



Ministry of energy and
water resources of the
Republic of Tajikistan



World Bank



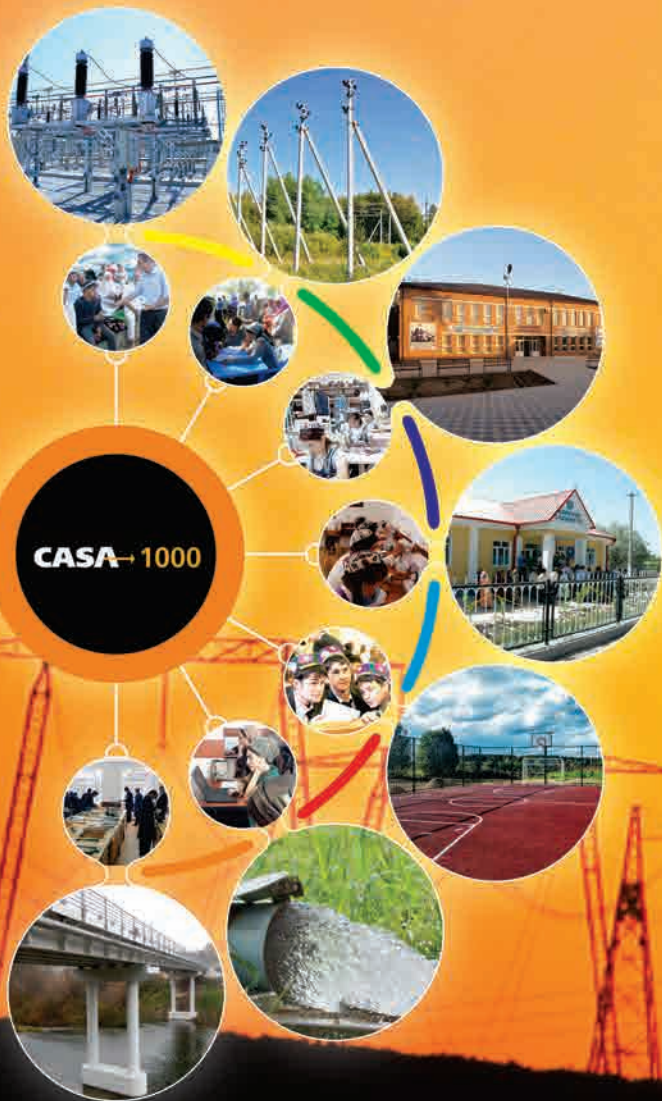
National social investment
fund of Tajikistan



State Enterprise
«Energy sector project
management unit»

CASA-1000 COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROJECT IN TAJIKISTAN

GUIDELINE



PREFACE

This guideline was developed for stakeholders in areas covered by the «CASA-1000 Community Support Project» including 65 villages on the territory of 22 jamoats in 12 cities and districts of Khatlon and Sughd regions, and Districts of Republican Subordination, including 50 border zone makhallas of Chorkuh and Vorukh jamoats of Isfara city.

The guideline contains basic information on the implementation of the CASA-1000 Community Support Project in Tajikistan, including its objective, components, coverage areas, cycles, criteria related to the implementation of subprojects and expected results. At the same time, guideline describes the role and participation of target communities in the process of project implementation.

The guideline was developed by the Public Organization “Bonuvoni Khatlon» on the basis of the Operational Manual of the CASA - 1000 Community Support Project by the request of the National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CASA 1000	Power Transmission and Trading Project in Central Asia and South Asia
OJSHC	«Barqi Tojik »
kV	Kilovolt
COI	Corridor of Impact
kW	Kilowatt
kW/chkilowatt	hour
CDC	Community Development Consultant
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
BFM	Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism
CH&RM	Complaint Handling and Resolution Mechanisms
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSIFT	National social investment fund of Tajikistan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
JPC	Jamoat Project Commission
VPC	Village project committee
TFP	Training and Facilitating Partner
YM	Youth Monitors
YAE	Youth Ambassadors for Energy
YA	Youth Accountants
ISP	Implementation Support Plan
CSP	CASA-1000 Community Support Project in Tajikistan
JDP	Jamoat Development Plan
CDD	Community Driven Development
ESPMU	SE "Energy Sector Project Management Unit"
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
EA	Environmental Assessment
EE	Energy efficiency
MIS	Management Information System
VDP	Village Development Plan

INTRODUCTION

The **CASA-1000** project is one of the largest regional energy projects in **Central and South Asia**, which is aimed at ensuring cross-border electricity trade, where a new power transmission system will be built between

 **Kyrgyzstan**

 **Tajikistan**

 **Afghanistan**

 **Pakistan**

Within the CASA-1000 project, surplus summer electricity from Central Asia will be supplied to meet demand in South Asia, which will generate income for Central Asia.

The CASA-1000 project transmission line itself will not provide electricity to communities located nearby, and in order to share the benefits expected from the CASA-1000 project and to create a supportive environment for the project, Community Support Project (CSP) are being implemented in all four countries including Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan as a means to mitigate social risk and maximize the socio-economic benefits of the energy investments.

The Project Development Objective of CSP is to engage communities in the development of social, economic and energy infrastructure in order to enhance services, livelihoods and their inclusion in target villages near the CASA-1000 Transmission Line.

A grant from the World Bank was allocated to cover the costs and to support and implement CSP in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Power transmission lines (TL) and the corridor of impact (Col) in the Republic of Tajikistan passes through the Sughd, Khatlon regions and Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS).

Implementation of CSP in Tajikistan are based on the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach, which will help to ensure that local investments are adapted to the needs of the community and receive broad support, which will create a basis for community participation in the planning, decision-making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of local investments.

The project will be coordinated through a CASA-1000 CSP Working Group established under the Chairmanship of the

The implementation of CSP in Tajikistan is entrusted to the National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan (NSIFT) and to the State Enterprise «Energy sector project management unit» (SE ESPMU).



ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NSIFT AND ESPMU

Minister of Energy and Water Resources. The Working Group will be responsible for the overall coordination with other bodies of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, coordination on CASA-1000 and CSP issues, and will be mobilized to address challenges during project implementation.

OJSHC - «Barqi Tojik» through the ESPMU will execute Component 1 of the project. The ESPMU is responsible for the procurement, financial management, technical supervision, and M&E related to Component 1.



NSIFT will serve as the Implementing Agency for Components 2, 3, and 4, including all procurement, financial management, technical supervision, and M&E. NSIFT will manage all aspects of the project associated with community driven development (CDD), ensuring overall compliance with the provisions of the CSP.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF CSP

Community-driven development (CDD) – CSP will support investment proposals identified by the community;

Support for the Poor – CSP is designed to help the poor;

Equal outcomes for Young people – CSP will give benefits to young men and women under the age of 35 and will support their participation in public leadership roles.

Gender Equality – CSP will ensure gender equality: women should make up 50% of participants in all project activities of the Village Project Committees (VPCs) and the Jamoat Project Commissions (JPCs);

Transparency and Anti-Corruption – CSP will be implemented with the highest standards of transparency, both between NSIFT and the World Bank, between NSIFT and the communities;

Institutionalization and alignment with local government processes – CSP will support sustainable improvements to local government capacity.

Community development in conflict sensitive territories. Additional community support will ensure that community mobilization, capacity building and investment in subprojects in border areas are implemented in ways that are sensitive to local tensions and competition for natural resources and services, improving cross-border connectivity and cooperation, and promoting broad participation of youth and women.



PURPOSE AND COMPONENTS OF CSP

To improve the quality and extension of the access to services on energy supply, social – economic infrastructure and promotion strengthening the local self-government in communities on the territory covered by the project.

CSP is structured around **four components**:

Component 1:

Rural Electricity Supply Improvements (BT/ESPMU)

- 1 A.** Village Electricity Supply Improvements in the Corridor of Impact
- 1 B.** Isfara-1 Substation and Village Electricity Supply Improvements in Border Areas
- 1 C.** Energy-related Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communications

Component 2:

Community-led Investments in Socio-Economic Infrastructure (NSIFT)

- 2 A.** Subgrants to Communities in the Corridor of Impact
- 2 B.** Subgrants to Communities in Border Areas

Component 3:

Community Mobilization, Capacity Building, and Local Governance (NSIFT)

- 3 A. Community Mobilization, Youth Engagement and Capacity Building
- 3 B. Support for Social Accountability and Transparency
- 3 C. Capacity Building for Improved Local Governance
- 3 D. Supplemental Facilitation and Capacity Building for Border Communities

Component 4:

Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Communications (NSIFT)

- 4 A. Project Management and Coordination
- 4 B. Monitoring and Evaluation
- 4 C. Communications



Overview of Components 1: Improving the energy supply of villages.

Component 1 is aimed at improving the quality of electricity supply in two categories of target territories in the country:

- 65 villages located in the Col in the territories of Sughd and Khatlon regions and DRS.
- 50 mahalliyas in Isfara located near power lines TL

● Subcomponent 1 A: **Village Electricity Supply Improvements in the Col.**

This subcomponent aims to improve the quality and reliability of electricity supply to villages in the Col by upgrading rural infrastructure, which will be connected to the grid (not alternative types of work), the following types of work will be performed:

- (i) replacement of old/installation of new 10 kV/0.4 kV transformers;
- (ii) replacement of deteriorated wood poles with concrete poles;
- (iii) replacement/installation of new 10 kV lines and 0.4 kV self-supporting insulated lines.
- At completion, the assets funded under Component 1 will be inspected by OJSHC "Barqi Tojik" (BT) and subsequently moved to the BT balance sheet.

● Subcomponent 1 B: **Isfara-1 Substation and Village Electricity Supply Improvements in Border Areas.**

Subcomponent 1B will provide funding for the construction and strengthening of the 110/10 kV distribution networks of the OJSHC "Barqi Tojik" including lines, substations and networks for supplying electricity to the three new Mahallas.

This subcomponent provides investments in the following works: installation of new 10 (6) kV lines and 0.4 kV self-supporting insulated wires to new 10 (6) kV/0.4 kV transformers, which will help OJSHC "Barqi Tojik" effectively cope with load growth, eliminate power supply restrictions associated with load increase due to overloading of the distribution system, reduce losses, increase reliability and quality of power supply.

The above investments will provide electricity to the newly created village of Vahdat (2,700 households), Nurafshon mahalla (500 households) and neighboring mahallas (1,500 households).

As a result, Subcomponent 1B will support the improvement of electricity supply within the border settlements of Vorukh and Chorkuh.

● **Subcomponent 1 C: Project management for electricity, M & E and communications.**

Project management, M & E and communication for the implementation of the electricity-related component 1 and subcomponents are assigned to the ESPMU».

● **Overview Component 2:**

● **Investments in socio-economic infrastructure, managed by the community**

Component 2 finances subprojects prioritized by communities to improve social and economic infrastructure in the Corridor of Impact of the CASA-1000 transmission line and in the border jamoats of Vorukh and Chorkuh in Isfara.

● Subcomponent 2 A: **Subgrants for communities in Col.**

This subcomponent will finance the allocation of subgrants to villages to support priority small investments in the socio-economic infrastructure of 65 villages in 22 jamoats through which CASA-1000 power lines in Tajikistan pass. Communities will apply the participatory and inclusive decision-making processes outlined in Subcomponent 3A

● Subcomponent 2 B: **Subgrants to communities in border areas.**

Two subgrants will be allocated for groups in the mahallas of the Vorukh and Chorkukh jamoats:

- Investments for subprojects of rural socio-economic infrastructure;
- Investments in the development of border territories.

Communities will determine the share of investments for the development of the border described in the Subcomponent 3D.

