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Final Evaluation Report for the UNDP Uzbekistan Sustainable Development Cluster

Sustainable Water Management in Rural Areas in Uzbekistan

Component 2: Technical capacity Building

Evaluation time frame: February-April 2021

Countries included in the Project: Uzbekistan

Implemented by the United Nations Development Program

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Project Information		
Project title	Sustainable Water Management in Rural Areas in Uzbekistan. Component 2 : Technical Capacity Building	
Atlas ID	00080810	
Corporate outcome and output	By 2020, rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change. Water supply/efficiency of water resource management improved at national/basin/ farm levels. Water management services, practices and techniques are strengthened and harmonised within a national framework.	
Country	Uzbekistan	
Region	-	
Date project document signed	14 April, 2016	
Project dates	**Start**	**Planned end**
	01/01/2016	30/04/2021
Project budget	USD 6,428,150	
Project expenditure at the time of evaluation	USD 6,069,411.06	
Funding source	UNDP, EU, Government	
Implementing party	UNDP	

Evaluation information		
Evaluation type (project/ outcome/thematic/country programme, etc.)	Country program	
Final/midterm review/ other	Final Evaluation Report	
Period under evaluation	**Start**	**End**
	01/01/2016	31/12/2020

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFA	Administrative and Finance Assistant
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BISA	Basin Irrigation System Authority
CPD	Country Programme Document
DRR	Deputy Resident Representative
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center
EU	European Union
FAFA	Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of UN
FAO-AquaStat	FAO's global water information system
GIZ	German International Cooperation Agency
I&D	Irrigation and Drainage
ISA	Irrigation System Authority
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAWR	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
MoE	Ministry of Economy
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NTA	National Technical Advisor
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PB	Project Board
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM	Project Manager
PMO	Project Management Office
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RR	Resident Representative
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SRIIWP	Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation and Water Problems
TAPs	Technical and Administrative Provisions
TIIM	Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Melioration
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSAU	Tashkent State Agrarian University
UARPC	Uzbek Agricultural Research and Production Center
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO Institute for Water Education
WUA	Water User Association

1. EVALUATION SUMMARY

The main purpose of evaluation of the project "Sustainable Water Management in Rural Areas in Uzbekistan - Component 2: Technical Capacity Building - Project #: 00090379 EU-WATER" is to provide an overall independent assessment of the performance of the capacity building activities and the adequacy of its structure and implementation modalities to deliver the expected results. In particular, this evaluation served the following objectives:

1. Assess the achievements and quality of results of the project
2. Assess the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability
3. Assess overall performance against the project objective and outcomes as set out in project documents.
4. Analyze critically the implementation and management arrangements of the project.

This evaluation aims to assess the project regarding the degree of water-efficiency measure success in Uzbekistan for primary users. The lessons learned in that project will help further planning in the water sector.

This report provides a basic overview of the project, its targets, and planning. Further, it describes the methodology and key evaluation approaches. In the third chapter, the report provides a comprehensive analysis of project planning and achieved results, including financial analysis and cross-cutting issues. Finally, the report presents a conclusion with the key information summarized.

The evaluation will be based on the following approaches:

- Beneficiary assessment - focusing on assessing the value of an intervention as perceived by the (intended) beneficiaries, thereby aiming to give voice to their priorities and concerns.
- Case study - research design with the focus on understanding a unit in its context, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative data.
- Causal link monitoring - processes required to achieve desired results and their implementation
- Contribution analysis - impact evaluation approach that iteratively maps available evidence against a theory of change then identifies and addresses challenges to causal inference.
- Most significant change – clarification of differences in values among stakeholders by collecting and collectively analyzing personal accounts of change.

Evaluators will use qualitative methods to gain insight into the strengths and weaknesses of the program activity: focus groups, semi-structured and open-ended interviews (questionnaires), which are followed by the desk review.

The main findings and conclusions of the final evaluation, presented in this report, are:

- Relevance of design – the component contributes to the issues of internal water management in all regards: From water quality and availability to the competence of people working in related occupations and gender equality in the area. The project was implemented alongside Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) (clean water and sanitation) and SDG 13 (climate action). Strong involvement of national partners in the program and project design ensured full alignment of targeted impacts and outcomes with a national development framework, as well as project logic and coherence on the level of impact and outcomes. Design at the local stage was successfully adjusted to local needs during the inception stage, as well as by efficient locally-based operational planning. Customization of project design ensured the logic and coherence on the resulting level. The design aimed to ensure strong cooperation between all parties, especially the remote ones in rural areas. Nevertheless, local partners succeeded to provide sufficient inputs for operational planning and implementation management.
- Effectiveness – the project was successful in implementing a diverse water management and accessibility program, covering all aspects from water use in agriculture, safe drinking water provision to technical capacity building and local staff knowledge improvement. Better access to

public services to all citizens, improvement of the level of water availability, and promotion of better governance in the region have been achieved, with a special focus on gender equality. The ability of municipalities to formulate, implement and monitor public policies has been strengthened through improved capacities and increased availability of data at the municipal level by project's monitoring.

- Efficiency and management – the multifaceted intervention structure required an extremely complex implementation structure. The project succeeded in developing a model for the implementation of the complex multi-donor / multi-agency / multi-beneficiary intervention. This model could be widely used for channelling bilateral donors' aid. The funds and activities have been delivered by participating agencies promptly. Delays of planned activities had occurred due to the extended hiring period. Still, the project was successfully implemented under the approved non-cost extension of twelve months, and delivers the initially planned results, proving overall project efficiency.
- Sustainability – the project achieved two crucial sustainability results. First, it greatly improved the water availability of the farms and rural population in Uzbekistan, resulted in improved water supply on 13,000 ha lands and allowing thousands of people to have easy access to safe drinking water. Second, the project improved the gender equality situation in the country by promoting women's participation and engagement. Further, the project provides an effective development concept, an efficient model for implementation, and a result-based action model. 14 international standards adopted by the national Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Certification (Uzstandart) that will help to improve the system of water metering and accounting and control over the use of water resources. Regulations governing contractual relations between water users and water consumers have been developed and adopted by the Government. Normative documents have been developed for adapting irrigation canals to drip irrigation systems. Normative documents on the drip irrigation of agricultural crops have been developed. A national system for testing and calibration of water metering equipment has been created. Based on assessments, extensive training program and pilot interventions results within the project, a national capacity building system is created to ensure unified and systematic approach to enhancing knowledge and skills of water specialist and mangers (adopted by the Government decree #150 on March 19, 2021)

The awareness raising strategy of the project focused on building the capacity of water specialists and the involved departments, local authorities, as well as raising awareness of the population about the efficient and rational management and use of water resources.

Articles and information about the work of the project, project successful activities, success stories, and best practices published in different national and international websites. More than 124 awareness raising events were organized and as a result over 600 publication made on social media, web-media with over 100 000 views. All project activities were covered through national TV channels from 2015 to 2021 and mainly on state TV channel O'zbekistan 24.

As a result of organized by the project two media tours for journalists to Surkhandarya and Khorezm pilot regions: 31 articles on the Internet, 2 TV programs, 12 radio programs and 7 issues in social networks were prepared.

During the reporting period, the following project visibility and promo materials were developed and produced such as project bulletins, one-pagers, informative notebooks, informative calendars, project bags, posters, photo albums, info graphics, and the project manual.

Although the project is quite technical about 8 human stories were developed and placed in media sources with high interest of public. Short video and promo-videos were developed on results of each pilot regions – 6 promo and 5 human stories. The video message "Voices of Beneficiaries" developed

within the communication campaign presented on the final conference became the most impressive one.

Another important awareness raising campaign was organized within the World Water Day that has been celebrated in Uzbekistan for four years, in cooperation with the Ministry of Water Resources, the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation, and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers. The main purpose of celebrating this day is to call for rational use and respect for water resources for future generations. Within the framework of World Water Day celebrations, various competitions, exhibitions of advanced technologies, intellectual games and debates among students have been conducted, focused on the role of youth in ensuring the rational and efficient use and management of water resources, and Uzbekistan's sustainable development. The number of young people participating in the annual events has grown each year. In 2017, when the day was celebrated for the first time, more than 100 students studying irrigation and water management took part. In 2020 the number of participants exceeded 550 from all regions of the country and over 100 students in 2021.

The project has developed a number of important books, software and policy briefs. They are the textbook "Hydrology of Reservoirs" for students of the direction "Hydrology of Rivers and Reservoirs", a "Hydraulic Engineers' Handbook" for water specialists on the operation of hydraulic facilities, the "DISWAT" online database and data exchange software manual, policy brief on the current situation of water users associations in Uzbekistan and community development plans guideline.

Main conclusions and recommendations – the project has reached its targets and significantly contributed to capacity building in the region. The project has improved the water quality and availability, water infrastructure, political decision-making in the water sector; strengthened the knowledge of involved professionals; implemented water-saving techniques in the rural areas. Having reached its goals, the involved institutions are at the same time a good platform for further support and investment.

2. INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan, a double-landlocked country with a population exceeding 31 million, is Central Asia's most populous country with almost equal shares of rural/urban residents, and with two thirds of the population below 30 years of age. With the country's per-capita gross national income estimated at $1,880 in 2014, Uzbekistan has become a middle-income country, according to World Bank data, with new challenges to sustainable economic, social and environmental development, as well as to institution building and democratization.

Uzbekistan has a semi-arid climate that receives 85% of its total water supply from neighbouring upstream countries. At downstream, Uzbekistan uses the water from two main transboundary rivers (Syrdarya and Amudarya) for its agriculture. The country is heavily dependent upon irrigated agriculture, which accounts for some 25% of GDP. Agriculture employs directly or indirectly about 40% of the total population of Uzbekistan and depends almost entirely on irrigation of all major crops. Around 90% of the water resources are used for irrigation.

The “Sustainable Management of Water Resources in Rural Areas in Uzbekistan” project is part of an EU program, implemented from 2016 to 2020, aimed to provide assistance in the water sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It consists of three interlinked components:

- Component 1 on “National Policy Framework for Water Governance and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)”.
- Component 2 on “Technical Capacity Building”.
- Component 3 on “Awareness Raising”.

UNDP in Uzbekistan was responsible for the implementation of Component 2 (hereinafter the project/program) on “Technical Capacity Building”. The project focused on water efficiency with special emphasis on water use in agriculture. Throughout this component, and at different levels, the program aimed to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities for water management at national, basin and farm levels while increasing the awareness of rational water use and related resources.

The general purpose of the project was to ensure the rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change by 2020. That was expected to be achieved by improving the water supply and efficiency of water resource management at all levels. The key output of reaching the target was strengthening and harmonizing water management services, practices and techniques within a national framework. The purpose of the capacity building project evaluation is to assess the overall progress of the projects against their intended goals and objectives. These benefits may be helpful to UNDP, other UN organisations and units, organisations working in Central Asia to support water sector development, and other donors and partners interested. The evaluation is conducted right after the project’s implementation to ensure the most independent reviews and comments from the participants. The questions addressed by the evaluation had been elaborated in the ToR and inception report and represented the basis for the complex evaluation of the project, covering all crucial aspects. Primary audience will learn approaches applied for the project implementation, strengths and weaknesses as well as good practices implemented. They are expected to use the evaluation results as a basis for future interventions to similar projects.

The project was implemented by the national partner – Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The responsible party for the project implementation was UNDP Uzbekistan. In 2018, on the basis of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources two separate ministries were created, namely the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources. The latter one became a national partner of the project.

The project had three financing parties. The UNDP, the EU, and the Government, worked together with various beneficiaries and partners: Ministry of Water Resources, pilot basin irrigation system authorities, pilot water users associations, pilot communities (Mahallas), farmers, smallholders, households in 6 country regions. Governmental agencies and partners implemented the program activities - State Committee for Ecology and Environment, Uzhydromet center and Uzhozvodnadzor inspection, Ministry of Finance, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Engineers of Mechanization in Agriculture and Irrigation and Water Problems Institute, international and regional agencies (EUD, GIZ, UNESCO, CAREC, SDC), Institute of Water Problems (SRIIWP), Agrarian University (TSAU), center for training of water specialists under the Irrigation Institute, pilot professional colleges. Nationwide, the activities were implemented in 6 regions: Sirdarya region, Kashkadarya region, Samarkand region, Khorezm region, Surkhandarya region, and Fergana region.

By implementation of Component 2: Technical capacity building in form of an integrated program, UNDP responded to several fundamental issues in water availability in Uzbekistan. Improvements were expected to be achieved through the following activity results:

- Activity result 1: Enhanced capacities of national entities in charge of training provision;
- Activity result 2: Strengthened organizational set-up of the water management players and improved advisory mechanisms for improved water supply services;
- Activity result 3: Development and implementation of a unified model and approach of capacity building for water management players;
- Activity result 4: Enhanced links and networks with EU institutions and practitioners;
- Activity result 5: Piloting community development plans with water management as a cross-cutting issue.

The final evaluation of the technical capacity building component presented in this document was conducted with the purpose to inform the EU program, UNDP, the Government of Uzbekistan, relevant aid institutions, involved UN agencies, partners, and stakeholders on the outcomes of this project as well as cooperation processes during its implementation. The methodology used in this evaluation was discussed and agreed with the UNDP based on the original terms of reference (ToR) and further elaboration in the inception report.

Evaluation scope and objective

Evaluation has been conducted in the time period of February to April 2021. It covered the evaluation of participating of all involved population groups: From farmers to ministries.

The objectives of the evaluation is to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming. The evaluation objective is intended to present a comprehensive overall assessment of the project and provide recommendations for an exit strategy and/or follow-up activities.

The project concept has been assessed as a part of the evaluation. That included assessment of the project concept and design as well as reviewing and providing an evaluation of the project strategy, planned outputs, activities, inputs, implementation modality, clarity and effectiveness of management arrangements, and cost-effectiveness of approaches taken concerning the overall project objectives. Finally, the assessment included an evaluation of the achievement of results and targets against the project work plans.

The evaluation assessed the implementation of the project in terms of quality and timeliness of inputs, efficiency, and effectiveness of activities carried out. The effectiveness of management, the quality and timeliness of monitoring and backstopping by all parties to the project have also been evaluated.

The evaluation addressed the outputs to the project outcomes as well as the sustainability of project results. This encompassed an assessment of the achievement of the immediate objectives and the contribution to attaining the overall objective of the project. The evaluation has also assessed the extent to which the implementation of the project had been inclusive of relevant stakeholders and to which it had been able to create collaboration between different partners. That examined if the project has had significant unexpected effects, whether of a beneficial or detrimental character.

Specific objectives of the evaluation:

- Determination of the progress and performance towards the achievement of project objectives and outcomes as set out in the project document (utilizing the project's results and resources framework), considering the identified course correction made by the mid-term evaluation (MTE).
- Assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and timeliness of project implementation.
- Obtaining gender-specific evaluation results
- Critical analysis of the project implementation and management arrangements.
- Assessment of the sustainability of the project's interventions.
- Highlighting issues requiring decisions and actions
- Presenting lessons learned about the project design, implementation, and management
- Assessment of the project's relevance to national priorities.
- Assessment of changes in the baseline situation and guide the future activities in the area of promoting digitalization and innovation

Evaluation criteria

An assessment of project performance has been carried out, based against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework, which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. The evaluation has covered the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability.

Impact

The evaluators have assessed the extent to which the project has achieved impacts or was progressing towards the achievement of impacts. Key findings brought out in the evaluations include whether the project has demonstrated: a) verifiable improvements in water sector, b) verifiable reductions in water loss and improvements of water availability, and c) demonstrated progress towards these impact achievements.

Evaluation questions

The ToR asked that the evaluation address the following specific issues and questions:

- Project implementation and adaptive management: assess the continuing appropriateness and relevance of the Design. The project context and opportunities may have changed during the project. Assess whether the objectives are still valid, and what adjustments have been made.
- Effectiveness
    - Assess the major achievements of the project to date in relation to its stated objectives and intended results. As far as possible this should be a systematic assessment of progress based on monitoring data for the planned goals, objectives and strategic activities.
    - Focus on the higher-level results.
    - Assess what has been achieved, the likelihood of future achievements, and the significance/strategic importance of the achievements.
    - Describe any major failures of the project to date, explaining why they have occurred.

- Efficiency: Assess to what extent resources are being used economically to deliver the project. Are plans being used, implemented and adapted as necessary? For example:
    - Is the overall project action plan used and up to date?
    - What percentage of activities in the workplan is being delivered?
    - Is financial expenditure in line with plan?
    - Is monitoring data being collected as planned, stored and used to inform future plans?

  Assess other programme management factors important for delivery, such as:
    - Capacity gaps (these could be in the project team, other internal functions such as HR or finance, or external organisations as appropriate).
    - Working relationships with partners, stakeholders and donors
    - Internal and external communication

- Sustainability: Assess the key factors affecting sustainability of the project, such as:
    - Is the project contributing to lasting benefits? Which organisations could/ will ensure continuity of project activities in the project area?
    - What is the social and political environment/ acceptance of the project?
    - Is there evidence of organisations/partners/communities that have copied, upscale or replicated project activities beyond the immediate project area? Is such replication or magnification likely?
- Comment on any existing plans
- Make recommendations in addition

These questions about appropriateness and relevance, effectiveness, efficiency of planning and implementation, and potential for sustainability have been used to structure the evaluation's findings and conclusions below, and influenced the recommendations and lessons learned. These questions have also been used in the organisation of the evaluation report.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this evaluation was discussed and agreed with UNDP based on the original terms of reference (ToR) and the evaluation inception report. Having in mind the limited availability of quantitative data, it was agreed to use an integrated qualitative-quantitative approach (methodology) to best describe project results. The evaluation used mixed methods (document review and interviews) as well as general best practices of evaluation to gather qualitative and quantitative data that focus on the purpose of the evaluation and answer all of the evaluation questions above from the TOR. Data was collected gender segregated to allow for a specific assessment of impact for man and women. The evaluation had two levels of analysis and validation of information:

- A desk review of programme documentation combined with
- Independent data collected by the evaluators through interviews and fieldwork.

In collecting the data, care was taken to ensure data protection aspects and confidentiality of informants. After careful analysis of quantitative data, an evaluation matrix (Annex 1) was developed as a base for gathering of qualitative inputs for analysis. The evaluation matrix defined the objective for gathering non-biased, valid, reliable, precise, and useful data with integrity to answer the evaluation questions. The report structure follows the evaluation structure and responds to the stated questions one by one in the results section. In detail, the following steps were conducted:

1. Literature collection and desk review
2. Evaluation matrix formulation
3. Questionnaire formulation (with questions specifically for different stakeholder groups, in different languages)
4. Confirmation with client
5. Additional interviews
6. Analysis of responses, where necessary disaggregated by stakeholder groups and gender
7. Assessment of plausibility of analysis results, where necessary crosschecking of results
8. Reporting

During the 4-week inception phase, a systematic review of secondary data sources has been conducted (a complete list of reviewed documents is presented in Annex 3), including background documents of UNDP. The mid-term evaluation report, documents related to budget revisions, documents related to complementary activities, projects, and programs in the project area were revised for evaluation. A key element was to develop questionnaires for data collection at national and local levels and analyze feedback on what the project had done, why and with what results, within and across the program, national partners, and target municipalities. This process enabled data to be assembled and analyzed to answer key evaluation questions and assess the performance of the project against the evaluation criteria.

