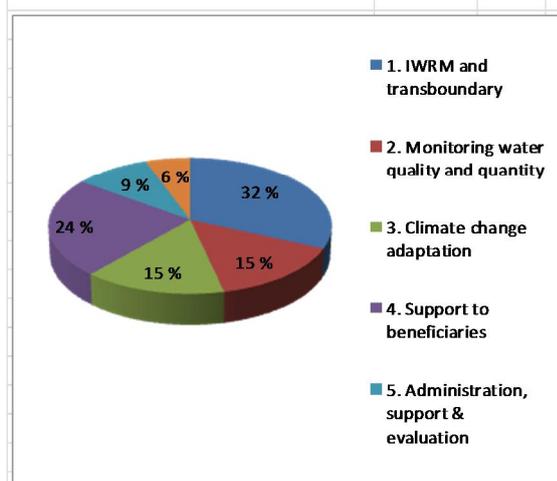


Table 9: Estimated allocations per year, FinWaterWEI II

Result Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Result Area 1: IWRM and Transboundary water management (2 540 000 €)					
TOTAL RESULT AREA 1	325 000 €	890 000 €	750 000 €	575 000 €	2 540 000 €
Result Area 2: Water quality and quantity monitoring (1 175 000 €)					
TOTAL RESULT AREA 2	150 000 €	400 000 €	475 000 €	150 000 €	1 175 000 €
Result Area 3: Adaptation to climate change (1 200 000 €)					
TOTAL RESULT AREA 3	120 000 €	360 000 €	360 000 €	360 000 €	1 200 000 €
Result Area 4: Rights holders' capacity (1 890 000 €)					
TOTAL RESULT AREA 4	250 000 €	550 000 €	550 000 €	540 000 €	1 890 000 €
Other					
Administration and support (incl. evaluation)	155 000 €	180 000 €	230 000 €	185 000 €	750 000 €
Contingency	0 €	120 000 €	135 000 €	190 000 €	445 000 €
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 000 000 €</b>	<b>2 500 000 €</b>	<b>2 500 000 €</b>	<b>2 000 000 €</b>	<b>8 000 000 €</b>
% of total programme financing	13 %	31 %	31 %	25 %	100 %

## Annex 1: INTERVENTION LOGIC (Logical Framework)

<i>OVERALL OBJECTIVE</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>SOURCES OF VERIFICATION</i>	<i>ASSUMPTIONS</i>
To enhance water security in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and the related region through equitable and integrated management of water resources			
<i>PROGRAM PURPOSE</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>SOURCES OF VERIFICATION</i>	<i>ASSUMPTIONS</i>
<p>To reduce water related risks by supporting Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to manage their national and international water resources in balanced, equitable and integrated manner;</p> <p>and to promote rights-based approach to water use and water management by supporting the capacities of both the 'duty bearers' (government authorities) and the 'rights holders' (citizens).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widened knowledge base for water management</li> <li>• Functional coordination and cooperation mechanisms at different levels</li> <li>• Increased participation of representatives/ officials in joint (intersectoral or transboundary) meetings, assessments, trainings, monitoring etc.</li> <li>• Progress in MDGs / SDBs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies; technical and data reports; assessments produced</li> <li>• Plans and strategies produced, consulted and-or adopted</li> <li>• Baseline &amp; endline surveys</li> <li>• Project reports (incl. workshop and training reports with lists of participants by gender)</li> </ul>	
<i>RESULTS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>SOURCES OF VERIFICATION</i>	<i>ASSUMPTIONS</i>
<p>Result 1 Improved application of integrated management of water resources and strengthened basis for transboundary cooperation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusive platforms created / revived to support water sector reforms and stakeholder participation in water governance</li> <li>• New institutional arrangements for water resources management (RBOs) and progress in implementation of approach (RBMPs)</li> <li>• Improved preparedness and capacity to assess interactions and trade-offs between sectors and to identify solutions</li> <li>• Economic instruments (like appropriate tariff setting) applied in water management</li> <li>• Measures improving water efficiency established and strengthened</li> <li>• Improved knowledge base supports transboundary cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minutes and reports of NPD steering groups and working groups</li> <li>• Government reports / other donors' reports</li> <li>• Approved plans and plans in process (and related background studies etc.)</li> <li>• Project reports (incl. workshop and training reports with lists of participants by gender)</li> <li>• Studies, assessments and data produced</li> </ul>	<p>The major reforms under way in fragile environments progress (political willingness).</p> <p>The countries' relationships with their neighbours do not worsen because of any incident or political development.</p>

<p>Result 2 Reinforced capacity of the water, environment and health administrations to monitor the quality and quantity status of waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved frequency and coverage of monitoring</li> <li>• Improved procedures and application of international guidelines and/or quality standards in water monitoring, sampling and analysis</li> <li>• Inter-agency/cross-border joint monitoring and laboratory exercises carried out</li> <li>• Improved exchange and regional harmonisation of practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records of monitoring/ sampling</li> <li>• Quality standard reports, Standard Operating Procedures and related reports and guidelines</li> <li>• Project reports (incl. workshop and training reports with lists of participants by gender)</li> </ul>	<p>Active participation and interest of the administrations concerned;</p> <p>Openness to try and adopt new methods;</p> <p>Willingness to cooperate and share information.</p>
<p>Result 3 Enhanced adaptive capacity and preparedness towards climate variability and change in the basins/areas supported by the interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate-proofing included in relevant sectoral policies and plans, including RBMPs</li> <li>• Adaptation measures with replication potential identified, and selected priority measures implemented</li> <li>• Methods and tools to increase preparedness developed</li> <li>• Improved data management supporting preparation of adaptation measures</li> <li>• Experience and good practices exchanged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RBMPs in process or approved</li> <li>• Adaptation strategies and plans</li> <li>• National Communications submitted to UNFCCC</li> <li>• Databases, models, risk assessments</li> <li>• Project reports (incl. workshop and training reports with lists of participants by gender)</li> </ul>	<p>Interest and commitment from the authorities concerned;</p> <p>Sufficient, detailed and good quality inputs and information received</p>
<p>Result 4 Improved capacity of rights holders – including the poorest and other vulnerable groups – to understand and realise their rights and responsibilities towards waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local targets set to protect health and wellbeing by improving water management</li> <li>• Progress in meeting the targets</li> <li>• Improved (demonstration) facilities at schools and other public facilities</li> <li>• Increase in number of women participating in water management at different levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics and/or local baseline and end-line surveys</li> <li>• Materials of awareness raising campaigns</li> <li>• Project reports (incl. workshop and training reports with lists of participants by gender)</li> </ul>	<p>Development partners with transparent and efficient processes manage to mobilise committed local communities.</p> <p>Appropriate technology is available.</p>