Insert country name: TAJIKISTAN

1. Status of the main human rights conventions & other relevant instruments

This checklist is to enable you to track and assess the status of the main global and regional conventions on human rights with impacts on water management in your country.

	Signed	Ratified	Year
Conventions			
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	☐	☐	_____
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	☐	✓	1999
Convention for the Rights of the Child	☐	✓	1993
Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women	☐	✓	1993
Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	☐	✓	1995
International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial Discrimination	☐	✓	1993
Regional Instruments (Europe)	Signed	Ratified	Year
CoE Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	☐	☐	_____
CoE Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities	☐	☐	_____
UNECE Convention of the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	☐	☐	_____
UNECE Protocol on Water and Health	☐	☐	_____
UNECE Aarhus Convention	☐	✓	2001
UNECE PRTR Protocol	✓	☐	2003
Transboundary water courses agreements (if applicable)			
Rhine	☐	☐	_____
Danube	☐	☐	_____
Cooperation agreements with neighbouring countries on shared water resources	✓	✓	_____

Although Tajikistan has not signed the UNECE Convention of the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, it is a party to some agreements with neighbouring states regarding joint management of transboundary water sources.

The first international multilateral agreement on transboundary waters in the NIS region - the Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan on Cooperation in Joint Management of Use and Protection of Water Resources of Interstate Sources 7 was signed in Almaty (Kazakhstan), on 18 February 1992.
Full text available (English): mul-54529.doc[1]
2. The agreement on General Principles of Interaction in Rational Use and Protection of Transboundary Water-bodies of the CIS Member States was signed in Moscow in 1998 12, and it entered into force on 6 June 2002. There are three Parties to this CIS Transboundary Water Agreement (CIS TWA): Belarus (from 06.11.1998), the Russian Federation (06.06.2002) and Tajikistan (16.01.2001). The Agreement is based on provisions from the UNECE Water Convention.[2]

Attention should be given to drawing up/developing existing agreements in the following river basins:

- Amu Darya, shared by Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan;
- Syr Darya, shared by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan;
- Zeravshan, shared by Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. [3]

[1] TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COOPERATION IN THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES, *Moscow-Geneva, 2003* http://www.waterwiki.net/images/3/3e/RegionUNECETransboundary.pdf
[2] TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COOPERATION IN THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES, *Moscow-Geneva, 2003* http://www.waterwiki.net/images/3/3e/RegionUNECETransboundary.pdf
[3] TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COOPERATION IN THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES, *Moscow-Geneva, 2003* http://www.waterwiki.net/images/3/3e/RegionUNECETransboundary.pdf

2. Assessment of country context to implement a HRBA to water

This check list aims at helping with the assessment of the enabling environment in the country as well as the main socio-political problems in the country.

Socio-political context

Priorities for human development in the country (development plan)	In 2005, with the aim of raising the standard of living, the President of Tajikistan initiated the formation of a long-term National Development Strategy (NDS) to 2015 and a medium-term Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2007–2009 (PRS 2007–2009)[4]. The NDS document "puts forward an orderly and MDG-based long-term development process throughout 2007-2015.[5]" Unclear whether the draft NDS has been adopted.[6] The Government created sectoral working groups to deal with the following goal, one of which is especially charged with improving access to water and sanitation (see 9): 1. reform of the state administration; 2. macroeconomic development; 3. improvement of the investment climate and development of the private sector and entrepreneurship; 4. regional cooperation and integration into the world economy; 5. food security and development of the agro-industrial complex; 6. development of infrastructure, communications, energy, and industry; 7. development of the health care system; 8. development of education and science; 9. **broadened access to water, sanitation, and housing**; 10. strengthened social protection of the population; 11. guarantee of gender equality; 12. guarantee of ecological sustainability.[7]
Integration of WSS in the development plan	The national development strategy notes that water supply and sanitation along with major infrastructure projects are essential to economic growth and improvement of living conditions in the country.
Current level of achievement of the MDGs on WSS	Tajikistan is unlikely to meet the MDG targets.[8] Currently, the World Bank estimates show that only 59% of urban population have access to improved water sources. Only about 50% of the total population have access to improved sanitation facilities.
Support in the country for HRBA to WSS	No information available.
Respect of rule of law in the country	Tajiks' faith in judicial integrity and the rule of law has never really recovered from the trauma of the civil war, when it was public knowledge that certain factions or militias existed above the law. Given that the Parliament is largely dominated by the ruling party and that the President personally appoints and dismisses the