Following an initial desk analysis of strategic project documents, progress reports, and secondary sources, primary data was gathered through structured interviews with a total of 43 stakeholders from international and local actors (list of interviewees in Annex 4). The adopted sampling criteria were:

- Role of the project for organization/institute or private stakeholders
- Role of the project for gender equality
- Estimated and implemented project results for stakeholders
- Improvement of staff qualification in different levels of organizations

Annex 1 provides the evaluation matrix as approved for the final evaluation, linking evaluation issues and questions to the main units of analysis, sources of information, and methods of data collection. By answering analytical framework questions and combining them with those of the evaluation framework, the best available evidence across a range of sources has been drawn. All responses were tabulated and considered individually, as well as where applicable separately for male/female results, and then agglomerated to clearly show results. E.g. statements like " ... 9 out of 12 respondents indicated that

targets were met ..." are used to provide a weighed tendency of achievement. Interviews have supplemented the questionnaire replies and were used to triangulate and support the findings and conclusions of this report. All data were verified and subjected to further analysis, drawing on the theory of change to develop conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned about the project and its interaction with national levels.

Stakeholders and beneficiaries provided extensive comments which have been considered in the finalization of the report. Nonetheless, the views expressed in the report are based on evidence collected by the team of evaluators.

At the stage of evaluation, stakeholders were requested to contribute by answering questionnaires (Annexes 5-11). The process of questionnaire preparation and interviewing followed the outlined approach:

- Report review/desk review (preparatory work)
- Stakeholder identification (national partners and stakeholders, including project beneficiaries, UNDP staff)
- Development of introduction letter and questionnaires by national and international evaluation consultants (questionnaires were specifically designed to allow gender disaggregation of results)
- Questionnaire evaluation :
    - Submission of Introduction letter to stakeholders explaining evaluation process and sending evaluation questions (questionnaires)
    - Follow-up regarding questionnaire answers by national consultant
- In-personal interview:
    - Scheduling and conducting interviews/consultations with stakeholders (as a part of a national consultant's duty) who did not respond remotely
    - Visiting pilot site stakeholders
    - Visiting the client's party (international and regional agencies)
- Organization and conduct of FGD with beneficiaries (e.g. farmers, smallholders, etc.).
- Engagement of some individual practitioners, water experts, students, trainers team who have been involved in the development of training modules and capacity building activities
- Visits to pilot region beneficiaries (e.g. farmers) by the national consultant
- Interview results compiling and analyzing
- Validation exercise with UNDP and national project partners (interactive online meeting)
- The national consultant conducts necessary visits to the project sides and beneficiaries to ensure advising on any project's uncertainties.

The evaluation has collected and analyzed the data from document review and from interviews to draw conclusions in answer to the TOR requirements, as included in the evaluation questions. Data was evaluated considering different stakeholder/informant categories to ensure findings are explicit and disaggregated, especially also considering gender aspects. Based on these findings and conclusions, the evaluation makes recommendations on capacity building in Central Asia. The evaluation also synthesises lessons learned from the experience in designing, implementing, reporting on, and monitoring and evaluating the Project. In conducting the analysis, special care has been taken to ensure the plausibility and appropriateness of the analysis results. I.e. e.g. questionnaire responses were not simply taken as given but in all cases critically assessed, e.g. whether correctly understood by the respondents. Further, it was ensured that responses of a sample group were sufficient to be relevant, which is especially important as in some cases only a limited number of stakeholders responded to the questionnaires. In such case followup interviews using calls, social media, or face to face interviews have been used to ensure sufficient feedback rates and as such statistically relevant results.

Given the circumstances under the COVID pandemic, the evaluation was conducted virtually and remotely, including the use of remote interview methods and extended desk reviews, data analysis, surveys, and evaluation questionnaires. Particularly, the cooperation between national and international evaluation consultants was important, with the national consultant providing on-ground access to stakeholders and the ability to flexibly react to proposed access restrictions. While it had been originally planned to conduct interviews remotely to the possible extent, follow-up and in-country presence were required to ensure face-to-face meetings. Additionally, the national consultant undertook visits to the project sites and met beneficiaries to document the impact of the project.

Implementation of the evaluation faced the following challenges:

- Timing – due to unpredicted circumstances, the evaluation implementation was delayed. Risks were predicted and managed in time.
- Travel – COVID and international travelling restrictions have an impact on international travel. This was mitigated by utilizing digital formats and a national consultant, who conducted site visits and necessary face-to-face meetings.
- Coordination between national- and international staff members – coordination was ensured by close coordination between national and international consultants.
- Accessibility to stakeholders – the presence of a national consultant within the country ensured the ability to access stakeholders
- Reliability and validity – questionnaires carried the risk of bias discussions. That was mitigated by the use of specific and carefully tailored questionnaires to ensure that the evaluation is reliable.
- The interaction was limited due to meeting limitations - the limitation was identified and taken to the extent possible to plan for and make the evaluation process more interactive, living, and dynamic.

4. EVALUATION OF RESULTS

The project aimed to achieve the following activity results:

- Activity result 1: Enhanced capacities of national entities in charge of training provision;
- Activity result 2: Strengthened organizational set-up of the water management players and improved advisory mechanisms for improved water supply services;
- Activity result 3: Development and implementation of a unified model and approach of capacity building for water management players;
- Activity result 4: Enhanced links and networks with EU institutions and practitioners;
- Activity result 5: Piloting community development plans with water management as a cross-cutting issue.

To accomplish the target, the project stated the following indicators and baselines:

1.1. Number of institutions responsible for training provision assessed in terms of their capacity to conduct WM training.	Baseline 1.1. Comprehensive capacity and needs assessment of training providers has not been conducted before.
1.2. Number of institutions responsible for training provision with strengthened technical-material base.	Baseline 1.2. Insufficient level of material-technical base of training providing institutions.
2.1. Number of water management organizations' capacity and needs assessments conducted at the local level.	Baseline 2.1. N/A
2.2. Number of water management organizations with strengthened material-technical base.	Baseline 2.2. Insufficient level of material-technical base of water management organizations.
2.3. Number of extension/ advisory centers established.	Baseline 2.3. Lack of a unified approach to extension/advisory service provision.
3.1. A unified capacity-building program developed incorporating training modules.	Baseline 3.1. Lack of a unified/systemized capacity building program.
3.2. Number of trainers (male/female) trained.	Baseline 3.2. N/A
3.3. Number of water managers and users (male/female) trained.	Baseline 3.3. N/A
3.4. Number of new and innovative water planning and management methods, techniques, and approaches tested at water management organizations and farmers.	Baseline 3.4. There is a lack of integration between different levels of water management hierarchy (BISA, ISA, and WUA/Farm-level) that lead to substantial wastage of water in conveying system.
3.5. Water intake per hectare of cultivated land using improved mechanisms/innovative technologies at pilot WUAs	Baseline 3.5. 12,000 m3/ha;
4.1. Number of students (male/female) who obtained Master's degrees in the water resources management field with EU support.	Baseline 4.1. N/A
4.2. Number of specialized study tours conducted	Baseline 4.2. There is no sustainable links and networking with EU water institutions and practitioners established in the country on water management;
5.1. Number of baseline assessments of communities conducted.	Baseline 5.1. No prior assessments of communities.
5.2. Community development planning guidelines designed.	Baseline 5.2. Guidelines exist, water management issues not sufficiently addressed
5.3. Number of community members and	Baseline 5.3. N/A

representatives of local authorities (male/female) received training on community development planning.	
5.4. Number of water consumers/rural householders (male/female) trained with EU expertise on water use efficiency.	Baseline 5.4. N/A
5.5. Number of new and innovative water planning and management methods, techniques, and approaches showcased at pilot communities.	Baseline 5.5. N/A
5.6. Volume of water saved as a result of new water management practices at communities (households and small dekhans, farms)	Baseline 5.6. N/A
5.7. Number of community development plans developed in pilot regions.	Baseline 5.7. N/A

The following sites have been chosen for participating in the project (ref.: MTR).

Region	BISA	ISA	WCA	Villages
Fergana region	Syrdarya -Sokh	Isafayram-Shokhimardon	Zaramurob Turgunboy Canals: Zarkent Musajon Ismoilov Kuchatchilik Canals: Kuchatchilik	Zarkent Guliston
Syrdarya	Lower-Syrdarya BISA	Shoruzak-Syrdarya Canal Yuksalish	Yukasalish Canal: Yuksalish	Soyibobod
Samarkand	Zarafshan	Mirza-Pay ISA Canal Pravoberejniy	Hujabuston Canal: Hujabuston	Kupaki
Kashkardarya	Amu-Kashkardarya	Karshi Main Canal ISA Canal R-19	Shirkent Omon Tepa Canal Omon-Tepa	Kovchin
Sukhandarya	Amu-Surkhan	Surkhan-Sherabad	Tallashkon Kelajagi Canal R-20	Bogobod
Khorezm	Left bank - Amudarya	Shavat-Kulavat Canal Daryalik Arna	Buzqala Canal: Buzyap	Kadriyat

4.1 EVALUATION MATRIX AND ANALYSIS

Analysis was conducted based on answers to evaluation questions that had been collected during interviews in questionnaire format. Findings related to the different topical groups of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability are listed in the following table.

Project implementation and adaptive management
Q: Are the project assumptions valid?

Were all the risks to the project strategy properly considered? Do the proposed sequence of activities and deliverables lead to the hypothesized outcomes and impacts given the time and resource constraints? Have lessons learned from other similar initiatives been incorporated into the project design?
Yes, as stated in the MTR together with the stakeholders' responses, the project did not face any contradiction between the assumptions and implementation. Most of the risks have been properly considered and managed. However, due to the unpredictable appearance of COVID-19, the project faced some limitations, which had been managed in time. All planned outcomes have been achieved with a proper contribution from all cooperating parties. Neither the MTR nor annual progress reports showed significant delays or unavailability to reach a target. According to the stakeholders' responses, the project has implemented several innovative international practices, which had been planned in advance.
Q: Was the project prompted by national assessments or policies or at a national initiative?
Yes, one of the major interventions alongside the project was signing a national resolution "about measures for increase in efficiency of use of water resources", dated July 2, 2018. The project has also coped with the "Concept for the Development of the Water Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030", which was developed in pursuance of the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3437 dated December 18, 2017 "On the introduction of a new procedure for the formation and financing of state development programs of the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. PP- 3672 of April 17, 2018 "On measures to organize the activities of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. UP-5742 of June 17, 2019 "On measures for the efficient use of land and water resources in agriculture", Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4486 dated October 9, 2019 "On measures to further improve the water management system", as well as "Strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 ", adopted in accordance with the Presidential Decree NTA of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5853 October 23, 2019. In 2020, the project prepared a final draft of the capacity-building programme and a draft government resolution on measures to establish a system of training of water professionals and managers that was adopted by the Government by its resolution #150, dated March 19, 2021.
Q: Did the project cope with challenges, risks, and socio-political changes during the project implementation?
Yes, the project has overcome all appearing challenges. As stated in the progress reports of 2016 and 2017, the key socio-political challenge for the project implementation was negotiating with conservative local parties. However, presenting prospective benefits motivated participants to join the project.
Partnership agreements
Q: Did the project management structures or local participatory venues/ groups include all groups/ organizations affected by the project or had the capacity to affect the project?
Yes, the project was nationwide and included all partners and participants, who expressed their interest, in all regions of Uzbekistan. The participating parties reported a high level of collaboration between the UNDP and stakeholders. Local authorities reported taking responsibility for project implementation and sorting out issues appearing in the controlled districts.
Finances
Q: Were disbursement and expenditure effected in a timely and transparent manner?
Yes, the financial reports show that all disbursements and expenditures have been controlled and transacted in strong order with the plan. All costs have been tracked and calculated with very little detail.
Agency performance
Q: Did the implementing and executing agency provide the necessary resources and technical and administrative support for the implementation of the project?

Yes, the participants outlined that the implementing body has been supportive during the process.
Relevance
Q: Did the project support national, sub-national, or local, formal, or informal policy objectives?
Yes, the project worked alongside policy objectives as well as promoting its improvements with regards to best international practices. It also supported the introduction of new national resolutions.
Effectiveness
Q: Did the project achieve its expected targets?
Yes, the targets have been achieved in time within the allocated budget (ref.: MTR, progress reports)
Q: Did the project significantly improve the staff qualifications level via training?
Yes, the provided training was sufficient and sustainable. The participating parties reported a high level of trained specialists and their ambition to apply the knowledge to a wider range of specialists.
Efficiency
Q: Was the project cost-efficient?
Yes, according to budget reports and final financial reports, the budget has been remaining positive for the whole project duration.
Impact
Q: Did the project cause changes in drivers of water efficiency?
Yes, the water quality and availability have been significantly improved for the whole country. According to the survey, the participating actors have been strongly considering maintaining and improving the achieved results. They reported compelling changes in water quality, availability, and infrastructure.
Q: Has the project caused changes in the socio-economic status of intended beneficiaries?
Yes, the beneficiaries reported that they had got a chance to distribute their credentials. As the positive effect of project implementation remains, the beneficiaries look forward to expanding the outcomes to other areas.
Q: Has the project caused behavioural or value changes of key stakeholders? (gender equality, in particular)
Yes, the stakeholders were obligated to reach a share of women to be 30% for successful project implementation. Despite the unavailability of some participants to reach that target, they still raised concerns regarding involving women in their field.
Sustainability
Q: Are there any socio-economic risks to project sustainability?
Yes, local stakeholders reported concerns regarding the built infrastructure (in particular, electric pumps) as the energy price might get unaffordable for the population. Maintenance may also be an issue.
Q: How was the level of collaboration and coordination amongst stakeholders as well as the pertinence of the methodology/design?
Both stakeholders and observing parties reported a high level of coordination and collaboration throughout the project duration. The coordination was direct and convenient as well as the methodology and design narrowly targeted the community needs.

4.2 RESULTS AND EFFECTIVENESS

4.2.1 PROJECT'S DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS

Component 2: Technical Capacity Building was a part of the Outcome 1 inclusive economic development thematic area with a focus on employment and social protection, Outcome 6 of environmental protection thematic area to ensure sustainable development, and Outcome 7 of effective governance thematic area to enhance public service delivery and the protection of rights. National priorities are supposed to promoted mechanisms and instruments of effective use of natural resources (land, water, biodiversity) and to improve the efficiency of public institutions by optimizing their functions and enhancing mechanisms for interaction with public and private institutions.

In relevance with the UNDAF, the following indicators have been considered as the basics for Component II.

UNDAF targeted outcome	**Selected indicators of relevance for Component II UNDP project**	**Area of relevance**
Outcome 1. By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of the environment for business, entrepreneurship, and innovations expanded for all.	Indicator 1.4: Ranking in the WB's Doing Business index	Indirect relevance as water security is key for agribusiness development
	Indicator 1.5: The share of small business in the industry and exports, in%	Indirect relevance as water security is key for agribusiness development
Outcome 6: By 2020, the rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change	Indicator 6.1: % of the low-income rural population particularly in environmentally vulnerable areas	Indirect relevance as water security is key for agribusiness development at the household and farm level
	Indicator 6.3: Water use efficiency per hectare of irrigated land	Pilot site activities & monitoring of results
	Indicator 6.4: % of degraded irrigated and non-irrigated land	Pilot site activities & monitoring of results
Outcome 7: By 2020, the quality of public administration is improved for equitable access to quality public services for all	Indicator 7.1: Availability of institutional capacities at the central government for policy coherence, planning, resource management, and operational coordination (roadmaps) for better public service provision	Indirect relevance as related to the interaction of key players in developing strategies for linking water resources management and agricultural growth
	Indicator 7.4: Extent to which public institutions provide, use and assess quality data	Pilot site activities & monitoring of results
	Indicator 7.5: Extent to which data is open, including through open government/ open data national mechanism, and used by media and CSOs for public oversight.	Pilot site activities & monitoring of results

4.2.2 MEASUREMENT OF CHANGE

The measurement of change has been conducted via evaluation of annual progress reports, considering an actual project start in June 2016. In 2018, a midterm report has been submitted to the UNDP, covering the period January 2016 to December 2017. The report conducted an assessment of the Component 2 actions, describing its early implementation including activities and training during reviewed years. This included the commissioning of the consortium as well as kick-off meetings,

nominating advisory board members, preparation of internal rules for the component as well as collaboration with the 1st and 3rd components, update on actual training sessions, etc. The midterm report assessed the intermediate results like the following: "Overall the project is successfully implemented, running after an initial delay in time and definitively in a highly efficient way. All interviewed stakeholders underline a strong appreciation of the project activities and reveal great enthusiasm". This has been confirmed by the current review.

The project was further evaluated to understand the project processes. It describes initial problems that caused the delay in the project initiating processes such as logistic problems and hiring process struggles. The problems were identified and procedures were improved during the further implementation of the project, highlighting the ability of the project partners to adjust and improve processes. Further evaluation of changes included an overview in regards to the stated activity results. The complete table of results and baselines is provided in Annex 12.

4.2.3 PROJECT STRATEGY

Due to the complexity of Component 2, the project has set several targets and results to achieve, which are listed in Annex 12. The strategy design was of high quality. The key issue at the project planning stage was the conservatism of primary actors among the water resource management system (especially, farmers, smallholders, householders). The project successfully realized capacity building along the relevant dimensions of technical capacities (offices, canals, hydraulic structures), human capacities (training and staffing), and organizational capacities by harmonizing the interaction between WCA (or WUAs), ISAs, and BISAs. By realizing WCAs and their parallel embedding in accompanying measures at BISA and ISA level, as well as by extensive practitioner training, the project advanced the acceptance of WCAs at all levels from households, farmers, and WCA staff, ISA, BISA, and the MWR. In addition to that, the program indicated expected outcomes and assessed the contribution of Component 2 in their realization. Selected relevant outputs for the execution of the project are listed below.

INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	**Relevant outputs to which the Component II will directly or indirectly contribute**	**Nature of contribution**
Sustainability of economic growth to create opportunities for human development.	Output 1. National data collection, measurement, and analytical systems improved to monitor progress on the post-2015 agenda and SDGs	Indirect
	Output 2. Public-private policy dialogue strengthened to improve the business climate, introduce streamlined procedures to ease doing business, and promote inclusive market development in the country.	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Promoting the energy efficiency of the economy through the introduction of modern technologies / development of renewable energy". Promoting mechanisms /	Output 2. Water supply/efficiency of water resource management improved at national / basin / farm levels. (Indicator 2.a: Integrated water resource management plans. Indicator 2.b: Water	Direct

instruments of effective use of natural resources". Supporting the population on adaptation to climate change, including in the Aral Sea region" Enhancing the early warning system and eliminating consequences of environmental / human-induced disasters	consumption per hectare of cultivated land using improved mechanisms / innovative technologies.	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Democratization of public administration. Reform of information and ensuring freedom of speech/information. Formation / development of civil society institutions. Further enhancing of law-making process and rule of law	Output 1: Strengthened institutional capacities for integrated strategic planning. (Indicator 1.a: Availability of roadmaps for policy coherence, planning, resource management, and operational coordination for equitable service delivery.)	Direct

4.2.4 DATA ANALYSIS

The key evaluation approach was based on document review. The project descriptions were provided on the UNDP and EU websites. To evaluate the progress of project implementation, the evaluation team reviewed project technical reports, project MTR report of 2018, annual project progress reports, board meeting minutes, project's results and resources framework, UNDAF 2016-2020, CPD 2016-2020, UNSDCF 2021-2025, national strategic and legal documents, project files, and other materials that were considered as useful for the assessment.