Overview Component 3:

● **Community mobilization, capacity building and local selfgovernance**

Component 3 will support the mobilization of communities and youth, as well as the strengthening of local capacities in Col and in the target areas of the city of Isfara. This component will include funding for activities supporting joint needs assessment, priority planning and ranking, community implementation and monitoring, targeted support for youth engagement, innovative social accountability mechanisms, and capacity-building for effective local governance.

● Subcomponent 3 A: **Community mobilization, youth engagement and capacity-building.**

Subcomponent 3A aims to strengthen Community-Driven Development capacity to empower, empower and mobilize communities where they have actually participated in decisions on the use of project subgrants allocated to them throughout each subproject cycle. This activity ensures that all members of the community (including women, youth and senior citizens) will be covered by events where they will directly participate in the decision-making of villages that meet the needs of the community in investing subprojects.

As a result, the activities of the 3A subcomponent will establish a new model of rural investments aimed at community participation in Tajikistan.

● Subcomponent 3 B: **Promoting social accountability and transparency.**

Subcomponent 3B will support a number of social accountability measures to strengthen oversight of the subproject and ensure transparency and accountability in CSP.

The envisaged approaches in the project to social accountability are aimed at:

- Ensure that local actors are accountable to beneficiary communities for their activities in achieving the objectives of the project;
- Strengthening the capacity of local actors, including youth, to play a role in strict accountability;
- Allow complaints and ensure response;
- Implement monitoring mechanisms in the project through

a transparent and structured feedback process and community action;

● Subcomponent 3 C:

Capacity-building to improve local governance..

Subcomponent 3C will finance actions for strengthening of potential of jamias and the state subjects. Targeted jamoats will also be provided with all necessary equipment (including computers, printers, office furniture and conference room furniture) for the operation of the JPC. The JPC will consist of Chairs and VPC members as well as jamoat staff.

● Subcomponent 3 D:

Supplemental facilitation and capacity building for border communities.

Subcomponent 3D will finance the incremental costs of supporting border development investments in the higher-risk border and enclave communities in the townships of Vorukh and Chorkuh in Isfara.

This additional support will include:

- building the capacity and resilience of local institutions with a focus on border area risks;
- engaging youth from border villages in investment planning;
- promoting dialogue and strategic planning for the development border area;

Overview of component 4:

● **Project management, M&E, and communications.**

Component 4 provides funding for project management costs, M&E and communications for NSIFT.

● **Subcomponent 4 A:**
Management and coordination of project.

Subcomponent 4A will carry out financing of operating expenses of NSIFT on the general coordination of the project, management and control of realization, maintenance of the general MIS, implementation of purchases and financial management, including audit of projects and BFM.

● **Subcomponent 4 B:**
Monitoring and evaluation.

Subcomponent 4B will support M&E activities to track, document, and communicate the progress and results of the project. The M&E will be implemented by the NSIFT authorities, who will collect general information on the progress and results of the project, under this subcomponent will receive funding.

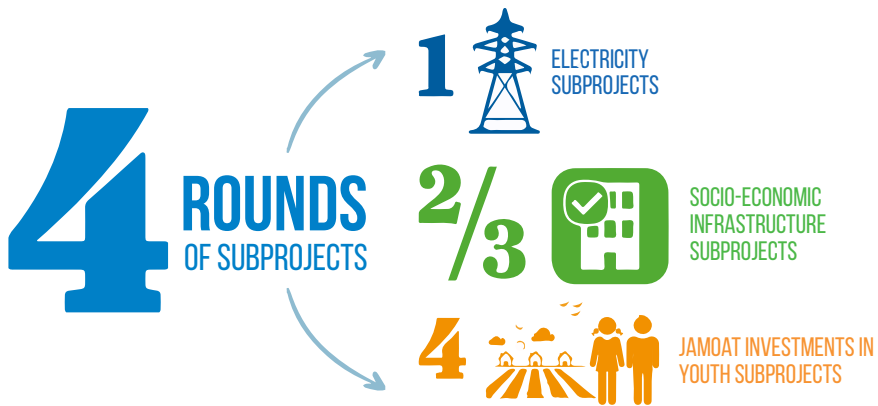
● **Subcomponent 4 C:**
Communications.

NSIFT and ESPMU will develop an action plan for CSP communications and include it in the POM, with the specific aim of:

- building village-level support for CASA-1000 by improving community understanding;
- establishing trust in the CSP and managing expectations by transparently communicating CSP scale, scope, and eligibility;
- providing a communications platform for messaging related to the broader CASA-1000 project;

IMPLEMENTATION OF CSP SUBPROJECTS IN CYCLES

The CSP subprojects consist of four cycles one per year



CYCLE **1**

Subgrants for electricity infrastructure, facilities and services to be performed during the first year;

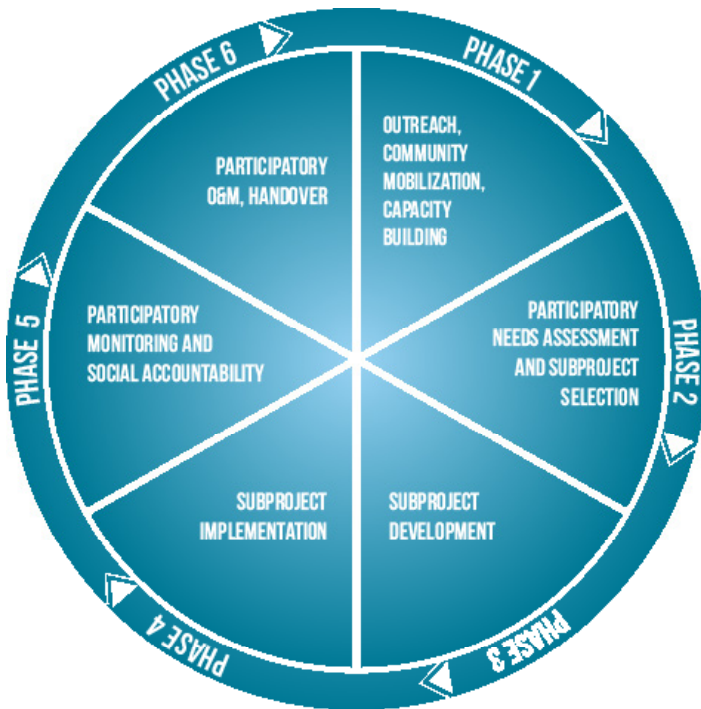
CYCLES **2/3**

Subgrants for investments in socio-economic infrastructure, facilities and services to be implemented in the second and third years.