[4] Tajikistan Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2007–2009 http://www.undp.tj/files/reports/prsp2_firstdraft.pdf
[5] UNDP Country Office Tajikistan website, http://www.undp.tj/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=78&Itemid=82
[6] Tajikistan National Development Strategy 2015, http://www.untj.org/principals/files/nds/nds_first_draft.pdf
[7] Tajikistan National Development Strategy 2015, http://www.undp.tj/files/reports/nds_eng.pdf
[8] Tajikistan MDG Needs Assessment, February 2005, http://www.untj.org/mdg/files/Water%20Supply%20Report%20eng.pdf

	remaining judges and state prosecutors - the opportunities for influence and abuse are manifest. In addition, constitutional provisions conflict regarding court jurisdiction and supremacy to interpret and enforce the law.[9]
Fight against corruption in the country	Corruption levels in the country are rampant. The country ranks 150 out of 157 countries on the TI Corruption Perceptions Index.[10] For more information about measures taken to fight corruption in the country go to http://www.undp.tj/files/reports/pta_en.pdf
Minority and vulnerable and marginalised groups in the country with regard to access to water and sanitation	In the Republic of Tajikistan, there are many population centres, where people take potable water from sources located up to 5 km away from the place of residence. Children have their duty to provide potable water for their households. However, nobody collected information about the distance between the households and the water sources.[11] In this regard children should be regarded as a vulnerable group.
Any discriminatory practices identified and reasons for this	No information available.
Transboundary water courses/bodies problems	A cycle of disputes has developed between the three downstream countries - Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - that are all heavy consumers of water for growing cotton, and the upstream nations - Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The downstream countries require more water for their growing agricultural sectors and rising populations, while the economically weaker upstream countries are trying to win more control over their resources and want to use more water for electricity generation and farming. Tensions focus on the two main rivers of the region that both flow to the Aral Sea - the Syr Darya from Kyrgyzstan through Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan and the Amu Darya from Tajikistan through Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. The Amu Darya and its tributaries form part of the border between the Central Asian states and Afghanistan.[12] Tajik-Kyrgyz Water Clash due to unclear boarders and poor communications.[13]
UNDP indicators of human development – vulnerability and poverty in the country	The HDI for Tajikistan is 0.673, which gives the country a rank of 122nd out of 177 countries. Half of Tajikistan's population is under 18 years of age; two thirds live in rural areas (urban populations 28 per cent[14]). Economic growth averaging 8 per cent annually has reduced poverty over the past five years, and social reform has become a national priority.[15]
National resources (budget and programmes) – notice that according to UN, countries should spend 1% GDP for WSS	Low allocations. No specific figures found.
Identification of programmes and projects in the country (national and international)	**Transboundary Waters Management Experience in Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (TWME-ECCA)** GEF USD 1,944,717

[9] http://freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=140&edition=2&ccrcountry=100&section=61&ccrpage=8
[10] http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi
[11] http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/8/47/38936914.pdf
[12] http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1440&l=1
[13] http://iwpr.net/index.php?apc_state=hen&s=o&o=l=EN&p=rca&s=f&o=343749
[14] OECD Financing Water Supply and Sanitation in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, 2005, http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/46/36388760.pdf
[15] http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/Tajikistan.html

2005-2007
The aim of the project is to capture Best Practices, Knowledge and Lessons from GEF-IW (Transboundary Land and Water Management) throughout the RBEC region.