The second phase of evaluation was based on assessing stakeholders' experience. To cover the evaluation questions, six questionnaires had been developed. The questionnaires covered a broad range of topics, targeting specifics for different groups of stakeholders. The participants have been divided into 7 evaluation groups: water users associations, authorities, observers, smallholders and householders, farmers, trainers, and trainees (Annexes 5-11). One party might have received more than one questionnaire to cover its experience with more details.

After the completion, the questionnaires have been combined, summarized, and analyzed with regards to the evaluation questions and targets.

4.2.5 SUSTAINABILITY

The project had been evaluated with regards to sustainability criteria considering four parameters, namely technical, financial, environmental, and gender equality.

1. Technical - The sustainability of the project conforms to expectations. According to reported project results (primarily, by stakeholders), technical works that are financed by the project will remain functioning after the lifetime of the project.
2. Financial – Due to successful implementation, further project outcomes are under the responsibility of national authorities, who demonstrate a significant interest in the achieved results (ref.: survey).
3. Environmental – The project has significantly improved water quality and availability in the regions, which will remain long-term after the project completion (ref.: Survey).

4. Gender equality - The project showed a significant awareness on increasing the number of female experts, managers, household members, and farmers as had been planned within activities. The project has put additional effort into motivating female participants to engage in the offered activities by the project (ref.: Survey).

The sustainable impact of the project can be described as the following:

1. Overall results of the capacity building component are demonstrating a high level of sustainability expectance in the region.
2. Basis for results' sustainability is developed primarily through strong local participation and ownership, including the local capacity building approach.
3. Under unfavourable conditions, primarily economic, in the country in general, it is recommended to provide longer and continuous external development support to ensure full sustainability of the results. However, further maintenance shall stay under national authorities' responsibility.
4. As approved by stakeholders, the project impact and outcomes are sustainable and long-lasting. Improved technical capacity is expected to remain for decades. However, local stakeholders are concerned regarding the increase of costs due to the implementation of water pumps with electricity consumption.

4.3 ACHIEVED RESULTS

A complete summary of the project's indicators, baselines, targets, and results is represented in the results matrix (Annex 12).

The project has been implemented through five interlinked activities, where the achieved results were measured:

- Activity result 1: Enhanced capacities of national entities in charge of training provision
    - Scientific research institutes have been equipped with up-to-date materials:
        - Comparator equipment has been installed at the Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation and Water Problems. The institute has also received a certification together with modern equipment.
        - The Karshi Institute was equipped with agro-ameliorative lysimetric complex and modern tools for conducting laboratory research works.
        - A special training site was installed for water-saving technologies. A lysimetric complex and classrooms were modified with the necessary equipment for students and young scientists at the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Engineers of Mechanization in Agriculture and Irrigation to study modern water-saving technologies.
        - To enhance the educational and scientific process at the institute, two types of training electromechanical test machines were installed for ten new laboratories which research on mechanical properties of materials.
        - Three Doppler-Profiler were provided to Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation and Water Problems for scientific purposes, to Tashkent Institute of Irrigation for train of students and to Information Analytical Center of the MWR for training of water specialists.
        - The Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation and Water Problems has been provided with lab equipment to strengthen its research capacity, including digital flow meters, laboratory stand for pumping equipment testing, tensometric sensors, testing machine for concrete break and tension, laboratory abrasion circle, concrete resistance determining device, drilling rig for concrete sampling, ultrasonic defectoscope for concrete control, climate camera, drying cupboard with automatic regulation and temperature support, gas power

cutters, echo sounder with GPS for bathymetric measurements, spectrophotometer and aqua distiller.

- Activity result 2: Strengthened organizational set-up of the water management players and improved advisory mechanisms for improved water supply services;
  - BISAs' and WUAs' buildings in the pilot areas have been completely renovated. A new water consumers association building has been built and commissioned. WUAs were provided with furniture, office equipment, vehicles, and mobile water meters.
  - Three well-equipped training centers were established to improve the knowledge and capacity of water management specialists. The provided equipment included an electronic water meter, Dollper-Profiler equipment for measuring the canal profile, flow rates, and water flow as well as modern digital levels.
  - Special training was organized for the engineers of the BISAs design groups and SUVLOYIHA specialists. The ABS-4 and AutoCAD software programs were provided.
  - Innovative excavators, equipped with a special cutting device, were handed to the 'Left-Bank Amudarya' and 'Lower Sirdarya' BISAs to improve the maintenance of irrigation and land reclamation systems. To use this equipment effectively, practical training has been organized for excavator operators of basin management organizations.
  - Amu-Surkhan BISA got equipped with an excavator for cleaning internal irrigation systems.
  - A system of «monitoring and information exchange» was created for reclamation expeditions. Reclamation data received from 13 regional expeditions will be gathered and analyzed within time using GIS technology.
- Activity result 3: Development and implementation of a unified model and approach of capacity building for water management players;
  - A national program has been created to improve the skills of water management specialists:
    - 8 training modules and 6 educational films have been developed
    - 14 international standards on hydrometry and metrology have been registered in UzStandard and came into force on January 1, 2020.
  - Regulations governing contractual relations between water users and water consumers as well as normative documents on drip irrigation systems have been developed and approved.
  - Capacity-building programme and a draft government resolution on measures to establish a system of training of water professionals and managers has been developed and adopted by the Government in March, 2021.
  - Knowledge of the technical capacity of water specialists has been improved. Over 3,718 specialists have been trained through project training programs including:
    - Water management specialists and executives
    - Trainers in water management
    - Specialists of WUA
    - Rural population and local authorities
    - Household plots owners
    - Participating farmer
  - Works were implemented on effective management of water resources in six pilot regions
    - Kashkadarya region:
      - 2.5km of the main part of the inter-farm R-19 canal has been renovated
      - 3 hydro posts and bridges have been rebuilt and dams have been replaced

      Water loss has been reduced by 20%, water supply has been improved for 3100 hectares of irrigated land. The Chuliota pumping station was built at the Dasht Mahalla with a population of 5000 people.

Irrigation water supply has been improved for 180 hectares of land belonging to 1600 households.

- Syrdarya region:
  - the 9km Yuksalish canal has been reconstructed
  - 5 large water distribution facilities and 28 hydroposts were built
  - regulations were installed at all water intake points
  - water reporting was launched

  Water loss has been reduced by 50% and an improved water supply has been provided to 2,388 hectares of irrigated land.
- Samarkand region:
  - Due to the commissioning of a pumping station and a pressurized piping system to supply water to the Nishab canal, water supplies have been improved for more than 73 hectares households, 370 hectares of farms, and 630 hectares of irrigated land
  - 1.5 km of the Khuja Buston canal have been reconstructed. Water loss has been reduced by 25-30% and water supply to 1500 hectares of irrigated land has been improved
  - Anti-erosion measures have been implemented on the right bank canal.
  - Canal banks were strengthened.
  - Two emergency switch facilities were built. Flooring risk has been reduced for 5672 hectares of farms. The risks of damage to the water supplies at 28,000 hectares of land have been prevented.
  - A safe drinking water system has been launched in the 'Kupaki' Makhala (Payarik District). Clean drinking water has been provided for a population of 2300 including a school with 450 students, a kindergarten with 120 places, and a rural polyclinic.
- Surkhandarya region:
  - The R-20 canal has been repaired and reconstructed.
  - Water loss has been reduced by 50%.
  - An improved water supply has been introduced for 405 hectares of farmland and 300 hectares of abandoned irrigation lands were returned to production.
- Fergana region:
  - The Kuchatchilik canal has been repaired and reconstructed. Water loss has been decreased by 40% and the water supply to 3266 hectares of irrigated lands has been improved.
  - Water distribution facilities and hydrological posts were repaired along 4km of the Zarkent canal.
  - Water loss has been decreased by 20% and the water supply to 1358 hectares of farms has been improved.
  - A drinking water supply system has been launched in the Gulistan village of the Kuva District. Clean drinking water has been provided for a population of 4500, a school, a kindergarten, and a rural medical centre.
- Khorezm region:
  - A 16km unified power system for 27 pumping stations has been built in the Yangibazar District. As a result, the available water supply has been improved for 14000 houses in two rural regions and 4882 hectares of irrigated lands. 149.2 million m^3 of water and 1.2 million kWh of electricity will be saved annually.
  - 4 hydrological posts have been built and 5 have been repaired for the Daryalik canal.

- A facility to regulate water distribution on the Bozyap canal has been built for citizens and farmers of the Qadriyat community. The canal has been cleaned, two pumping stations have been put into operation and a transformer substation has been built. As a result, the water supply has improved by 2900 hectares.

  - On-line water data provision devices (sensors) were installed at 50 hydroposts at the pilot regions within “Smart water” program of the MWR RU.
  - On-line monitoring system has been installed at 13 regional ameliorative expeditions and ameliorative department of the MWR to provide ground water and soil quality data based on GIS technologies.

- Activity result 4: Enhanced links and networks with EU institutions and practitioners:
  - A master's scholarship program has been implemented by the project. The scholarship was granted to a student who used it to earn a master's degree abroad (the Netherlands). The graduate has later brought his experience to the local level and joined the Tashkent institute of Irrigation and Agriculture Mechanization Engineers at an EcoGIS centre.
  - Another master’s scholarship was granted to a female student in the second year of education.
- Activity result 5: Piloting community development plans with water management as a cross-cutting issue.
  - Promoting community development plans that include effective water management. Community development plans aimed to provide a permanent water supply to farms and Dehkan farms in selected areas. The guidelines for community development plans have been established.
  - Water-saving technologies have been introduced in the Makhallas. As a pilot project, drip irrigation and intensive horticulture systems were installed in 35 pilot plots and one farm on 1.5 hectares in 6 pilot regions of the project.
  - The DISWAT online database and data exchange software have been developed for specialists of the BISA and ISA dispatch services in Uzbekistan including recommendations for further progress of their activities.
  - The textbook 'Hydrology of Reservoirs' has been developed for students enrolled in the course on the hydrology of rivers and reservoirs and is widely used in the educational process. The reference book for hydraulic engineers includes information on the basics of water flow, water resources management, the safe use of hydraulic structures, water resources accounting, hydrometry, pumping stations, and agricultural hydraulic reclamation.
  - The project set up the involvement of the youth by attracting them to participate in various activities (e.g. the World Water Day) to promote sustainable development.

4.4 STAKEHOLDERS EXPERIENCE ANALYSIS

To cover the evaluation questions, six questionnaires had been developed. The questionnaires covered a vast range of topics, targeting specifics for different groups of stakeholders. The participants have been divided into 7 evaluation groups: water users associations, authorities, observers, smallholders and householders, farmers, trainers, and trainees (Annexes 5-11). Overall, the questionnaires were distributed among 43 stakeholders. 26 of them completed the questionnaires.

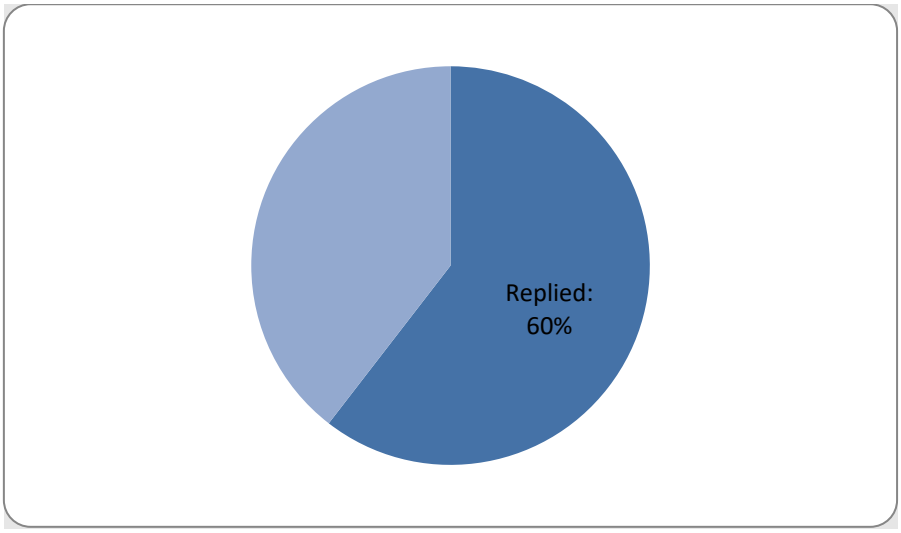

Figure 1: A share of stakeholders' responses

The questionnaires were provided in English (2), Russian (10), and Uzbek (31), which allowed all groups of stakeholders to understand the questions correctly.

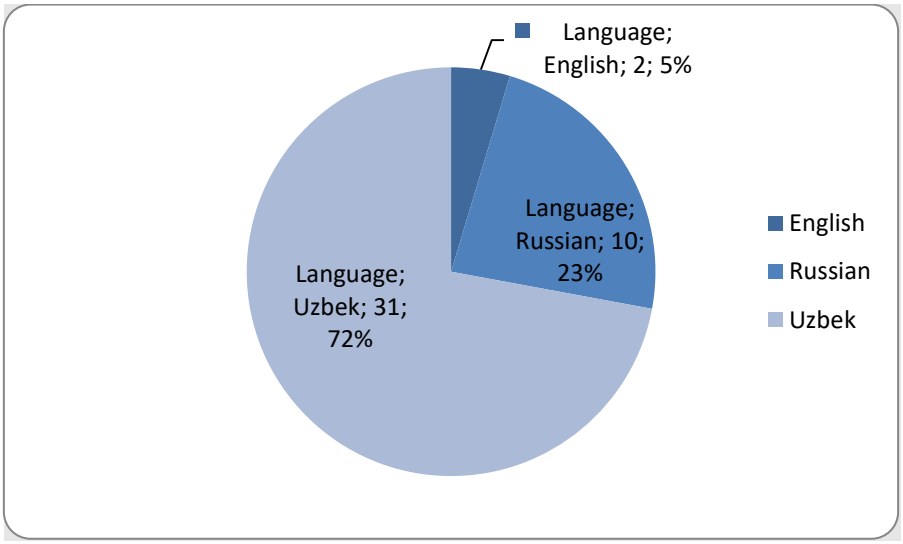

Figure 2: Questionnaires' language distribution

Annex 4 represents the allocation of questionnaires to stakeholders, which targeted their participation experience in the project. The communication methods used for reaching stakeholders were: Emails (20), messengers (Telegram; 20), phone calls (8), and 2 personal visits conducted by the national consultant (Syrdarya and Surkhandarya regions). The questionnaires were applicable for specific purposes. For example, if an organization participated as an implementing party and also gave trainings, then it received two questionnaires for authority and trainer. Hence, the number of sent questionnaires is 95.

Evaluation of responses from stakeholder shows that the following numbers of replies to questionnaires have been received:

- Observers – 11 out of 12;
- Water Users Association – 1 out of 6;
- Authorities – 10 out of 17;
- Trainers – 8 out of 17;
- Trainees – 11 out of 30;

- Water users: Farmers – 1 out of 6;
- Water users: smallholders and households – 3 out of 7;

It needs to be noted that not always all questions have been answered, leading to some differences in result statistics.

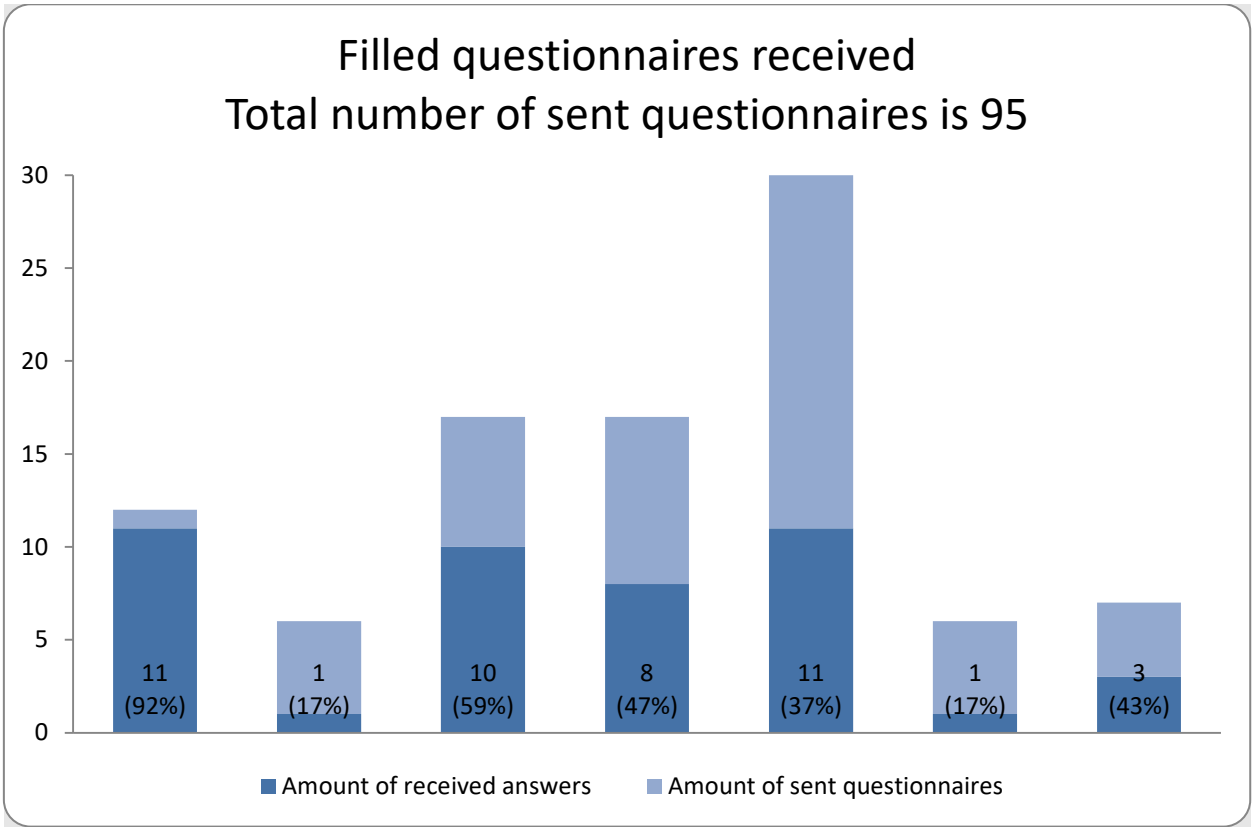

Figure 3: Answers to questionnaires received

4.4.1 EVALUATION OF OBSERVING PARTNERS

1. All of 11 observing parties noticed a sufficient sustainable effect of the project. A EUD representative reported that "the project has developed a coherent and progressive action over the beneficiaries with clear objectives that were achieved with full satisfaction of the beneficiaries for a long-lasting sustainability".
2. Regarding the gender equality issue, 5 out of 7 observers who answered this question highlighted the improvements in gender balance and the increase of women's involvement. However, it is still noticed that men play the leading role. Only one representative stated their indifference to gender inequality.
3. All of 11 observers agreed that the project has met its targets. In particular, the following achievements were outlined:
    a. Regular project level meetings to coordinate activities and achieve synergies as well as participation in the Water Sector Donors Working Group sessions;
    b. Peer review of the water sector strategic framework drafts and training modules on rational water use and introduction of water-saving technologies;
    c. Improvement of the technical regulations for the water management sector;
    d. Development of the professional training program for water management specialists and efforts to formalize state professional water management training and certification system;

e. Development of the training modules on technical aspects of water management;
f. Development and installation of an information system for pilot basin administrations of irrigation systems and administrations of irrigation systems to facilitate water use data exchange and integration to the data base of the Ministry of Water Resources;
g. Provision of the hardware for ameliorative expeditions to enable land reclamation monitoring data management and its incorporation in the National Water Management Information System;
h. Support of locally produced automatic water gauges to build up smart water system of the Ministry of Water Resources and link it to the National Water Management Information System and its Situation Center;
i. Preparation of content for the water knowledge portal of Information and Analytical Resource Center to promote the effective water management practices