CYCLE 4

A final cycle of subgrants in year 4, using residual funds which will be made available for jamoat-level investment in youth-led activities building on capacity building during the first three years of project implementation.

Subproject Cycle Structure



The structure of the subproject cycles in the sequence of the following six stages.

Stage 1 – Orientation, community mobilization and capacity-building.

Orientation meetings will be conducted by NSIFT/ESPMU at the village, Jamoat and district levels to provide local stakeholders and community members with detailed information about the CSP and the CASA1000 Transmission Line. The amount of the subgrant allocation to each village will also be provided at orientation. This will be followed by participatory selection of community and youth representative and formation of community and Jamoat committees. NSIFT, TFP(s), and Community Development Advisors (CDAs), will then support training and capacity building activities for communities to support active engagement and community leadership.

Stage 2 – Assessment of needs through community participation and selection of subproject.

Using the «Joint Community Needs Assessment» approach, the VPC will organize and conduct focus group discussions (FGDs) and other consultations aimed at attracting women, older people, youth, entrepreneurs, specialists and vulnerable households. The selected priorities will be further discussed and ranked at the Village Priority Ranking Meeting, included in the village development plans (VDPs) and submitted to the (JPC) for approval. Energy efficiency events will be organized by Youth Energy Ambassadors.

Stage 3 – Subproject Development.

For electricity investments, ESPMU will develop the electricity subproject design. For socio-economic infrastructure investments, the JPC will check the feasibility of the proposed subproject against the subgrant included in the jamaot development plan, work with the VPC to develop the subproject proposal, and request NSIFT to carry out feasibility checks and the detailed design. The JPC will also work closely with NSIFT on the development of the subproject design, including addressing any safeguards requirements. NSIFT will prepare the technical designs and tender packages in accordance with regulations, utilizing relevant standard government designs as appropriate.

Stage 4 – Subproject Implementation.

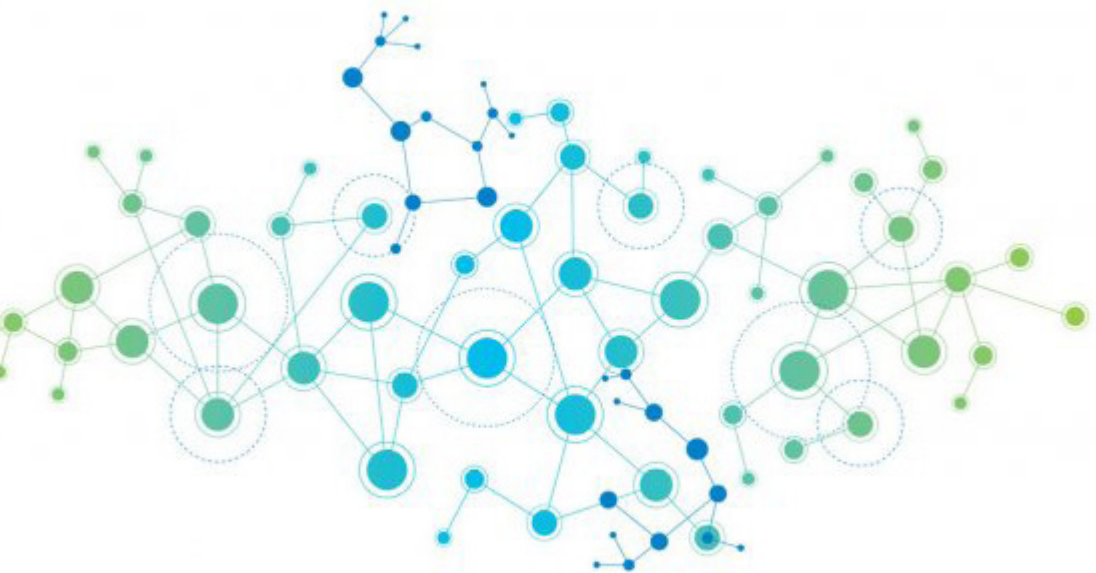
For electricity investments, ESPMU will take responsibility for procurement. For socio-economic infrastructure investments, community procurement will be undertaken by JPCs with the support of NSIFT. VPCs will be empowered and trained to check that tender documents reflect their village prioritization, sign off on tender documentation, nominate a member to sit on the tender committee, and oversee implementation on site (e.g. safety of materials, progress against schedule), utilizing a structured process of feedback to the NSIFT.

Stage 5 – Joint monitoring and social responsibility.

Youth observers from each community will also be appointed to conduct active joint monitoring and supervision. Using scorecards and social audits, two-year community review meetings will be held to make mid-course corrections and inform project results.

Stage 6 – Participatory Operations and Maintenance and Handover.

During subproject implementation, communities, through the Mahalla-associated VPCs, will be mobilized to form O&M committees. These committees will ensure effective management and sustainability of the village investments following the completion of subproject. Minor repairs will be undertaken by the villagers, while more major repairs and maintenance will be undertaken by the relevant government departments at the jamoat or district level.



SUBGRANTS TO SUPPORT CSP SUBPROJECTS

Allocation of subgrants is envisaged within the CSP implementation to improve the socio-economic infrastructure of subprojects in the Col and border areas. Subgrants will be allocated by the NSIFT in accordance with the requirements of the CSP.

Subprojects to improve socio-economic infrastructure in the corridor of impact:

Rural villages in the Col face a range of service delivery deficits in relation to water and sanitation, irrigation, street lighting, and health infrastructure and services that could be addressed through small-scale investments.