Improved Water Management in Tajikistan
UNDP Tajikistan
2005- 2007
Improving water management to enable the broad water access

National Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Planning and Transboundary Dialog in Central Asia (Preparatory Phase)
UNDP/BRC
USD 85,000.00
2007-2008
Developing a National IWRM Plan and Water Supply & Sanitation Strategy for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; fostering transboundary dialog in Central Asia

Khujand Water Supply Improvement Project II
EBRD
USD 8.8 million
2008
The Khujand Water Supply Improvement Project Phase II would fund additional water supply improvements, including continuation of the network rehabilitation program, rehabilitation and capacity increase of the existing pumping stations, procurement of machinery and equipment and continuation of the metering program.

Water Management Assistance Program for Uzbekistan and Tajikistan
USAid
There are three areas of work encompassed within the Water Management Assistance Program for Uzbekistan and Tajikistan: potable water, information technology, and integrated water resources management. The goal of the potable water activity is to improve both the accessibility and quality of potable water delivered to domestic users in the Karakalpakstan region of Northwestern Uzbekistan. The people of these areas of the country are adversely affected not only by the recent drought, but also by the long-term negative impacts of the drying up of the Aral Sea. This component of the Task Order began with a feasibility study and is to continue through the construction and monitoring services.

RETA (for approval in 2008) :Improved Management of Water Resources in Central Asia (formerly Improved Water Resources Management II)
ADB
USD 1,5 million
2008
Environmental Sustainability
Inclusive Social Development
Regional Cooperation

Water Investment Support Facility (Tacis)
EuropeAid
EUR 2,699,100

2005-2008
The overall objective of the project is to improve access to safe drinking water and adequate water services, as well as strengthening water governance and reducing water pollution.
The specific objective is to provide consultancy services in order to facilitate project finance in the WS&S and IWRM sectors, by means of supporting project preparation on request by IFIs.

Environmental Training for Financial Intermediaries
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
EUR 590,000
2005-2006
Technical assistance

Development of National Environmental Strategies for Sustainable Development (Tacis)
EUR 1,851,550
EuropeAid
2006-2008
The main project objective is to support the countries in improving their national environmental strategies and programmes for sustainable development. The project will also support environmental strategy planning in one key area in each country extending from the national level towards the local communities.

Strengthening Public Participation and Civil Society Support to Implementation of Aarhus Convention (Tacis)
EUR 1,500, 000
EuropeAid
2007-2009
Support the implementation of provisions of the "Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters" in the five Central Asia countries.

Water Governance in Central Asia
EuropeAid
EUR 1.800.000
2008-2010
The specific objective is have water legislation improved, implemented and enforced, approaching EU standards.

Support to the monitoring of the PRSP in Tajikistan
EuropeAid
EUR 649 884
2006-2008
The purpose of this contract is to assist the Government to strengthen and improve its development policies by implementing “managing for development results” in relation with the Poverty Reduction Strategy and more specifically in the two focal sectors of Health and Education. “Managing for results” has several benefits. It is simultaneously a management approach and a set of tools for strategic planning, monitoring and evaluating performance, reporting and organizational improvement and learning. It helps at clarifying objectives and priorities, create feedback loops into the organization as part as an iterative responsive decision-making process, to better allocate resources and to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness.

Support to the Establishment of a National Agricultural

	Advisory Service (SENAS) in Tajikistan EuropeAid EUR 1,569,150 2007-2010 The project objective is to support the establishment of an agricultural advisory system in a bottom-up development process in Kulyab and at least 2 other areas of Tajikistan. Kulyab Agricultural Training and Advisory Service (ATAS) and the Advisory Information Coordination Centre (AICC) within the Ministry of Agriculture were created with support from a previous EC project in 2005 - 2006. **Support to Civil Service Reform and Good Governance** EuropeAid EUR 750 000 2008-2010 The project is aimed at contributing to the development of a professional, transparent and effective public administration in Tajikistan. Services will consist of legal advice on the improvement of civil service legislation as well as institutional support to the Department for Civil Service Affairs under the President and the civil service training institute.
Identification of relevant NGOs and services providers	See section 3 "Policy and legislation to implement a HRBA to water" under "competent authorities" for a list of national authorities who will be important stakeholders. Also see discussion paper for a broad description of the main stakeholders and their functions in the region as a whole. In order to be useful this section should be filled in during a country mission as it is difficult to make this kind of assessment through a desktop study.
Main water users (linked to previous but useful to balance interests and prioritise access)	Out of the freshwater withdrawal: - 91% goes to agriculture; - 5% to industry; - 4% for domestic use. [16]