4. Six out of seven observing parties reported that the quality targets are achieved. A EUD representative described it like: “Overall, the quality is considered high and will be taken as a lesson learned for the future”.
5. Three out of seven representatives reported their experience with provided training and estimated the quality of trained specialists as “very satisfactory”.
6. When speaking about the most pressing water issue, 7 observers out of 11 recall limited water resources, reasonable water use, sufficient water resources for economic development, trans-border river management, implementation of the IWRM principles in practice to ensure effective and sustainable use of scarce water resources.
7. All of 11 observers stated that the water issues listed above have also been targeted by the project (fully or partly): “The project has very successfully contributed to improving the technical capacities of national and local administrations in managing water resources through a series of key interventions, including capacity building, pilot interventions, scholarships, etc” (EUD).
8. As the project run on the international level, the observers have pointed out the following priorities of the Government of Uzbekistan:
    a. Introducing water-saving technologies
    b. Reducing water use for agriculture
    c. Large scale implementation of drip irrigation
    d. Water resources management and coordination
9. The project was aligned with the recently endorsed strategic framework documents - Water Sector Development Concept 2030 (July 10, 2020) and Water Resources Management and Irrigation Sector Development Strategy 2021-2023 (February 24, 2021)
10. Three out of three local institutes confirmed that their organizations had been sufficiently equipped in terms of the project.
11. Two out of three local institutes have also enhanced their capacity by developing and delivering training courses.
12. Two authorities have implemented new metering standards in line with international best practices as a part/result of the project

4.4.2 EVALUATION OF PARTICIPANTS

Questionnaires for all targeted groups (except the observing parties) have been divided to cover four aspects of the project: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.

Relevance

All participants expressed their strong commitment to the project's relevance. It was appropriate to all levels from smallholders to ministers. When asking to estimate the relevance in percentage, it was estimated as 80-100%. That has also been claimed that the project has significantly improved the environment in the region. The targets have been appropriately adapted to the needs of local communities. According to the overall impression of the respondents, the project sharply targeted national priorities and issues and improved them. The project was relevant for both males and females, as stated in 29 responses. However, that was noticed that males still stay in the majority.

Regarding the training provided, all participants expressed that the training has been successfully obtained and played a considerable role in capacity building.

Effectiveness

Ten of the water users association participants and authorities reported that the cooperation between UNDP and stakeholders was sufficient, as well as communication between the participants themselves. The timing of the project's implementation is also considered satisfactory. The provided training was accurate and adapted to stakeholders' needs and helped them benefit with strengthening their knowledge, especially the young professionals.

The participants were asked to specifically outline remarkable results, which had been achieved due to the project implementation. The responses included technical improvement of water infrastructure, implementing upgraded irrigation systems, pumping station building, introducing of energy supply system, field seminars, research contribution, and water infrastructure repair.

Overall, the effectiveness was estimated as good. The participants did not state any negative side effects of the project's implementation.

Efficiency

All stakeholders stated that they had met the initial project targets. That is reported that the participants are satisfied to the greatest extent with the consultancy services and technical assistance provided by the project.

Smallholders and householders water users reported that due to the implementation of improved water systems, their households save 15-65% of water annually.

The efficiency of provided training has been ranked sufficient and having a high quality. The topics targeted the needs narrowly. The training has also been efficient regarding gender consideration.

Sustainability

The project's outcomes have been estimated as sustainable and long-lasting by all participants. The communities adopted water planning approaches as a result of the project without facing struggles. The project has significantly contributed to water sector capacity building, covering the most vulnerable groups of people in rural areas. The participants expect to broaden that experience to keep applying it further.

Comments

As a part of the survey, the respondents had an option to leave their comments to the evaluation team. Most of the participants have left positive feedback on the project implementation process and its outcomes. The responses included words of appreciation and suggestions to support similar projects.

Stakeholders suggest improving the training by including more practical work and field experiences. That is also suggested to spread the training on efficient water-use for the rest of population in Uzbekistan. However, smallholders and householders are aware of the electricity costs after the project's completion, which would be unaffordable for users.

The participants have noted that the survey had been composed accurately, covering the most crucial aspects of the projects for conducting a solid evaluation.

4.5 PROJECT'S ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

4.5.1 RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management analysis is provided based on risks estimated in progress reports. The overall project risks were stated as the following:

- Operational impediments (delays in decision making over project issues, delays in processing visas for international experts, etc.);
- Lack of skilled local experts, whose input is invaluable in project implementation;
- Lack of effective coordination among various ministries/agencies, and different tiers of water management hierarchy
- Lack of effective coordination among donors and development partners

The successful implementation of Component II requires a commitment to the program by the participants and stakeholders, significant logistics, efficient financial management, and sufficient numbers of trainers and trainees. According to the logical framework, provided in Annex 13, the project has assessed the risks at every step of development concerning the changing environment.

4.5.2 WORK PLANNING

The efficiency of work planning and deliverables' organizing has been sufficient throughout the project's time frame. The combination of strong engagement and commitment of all participating parties released results' achievement to a good extent. The planning has been conducted annually as a part of a progress report and has been convenient to ensure meeting the intermediate steps at good timing. Despite having a delay at the beginning of the project due to the hiring process, the project has met all intermediate and final steps according to the plan.

4.5.3 REPORTING

The project was accurately on track in its implementation, and the progress reports were provided annually. The project was well on track according to the milestones and deliverables that had been proposed. Given the delayed start at the beginning of the project and the extra amount of effort to adapt to the reorganization from MAWR to MWR, the project duration has been extended till Dec. 31, 2020, with further evaluation in Jan-April, 2021. The list of reported documents is presented in Annex 14.

4.5.4 UNDP CONTRIBUTION

Throughout the project duration, the UNDP has had close cooperation with the Ministry of Water Resources, national authorities, and consultants. The participants outlined a strong and sufficient collaboration between the parties what allowed them to maintain a knowledge exchange and improve the specialists' quality. Stakeholders reported that some of them have been having a long-lasting and effective collaboration with UNDP.

4.5.5 PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

Throughout the project implementation, the coordination and communication between the stakeholders and clients were extensive, as reported by the participating parties. That was related to all aspects of the projects at all levels (from primary water users to ministers) such as technical works in the pilot regions as well as interaction with other project components.

4.5.6 PROJECT FINANCE

The project budget has been analyzed to understand and compare actual project expenses as compared to the planned allocated budget. Based on budget revisions, budget updates were developed on an annual basis, i.e. the budget situation has been assessed in annual intervals.

The total project allocation at project preparation stage was estimated at 5,682,456 USD (Project Document – Capacity Building). With project startup, the involved donors effectively contributed the following amounts to the budget:

- UNDP: $290,52k
- European Commission: $6.13M
- Government of Canada: $7.63k

Overall: 6,428,150 USD.

$6,069,411.06 USD of the effective budget has been spent, following the design budget by each reporting period (annually). The budget-expenses diagram represents a "within-budget" situation throughout the project lifecycle.

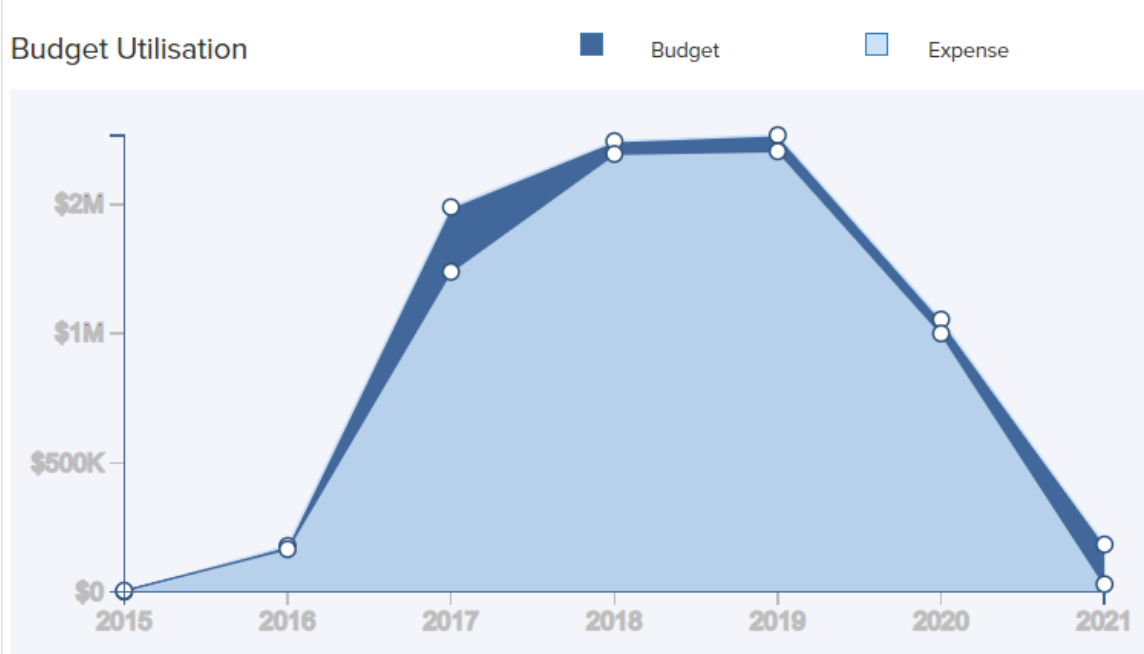

Figure 4: Budget Utilisation

Underspent budget in the first half of the project allowed approving a cost-neutral extension for one year till the end of 2020, and later till April 30, 2021. At the same time spending was high enough to nearly fully utilize the project budget and fulfil project goals.

Primary budget distribution is represented in Annex 15. The chart below illustrates the share of allocated costs.

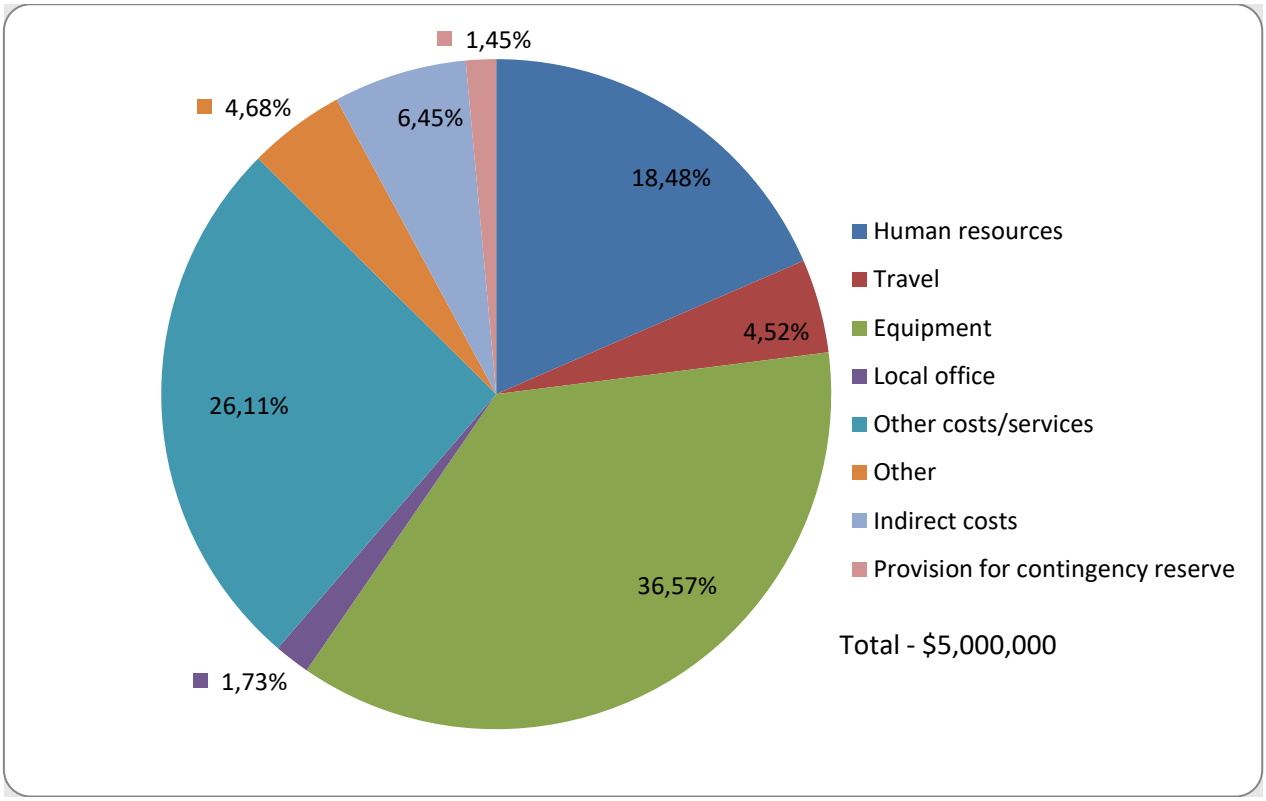

Figure 5: Budget allocation chart based on original project design (design budget of 5,000,000 USD)

4.5.7 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: GENDER EQUALITY

The project followed the UNDP's pursuit of expanding the share of women involved in various activities. In the case of Uzbekistan, the majority of women is located in rural areas and is being disadvantaged in employment by limited opportunities. The project designed criteria to increase the share of women up to 30% not only in households but also in professional development and training.

As reported in responses to questionnaires, not all stakeholders have achieved the share of at least 30% in their authorities. The reason for that is the lack of qualified women in the regions. However, while most authorities had a share of 5-10%, some overachieved the target reaching as much as 50-100%.

The project encouraged women's participation in all aspects of its implementation as well as promoted gender-related aspects in general. It particularly focused on women empowerment and women participation in the following of its main areas:

- Training: The project promoted its activities to women specifically. As reported in the surveys, the reason for the low participation of women in project training programs is the lack of educated female specialists in the water management sector in Uzbekistan. It is also important to point out that women are mostly involved working in finance, secretarial, or laboratory work, and they are not technical experts in water management.
- Community development: The project focuses mainly on women's participation in the development of community plans and it involves mainly women residents in all communities in the formulation of community development activities and active participation in water management activities within the pilot communities in all 6 pilot regions of the project.
- Drinking water supply activities: Implementing the infrastructure allowed all populations in remote areas to access safe drinking water. That especially targeted the women in the villages, who always had a lack of access to drinking water in households. All women

benefited from this supply system and now they have access to safe drinking water and got released from the water carrying activities.

- Master degree scholarship for female students: The project is funding the second year of a master's degree of one female student from TIIAME to obtain a double degree in water management from Wageningen University in the Netherlands in the frame of the partnership activities with EU institutions.
- Gender-based needs assessments: The project has conducted assessments of institutions responsible for training provision, training modules, and water management organizations based on gender principles.

5. FINDINGS

Based on the analysis of the data the following was found:

1. The information received for the evaluation has been comprehensive and sufficient to conduct an overarching assessment and analysis of the success of the project. This includes a full set of financial and technical project documents and progress reports, as well as a good response rate to questionnaires and interviews for analyzing the evaluation questions.
2. The answers to evaluation questions received from stakeholders have been assessed as comprehensive, sufficiently detailed and plausible, forming an appropriate and broad dataset for the evaluation.
3. Project implementation and adaptive management: From the early design stage, the project has implemented the most crucial needs, which later have been transformed into targets. The context and opportunities have stayed the same throughout the whole implementation stage. The objectives have been followed strictly and no major adjustments have been made.
4. Effectiveness
    - The project has reached most of its goals and followed all stated strategic activities.
    - The Partners and Stakeholders are highly satisfied with the project
    - The project has significantly improved water infrastructure in the country, water quality and availability, qualification of trained people in water sector, and a process of decisions-making. Achieved results will have a sustainable impact in the area
    - The partners and stakeholders expressed their satisfaction with the project's implementation process and the outcomes
    - The main issue of the project was an inability to reach the cross-cutting issue goal with regards to increasing the share of women in the stakeholder organizations to at least 30%. The actions directed to involvement of women have not succeeded enough. In average, the stakeholders reached a share of about 10-15% of what was targeted. The key reason was a general lack of women in the water sector, what needs to be addressed in further interventions
5. Efficiency:
    - The project plan has been delayed in the beginning but caught up the time by the end of the second year of implementation
    - The project has been extended to allow to complete implementation with better results
    - Financial expenditure was in line with the plan
    - All workplan activities have been delivered
    - The monitoring data has been properly stored and used
    - Capacity gaps: the initial hiring of experts took longer than expected resulting in the project's delay
    - Working relationships with partners, stakeholders and donors have been efficient and done on the appropriate level
    - Internal and external communication has been efficient
6. Sustainability:
    - The project outcomes are sustainable and significantly contribute to lasting benefits. The Ministry of Water Resources expressed their will for continuity of project activities in the project area by, first of all, expressing the interest in maintaining achieved results; and secondly by accepting further interventions of implementing similar projects for improvement
    - The project has a great impact on both social and political environment: The population has received water supply while the politicians learned best practices in water improvement
    - No replicated project activities have been identified
7. Cross-cutting issues

- The project has strengthened the role of women in water sector
- Although, stakeholders could not reach the share of 30% of women in their organization
- That can be explained by the small number of women trained for occupations in the sector, i.e. with suitable qualifications
- For further interventions, there is a space for improvement by involving more women