In Tajikistan, rural women and female-headed households are also at high risk of poverty, extreme poverty and lack of services, and the level of passivity of rural youth is high and continues to increase.

Small project investments in village-level socio-economic infrastructure, including those prioritized by women and youth, can improve services, livelihoods and safety for communities in the Col.

CSP will finance allocation of subgrants to villages for support of priority small investments into socio-economic infrastructure of villages of Col in 22 jamoats through which there passes the power line of CASA-1000 TL.

Two cycles of subgrants are provided for investments in socio-economic infrastructure, facilities and services, which will be implemented in the 2nd and 3rd year of the project implementation. In the 4th year, residual funds will be allocated for investments at the jamoat level in activities led by youth.

Subgrants allocation for Col.

The village subgrants distribution formula (for each of the two cycles of CDD investment) will be based on five criteria:

- The target population size;
- Involvement of youth 15–35 age;
- Poverty
- A participatory assessment of tertiary infrastructure needs;
- Proximity to the CASA1000 Transmission Line.

The allocation formula will also provide sufficient resources for subprojects. Villages will be banded into five groups, with each group receiving a grant amount driven by the formula. To provide flexibility to respond to local needs, communities may choose to carry over subgrants from cycle 1 to cycle 2 should they wish to accumulate their grant and undertake one subproject of a higher value.

Subgrants investments will be allocated to the following subprojects:

Economic infrastructure, such as: small-scale processing facilities for horticultural products, cold storage facilities or farm machinery workshops. Support for village electricity supply. The types of work may involve new construction, improvement, upgrading, rehabilitation, demolition, repair, renovation, retrofitting or maintenance. It is intended that 50% of subprojects demonstrate benefits for youth and 50% for women.

The project will take measures to improve energy efficiency (EE). Communities will be supported to increase knowledge about the benefits of investing in EE, for example: insulation of doors and windows, installation of water heaters, environmentally friendly heating heaters in public buildings (schools, kindergartens,

medical institutions, public centers), as well as the installation of street lighting systems.

Usage of residual funds by villages and jamoats.

The use of the remaining funds of the allocated subgrant at the local level will be made after all payments for the subprojects of the village are provided.

This residual amount up to a maximum of US\$10,000 will be provided to Jamoats that have put in place a Jamoat Youth Development Plan and funding mechanism. This is intended to not only support youth-focused activities, but also to support the development of Jamoat financial management capacity and create incentives for the Jamoat Project Commission to:

- Reduce incentives to enter into transactions with contractors for the exact amount of the subgrant;
- Discourage deliberate and unnecessary spending/ overspending on extras;
- Allow the benefit of any residual to stay with the village/ Jamoat;
- Encourage participation at the jamoat level throughout the project

Ownership, and operations and maintenance:

The ownership of the infrastructure and facilities will be transferred to the balance sheet of appropriate bodies (or jamoats) upon completion. The project recognizes the importance of a well-planned, appropriately funded and timely operating plan of operation and maintenance.

All villages/Jamoats will develop O&M plans as a part of the subproject proposal. The O&M plans will clearly describe:

- activities and measures envisaged for the subproject O&M;
- roles and responsibilities;
- frequency for carrying out the activities;
- proposed mechanisms for covering O&M costs, such as a community O&M fund organized by the Village Project Committee (VPC).

Most formal O&M activities will be undertaken by the district after handover of the facilities to the relevant government departments, however communities will supplement this with minor repairs and routine cleaning to ensure the effective use of the facilities (e.g. additional cleaning, gardening, etc.).

Community contributions:

The project envisages that community contributions will take many different forms, mostly non-financial, consistent with the norms of Tajik society. Community contributions will be voluntary – they may be in the form of construction materials, equipment, furniture, labor or a financial contribution. Communities will select how they will contribute at two stages: immediately after they finalize the project selection and again during implementation.

Subprojects to improve socio-economic infrastructure in border areas

In addition to the Col, the project will also support village-level investments in communities of the Vorukh and Chorkuh jamoats located near the Kyrgyz-Tajik border. As noted above, these areas are contiguous with the subdistricts receiving support from the CSP in the Kyrgyz Republic, and are areas that face social, economic and conflict risks. The proposed socio-economic investments, of about US\$3.00 million, are intended to promote inclusive local development platforms in these border areas in Tajikistan. Where possible, they will complement the community-level activity already approved in the Kyrgyz Republic CSP. These townships include 50 densely-populated Mahallas, with a total population of approximately 73,000.

Subgrant allocation

Groups of Mahallas in the townships of Vorukh and Chorkuh will benefit from two subgrant allocations (with an average of about US\$135,000 per cycle) to finance Mahallas socio-economic infrastructure subprojects and border development investments. The allocation of subgrants for the Isfara city will be based on the population.

Communities will determine the share of investments intended for investment in the development of the border territories described below.

Scope of investments.

Communities will select from the same open menu of socio-economic infrastructure subprojects described for the Col villages – schools, kindergartens, medical points, water supply, rehabilitation of irrigation canals, etc. In addition, facilitation and capacity building support will be provided to encourage those small development investments that promote cooperation and contribute to reducing border area risks. These will be subprojects that:

- promote opportunities for enhanced cross-border cooperation on development;
- improve community safety and security (e.g. street lighting, access bridges);
- increase opportunities for youth livelihood development; (e.g. cold storage facilities);
- complement community-based investments.

CSP subprojects in target villages can achieve the following results.

- electrification in the border area (e.g. street lighting on both sides of the border);
- transport connections (e.g. small repairs of roads or bridges that support cross-border trade and market connections, and improve safety and security);
- livelihoods facilities for border-area youth (e.g. small-scale storage and processing facilities, youth centers);
- modernization of medical points and joint health campaigns (e.g. local health clinics and first-aid points);

- school renovations and repairs (e.g. rehabilitation and construction of schools and training centers).