Indicators (*e.g.*, number of persons connected, development of disaggregate indicators)

Population size	Population using *"improved water source"*	Population using *"improved sanitation"*	*Urban* population connected to centralized water supply systems	*Rural* population connected to centralized water supply systems
6.6 million[17]	59%[18]	51%[19]	87%[20]	20%[21]

Figures taken from **UNDP Human Development 2007/2008 Report and .** Note these figures should be considered with caution as there are some differences in the data for "improved access" and specific figures on "access". Only 33% of the population has access to chlorinated water from a public utility. As much as 40% of the water consumed is not potable and 41% of the population uses water from public utilities that is of poor quality.[22] The discrepancies in the data put to the fore, the difficulty in assessing the situation on the ground.

[16] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ti.html
[17] UNDP Human Development Index 2008, http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_TJK.html
[18] UNDP Human Development Index 2008, http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_TJK.html
[19] UNDP Human Development Index 2008, http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_TJK.html
[20] Tajikistan Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2007–2009 http://www.undp.tj/files/reports/prsp2_firstdraft.pdf
[21] Tajikistan Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2007–2009 http://www.undp.tj/files/reports/prsp2_firstdraft.pdf
[22] Tajikistan Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2007–2009 http://www.undp.tj/files/reports/prsp2_firstdraft.pdf

Sources: **UNDP Human Development Index 2008,**
http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_TJK.html
Tajikistan Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2007–2009 http://www.undp.tj/files/reports/prsp2_firstdraft.pdf

Infrastructure

	No information	Non-existent	Poor conditions	Adequate	Excellent
Waste water treatment plants	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Over 80% of wastewater treatment plants are out of operation, because of moral and physical wear, while the operating wastewater treatment plants are inefficient. Over the last decade, the number of accidents in the water supply and wastewater collection networks has significantly increased.[23] Water-treatment works of urban piped supplies are generally better equipped, maintained and operated than rural supplies. This is particularly true of the availability of functioning disinfection units, where financially-strapped rural supplies frequently do not have sufficient stocks of disinfectant (i.e. chlorine or hypochlorite). Water disinfection thus takes place seldomly, and often only during and after outbreaks of intestinal infectious diseases. In most utilities, disinfection is carried out by dosing the water with dry chlorine, which is a low-cost method. It is estimated that more than 70% of the water distribution network in Tajikistan is in poor condition due to the lack of regular maintenance, low water pressure, and frequent pipe breaks.[24]					
Water infrastructures to convey water to urban areas	☐	☐	☐	✓	☐
Recent figures show 87%[25]of the urban population as being connected to centralized water supply.					
Water infrastructure to convey water to rural or isolated areas	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Private wells	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

Strategies and plans developed at national, regional or local level

The implementation plans should establish specific targets, **indicators and time frames** and identify the national and international resources available. They should be realistic in terms of resources available and timing (prioritisation is needed).