6. CONCLUSIONS

1. The support of the UNDP was seen as critical to the main achievements in implementing the project over the 2016-2020 period. The UNDP's work on building the relationships between stakeholders in the water sector was seen as the most successful of the pursued objectives. The main achievements identified in the evaluation's work were significant strengthening of capacity in the water sector. The political nature of the programme and delays challenged planning.
2. The procurement team used best practices to procure goods and services rapidly and competitively. Project plans were developed and implemented in ways that allowed for flexibility. The financial expenditures of the project were in accordance with the project documents. UN activities under the PPP are accepted by partners, stakeholders, and beneficiaries.
3. The technical capacity-building project was of high interest to the involved stakeholders to learn best practices to strengthen their abilities. The participants of all levels have been keen on following provided guidelines to ensure the best performance.
4. The project yielded measurable results for improvement of water system infrastructure. The primary users reported improvement in water-saving in their households. Implemented practices now provide good practice examples for regions with similar conditions.
5. While the project improved the gender equality situation in the country by promoting women's participation and engagement in the water sector, the project overall did not achieve the target of 30% of women involvement in technical capacity building - though a few organisations reported the required involvement numbers. The majority of organizations stated that the number of qualified women in technical roles is not enough in the sector, and that gender equality stays a target to be fulfilled in the future and will need long term commitment for promoting and conducting relevant education for women. It has been observed that the percentage of women in roles like accounting and finance in the water institutions is higher than the percentage in technical roles, which may be subject to classic role profiles, but may also be a result of specific working requirements that are conflicting with women's other responsibilities.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the Component II: Technical Capacity Building initiative is considered very successful and appreciated by stakeholders and as a significant step towards implementing sustainable solutions in the region. Final recommendations include:

1. Stakeholders stated a clear interest in upscaling the project results, and expanding implementation. Considering the project's success upscaling and/or implementation to other areas should therefore be considered.
2. Project results should continue to be monitored to ensure that implemented practices are well sustained.
3. Stakeholders participating in trainings reported that more applicable approaches would be welcome (for instance, field works, site visits, etc). This should be considered for future trainings and capacity building events.
4. As the quality of provided training was assessed as high, it is recommended future trainings in a similar manner.
5. The project brings a meaningful social effect/contribution, and as such is a good practice example for implementation of similar approaches in other areas with similar conditions.
6. Project startup has been slow. Measures should be installed so that for future projects a faster project startup can be achieved.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. EVALUATION MATRIX

Relevant evaluation criteria	Key questions (evaluation questions)	Indicators	Means of verification	Methods for data analysis
Project implementation & adaptive management.	Are the project assumptions valid? Were all the risks to the project strategy properly considered? Do the proposed sequence of activities and deliverables lead to the hypothesized outcomes and impacts given the time and resource constraints? Have lessons learned from other similar initiatives been incorporated into the project design?	Project assumptions are confirmed by peer-reviewed literature, government policy documents, and other relevant literature	Peer-reviewed literature, government policy documents, and other relevant literature	Document analysis
		Assessment by key project stakeholders	Key project stakeholders	Interviews/questionnaire and FGD
	Was the project prompted by national assessments or policies or at a national initiative?	Project concept and idea can be traced back to government initiative	Key project stakeholders	Document analysis, interviews/questionnaire and FGD
Project implementation & adaptive management.	Did the project cope with challenges, risks, and socio-political changes during the project implementation?	Assessment by key project stakeholders	Key project stakeholders	Interviews/questionnaire and FGD
Partnership agreements	Did the project management structures or local participatory venues/ groups include all groups/	The degree to which relevant groups were included in the project management structures or participatory	Project reports and minutes of meetings	Document analysis

	organizations affected by the project or with the capacity to affect the project?	venues/ groups		
		Assessment by key project stakeholders	Key project stakeholders	Interviews/questionnaire and FGD
Finances	Were disbursement and expenditure effected in a timely and transparent manner?	Concordance between yearly budgets and expenditure and delivery schedule)	Work plans and reports	Document analysis
Agency performance	Did implementing and executing agency provide the necessary resources and technical and administrative support for the implementation of the project?	Assessment by key project stakeholders and their awareness of project objectives, outcomes, outputs, and actions	Key project stakeholders	Interviews/questionnaire and FGD
		Work plans concord with the project's logical framework	Project work plans	Document analysis
Relevance	Did the project support national, subnational, or local, formal, or informal policy objectives?	Assessment by key project stakeholders	Key project stakeholders	Interviews/questionnaire and FGD
Effectiveness	Did the project achieve its expected targets?	Logical framework indicators	Project reports, literature, peer-reviewed literature	Document analysis
		Assessment by key project stakeholders	Key project stakeholders	Interviews/questionnaire and FGD
	Did the project significantly improve the staff qualifications level via training?	Assessment by key project stakeholders	Key project stakeholders	Interviews/questionnaire and FGD
Efficiency	Was the project cost-effective?	Positive cost-benefit analysis	Project reports, literature, peer-reviewed literature	Document analysis
Impact	Did the project cause changes in drivers of water efficiency?	Assessment of saving water measures	Project reports	Document analysis, interviews/questionnaire and FGD

	Has the project caused changes in the socio-economic status of intended beneficiaries?	Assessment by key project stakeholders	Key project stakeholders	Interviews/questionnaire and FGD
	Has the project caused behavioural or value changes of key stakeholders? (gender equality, in particular)	Assessment by key project stakeholders	Key project stakeholders	Interviews/questionnaire and FGD
Sustainability	Are there any socio-economic risks to project sustainability?	The degree to which project stakeholders see that it is in their interest that project benefits continue to flow	Key project stakeholders and their produced documents	Interviews/questionnaire, FGD, and document analysis
	How was the level of collaboration and coordination amongst stakeholders as well as the pertinence of the methodology/design?	The cooperation and interchange between in-country and international stakeholders	Key project stakeholders	Document analysis

ANNEX 2. TERMS OF REFERENCES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMEJOB

DESCRIPTION

I. Position Information	
Position Title:	International Consultant for Final Evaluation of EU Water project
Type:	IC contract; independent evaluation of the UNDP project
Project Title/Department:	Environment and Climate Action Cluster
Location:	Home-based with one trip (Note: if condition permits dueto COVID) to Uzbekistan including field visits to selectedregions (Fergana, Syrdarya, Samarkand, Karshi, and Khorezm). Otherwise, this will be a home-based assignment.
Duration of the service:	30 days during December 2020/February 2021, part-time
Reports To:	Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uzbekistan CO

II. Background

UNDP Uzbekistan implements Component 2 on “Technical Capacity Building” (hereinafter Project) of the “Sustainable Management of Water Resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan” Programme funded by the European Union. The Project is implemented jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan (MAWR) and aims at strengthening institutional frameworks and technical capacities for water management at the basin, water user association, and farm levels while increasing awareness on efficient management and use of water resources.
The project has three interlinked components:
Component 1: National Policy Framework for Water Governance and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM);
Component 2: Technical Capacity Building;
Component 3: Awareness Raising.
Expected project Output: Water management services, practices, and techniques are strengthened and harmonized within a national framework.
The evaluation will cover the activity results conducted within Component 2: Technical Capacity Building.
For reaching the above-mentioned output change, the project aims to achieve the following activity results:
Activity result 1: Enhanced capacities of national entities in charge of training provision;
Activity result 2: Strengthened organizational set-up of the water management players and improved advisory mechanisms for improved water supply services;
Activity result 3: Development and implementation of a unified model and approach of capacity building for water management players;
Activity result 4: Enhanced links and networks with EU institutions and practitioners;

Activity result 5: Piloting community development plans with water management as a cross-cutting issue.
A list of the project's pilot sites is given in Annex B to this ToR.
The project contributes to UNDAF 2016-2020 and CPD 2016-2020 outcome: By 2020, the rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate.
As per the Description of the Action of the "Technical Capacity Building" Component of the EU Program, the Project is subject to final review (FR) at the end of its implementation. The FR will determine the progress being made towards the achievement of project outcomes, as well followed the identified course correction made by the MTE at available items. The FR will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; will present initial lessons learned about the project design, implementation, and management. The organization and timing of the FR will be confirmed after consultation between the Environment and Climate Action Cluster (ECAC) of UNDP CO in Uzbekistan and the Consultant.
The details of the project activities are available at
https://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/projects/sustainable-management-of-waterresources-in-rural-areas-in-uzbe0.html
https://open.undp.org/projects/00080810
https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uzbekistan/55145/sustainable-management-water-resources-ruralareas-uzbekistan-technical-capacity-building_en

III. Objectives of the Evaluation / Evaluation requirements and methodology

This Final Evaluation is initiated by the UNDP Uzbekistan and aims to assess the relevance, performance, management arrangements, and success of the project and provide recommendations for possible follow-up. Based on internal assessment and continuous positive feedback of the stakeholders and project beneficiaries, it is envisaged that UNDP Uzbekistan remains committed to continuing its efforts in this field. Therefore, it is anticipated that the outcomes of the evaluation will be a clear source for future planning and prioritization of UNDP Uzbekistan activities in the field of Water Management. It should also provide the basis for learning and accountability for managers and stakeholders. The evaluation will have to provide to UNDP complete and convincing evidence to support its findings/ratings. Particular emphasis should be put on the project results, the lessons learned from the project, and recommendations for the follow-up activities.
This evaluation is to be undertaken in line with the evaluation policy of UNDP (http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/evaluation/evaluation_policyofundp) and the UNDP Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluating for Results (http://web.undp.org/evaluation/handbook/index.html).

COVID-19, impacts, and proposed evaluation approach.

Since mid-March this year, the country has been under quarantine due to the COVID-19 outbreak. At the end of April, the first restrictions were lifted in the country. However, due to a repeated outbreak of infection, the authorities later decided to extend the measures until August 15. As of August 25, 2020, in the country, the official number of patients is 39664, of which 284 people died. The ban on meetings and travel associated with the quarantine had a negative impact on the timely and complete implementation of the project plan. In particular, the restrictions influenced the timely implementation of work on the creation of a monitoring system for the ameliorative state of irrigated lands, as access to the buildings of water management organizations is limited, and there is no possibility of free movement to other regions. As of 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic as the new Coronavirus rapidly spread to all regions of the world. Travel to the country has been restricted since the end of March and travel in the country is also restricted. If it is not possible to travel to or within the country for the evaluation then the evaluation team (International

and National consultant) should develop a methodology that takes into account the conduct of the evaluation virtually and remotely, including the use of remote interview methods and extended desk reviews, data analysis, surveys, and evaluation questionnaires. This should be detailed in the Inception report and agreed with the Evaluation Manager.

If all or part of the evaluation is to be carried out virtually then consideration should be taken for stakeholder availability, ability or willingness to be interviewed remotely. In addition, their accessibility to the internet/ computer may be an issue as many government and national counterparts may be working from home. These limitations must be reflected in the evaluation report.

If a data collection/field mission is not possible then remote interviews may be undertaken through telephone or online (Skype, Zoom, etc.). The international consultant can work remotely with national evaluator support in the field if it is safe for them to operate and travel. No stakeholders, consultants, or UNDP staff should be put in harm's way and safety is the key priority.

A short validation mission may be considered if it is confirmed to be safe for staff, consultants, stakeholders and if such a mission is possible within the evaluation schedule. Equally, a qualified and independent national consultant can be hired to undertake the evaluation and interviews in the country as long as it is safe to do so.

The assignment will take place between December 2020 and February 2021. It will involve deskwork and meetings with national partners and stakeholders, including project beneficiaries. The international consultant will work in close collaboration with UNDP Uzbekistan CO and relevant stakeholders.

EVALUATION OBJECTIVES:

The evaluation is intended to provide a comprehensive overall assessment of the project and to provide recommendations for an exit strategy and/or follow-up activities.

<u>The purpose of the Final Evaluation is:</u>

- To assess overall performance against the Project objective and outcomes as set out in Project Document.
- To assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the Project.
- To analyze critically the implementation and management arrangements of the Project.
- To assess the sustainability of the project's interventions.
- To list and document lessons concerning Project design, implementation, and management.
- To assess Project relevance to national priorities.
- To assess changes in the baseline situation and provide guidance for future activities in the area of promoting E-Governance.

Project performance will be measured based on Project's Results and Resources Framework, which provides clear indicators for project implementation. The Report of the Final Evaluation will be a standalone document that substantiates its recommendations and conclusions.

EVALUATION:

Under the direct supervision of the Deputy RR and in close cooperation with the Cluster, RMU Associate, and EU Water Project Manager, the International Consultant for Evaluation of the EU Water project will be responsible for the completion of the following tasks and duties:

Project concept and design: The evaluator will assess the project concept and design. He/she should review and provide an evaluation of the project strategy, planned outputs, activities, and inputs, implementation modality, clarity and effectiveness of management arrangements, and cost-effectiveness of approaches taken in relation to the overall project objectives. The evaluator will assess the achievement of results and targets against the project work plans.

Implementation: The evaluation will assess the implementation of the project in terms of quality and timeliness of inputs, efficiency, and effectiveness of activities carried out. The effectiveness of management, the quality and timeliness of monitoring, and backstopping by all parties to the project should also be evaluated. In particular, the evaluation is to assess the Project team's use of adaptive management in project implementation.

Project outputs, outcomes: The evaluation will assess the outputs in relation to the CP outcomes, achieved by the project as well as the likely sustainability of project results. This should encompass an assessment of the achievement of the immediate objectives and the contribution to attaining the overall objective of the project. The evaluation should also assess the extent to which the implementation of the project has been inclusive of relevant stakeholders and to which it has been able to create collaboration between different partners. The evaluation will also examine if the project has had significant unexpected effects, whether of a beneficial or detrimental character.

The Final Evaluation will also cover the following aspects:

***Results and effectiveness*:**

Changes in development conditions. Address the following questions, with a focus on the perception of change among stakeholders:

- What are the main outputs and outcomes of the project?
- What are the impacts of the project?
- Has the project contributed to enhancing technical capacity in the water sector?
- Has the UNDP partnership strategy been appropriate and effective?
- Has the capacity of water management organizations been increased?
- Has the implementation of the capacity-building program and pilot activities improve the overall understanding of water managers of better management of water resources?

Measurement of change*:* Progress towards results should be based on a comparison of indicators before and after the project intervention.

Project strategy: How and why outputs contribute to the achievement of the expected results. Examine their relevance and whether they provide the most effective route towards results.

Sustainability: Extent to which the benefits of the project will continue, within or outside the project domain, after it has come to an end. Relevant factors include, for example, the development of a sustainability strategy, the establishment of financial and economic instruments and mechanisms, mainstreaming project objectives into the local economy, etc.

Project's Adaptive Management Framework:

Monitoring Systems

- Assess the monitoring tools currently being used:
- Do they provide the necessary information?
  - Do they involve key partners?
  - Are (were?) they efficient?
  - Do they encourage disaggregation of data (by sex, region, age, education)?
  - Are additional tools required?

Risk Management

- Validate whether the risks identified in the project document and the ATLAS Risk Management module are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate. Describe any additional risks identified and suggest risk ratings and possible risk management strategies to be adopted for future activities.

Work Planning

- Assess the use of the logical framework as a management tool during implementation and
- changes made to it;
- Assess the use of routinely updated work plans;
- Are work planning processes result-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning.
- Assess financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of
- Interventions.

Reporting

- Assess whether UNDP and donor reporting requirements were met.
- Assess whether disaggregated data is being used.

Underlying Factors

- Assess the underlying factors beyond the project's immediate control that influence outcomes and results. Consider the appropriateness and effectiveness of the project's management strategies for these factors.
- Assess the effect of any incorrect assumptions made by the project.

UNDP Contribution

- Assess whether UNDP's outputs and interventions can be credibly linked to the achievement of the outcome, including the outputs, programs, projects, and soft and hard assistance that contributed to the outcome;
- Assess the role of UNDP against the requirements set out in the UNDP Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluating for Results;
- Assess the implementation of the new UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP User Guide, especially the Project Assurance role;
- Assess the UNDP contribution to the project "soft" assistance (policy advice & dialogue, advocacy, coordination).

Partnership Strategy

- Assess how partners are involved in the project's adaptive management framework: (i) Involving partners and stakeholders in the selection of indicators and other measures of performance; (ii) Using already existing data and statistics; and (iii) Analyzing progress towards results and determining project strategies.
- Identify opportunities for stronger substantive partnerships in the future.
- Assess how local stakeholders participate in project management and decision-making. Include an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the approach adopted by the project and suggestions for improvement.
- Assessment of collaboration between governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.
- Assessment of collaboration between implementation units of other related projects.
- Assessment of local partnerships.

- Transfer of capacity to the national institutions.

Project Finance:

- Assess the cost-effectiveness of the project interventions.

Cross-cutting issues.

Gender equality and women's empowerment and other cross-cutting issues need to be included in the scope of the evaluation.

Formulation of a new results framework for future partnership

The purpose of the formulation of the new results framework for future partnership is to identify the potential entry points for development intervention in the areas of water management. The documents to be prepared by international consultants during the formulation of the new results framework for future partnership should comply with UNDP standards on results-based management, and templates for project documents. UNDP Environment and Climate Action Cluster will provide these necessary templates to the international consultant.

Under the direct supervision of the Deputy RR and in close cooperation with RMU Associate and Programme Associate on Environment, the International Consultant for evaluation of the Project and the formulation of the new results framework for future partnership will be responsible for the completion of the following tasks and duties:

- Analyze major lessons learned from Project`s previous activities and conduct country context analysis in order to determine the background of problems showing the need/demand for the new results framework for future partnership;
- Prepare project proposal, project justification, identifying the main implementing partner, key stakeholders and beneficiaries, overall goals and specific objectives, a list of main activities, duration, and outputs, potential risks, and estimated budget;
- Draft the Results and Resource Framework (RRF) for the proposal on the new results framework for future partnership. The template for RRF will be provided by UNDP;
- Advise UNDP senior management on organization structure for the possible new project, including a description of roles and responsibilities of project team members;
- Propose monitoring and evaluation mechanism as well as quality management for activity results during the new project implementation.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY:

The Final Evaluation will be done through a combination of techniques, including

- Desk review of all relevant documentation (project outputs and other materials);
- Consultations with stakeholders (partners and beneficiaries) and UNDP staff;
- Validation exercise with UNDP CO and national partners of Project.

Evaluation should involve a wider possible range of stakeholders. Beneficiaries:

- Ministry of Water Resources
- Pilot Basin Irrigation System Authorities
- Pilot Water Users Associations
- Pilot Communities in 6 regions.

Partners:

- Government Agencies (State Committee for Ecology and Environment, Uzhydromet Center and Uzhozvodnadzor Inspection, Ministry of Finance);
- Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Engineers of Mechanization in Agriculture and Irrigation and Water Problems Institute;
- International and regional agencies (EUD, GIZ, UNESCO, CAREC, SDC)

The Consultant will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, annual project progress reports, project budget revisions, project board meeting minutes, project files, UNDAF 2016-2020, CPD 2016-2020, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the

evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A comprehensive list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator will be additionally shared with the evaluator after contract signing.
UNDP will provide support in the implementation of remote/ virtual meetings. An updated stakeholder list with contact details (phone and email) will be provided by the Country office to the evaluation team.
In line with the UNDP's financial regulations, when determined by the Country Office and/or the consultant that a deliverable or service cannot be satisfactorily completed due to the impact of COVID19 and limitations to the evaluation, that deliverable or service will not be paid.
Due to the current COVID-19 situation and its implications, a partial payment may be considered if the consultant invested time towards the deliverable but was unable to complete it due to circumstances beyond his/her control.

IV. Deliverables and timeframe

The duration of the assignment is up to 30 working days, including the writing of the final evaluation report in the period of December 2020 and February 2021. The final timeframe will be agreed upon at the beginning of the consultancy assignment. All deliverables should be submitted to UNDP by the International Consultant in English.