Selection of subprojects.

In addition, communities will be facilitated and supported to identify border development investment subprojects for financing according to their priority. To this end, support will be provided for dialogue, development planning, training and capacity building .

Implementation

The procedures for the implementation of village subproject investments in border areas will be similar to those established for the Col villages described above. A Training and Facilitating Partner (TFP) will support community-level capacity building activities for township officials and communities to enable them to play leading roles.

CSP COVERAGE AREA

The project will be implemented in all jamoats and villages that are located within the Col defined 1.5 kilometers from each side of the CASA-1000 power line. There are 65 villages in the Col, covering 22 jamoats of 12 districts in Sughd, Khatlon and DRS, where about 130,000 people live in addition, the project will support targeted border areas in Isfara city, Sughd region, including 50 mahallas of Vorukh and Chorkuh jamoats, where 73,000 people live.

Sughd region:

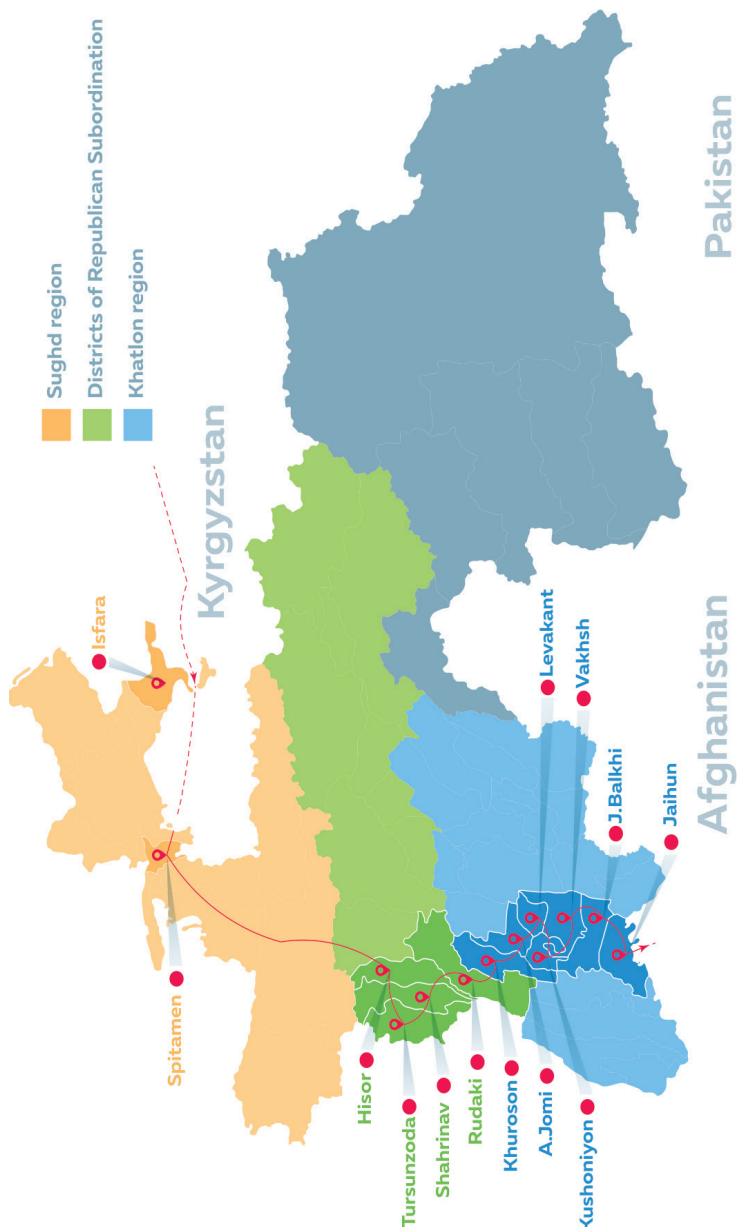
Isfara city / Chorkuh and Vorukh jamoats;
Spitamen district / **Tagoyak** jamoat.

Khatlon region:

Levakant city / **Vakhdat** jamoat;
Huroson district / **Obikiik and Gallaobod** jamoats;
A. Jami district / **Iftikhor, Dusti, K. Ghiesov and 50-solagii Tojikiston** jamoats;
Kushonien district / **Bustonqal'a** jamoat;
Vakhsh district / **Mashal** jamoat;
Jaihun district / **Dusti, Kumsangir** and **Panj** jamoats;
J. Balkhi district / **Guliston** jamoat.

Districts of republican subordination:

Tursunzoda city / **Karatogh, J. Rahmonov and Seshanbe** jamoats;
Hisor city / **Orien** jamoat;
Shahrinav district / **A. Hasanov and M. Tursunzoda** jamoats;
Rudaki district / **Esanboy** and **Lohur** jamoats.



List of villages in the corridor of impact (COI) CASA-1000 CSP

Region	Districts and cities	Jamoats	Villages
Sughd Region	Spitamén district	Tagoyak	Metar
Sughd Region	1	1	1

Region	Districts and cities	Jamoats	Villages
Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS)	Tursunzoda	Qaratogh	Boqi Rahimzoda
			Chinor
			Chuyanchii Obi
			Imomi A'zam
			Dahbed
			Ahorun
			Zarnisor
			Madaniyat
		Bustonsaro	
		J. Rahmonov	Toychi
	Nurobod		
	Seshanbe	Juraql Shukurov	
		Durbed	
	Shahrinav	A. Hasanov	Ajam
			Vahdat
			Chuquirdolon
			Katadolon
			Gulobod
		Dusti	
		M. Tursunzoda	Hosilot
Hisor	Oriyon	Chinor	
		Halqarud	
Rudaki	Esanboy	Chagami Bolo	
	Lohur	Mingichar	
			Khujahushhon
Total for DRS	4	8	25