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
National strategy for equitable management and governance of water	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Regional/local action plans on water and sanitation	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cooperation on transboundary	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

[23] http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/8/47/38936914.pdf
[24] http://www.untj.org/files/reports/RADWQ.pdf
[25] Tajikistan Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2007–2009 http://www.undp.tj/files/reports/prsp2_firstdraft.pdf

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
waters					
Adaptation to climate change plans	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water efficiency programmes and incentives	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water infrastructure financing strategies	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
FEASIBLE, a computerized decision support tool for in the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) has been used. It helps develop financing strategies for environmentally related sectors involving costly public infrastructure. It currently may be applied in the water supply, wastewater and solid waste management sectors. FEASIBLE is available free of charge from the OECD by registering on line at *www.oecd.org/env/finance*.					
Other strategies [add lines as needed] e.g., IWRM plan, PRSPs, UNDAF, MDG etc	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. Policy and legislation to implement a HRBA to water

This section is for evaluating the adequacy and completeness of the legislation in place in a given country for implementing a HRBA to water. The checklists ask whether the specific requirements have been adequately established in the national legal order. The check list follow the three main elements of the right to water (accessibility, affordability, and water quality and availability), policy and legislation. Monitoring and enforcement are included in next section.

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor (framework only)	Adequate (basic regulations)	Excellent (detailed regulations)
A right to water and sanitation is formally recognised in the relevant laws/constitution	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Only indirect through Article 18 of the Constitution which provides that "every person has the right to life".					
Competent authorities and responsibilities clearly identified	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐

a. Accessibility

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor (framework only)	Adequate (basic regulations)	Excellent (detailed regulations)
Prioritisation for water access clearly established in legislation –differentiated by sector	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Provision to extend WSS services to marginalised and vulnerable areas and groups	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Access to traditional water sources in rural areas protected	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Specific provisions on access to water in schools, hospitals, prisons and refugee camps	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
The majority of schools and medical institutions in the country lack access to proper sanitation and safe water. Only 1,718 schools have access to piped water out of 3,694 (including 3,148 rural). [26]					

b. Affordability

[26] OECD Financing Water Supply and Sanitation in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, 2005, http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/46/36388760.pdf

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor (framework only)	Adequate (basic regulations)	Excellent (detailed regulations)
Adequate regulatory system in place for private or public water and sanitation service providers – procurement and concession	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Pricing policies transparent with flexibility and cross-subsidies –differences between different sectors	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Specific measures on disconnection to address poor and marginalised people concerns	☐	✓	☐	☐	☐

c. Water quality and availability (resource allocation)

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor (framework only)	Adequate (basic regulations)	Excellent (detailed regulations)
Water quality standards established and realistic	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
At present, national sanitary norms and regulations for drinking-water quality are being developed (2006). Examples include defining norms for water-quality monitoring in centralized and non-centralized water-supply systems, and setting up administrative zones to protect water sources.[27] A draft of a national law on drinking-water has also been developed, and it is currently under consideration by the government. Generally, the development of legal and normative documents on drinking-water supply and quality is the responsibility of the Republican SES, operating under the Ministry of Health. In the absence of a national drinking-water law, the 1982 Soviet Standard GOST 2874-82 Drinking-water is still the valid legal reference in the Republic of Tajikistan (see Annex C for standard values of parameters included in the RADWQ project).It is worth mentioning that this is only the beginning of the process to develop and harmonize the national water sector and substantial work is anticipated in the near future, which will require financial, technical and consultative support, both from national institutions and international Organisations.[28]					
Priority substances identified and regulated (elimination)	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Specific rules for drinking water catchment areas	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Waste water treatment regulated in the legislation	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Water discharges and extraction regulated in legislation (e.g., permits)	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐

[27] http://www.untj.org/files/reports/RADWQ.pdf
[28] http://www.untj.org/files/reports/RADWQ.pdf