#	Deliverables	Deadlines	
1	Evaluation Inception Report	December 22, 2020	
2	Draft Evaluation Report, including Annex on analysis of validation results for preliminary findings with stakeholders	January 18, 2021	
3	Final Evaluation Report	February 8, 2021	
Tentative timeframe			Working days
1	Desk review based on briefings with the project team and the Cluster		5 days
2	Interviews with local stakeholders, questionnaires, focus groups		5 days
3	Validation of preliminary findings with stakeholders through the circulation of initial reports for comments		8 days
4	Preparation of draft evaluation report and incorporation of comments		7 days
5	Submission of final evaluation report		5 days

V. Payment Conditions

This is a lump sum that should include costs of consultancy required to produce the above deliverables. Payment will be released in three following instalments:

1. Upon submission and acceptance by Programme Cluster of UNDP of the deliverable 1 - 25%of the lump sum

2. Upon submission and acceptance by Programme Cluster of UNDP of the deliverable 2 - 30%of the lump sum

3. Upon submission acceptance by Programme Cluster of UNDP of the deliverable 3 - 45% of thelump sum.

VI. Recruitment Qualifications	
Education:	• A Master or Graduate Degree in the field of water resources management, economy, finance, business, management, public administration, and finance.
Experience:	• A minimum of 5 years of relevant work experience with government, international development organizations, or private sectorin water management; • Proven track record of application of results-based management evaluation methodologies to development programs/projects in areas ofwater management or environmental management including gender-sensitive evaluations. (relevant experience in Central Asia and/or CIS region would be an asset); • Familiarity with water resources management development principles and capacity building approaches, and relevant internationalbest practices; • Project evaluation/review experiences within the United Nationssystem will be considered an asset.
Language Requirements:	• Fluency in English is required; knowledge of Russian is an asset butnot a requirement
Others:	• Strong communication skills, client orientation, ability to work in ateam; • The initiative, analytical judgment, ability to work under pressure,ethics and honesty;

UNDP is an equal opportunity employer. Qualified female candidates, people with disabilities, and minorities are highly encouraged to apply.

V. Signatures - Post Description Certification		
Incumbent *(if applicable)* Name Mr. Georg Petersen	Signature	Date
Chief Division/Section: Mr. Shavkat Muminov /Operations Manager	Signature	07-Jan-2021 Date

ANNEX 3. LIST OF REVIEWED DOCUMENTS

1. Country programme document for Uzbekistan (2016-2020). Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services. 2015
2. Uzbekistan Project Document. United Nations Development Programme. 2016
3. Midterm Review Report for UNDP. Dr. Jochen Froebrich (Consultant). 2018
4. Technical capacity building progress report. 2016
5. Technical capacity building progress report. 2017
6. Technical capacity building progress report. 2018
7. Technical capacity building progress report. 2019
8. Project budget. Ulugbek Islamov (prepared), Gaukhar Kudaybergenova/Hurshid Rustamov (cleared), Shavkat Khamraev (Minister, approved). 2018
9. Project budget. Ulugbek Islamov (prepared), Gaukhar Kudaybergenova/Hurshid Rustamov (cleared), Mailda Dimovska (UNDP, approved). 2019.
10. Project budget. Mailda Dimovska (UNDP, approved), Shavkat Khamraev (Minister, approved). 2020.
11. Project budget. Shavkat Muminov (UNDP, approved), Shavkat Khamraev (Minister, approved). 2020.
12. Financial report for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2016. Ulugbek Islamov. 2016.
13. United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Republic of Uzbekistan 2016-2020. Tashkent: Baktria press, 2015.
14. Minutes of the First Meeting of the National Coordination Board (NCB). 2016.
15. Minutes of the Second Meeting of the National Coordination Board (NCB). 2017.
16. Minutes of the Third Meeting of the National Coordination Board (NCB). 2018.
17. Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the National Coordination Board (NCB). 2019.
18. Minutes of the Final Project Board Meeting. 2020.

ANNEX 4. LIST OF INTERVIEWEES AND ALLOCATED QUESTIONNAIRES

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary institution		Name	Language	Questionnaire to send
Ministry of Water Resources		Shavkat Khamraev - NPC	Russian	Authorities Trainers
		Vokhid Akhmadjonov – deputy minister	Russian	
		Akmal Mirzaev – deputy minister	Russian	
		Zokir Eshpulatov	Russian	
		Kurban Muradov	Uzbek	
		Shukhrat Suyunov	Uzbek	
		Gayrat	Uzbek	
Pilot sides contact info				
Pilot site	Institution	name		
Sirdarya region	Lower Sirdarya Basin Irrigation Systems Authority (BISA)	Ilkhom Soliboev	Uzbek	Authorities, trainees, trainers*
	Guliston District Water Management Unit (Rayvodxoz)	Hasan Makhmudov	Uzbek	Authorities
	Guliston dictrict Yiksalish WUA	Sodik Mirzakulov	Uzbek	Water Users Association, trainees, trainers*
	Soibobod Makhalla (community) authority	Utkir Tuxtamishev	Uzbek	Smallholders and householders, trainees
	Saidakbar Farm	Valijon Turdiev	Uzbek	Farmers, trainees
Kashkadarya region	Amu-Kashradarya BISA	Akbar Karimov	Uzbek	Authority, trainees, trainers*
	KMK ISA	Abror Tulanov	Uzbek	Authority,

		Bakhriddin Akhmedov	Uzbek	trainees
	Karshi district Water Users Association (WUA)	Alisher Karimov	Uzbek	Water Users Association, trainees, trainers*
	Dasht Makhalla (community) authority	Dilmurod Khujayorov	Uzbek	Smallholders and householders, trainees
	Farmer	Bakhodir Jiyanov	Uzbek	Farmers, trainees
Samarkand region	Zarafshan BISA	Akmal Jumaev	Uzbek	Authority, trainees, trainers*
	Mirza Pay Irrigation Systems Authority (ISA)	Asliddin Makhmudov	Uzbek	Authority, trainees
	Payarik dictrict WUA	Abdurakhman Karimov Gofur Sadullaev	Uzbek	Water Users Association, trainees, trainers*
	Kupaki Makhalla (community) authority	Mardon Mavlanov	Uzbek	Smallholders and householders, trainees
	Yangi Nav Kuchatzori Farm	Erkin Eshkuvvatov	Uzbek	Farmers, trainees
Khorezm region	Left Bank Amudarya BISA	Omonboy Jumanazarov	Uzbek	Authority, trainees, trainers*
	Shovot-Kulovot ISA	Oybek Rajabov	Uzbek	Authority, trainees
	Kadriyat Makhalla (community) authority	Otanazar Ismoilov	Uzbek	Smallholders and householders, trainees
	Yangibazar district WUA	Bekturdiev Davron	Uzbek	Water Users Association,

				trainees, trainers*
	Farmer	Saparboy Maksudov	Uzbek	Farmers, trainees
Surkhandarya region	Amu- Surkhan BISA	Tulkin Alimov	Uzbek	Authority, trainees, trainers*
		Boykulov Soatmurod	Uzbek	
	Sherobod district WUA	Sharif Ruzikulov	Uzbek	Water Users Association, trainees, trainers*
		Komil Rajabov	Uzbek	
	Sherobod District Water Management Unit (Rayvodhoz)	Chori Rakhmanov	Uzbek	Authority, trainees
	Bogobod Makhalla (community) authority	Muborak Ruziboeva	Uzbek	Smallholders and householders, trainees
	Householder at Bogobod Makhalla	Panji abduraimov	Uzbek	Smallholders and householders, trainees
	Farmer	Kholmumin Yoqubov	Uzbek	Farmers, trainees
Fergana region	Sirdarya-Sokh BISA	Jurabek Saymatov	Uzbek	Authority, trainees, trainers*
	Isfayram-Shokhimardon ISA	Sirojiddin Umarov	Uzbek	Authority, trainees
	Quva district WUA	Abdukhalim Ismoilov	Uzbek	Water Users Association, trainees, trainers*
	Guliston Makhalla (community) authority	Ismoil Umirzokov	Uzbek	Smallholders and householders, trainees
	Yunusova	Khamroli Yunusov	Uzbek	Farmers,

	Mukharram Farm			trainees

Partners:

Partner institution	name	Language	Questionnaire to send
State Committee for Ecology and Environment	Zulfiya Yarulina	Russian	Authority, observers
Uzhydromet center	Natalya Agaltseva	Russian	Authority, observers
Uzhozvodnadzor Inspection	Zafar Irisboev	Russian	Authority, observers
Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Engineers of Mechanization in Agriculture and Irrigation	Tokhir Sultanov	Russian	Observers, trainers
	Alisher Fathullaev	Russian	
Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation and Water Problems	Ilkhom Makhmudov	Russian	Authority, trainers
	Andrey Petrov	Russian	
Karshi Engineering Economical Institute	Aulakulov Meli	Russian	Observers
Center for Training of water specialists under the Irrigation Institute	Tokhir Sultanov	Russian	Observers, trainers
Agrarian University (TSAU)	Shukhrat Amanov	Russian	Observers, trainers
EUD	Alessandro Liamine	English	Observers
UNESCO		English	Observers
CAREC	Shahnoza Umarova	Russian	Observers
SDC	Sohib Akramov	English	Observers

ANNEX 5. QUESTIONNAIRE – WATER MANAGERS/AUTHORITIES

Questionnaire – water managers/authorities

This Questionnaire aims to evaluate the implementation of the project "Sustainable Management of Water Resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan: Technical Capacity Building (Component 2)". With this Questionnaire, we address to assess your understanding and judgment of your experience within the project. Besides, we appreciate receiving comprehensive feedback for improving our future activity.

Please carefully answer the questions below

Анкета для организаций

Данная анкета направлена на оценку реализации проекта «Устойчивое управление водными ресурсами в сельской местности в Узбекистане: наращивание технического потенциала (Компонент 2)». С помощью этой анкеты мы стараемся оценить Ваше участие в рамках проекта. Кроме того, мы высоко ценим получение детальных отзывов для улучшения нашей будущей деятельности

Пожалуйста, ответьте на следующие вопросы

Relevance/Соответствие

1. How well does the project target the community's needs? (percentage or a short description)
   Насколько точно проект соответствует потребностям сообщества? (Укажите в процентном соотношении или дайте краткое описание)
2. What was the project's role in changing the environment in the country/region and how well was it adapted?
   Какую роль сыграл проект в изменении окружающей среды в стране / регионе и насколько хорошо он был адаптирован?
3. How does the project target national priorities?
   Как проект ориентируется на национальные приоритеты?
4. Did your authority obtain water management training? (yes/no)
   Получила ли Ваша организация курсы по водопользованию (управлению водными ресурсами)? (да/нет)
5. Was the provided water management training relevant to your authority? (yes/no)
   Было ли предоставленное обучение актуально для организации? (да/нет)
6. What is the cooperation between your authority and UNDP?
   Как проходит взаимодействием между Вашей организацией и UNDP?
7. Was the project relevant for both males and females in your authority? (yes/no)
   Был ли проект актуален как для мужчин, так и для женщин в Вашей организации? (да/нет)

Effectiveness/Эффективность

1. Did you have sufficient cooperation with the UNDP/international institutions/other beneficiaries? (yes/no)
   Было ли у Вас достаточно взаимодействия с UNDP/международными институтами/другими участниками? (да/нет)
2. Was the funding sufficient? (yes/no; if no, please provide a short explanation)
   Было ли финансирование достаточным? (да/нет; если нет, то кратко опишите)
3. Did you experience a financial absence? (yes/no; if yes, please provide a short explanation)
   Испытывали ли Вы недостаток финансов? (да/нет; если да, то кратко опишите)
4. Was the project duration and timing of activities sufficient? (yes/no)
   Устраивали ли Вас продолжительность и график проекта? (да/нет)
5. Did your authority/association obtain water efficiency training by the project? (yes/no) If yes, please assess how applicable/useful it was
   Приняла ли Ваша организация участие в тренингах по вопросам водосбережения в рамках проекта? (да/нет) Если да, оцените, пожалуйста, насколько полезными они были

6. Did your organization contribute to community development projects? (yes/no) If yes, please note the most remarkable result
Внесла ли Ваша организация вклад в проекты развития сообщества? (да/нет) Если да, приведите, пожалуйста, пример с наилучшими результатами
7. Did you face any contradictions between community development and regional/state development plans when activities were been implemented by the project? (yes/no)
Сталкивалась ли Ваша организация с какими-либо противоречиями между развитием местных сообществ и региональными/государственными планами развития во время деятельности проекта? (да/нет)
8. Are there any negative/side effects of activities implemented by the project in your region? (yes/no; if yes, please describe)
Есть ли какие-либо негативные эффекты реализации проекта в Вашем регионе? (да/нет; пожалуйста, опишите)
9. How would you estimate the effectiveness of coordination and communication among ministries/agencies/partners during project implementation?
Как бы Вы оценили эффективность координации и коммуникации между министерствами/агентствами/партнерами во время внедрения проекта?

Efficiency/Результативность

1. Did you meet the targets planned for your authority by the project? (yes/no)
Были ли достигнуты цели проекта, поставленные Вашей организацией? (да/нет)
2. How many trained specialists in water management did you get by the end of the project? (please indicate how many new trained specialists you needed and how many you received during/after the project)
Сколько квалифицированных специалистов по водопользованию (управлению водными ресурсами) Вы получили к концу проекта? (Пожалуйста, укажите, сколько специалистов было Вам нужно и сколько Вы наняли)
3. Please estimate the quality of trained specialists.
Пожалуйста, оцените уровень подготовки этих специалистов.
4. To what extent did the project improve your authority members' qualifications/competence?
В какой мере проект улучшил квалификацию/компетенцию Ваших работников?
5. What is the main impact/outcome/result of the project for your authority/institutional body?
Какой главный результат проекта для Вашей организации/института?
6. Did the project meet the original needs of your authority? (yes/no)
Восполнил ли проект изначальные нужды Вышей организации? (да/нет)
7. What was the best practice implemented?
Какое было наилучшее реализованное решение?
8. To what extent are you satisfied with the project's advisory/extension services of water use efficiency management?
Насколько Вы довольны консультативными услугами проекта по эффективности водопользования?
9. To what extent did the project strengthen the material-technical base of water management in your authority?
Насколько проект укрепил материально-техническую базу водопользования в Вашей организации/регионе?
10. To what extent did the project increase the capacity building in your region?
Насколько проект поспособствовал наращиванию потенциала в Вашем регионе?
11. Has the training been perceived as efficient (regarding gender consideration)? (yes/no)
Считаете ли Вы проект успешным в половом соотношении (с учетом аспектов гендерного равенства)? (да/нет)

Beneficiaries for genders

Выгода по половому признаку	
For men Для мужчин	For women Для женщин

12. Have training topics been well selected and adapted to the trainees' needs (regarding gender consideration)? (yes/no)
Были ли темы тренинга хорошо подобраны и адаптированы к потребностям учеников (с учетом аспектов гендерного равенства)? (да/нет)

Beneficiaries for genders Выгода по половому признаку	
For men Для мужчин	For women Для женщин

13. Have the training topics been conveyed efficiently? (yes/no)
Эффективно ли были представлены темы обучения? (да/нет)
14. Has the training had multiple benefits? How can efficiency in the training be improved?
Было ли у тренинга несколько преимуществ? Как можно улучшить эффективность тренинга?
15. Please describe what water-saving actions you have taken as a result of the project. How would you estimate the efficiency improvement of these measures?
Опишите, пожалуйста, какие меры по экономии воды Вы предприняли в результате реализации проекта? Как бы Вы оценили повышение эффективности этих мер?
16. Did your authority/organization implement new metering standards in line with international best practices as a part/result of the project? (yes/no)
Внедрила ли Ваша организация новые стандарты учета в соответствии с передовой международной практикой как часть/результат проекта? (да/нет)

Sustainability/Устойчивость

1. Did you reach a share of trained women specialists to be at least 30%? (gender equality goal) (yes/no)
Достигли ли Вы доли соотношения не менее 30% женщин-специалистов в Вашей организации? (да/нет)
2. How many women have been trained in fact? (a number and a percentage of overall students) Please state your experience
Сколько женщин фактически прошли обучение? (количество и процентное соотношение от общего числа студентов) Пожалуйста, опишите Ваш опыт
3. Has the project made an effort to approach women? (yes/no)
Улучшил ли проект положение женщин? (да/нет)
4. Did the project have a positive impact of a resolution “about measures for increase in efficiency of use of water resources”? (yes/no)
Положительно ли повлияла на проект резолюция «О мерах по повышению эффективности использования водных ресурсов»? (да/нет)
5. To what extent did the project help the resolution implementation in your authority?
Насколько проект помог внедрению резолюции в Вашей организации?
6. Did your community adopt water planning approaches as a result of the project? (yes/no) Please comment if you faced any struggles
Внедрило ли Ваше сообщество методы планирования водных ресурсов в результате проекта? (да/нет) Укажите, пожалуйста, если Вы столкнулись с какими-либо проблемами
7. To what extent did the project contribute to sustainable development in the country/region?
В какой степени проект внес вклад в устойчивое развитие страны/региона?
8. Are achieved benefits assessable/applicable/sustainable in the long-term? (yes/no)

Можно ли оценить применимость/устойчивость достигнутых результатов в долгосрочной перспективе? (да/нет)

Additional/Дополнительно

1. What is the most pressing water issue in Uzbekistan?

Какая проблема с водой, по Вашему мнению, является наиболее острой в Узбекистане?

2. Is the topic addressed by the project critically in your opinion? State the topic

Освещена ли эта проблема в проекте, на Ваш взгляд?

3. What are in your opinion priorities of governmental institutions in the water sector in Uzbekistan?

Каковы, по вашему мнению, приоритеты государственных учреждений в водном секторе Узбекистана?

4. Do you have any comments/advice for the evaluation team?

Есть ли у Вас какие-либо комментарии для команды оценки?

ANNEX 6. QUESTIONNAIRE – WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

Questionnaire – water users association

Анкета для членов ассоциации водопользователей

This Questionnaire aims to evaluate the implementation of the project "Sustainable Management of Water Resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan: Technical Capacity Building (Component 2)". With this Questionnaire, we address to assess your understanding and judgment of your experience within the project. Besides, we appreciate receiving comprehensive feedback for improving our future activity.