Region	Districts and cities	Jamoats	Villages
Khatlon region	Khuroson	Obikiik	Shar-shar
			Obikiik
		Ghallaobod	Istgohi Dahana
			Dahana
	Abdurahmoni Jomi	Iftikhor	Kajkamar
			Kholmurodteppa
			Hojaqal'a
			Rohi Lenin
		Dusti	Buston
			Guliston
			Ghalaba
		Qadriddin Giyosov	Komintern
			Navdi
			Sa'di
			Bahoriston
			Aral
			Fayzbor
		50-solagii Tojikiston	Ozodii Sharq
	Hayoti nav		
	levakant	Vahdat	Istiqlol
	Kushoniyon	Bustonqala	Kuhsor
			Umar-Kazoq
			Ergash
	Vahsh	Mash'al	Navzamin
			Mash'al
			Mehrobod
	Jayhun	Dusti	Zarnisor
		Qumsangir	Navobod
Panj		Roziqobod	
		Vahdat	
		1-May	
		Kuhdoman	
		Saripul	
		Pakhtakor	
		Ayni	
		Fathobod	
		Panji poyon	
Jaloliddini Balkhi	Guliston	Zamini nav	
Kayhoni			
Total for Khatlon region	7	13	39
Total in Impact Corridor (IC)			
	12	22	65

List of villages in Isfara border area CASA-1000 CSP

Region	Districts and cities	Jamoats	Mahallas or villages
Sughd region	Isfara	Vorukh	Tojikon 1
			Sangtuda 2
			Kalacha
			Tagi mahalla
			Sari Kand
			Kuchai tag
			Maydon
			Guliston
			Sari roh
			Guzar
			Kozi Dust
			Kuchi bolo
			Khushobod
			Sari dasht
			Bedak
			Jui dam
			Masjidi bolo
Navobod			
Boghdori			
Kodon			

Region	Districts and cities	Jamoats	Mahallas or villages
Sughd region	Isfara city	Chorkuh	Khoji A'lo village
			Somoniyon
			Kodir
			Langari Dasht
			Buston
			Firdavsi
			Navobod
			Kundchok
			Sari jar
			Tagi bora
			Langari miyona
			Masjidi miyona
			Chagalak
			Tagi sada
			Muminobod
			Guzari poyon
			Guzari bolo
			Zochol
			Langari buston
			Kuruki bolo
			Mirzokho
			Sari bozor
			Chaliyon
			Sari Hisor
Sari Poston			
Holison			
Sari balandi			
Langari Hojiyon			
Chokar			
Langari sebzor			
Total in border areas (power lines)	1	2	50
Total in IC and BA CASA-1000 CSP			
	13	24	115

CAPACITY-BUILDING TO IMPROVE LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN CSP IMPLEMENTATION

As a complement to the community engagement process, the project will also contribute to capacity building in targeted communities to improve local governance. The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan «On Self-Government Bodies of Villages and Villages» of August 5, 2009 No. 549, which regulates public relations on the organization, powers and activities of local self-government in villages and villages, determines their legal, economic and financial foundations.

In accordance with this law, a number of powers are provided for jamoats in order to support communities to meet the socio-economic needs of the mahallas. Nevertheless, there is still a visible difference in the ability of jamoats to implement these corrections. At the same time, jamoats and mahallas traditionally find ways to eliminate these shortcomings in state infrastructure and services, and use them to manage risks at the mahalla level. CSP activities are funded to address capacity constraints and roles, as well as to enhance the capacity of jamoats and public actors. Targeted jamoats will also be provided with goods and equipment (including computers, printers, office furniture and conference room furniture) for the working use of the JPC. As part of the implementation of CSP, the leaders of the mahalla committees, advisers and officials of the jamoat, members of the JPC will be covered. There are four areas of capacity-building in the CSP to improve local governance:

Managing investments in communities (joint planning, project management and oversight). Training will be provided on community-driven development principles and practices, community mobilization procedures, social accountability, inclusion and equality with regard to youth and women, and project procedures on conservation measures. This capacity-

building will be complemented by training on the jamoat mandate: local development planning, infrastructure planning, operations, project management, to enhance the skills of participating jamoat structures and increase the capacity to manage inclusive and responsive investments.

Local financial management – training in the process. Support to local financial management practices will be provided in the form of training workshops and in the form of in-service training. Starting in year 1, the training will cover a range of fiduciary topics (procurement, accounting and accounting records, valuation, financial management, gender budgeting and equitable use of resources). In year 4, jamoats with a capacity satisfactory to the World Bank will work with youth representatives on small subprojects selected from the Youth Development of the jamoat development plans.

Risk management. Training of local stakeholders in local governance principles and practices will include:

- Social accountability;
- Partnership with higher government authorities;
- Tools for good governance (memorandums of understanding, agreements, social audits, transparency and disclosure);
- Signing of the Code of Ethics.

All stakeholders in communities and jamoats will participate in the training and sign the Code of Conduct. The workshops will help each jamoat draw up a Management Action Plan.

Creation of energy-efficient jamoats. Targeted jamoats will be supported to raise awareness and understanding of energy efficiency and its benefits for individuals and local institutions. Youth Energy Efficiency Ambassadors will be convened to work with the JPC to organize annual energy efficiency companies and

street performances in villages on the theme «Energy Efficiency and Climate Change».

Investments will be allocated for street lighting and public buildings. The project also provides support and technical assistance for the design of energy efficiency investments. The jamoat council will appoint a jamoat energy efficiency coordinator to help organize activities in targeted communities.

MOBILIZATION, PARTICIPATION, DEVELOPMENT AND ROLE OF COMMUNITIES IN CSP

The implementation of the subprojects in cycles will contribute to the mobilization of communities and youth, in the Col and Isfara target areas. This will include activities that support participatory needs assessment, planning and prioritization, implementation and monitoring of communities, targeted support for youth engagement, and innovative social accountability mechanisms. To strengthen NSIFT capacity to understand and carry out genuine community driven development (CDD), implementation will be supported by experienced training and facilitating partner (TFP).