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor (framework only)	Adequate (basic regulations)	Excellent (detailed regulations)
Water quality standards established and realistic	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
At present, national sanitary norms and regulations for drinking-water quality are being developed (2006). Examples include defining norms for water-quality monitoring in centralized and non-centralized water-supply systems, and setting up administrative zones to protect water sources.[27] A draft of a national law on drinking-water has also been developed, and it is currently under consideration by the government. Generally, the development of legal and normative documents on drinking-water supply and quality is the responsibility of the Republican SES, operating under the Ministry of Health. In the absence of a national drinking-water law, the 1982 Soviet Standard GOST 2874-82 Drinking-water is still the valid legal reference in the Republic of Tajikistan (see Annex C for standard values of parameters included in the RADWQ project).It is worth mentioning that this is only the beginning of the process to develop and harmonize the national water sector and substantial work is anticipated in the near future, which will require financial, technical and consultative support, both from national institutions and international Organisations.[28]					
Priority substances identified and regulated (elimination)	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Specific rules for drinking water catchment areas	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Waste water treatment regulated in the legislation	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Water discharges and extraction regulated in legislation (e.g., permits)	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Standards setting a minimum amount of water for personal and domestic uses per person or household	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Integrated water management approach followed in legislation	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
River basin management approach	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please use the space below to list the relevant laws and administrative regulations.

Water legislation in the Republic of Tajikistan is based on the Constitution, the Water Code, laws, and the Normative and legislative acts recognized by the Republic. The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources is responsible, at national level, for policy making and planning and will coordinate and guide water management policy.

4. Institutional and administrative structures and procedures

For legislation to be effective, adequate institutional and administrative structures and systems need to be in place to ensure that legal requirements are implemented and enforced. Evaluation of the adequacy of institutional and administrative structures needs a different approach towards the elements involved. A coordination structure that consists only of information exchange or that has been named on paper but never meets in fact would be scored as "poor". A coordination structure that meets on an ad hoc basis would be considered "adequate". A coordination structure that has the form of a committee or working group, has specific competences set forth in a regulation or memorandum of understanding and is fully operative (e.g. meets regularly) would be scored as "excellent".

a. Institutional issues

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Decision making body for taking policy decisions (a ministry)	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Structures for coordination among relevant government bodies	☐	✓	☐	☐	☐
There is no regulation and coordination structure to deal with the conflicting requirements from different water users and use sectors like Agriculture and Energy. Many Government bodies deal with water sector but none of them has the full responsibility and/or capacity to enforce a unique strategic vision for the sector;[29]					
Staff in the relevant ministries assigned responsibility for water issues	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Regulatory body at national or regional level (different from policy decision)	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
River basin management authorities	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Local authorities for service provision	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Consultation bodies (national, regional or local) with equitable representation	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Independent institutions in charge of monitoring the right to WSS (human right commission or regulatory agencies ensuring full transparency and accountability)	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

[29] Outlines of Tajikistan Water Sector-Wide Strategy Paper _Draft 07/10/2005:

b. Administrative structures

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Monitoring systems in place to spot water pollution and illegal abstractions (surface and groundwater)	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Inspectorates or other structures for enforcement of basic requirements	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Systems for regular reporting to Convention secretariats	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bodies for cooperation on Transboundary water courses	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

c. Monitoring & enforcement

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor (framework only)	Adequate (basic regulations)	Excellent (detailed regulations)
Provisions to carry out monitoring of water status and de-pollution	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
The main responsibility for independent surveillance and monitoring of drinking-water quality rests with the SES at different administrative levels, according to the Tajik Water code (2000). The State Committee for Environmental Protection is responsible for monitoring open water sources such as rivers, canals, ariks and lakes.[30]					
Requirements to carry out inspections	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Penalties for breaches of the legislation	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

[30] http://www.untj.org/files/reports/RADWQ.pdf

5. Cross-cutting issues

a. Access to information & Transparency

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Provisions requiring authorities or private companies to disseminate information on water issues (pollution and polluters)	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Provisions ensuring a right to access to information upon request on water information held by authorities or third parties	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Systems for dissemination of information on water pollution (e.g., PRTR in place covering both intentional, unintentional & diffuse releases/transfers)	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Administrative systems for prompt responses to requests for information from the general public	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Guidelines on information held by authorities & how to request access to that information	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Secure data management systems to handle commercially sensitive information & personal data	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Guidelines for authorities on how to apply commercial confidentiality requirements, including when to disclose because of public interest	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

b. Public Participation

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Non-discriminatory right of participation in decision-making process regarding to water (management, services, projects, installations)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Environmental impact assessment legislation including water projects and public participation	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Procedures for enabling public participation in decision making: river basin management plan; provision of water services; regulation and monitoring of service providers; infrastructure and development projects	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Equitable representation of minorities and marginalised groups	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

c. Accountability (including access to justice and redressing mechanism)

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Effective right to access to justice on water claims against government and/or private parties (pollution, failure to provide services and so on)	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Effective legal remedies when access to information or public participation are denied	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Judicial or administrative body to solve water claims	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Arbitration mechanisms	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please use the space below to list the relevant laws and administrative regulations.