Данная анкета направлена на оценку реализации проекта «Устойчивое управление водными ресурсами в сельской местности в Узбекистане: наращивание технического потенциала (Компонент 2)». С помощью этой анкеты мы стараемся оценить Ваше участие в рамках проекта. Кроме того, мы высоко ценим получение детальных отзывов для улучшения нашей будущей деятельности

Please carefully answer the questions below

Пожалуйста, ответьте на следующие вопросы

Relevance/Соответствие

1. How well does the project target your needs? (percentage or a short description)
   Насколько точно проект соответствует Вашим потребностям? (Укажите в процентном соотношении или дайте краткое описание)
2. Did your authority obtain water management training? (yes/no)
   Получила ли Ваша организация курсы по водопользованию (управлению водными ресурсами)? (да/нет)
3. Was the provided water management training relevant to your authority? (yes/no)
   Было ли предоставленное обучение актуально для организации? (да/нет)
4. What is the cooperation between your authority and UNDP?
   Как проходит взаимодействием между Вами и UNDP?
5. Was the project relevant for both males and females? (yes/no)
   Был ли проект актуален как для мужчин, так и для женщин? (да/нет)

Effectiveness/Эффективность

1. Did you have sufficient cooperation with the UNDP /other beneficiaries? (yes/no)
   Было ли у Вас достаточно взаимодействия с UNDP /другими участниками? (да/нет)
2. Was the funding sufficient? (yes/no; if no, please provide a short explanation)
   Было ли финансирование достаточным? (да/нет; если нет, то кратко опишите)
3. Did you experience a financial absence? (yes/no; if yes, please provide a short explanation)
   Испытывали ли Вы недостаток финансов? (да/нет; если да, то кратко опишите)
4. Was the project duration and timing of activities sufficient? (yes/no)
   Устраивали ли Вас продолжительность и график проекта? (да/нет)
5. Did you obtain water efficiency training by the project? (yes/no) If yes, please assess how applicable/useful it was
   Приняли ли Вы участие в тренингах по вопросам водосбережения в рамках проекта? (да/нет) Если да, оцените, пожалуйста, насколько полезными они были
6. Are there any negative/side effects of activities implemented to you by the project? (yes/no; if yes, please describe)
   Есть ли какие-либо негативные эффекты для Вас в реализации проекта? (да/нет; пожалуйста, опишите)

Efficiency/Результативность

1. Did you meet the targets planned by the project? (yes/no)
   Были ли достигнуты цели проекта? (да/нет)
2. What is the main impact/outcome/result of the project for you or your institutional body?

Какой главный результат проекта для Вас или Вашей ассоциации?

3. Did the project meet the original needs? (yes/no)

Восполнил ли проект изначальные нужды? (да/нет)

4. What was the best practice implemented?

Какое было наилучшее реализованное решение?

5. To what extent are you satisfied with the project's advisory/extension services of water use efficiency management?

Насколько Вы довольны консультативными услугами проекта по эффективности водопользования?

6. To what extent did the project strengthen the material-technical base of water management for you or in your authority?

Насколько проект укрепил материально-техническую базу водопользования для Вас или Вашей ассоциации?

7. Has the training been perceived as efficient (regarding gender consideration)? (yes/no)

Считаете ли Вы проект успешным в половом соотношении (с учетом аспектов гендерного равенства)? (да/нет)

Beneficiaries for genders Выгода по половому признаку	
For men Для мужчин	For women Для женщин

8. Have training topics been well selected and adapted to the trainees' needs (regarding gender consideration)? (yes/no)

Были ли темы тренинга хорошо подобраны и адаптированы к потребностям учеников (с учетом аспектов гендерного равенства)? (да/нет)

Beneficiaries for genders Выгода по половому признаку	
For men Для мужчин	For women Для женщин

9. Have training topics been conveyed efficiently? (yes/no)

Эффективно ли были представлены темы обучения? (да/нет)

10. Has the training had multiple benefits? (yes/no)

Было ли у тренинга несколько преимуществ? (да/нет)

11. How can efficiency in the training be improved?

Как можно улучшить эффективность тренинга?

12. Please estimate the changes in water quality in terms of project's implementation.

Оцените, пожалуйста, изменения качества воды за время внедрения проекта.

13. Please estimate the changes in water accessibility in terms of project's implementation.

Оцените, пожалуйста, изменения в доступности воды за время внедрения проекта.

Sustainability/Устойчивость

1. How many women have been trained in fact? (a number and a percentage of overall students) Please state your experience

Сколько женщин фактически прошли обучение? (количество и процентное соотношение от общего числа студентов) Пожалуйста, опишите Ваш опыт

2. Has the project made an effort to approach women? (yes/no)

Улучшил ли проект положение женщин? (да/нет)

3. Please describe what water-saving actions you have taken as a result of the project. How would you estimate the efficiency improvement of these measures?

Опишите, пожалуйста, какие меры по экономии воды Вы предприняли в результате реализации проекта? Как бы Вы оценили повышение эффективности этих мер?

4. Did you or your community adopt water planning approaches as a result of the project? (yes/no) Please comment if you faced any struggles
Внедрили ли Вы или Ваше сообщество методы планирования водных ресурсов в результате проекта? (да/нет) Укажите, пожалуйста, если Вы столкнулись с какими-либо проблемами
5. Are achieved benefits assessable/applicable/sustainable in the long-term? (yes/no)
Можно ли оценить применимость/устойчивость достигнутых результатов в долгосрочной перспективе? (да/нет)

Additional/Дополнительно

1. Do you have any comments/advice for the evaluation team?
Есть ли у Вас какие-либо комментарии для команды оценки?

ANNEX 7. QUESTIONNAIRE – WATER USERS: SMALLHOLDERS AND HOUSEHOLDS

Questionnaire – water users: smallholders and households

Анкета для водопользователей: домохозяйства

This Questionnaire aims to evaluate the implementation of the project "Sustainable Management of Water Resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan: Technical Capacity Building (Component 2)". With this Questionnaire, we address to assess your understanding and judgment of your experience within the project. Besides, we appreciate receiving comprehensive feedback for improving our future activity.

Данная анкета направлена на оценку реализации проекта «Устойчивое управление водными ресурсами в сельской местности в Узбекистане: наращивание технического потенциала (Компонент 2)». С помощью этой анкеты мы стараемся оценить Ваше участие в рамках проекта. Кроме того, мы высоко ценим получение детальных отзывов для улучшения нашей будущей деятельности

Please carefully answer the questions below

Пожалуйста, ответьте на следующие вопросы

Relevance/Соответствие

1. How well does the project target your needs? (percentage or a short description)
   Насколько точно проект соответствует Вашим потребностям? (Укажите в процентном соотношении или дайте краткое описание)
2. Did your authority obtain water management training? (yes/no) Was the provided water management training relevant to your authority? (yes/no)
   Проходили ли Вы курсы по водопользованию (управлению водными ресурсами)? (да/нет) Было ли предоставленное обучение актуально для Вас? (да/нет)
3. Was the project relevant for both males and females? (yes/no)
   Был ли проект актуален как для мужчин, так и для женщин? (да/нет)

Effectiveness/Эффективность

1. Did you have sufficient cooperation with other beneficiaries? (yes/no)
   Было ли у Вас достаточно взаимодействия с другими участниками? (да/нет)
2. Was the project duration and timing of activities sufficient? (yes/no)
   Устраивали ли Вас продолжительность и график проекта? (да/нет)
3. Did you obtain water efficiency training by the project? (yes/no) If yes, please assess how applicable/useful it was
   Приняли ли Вы участие в тренингах по вопросам водосбережения в рамках проекта? (да/нет) Если да, оцените, пожалуйста, насколько полезными они были
4. Are there any negative/side effects of activities implemented to you by the project? (yes/no; if yes, please describe)
   Есть ли какие-либо негативные эффекты для Вас в реализации проекта? (да/нет; пожалуйста, опишите)

Efficiency/Результативность

1. Did you meet the targets planned by the project? (yes/no)
   Были ли достигнуты цели проекта? (да/нет)
2. What is the main impact/outcome/result of the project for you?
   Какой главный результат проекта для Вас?
3. Did the project meet the original needs? (yes/no)
   Восполнил ли проект изначальные нужды?
4. What was the best practice implemented?
   Какое было наилучшее реализованное решение?
5. To what extent are you satisfied with the project's advisory/extension services of water use efficiency management?

Насколько Вы довольны консультативными услугами проекта по эффективности водопользования?

6. How much water are your households/smallholds saving per year now due to the project implementation? Please provide an estimated number or a percentage
Сколько воды Ваши домохозяйства экономят (сохраняют) в год благодаря реализации проекта? Укажите приблизительное число или процент

7. Has the training been perceived as efficient (regarding gender consideration)? (yes/no)
Считаете ли Вы проект успешным в половом соотношении (с учетом аспектов гендерного равенства)? (да/нет)

Beneficiaries for genders Выгода по половому признаку	
For men Для мужчин	For women Для женщин

8. Have training topics been well selected and adapted to the trainees' needs (regarding gender consideration)? (yes/no)
Были ли темы тренинга хорошо подобраны и адаптированы к потребностям учеников (с учетом аспектов гендерного равенства)? (да/нет)

Beneficiaries for genders Выгода по половому признаку	
For men Для мужчин	For women Для женщин

9. Have the training topics been conveyed efficiently? (yes/no)
Эффективно ли были представлены темы обучения? (да/нет)

10. Has the training had multiple benefits? (yes/no)
Было ли у тренинга несколько преимуществ? (да/нет)

11. How can efficiency in the training be improved?
Как можно улучшить эффективность тренинга?

12. Please estimate the changes in water quality in terms of project's implementation.
Оцените, пожалуйста, изменения качества воды за время внедрения проекта.

13. Please estimate the changes in water accessibility in terms of project's implementation.
Оцените, пожалуйста, изменения в доступности воды за время внедрения проекта.

Sustainability/Устойчивость

1. Has the project made an effort to approach women? (yes/no)
Улучшил ли проект положение женщин? (да/нет)

2. Please describe what water-saving actions you have taken as a result of the project. How would you estimate the efficiency improvement of these measures?
Опишите, пожалуйста, какие меры по экономии/распределению воды Вы предприняли в результате реализации проекта? Как бы Вы оценили повышение эффективности этих мер?

3. Did you adopt water planning approaches as a result of the project? (yes/no) Please comment if you faced any struggles
Внедрили ли Вы методы планирования водных ресурсов в результате проекта? (да/нет) Укажите, пожалуйста, если Вы столкнулись с какими-либо проблемами

4. Are achieved benefits assessable/applicable/sustainable in the long-term? (yes/no)
Можно ли оценить применимость/устойчивость достигнутых результатов в долгосрочной перспективе? (да/нет)

Additional/Дополнительно

1. Do you have any comments/advice for the evaluation team?
Есть ли у Вас какие-либо комментарии для команды оценки?

ANNEX 8. QUESTIONNAIRE – WATER USERS: FARMERS

Questionnaire – water users: farmers

Анкета для водопользователей: фермеры

This Questionnaire aims to evaluate the implementation of the project "Sustainable Management of Water Resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan: Technical Capacity Building (Component 2)". With this Questionnaire, we address to assess your understanding and judgment of your experience within the project. Besides, we appreciate receiving comprehensive feedback for improving our future activity.

Данная анкета направлена на оценку реализации проекта «Устойчивое управление водными ресурсами в сельской местности в Узбекистане: наращивание технического потенциала (Компонент 2)». С помощью этой анкеты мы стараемся оценить Ваше участие в рамках проекта. Кроме того, мы высоко ценим получение детальных отзывов для улучшения нашей будущей деятельности

Please carefully answer the questions below

Пожалуйста, ответьте на следующие вопросы

Relevance/Соответствие

1. How well does the project target your needs? (percentage or a short description)
   Насколько точно проект соответствует Вашим потребностям? (Укажите в процентном соотношении или дайте краткое описание)
2. Did your obtain water management training? (yes/no)
   Принимали ли Вы участие в курсах по водопользованию (управлению водными ресурсами)? (да/нет)
3. Was the provided water management training relevant to you? (yes/no)
   Было ли предоставленное обучение актуально для Вас? (да/нет)
4. Was the project relevant for both males and females? (yes/no)
   Был ли проект актуален (соответствующим) как для мужчин, так и для женщин? (да/нет)

Effectiveness/Эффективность

1. Was the project duration and timing of activities sufficient? (yes/no)
   Устраивали ли Вас продолжительность и график проекта? (да/нет)
2. Did you obtain water efficiency training by the project? (yes/no) If yes, please assess how applicable/useful it was
   Приняли ли Вы участие в тренингах по вопросам водосбережения в рамках проекта? (да/нет) Если да, оцените, пожалуйста, насколько полезными они были
3. Are there any negative/side effects of activities implemented to you by the project? (yes/no; if yes, please describe)
   Есть ли какие-либо негативные эффекты для Вас в реализации проекта? (да/нет; пожалуйста, опишите)

Efficiency/Результативность

1. Did you meet the targets planned by the project? (yes/no)
   Были ли достигнуты цели проекта? (да/нет)
2. What is the main impact/outcome/result of the project for you?
   Какой главный результат проекта для Вас?
3. Did the project meet the original needs? (yes/no)
   Восполнил ли проект изначальные нужды?
4. What was the best practice implemented?
   Какое было наилучшее реализованное решение?
5. How much water is your farm saving per year now due to the project implementation? Please provide an estimated number or a percentage
   Сколько воды Ваше хозяйство экономит (сохраняют) в год благодаря реализации проекта? Укажите приблизительное число или процент
6. If obtained the training, have the training topics been conveyed efficiently? (yes/no)

Если Вы приняли участие в тренинге, были ли эффективно представлены темы обучения? (да/нет)

7. Please estimate the changes in water quality in terms of project's implementation.
Оцените, пожалуйста, изменения качества воды за время внедрения проекта.

8. Please estimate the changes in water accessibility in terms of project's implementation.
Оцените, пожалуйста, изменения в доступности воды за время внедрения проекта.

Sustainability/Устойчивость

5. Has the project made an effort to approach women in farming? (yes/no)
Улучшил ли проект положение женщин в фермерстве? (да/нет)

6. Please describe what water-saving actions you have taken as a result of the project. How would you estimate the efficiency improvement of these measures?
Опишите, пожалуйста, какие меры по экономии воды Вы предприняли в результате реализации проекта? Как бы Вы оценили повышение эффективности этих мер?

7. Did you adopt water planning approaches as a result of the project? (yes/no) Please comment if you faced any struggles
Внедрили ли Вы методы планирования водных ресурсов в результате проекта? (да/нет) Укажите, пожалуйста, если Вы столкнулись с какими-либо проблемами

8. Are achieved benefits assessable/applicable/sustainable in the long-term? (yes/no)
Можно ли оценить применимость/устойчивость достигнутых результатов в долгосрочной перспективе? (да/нет)

Additional/Дополнительно

1. Do you have any comments/advice for the evaluation team?
Есть ли у Вас какие-либо комментарии для команды оценки?

ANNEX 9. QUESTIONNAIRE – TRAINERS

Questionnaire – trainers

Анкета для преподавателей

This Questionnaire aims to evaluate the implementation of the project "Sustainable Management of Water Resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan: Technical Capacity Building (Component 2)". With this Questionnaire, we address to assess your understanding and judgment of your experience within the project. Besides, we appreciate receiving comprehensive feedback for improving our future activity.

Данная анкета направлена на оценку реализации проекта «Устойчивое управление водными ресурсами в сельской местности в Узбекистане: наращивание технического потенциала (Компонент 2)». С помощью этой анкеты мы стараемся оценить Ваше участие в рамках проекта. Кроме того, мы высоко ценим получение детальных отзывов для улучшения нашей будущей деятельности

Please carefully answer the questions below

Пожалуйста, внимательно ответьте на вопросы ниже

Relevance/Соответствие

1. In your understanding, what was the project's role in changing environment in the country/region?
   Какова, по Вашему мнению, роль проекта в изменении среды в стране/регионе?
2. Was the provided water management training relevant to your authority/region in your opinion? (yes/no)
   По Вашему мнению, соответствовал ли тренинг по водосбережению/менеджменту Вашей организации/региону? (да/нет)
3. Was the training relevant to both males and females? (yes/no)
   Был ли тренинг соответствующим/актуальным как для мужчин, так и для женщин? (да/нет)
4. Did you develop the training materials/courses together with the UNDP stuff? (yes/no)
   Разрабатывали ли Вы учебные материалы/курсы совместно с UNDP? (да/нет)
5. Did you get assistance in introducing the best international practices to the training by the UNDP stuff/other institutes? (yes/no)
   Получили ли Вы помощь во включении международных практик в программу со стороны UNDP или других институтов? (да/нет)

Effectiveness/Эффективность

1. What authority/association did you give training from?
   От лица какой организации Вы проводили обучение?
2. How long was your training?
   Как долго длилось обучение?
3. Was the duration of training sufficient? (yes/no)
   Была ли продолжительность обучения достаточной? (да/нет)
4. Was the training well structured? (yes/no)
   Было ли обучение хорошо структурировано? (да/нет)
5. Did you experience a lack of provided materials? (yes/no)
   Был ли у Вас недостаток учебных материалов? (да/нет)
6. Were there any negative sides/disadvantages during the training? (yes/no) If yes, please explain.
   Были ли какие-либо недостатки в обучении? (да/нет) Если да, поясните, пожалуйста.
7. Was there anything you would like to improve in the study process/materials? (yes/no) If yes, please explain.
   Есть ли что-то, что Вам хотелось бы улучшить в учебном процессе или материалах? (да/нет) Если да, поясните, пожалуйста.

8. How would you estimate the effectiveness of provided training?
Как бы Вы оценили эффективность предоставленного обучения?

Efficiency/Результативность

1. How many students did you have in your group?
Сколько было студентов в Вашей группе?
2. How would you estimate the overall quality of students' obtained qualification?
Как бы Вы оценили общую квалификацию подготовленных студентов после обучения?
3. Did you have a good communication between trainees and trainers? (yes/no)
Была ли хорошая коммуникация между преподавателями и студентами? (да/нет)
4. Has the training been perceived as efficient regarding gender consideration? (yes/no)
Считаете ли Вы тренинг успешным в половом соотношении (с учетом аспектов гендерного равенства)? (да/нет)

Beneficiaries for genders Выгода по половому признаку	
For men Для мужчин	For women Для женщин

5. Have training topics been well selected and adapted to the trainees' needs (regarding gender consideration)? (yes/no)
Были ли темы тренинга хорошо подобраны и адаптированы к потребностям учеников (с учетом аспектов гендерного равенства)? (да/нет)

Beneficiaries for genders Выгода по половому признаку	
For men Для мужчин	For women Для женщин

6. Has the training had multiple benefits? (yes/no) How can efficiency in the training be improved? Было ли у тренинга несколько преимуществ? (да/нет) Как можно улучшить эффективность тренинга?

Sustainability/Устойчивость

1. Did you have a share of trained women specialists to be at least 30% in your group? (gender equality goal) (yes/no)
Было ли в Вашей группе хотя бы 30% женщин? (да/нет)
2. How many women have been trained in fact? (a number and a percentage of overall students)
Сколько женщина фактически прошли обучение? (количество и процентное соотношение от общего числа студентов)

Additional/Дополнительно

1. Do you have any comments/advice for the evaluation team?
Есть ли у Вас какие-либо комментарии для команды оценки?

ANNEX 10. QUESTIONNAIRE – TRAINEES

Questionnaire – trainees

Анкета для студентов

This Questionnaire aims to evaluate the implementation of the project "Sustainable Management of Water Resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan: Technical Capacity Building (Component 2)". With this Questionnaire, we address to assess your understanding and judgment of your experience within the project. Besides, we appreciate receiving comprehensive feedback for improving our future activity.