Training and facilitating partner (TFP). The TFP is an organization with extensive experience in the implementation of the CDD methodology and with global best practice in the area of social responsibility, capable of attracting experienced credible consultants who can support capacity building for local governance. The TFP will support NSIFT, Community Development Consultants, Jamoat Project Commissions (JPCs) and Village Project Committees (VPCs) as described below.

The CSP pays great attention to community engagement and participation, including the following community roles and structures:

- Village project committees (VPCs);
- Jamoat project commissions (JPCs);
- Youth monitors (YMs);
- Youth energy ambassadors (YEAs);
- Youth accountants (YAs).

The target audience will include members of communities, VPCs and JPCs.

Community development advisers (CDAs).

are NSIFT-hired consultants that will support the community mobilization, capacity building, and social accountability activities at the community level. They will be trained as community facilitators and work alongside the TFPs and NSIFT at village level. The CDAs will support training and capacity building activities for communities to support active engagement and community leadership of the VPCs in the project. CDAs will ensure equal representation of women and men (50% men and women under 35).

Village Project Committees (VPCs).

Village project committees will be established in targeted villages at the community level to mobilize and support community capacity-building, including managing the selection and implementation of subproject activities. The VPCs consists of members of mahalla committees and other elected members of the community, taking into account the equal representation of women, men and youth. The membership of the VPC is expected to vary from 8 to 20.

Jamoat Project Commissions (JPCs).

In 24 jamoats that are legal entities established in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Self-Government

Bodies of Villages and Villages” dated August 5, 2009 549, the JPCs will be established to assist in the implementation of subprojects in their jamoats. Each JPC will consist of 5 to 9 voluntary members representing target villages in jamoat. Strict membership criteria will be applied to ensure the participation of VPC representatives, equal numbers of men, women and youth, as well as the necessary financial and technical specialists, including representatives of NGO. Jamoat, through its Chairman, will have to transfer to the JPC the following responsibilities:

- to support and represent the target communities in the subproject implementation process;
- to endorse subproject(s) for funding during each cycle, including the youth development activities, and ensuring alignment with the JDP;
- to inform NSIFT of target communities subproject selections;
- to develop subproject proposal(s), including any safeguards-related requirements;
- to coordinate with NSIFT on the technical designs of the selected subprojects;
- to carry out the procurement function or request NSIFT to conduct procurement on their behalf as defined in the SGM;
- to oversee contract execution;
- to propose and implement O&M plans and resolve issues related to ownership and functionality;
- to coordinate with relevant stakeholders (line departments, utilities, NGOs, districts).

Youth observers (YOs). To support social responsibility and monitoring activities in each target village, 2 (one woman and one man) youth observers will be selected. These YOs will play

an important role in raising awareness of the project in the wider community. In addition, YOs will manage social responsibility activities at the village level to ensure that the implemented subprojects reflect the priorities of communities.

Youth Energy Ambassadors (YEAs) YEAs are young representatives selected from each community of 2 people (one young man and one young woman) to conduct activities to improve EE and develop the community. YEAs also inform communities on how to improve livelihoods and reduce household costs. This role will include education on climate change or the environment. YEAs will be assembled to work with the JPC to organize annual EE improvement companies and village demonstrations on EE and climate change.

Youth Accountants (YAs). Youth Accountant (YA) internships will be provided through the project for qualified young men and women to work under Jamoat accountants. Youth accountant internships will provide unemployed young bookkeepers and accountants with work experience during the project implementation period. This will enable graduates to obtain practical experience (references and certificates), either working on their own or with qualified financial management officers in the Jamoat.

EXPECTED RESULTS OF CSP IMPLEMENTATION

Indicators for component 1, implemented by ESPMU include:

- 78% of target villages with reduced power outages;
- Isfara-1 substation and surrounding infrastructure is: (i) designed and procured; (ii) constructed; and (iii) targeted communities are provided with electricity.

Indicators for Components 2, 3, and 4 implemented by NSIFT include.

Component 2. Community-Led Investments in Socio-Economic Infrastructure:

- 70% beneficiaries in target communities who report that project investments met their needs;
- 10 000 number of beneficiaries in target communities with improved quality of water supply as a result of project investments;
- 72 number of women's group priorities that become a functioning facility, service, or infrastructure;
- 20 number of subprojects that support climate change adaptation or mitigation;
- 70 number of women able to work as a result of project investments in kinder gardens. (target 70)

Component 3. Community Mobilization, Capacity Building, and Local Governance:

- 80% of target communities effectively completing the agreed community mobilization and social accountability process;
- 520 number of women engaged in: (i) Village Project

Committees, (ii) Jamoat Project Commissions, (iii) social accountability roles;

- 90% of target jamoats completing agreed local governance training curriculum;
- 60% of beneficiaries in target communities who report enhanced trust in local institutions as a result of specifically defined Project activities;
- 30% of beneficiaries in Isfara target communities reporting that subproject investments have improved cross-border cooperation, connectivity, youth engagement, and/or safety/security;

Component 4. Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Communications:

- 34 number of women in: (i) CDA roles, and (iii) project staff roles in the project implementation team;
- 70% of target communities where community monitoring is contributing to Project M&E;
- 80% of target communities demonstrating an understanding of CSP objectives and parameters.

CONCLUSION

The CASA-1000 Project is one of the biggest international projects in Central and South Asia, which aims to facilitate trade of electricity between Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The implementation of the project will allow the countries to organize a single electricity market and trade all year round. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will be able to supply 1300 megawatts of excess electricity to southern Asian countries each summer.

The project will maximize the use of clean hydropower resources in Central Asian countries, allowing them to transfer and sell summer excess electricity to South Asian countries.

CASA-1000 Community support project (CSP) in Tajikistan is developed to involve local communities living along the transmission line. Community benefits appropriately included into CSP components for the design, construction and operation. Support of joint usage of benefits within the CASA-1000 can be concerned as good practice for other big infrastructure projects in the region.

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