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_____

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6. Stakeholders capacity

This section is to be used for assessing the capacity of various stakeholders to implement a HRBA to WSS. The stakeholders have been divided into governmental officials at central level and local level; civil society, farmers and industry. It is intended to be a first step towards identifying needs for technical assistance, including training and investment in equipment and infrastructure.

a. Government officials at central level

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Central laboratory for testing of chemicals in water	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Currently, many laboratories are unable to follow standard procedures for water-quality sampling and analysis, owing to a lack of financial and technical resources, and of trained staff.					
Monitoring instruments for surface and groundwater	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Over the last decade, the Chair of Epidemiology of the Medical University has monitored quality of water in water reservoirs used by population as the main source of water supply. Monitoring is made using state statistical data, annual reports of the centres of state sanitation and epidemiological surveillance, maps of surveys of epidemiological disease spots, and the results of physical, chemical, bacteriological and virologic surveys.[31] Rayon and city Republican Sanitary Epidemiological Service (Republican SES), are responsible for surveying the supplies in their areas, while oblast SESs alsomonitor water quality to provide a backup source of data to the SES measurements. The operators of utility piped supplies (e.g. "Vodocanal" agencies, rural water works, municipalities, government departments) should inspect the water production process and monitor its impact on water quality. The State Committee for Environmental Protection is responsible for monitoring open water sources such as rivers, canals, ariks and lakes.[32]					
Computers & internet access for all officials responsible for water management	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Databases of information on chemicals and priority substances, polluters.	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Officials trained in HRBA (human rights standards) and water issues	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trained inspectorates & enforcement authorities	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

b. Government officials at regional & local levels

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Regional and Local authorities	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

[31] http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/8/47/38936914.pdf
[32] http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/8/47/38936914.pdf

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
trained on HRBA to WSS					
Databases of information on chemicals and priority substances, polluters.	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Computers & internet access for local officials responsible for chemicals management	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Local laboratories for testing drinking water	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐
Before 1991, all organizations of Tajikistan, which supplied water and/or received wastewater, had their laboratories which controlled quality of water supplied to users, as well as quality of wastewater. Currently, no control is exercised, as a rule, over quality of water and wastewater in rural areas.[33]					
Transportation & communication equipment to enable monitoring/ inspection/enforcement	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

c. CSO, NGOs and others

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Civil society aware of their rights and how to exercise them	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Civil society organised and active (providing training, participating, advocacy activities)	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Computers with internet access	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Information on low cost technologies	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

d. Water services providers

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Low cost technologies	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water treatment technologies (primary, secondary)	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Monitoring equipment	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

[33] http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/8/47/38936914.pdf

e. Farmers & agricultural workers

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Training on safe pesticide management, including waste management and access to information on alternative pest control methods	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Awareness on impact of agricultural and farming practices in water (private wells)	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

f. Industry (including industry workers)

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Training on impacts of industrial activities on water	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Capacity (equipment, skills) to self-monitor releases of chemicals	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wastewater treatment in place	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

g. Health practitioners

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Doctors & other health workers trained to identify cases of water born diseases	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Monitoring of health issues related to poor access to WSS and reporting	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Computers with internet access	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐

h. Awareness raising and education campaigns

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent

	No information	Nothing in place	Poor	Adequate	Excellent
Education programmes on water	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dissemination of technologies	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Gender and marginalised groups problems addressed	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hygiene promotion campaign	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