Данная анкета направлена на оценку реализации проекта «Устойчивое управление водными ресурсами в сельской местности в Узбекистане: наращивание технического потенциала (Компонент 2)». С помощью этой анкеты мы стараемся оценить Ваше участие в рамках проекта. Кроме того, мы высоко ценим получение детальных отзывов для улучшения нашей будущей деятельности

Please carefully answer the questions below

Пожалуйста, ответьте на следующие вопросы

Relevance/Соответствие

1. In your understanding, what was the project's role in changing environment in the country/region?
   Какова, по Вашему мнению, роль проекта в изменении среды в стране/регионе?
2. Was the provided water management training relevant to your authority/region in your opinion? (yes/no)
   По Вашему мнению, соответствовал ли тренинг по водосбережению/менеджменту Вашей организации/региону? (да/нет)
3. Was the training relevant to both males and females? (yes/no)
   Был ли тренинг соответствующим/актуальным как для мужчин, так и для женщин? (да/нет)

Effectiveness/Эффективность

1. What authority/association did you obtain training with?
   В какой организации/ассоциации Вы проходили обучение?
2. How long was your training?
   Как долго длилось обучение?
3. Was the duration of training sufficient? (yes/no)
   Была ли продолжительность обучения достаточной? (да/нет)
4. Was the training well structured? (yes/no)
   Было ли обучение хорошо структурировано? (да/нет)
5. Did you experience a lack of provided materials? (yes/no)
   Был ли у Вас недостаток учебных материалов? (да/нет)
6. Were there any negative sides/disadvantages during the training? (yes/no) If yes, please explain.
   Были ли какие-либо недостатки в обучении? (да/нет) Если да, поясните, пожалуйста.
7. Was there anything you would like to improve in the study process/materials? (yes/no) If yes, please explain.
   Есть ли что-то, что Вам хотелось бы улучшить в учебном процессе или материалах? (да/нет) Если да, поясните, пожалуйста.
8. How would you estimate the effectiveness of provided training?
   Как бы Вы оценили эффективность предоставленного обучения?
9. Will you apply obtained knowledge in practice? (yes/no)
   Вы примените полученные знания на практике? (да/нет)

Efficiency/Результативность

1. Were you satisfied with the trainers' qualification quality? (yes/no)
   Были ли Вы удовлетворены качеством квалификации преподавателя? (да/нет)
2. Did you have a good communication between trainees and trainers? (yes/no)

Была ли хорошая коммуникация между преподавателями и студентами? (да/нет)

3. Have training topics been well selected and adapted to the trainees' needs (regarding gender consideration)? (yes/no)

Были ли темы тренинга хорошо подобраны и адаптированы к потребностям учеников (с учетом аспектов гендерного равенства)? (да/нет)

Beneficiaries for genders Выгода по половому признаку	
For men Для мужчин	For women Для женщин

4. Have the training topics been conveyed efficiently? (yes/no)

Эффективно ли были представлены темы обучения?

5. Has the training had multiple benefits? (yes/no) How can efficiency in the training be improved?

Было ли у тренинга несколько преимуществ? (да/нет) Как можно улучшить эффективность тренинга?

Sustainability/Устойчивость

1. Please estimate the sufficiency/applicability degree of provided training in the long-term perspective.

Оцените, пожалуйста, степень полезности/применимости предоставленного обучения в долгосрочной перспективе

Additional/Дополнительно

1. Do you have any comments/advice for the evaluation team?

Есть ли у Вас какие-либо комментарии для команды оценки?

ANNEX 11. QUESTIONNAIRE – OBSERVERS

Questionnaire – observers

Анкета для наблюдателей

This Questionnaire aims to evaluate the implementation of the project "Sustainable Management of Water Resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan: Technical Capacity Building (Component 2)". With this Questionnaire, we address to assess your understanding and judgment of your experience within the project. Besides, we appreciate receiving comprehensive feedback for improving our future activity

Данная анкета направлена на оценку реализации проекта «Устойчивое управление водными ресурсами в сельской местности в Узбекистане: наращивание технического потенциала (Компонент 2)». С помощью этой анкеты мы стараемся оценить Ваше участие в рамках проекта. Кроме того, мы высоко ценим получение детальных отзывов для улучшения нашей будущей деятельности

Here, the observers are understood as the parties, which have been tracking the project's activities: international organizations, experts, local institutes and universities.

Под наблюдателями понимаются стороны, отслеживающие/контролирующие деятельность проекта: международные организации, эксперты, местные институты и университеты.

Please carefully answer the questions below

Пожалуйста, ответьте на следующие вопросы

1. As per your observation, does the project have a sustainable effect on the beneficiaries?
Согласно Вашим наблюдениям, оказывает ли проект устойчивое влияние на бенефициаров/получателей?
2. Please describe your observation on how different gender benefited from the project
Опишите, пожалуйста, Ваши наблюдения на тему пользы проекта по половому признаку.
3. As per your observation, did the project meet its target?
Согласно Вашим наблюдениям, считаете ли Вы, что проект достиг поставленной цели?
4. Has the quality targets been achieved? (yes/no)
Достигнуты ли целевые показатели качества? (да/нет)
5. Estimate the quality of trained specialists
Оцените качество подготовленных специалистов
6. What is the most pressing water issue in Uzbekistan?
Какая проблема с водой, по Вашему мнению, является наиболее острой в Узбекистане?
7. Is the topic addressed by the project critically in your opinion? (yes/no)
Освещена ли эта проблема в проекте, на Ваш взгляд? (да/нет)
8. What are in your opinion priorities of governmental institutions in the water sector in Uzbekistan?
Каковы, по вашему мнению, приоритеты государственных учреждений в водном секторе Узбекистана?
9. *For local institutes: was your organization equipped/instructed by the project? (yes/no)
Для местных институтов: была ли Ваша организация оборудована/проинструктирована в рамках проекта?
10. *For local institutes: did you enhance own capacity by developing and delivering training/courses? (yes/no)
Для местных исследовательских институтов: Вы расширили свой потенциал за счет разработки и проведения тренингов/курсов? (да/нет)
11. *For local authorities/organizations: did your authority/organization implement new metering standards in line with international best practices as a part/result of the project? (yes/no)

Для местных организаций: Внедрила ли Ваша организация новые стандарты учета в соответствии с передовой международной практикой как часть/результат проекта? (да/нет)

12. Do you have any comments/advice for the evaluation team?
Есть ли у Вас какие-либо комментарии для команды оценки?

ANNEX 12. RESULTS MATRIX

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results
			2017
• 1.1. Number of institutions responsible for training provision assessed in terms of their capacity to conduct WM trainings. • 1.2. Number of institutions responsible for training provision with strengthened technical-material base. • 2.1. Number of water management organisations' capacity and needs assessment conducted at local level. • 2.2. Number of water management organisations with strengthened material-technical base. • 2.3. Number of extension/ advisory centres established. • 3.1. A unified capacity building programme developed incorporating training modules. • 3.2. Number of trainers (male/female) trained. • 3.3. Number of water managers and users (male/female) trained. • 3.4. Number of new	• Baseline 1.1. Comprehensive capacity and needs assessment of training providers has not been conducted before. • Baseline 1.2. Insufficient level of material-technical base of training providing institutions. • Baseline 2.1. N/A • Baseline 2.2. Insufficient level of material-technical base of water management organizations. • Baseline 2.3. Lack of a unified approach to extension/advisory service provision. • Baseline 3.1. Lack of a unified/systemized capacity building programme. • Baseline 3.2. N/A • Baseline 3.3. N/A • Baseline 3.4. There is lack of integration between different levels of water management hierarchy (BISA, ISA and WUA/Farm level) that lead to substantial wastage of water in conveying system.	• 1.1. Up to 10 existing training modules and tools assessed • 1.2. Up to 3 institutions responsible for training provision assessed; 1.3. One pilot entity's material-technical base strengthened. • 2.1. Capacity and needs of 6 BISAs and 6 WUAs assessed in pilot regions; 2.2 One BISA, one ISA and 7 pilot WUAs' material-technical base strengthened; 2.3 3 Advisory/extension service at BISA, ISA and WUA level established (upon justification resulted from the assessment). • 3.1 Training Modules developed and a comprehensive and unified capacity building programme developed and approved by MAWR; 3.2 At least twenty (20) trainers trained, at least 30% of whom are women; 3.3 At least five hundred (500) water managers and users trained , at least 30% of whom are women; 3.4 Works towards testing of following	• 1.1. • ⎪ Assessment of 10 training modules is in progress (implemented by UNESCO) (6 months) • ⎪ Assessment of 40 training modules, including 16 tools is completed and baseline assessment report is developed • 1.2 • ⎪ Needs and capacity assessment of institutions responsible for training provision is in progress (SIC ICWC) (6 months); • ⎪ Needs and capacity assessment of institutions responsible for training provision is completed. Regulations on permanent and mandatory upgrading of skills and retraining of water management personnel is drafted. • 1.3 • ⎪ One pilot entity's material-technical base strengthened. Scientific-research institute of Irrigation and Water Problems has been equipped with a comparative facility for testing of water flow metering equipment; • • 2.1 • ü Capacity and needs of 6 BISAs

and innovative water planning and management methods, techniques and approaches tested at water management organizations and farmers. • 3.5. Water intake per hectare of cultivated land using improved mechanisms/innovative technologies at pilot WUAs • 4.1. Number of students (male/female) who obtained Master's degrees in water resources management field with EU support. • 4.2. Number of specialized study tours conducted • 5.1. Number of baseline assessment of communities conducted. • 5.2. Community development planning guidelines designed. • 5.3. Number of community members and representatives of local authorities (male/female) received trainings on community development planning. • 5.4. Number of water consumers/rural householders	• Baseline 3.5. 12,000 m3/ha (2014); • Baseline 4.1. N/A • Baseline 4.2. There is no sustainable links and networking with EU water institutions and practitioners established in the country on water management; • Baseline 5.1. No prior assessments of communities. • Baseline 5.2. Guidelines exist, water management issues not sufficiently addressed • Baseline 5.3. N/A • Baseline 5.4. N/A • Baseline 5.5. N/A • Baseline 5.6. N/A • Baseline 5.7. N/A	innovative water planning and management methods started at all six pilot regions: i) irrigation technologies, ii) water distribution and metering, iii) water and energy saving technologies • 4.1 Best two candidates (one woman) are selected and endorsed to start scholarship from 2017; • 4.2 A study tour for water specialists to Europe. • 5.1 Baseline assessment of 6 pilot communities conducted; 5.2 Guideline for community development planning developed.	and 6 WUAs assessed in pilot regions (NBT) (6 months); • ⎩ Final report is developed • 2.2 • ⎩ Strengthening of one BISA, one ISA and 7 pilot WUAs' is in progress (6 months); • ⎩ The material-technical base of Lower-Syrdarya BISA (creation of the training centre and equipping with furniture and IT) , Isfayram-Shahimardan ISA (training centre with furniture and IT) and 7 pilot WUAs (renovation of offices with furniture and IT, reconstruction of irrigation infrastructure, provision of transport means and water measuring devises) are stretchered . • ⎩ 3.1 Development of Training Modules and Comprehensive and unified capacity building Programme delayed due to late submitting of the baseline assessment report. This work will be completed by the end of May, 2018. • 3.2 Seven trainers are trained, including one woman (14%). • 3.3 • ⎩ Two hundred eleven (211) water managers and users trained (6 months); • ⎩ One thousand fifty one water specialists have enhanced their skills and knowledge through training courses, including 58 women. • 3.4

(male/female) trained with EU expertise on water use efficiency. • 5.5. Number of new and innovative water planning and management methods, techniques and approaches showcased at pilot communities. • 5.6. Volume of water saved as a result of new water management practices at communities (households and small dekhans, farms) • 5.7. Number of community development plans developed in pilot regions.			• ⎪ Works towards testing of following innovative water planning and management methods started at all six pilot regions is in progress (6 months); • ⎪ 9 irrigation canals are being renovated and reconstructed. • ⎪ Two pump stations with power facility are procured and installed at canal Buzyap. • ⎪ Project design documentation on energy saving approaches in pumping station is developed. • 4.1 Best two candidates (one woman) are selected and endorsed to start scholarship from 2017; 4.2 A study tour for water specialists will be implemented in 2018. The reason of postponing is connected with results of capacity and needs assessment of water management organisations and institutions responsible for training provision to be finalized by December. • 5.1 • ⎪ Baseline assessment of 6 pilot communities is in progress. The methodology and survey questionnaire are approved; • ⎪ Baseline assessments are completed. • 5.2 • ü Guideline for community development planning for 3 communities is drafted (6 months);

			• ⎪ Guideline for community development planning for 6 (in total) communities is drafted. • Additionally: • ⎪ Policy Brief on WUA development is published; • ⎪ Reference book for hydraulic engineering id developed; • ⎪ Necessary documents to justify the application of international standards in the field of hydrometry and metrology in Uzbekistan is developed and endorsed by national standard agency for application from January 1, 2018. • ⎪ "DISWAT" online data base and data exchange software has been developed for the first time for specialists of the Basin Irrigation System Authority (BISA) and Irrigation System Authority (ISA) Dispatch Services in Uzbekistan.
		2018	
		• 1.3 One pilot entity's material-technical base strengthened • 2.2 6 BISAs' material-technical base strengthened • 3.1 Training Modules developed and a comprehensive and unified capacity building programme developed and approved by MAWR; • 3.2 At least twenty (20)	• 1.3. Creation of a field training centre for water saving technologies at the TIIAME is in progress. The decision of district governor on the allocation of land exempted from the state order is obtained with big delay. The design estimate documentation is developed and tender documentation is finalizing for announcement. • Update: The bid is announced. • 2.2 Procurement of 6 profilographs

		trainers trained, at least 30% of whom are women; • 3.3 At least five hundred (500) water managers and users trained , at least 30% of whom are women; • 3.4 Works towards testing of following innovative water planning and management methods implemented at all six pilot regions: i) irrigation technologies, ii) water distribution and metering, iii) water and energy saving technologies; • 3.5. 20% of water saved as a result of new water resources management and water saving practices at pilot WCAs • 4.1 Best two candidates (one women) are selected and endorsed to start scholarship from 2017; • 4.2 A study tour for water specialists to Europe. • 5.3 120 community members and representatives of local authorities are trained; • 5.5 30 households equipped with water saving technologies. • 5.7 6 Community development plans drafted	is in progress. The tender is announced with deadline of July 4. • Update: 6 profilographs are procured and associated training is conducted • 3.1 Development of training modules and the Program are in progress with delay. • Update: draft 5 training modules and Program are developed and submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources. • 3.2 To date (01.07) 27 trainers are trained, including 9 women • Update: 50 trainers are trained, including 11 women. • 3.3 To date 1345 water specialists are trained, including 63 women • Update: 1444 water specialist and users • 3.4 Improvement of water distribution and metering infrastructure is implemented in 2 pilot regions (reconstruction of two canals in Syrdarya and Samarkand regions). Repair of 5 hydro bridges is completed and installation of 4 hydro bridges is in progress. Installation of drip irrigation system in one pilot farm and 25 households are completed. The project design documentation for creation of unified energy system on Daryaliq canal system in Khorezm region is developed and announcement of ITB is pending. Other activities under this target are in progress.

			• Update: 4 hydro bridges re-installed. 35 household equipped with drip irrigation systems. The project design documentation for creation of unified energy system on Daryaliq canal system in Khorezm region is developed and ITB is announced in October. However due to proposals that exceed planned budget the bid is to be renounced. • 3.5 Estimation indicated 30-35 % water saving as a result of project intervention in pilot regions. The more accurate assessment to be conducted by the end of the year • Update: Observations confirmed expected saving of water in pilot areas. • 4.1 Best two candidates (one women) are selected and endorsed to start scholarship in Wageningen University • One candidate has started his scholarship. The second candidate will be joined in 2019. • 4.2 The study tour to China is conducted and the report is submitted to the national partners. • 5.3. The training workshop program is approved by the MOWR and training will be conducted in August this year • Update: The training for 122 household members and local authority is conducted. • 5.5. To date 20 household

			equipped with drip irrigation system to date and installation in 10 more households is in progress • Update: all 35 households are equipped with drip irrigation systems. • 5.7 The structure of the community development plan is agreed and formulation of plans is in progress. • Update: The Guidelines on Community Development Planning is developed. Draft plans are to be finalize by the end of the year. • The project has assisted to the Ministry of Water Resources in developing of following normative documents in the area of water management: • 1. Documents justifying application of 4 international standards in hydrometry and metrology approved by the National "Uzstandard" Agency and came into force on January 01, 2018, and published in the national language; • 2. Hydraulic Engineer Handbook for water management specialists on the issues of the exploitation of hydraulic structures; • 3. training modules and Unified Capacity Building programme for specialists of water management organisations; • 4. 6 regulatory acts on the application of international standards in water accounting and metrology;

			• 5. Regulations on the procedure for the creation and use of emergency material and technical reserves to ensure the safety of hydraulic structures; • 6. Regulatory documents on the management of agreements between the water management organisations considering the remanagement of their employees in accordance with the Resolution #3672 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan; • 7. Educational films on 6 areas of water management.
		2019	
		• 1.3 Material-technical base of two water educational institutions strengthened • 2.2 Material-technical base of MWR, 6 BISAs, 2 Institutes and 1 WUAs are strengthened. • 3.1 Comprehensive and unified capacity building programme and 5 training modules approved by MAWR; • 3.2 At least twenty (20) trainers trained, at least 30% of whom are women; • 3.3 At least five hundred (500) water managers and users trained , at least 30% of whom are women; • 3.4 Works towards testing	• 1.3.1 Material-technical base of 1 water educational institution (TIIAME) and 1 water research institution (SRI of Irrigation and Water Problems) strengthened by provision of 2 modern Doppler-Profiler. The equipment is transferred, and associated training conducted. • 1.3.2 The first educational institution (Karshi Engineer and Economic Institute) training capacity increased by provision of lysimetric equipment • 1.2.3 The educational potential of TIIAME in the training of surveyors, hydrologists and hydraulic engineers, as well as the scientific potential of the Research Institute of Irrigation and Water problems is improved for conducting

		of following innovative water planning and management methods implemented at all six pilot regions: i) irrigation technologies, ii) water distribution and metering, iii) water and energy saving technologies; • 3.5. 20% of water saved as a result of new water resources management and water saving practices at pilot WCAs. • 4.1 Female candidate endorsed to start scholarship from 2019; • 4.2 A study tour for water specialists to Europe. • 5.3 120 community members and representatives of local authorities are trained; 5.7 6 Community development plans endorsed by local authorities.	research by equipping these institutes with modern electronic levels of the LEICA M 250 model. • 1.3.4 The construction of the training polygon for water saving technologies is started • 2.2.1 Material-technical base of MOWR, 6 BISAs, 1 research institute and 1 WUAs are strengthened by provision of 6 modern Doppler-Profiler. The equipment is transferred, and associated training conducted. • 2.2.2 The national water management agency's (MoWR) ability for better coordination with basin organizations is improved by introduction of video-conference facility. In addition, the meeting hall of the agency was equipped with furniture (chairs and tables) • 2.2.3 The capabilities of design teams at the all 13 BISAs for the development of design estimates are increased by providing the software product AUTOCAD and ABS-4 for the design works • 2.2.4 The technical capacity of pilot BISAs in 6 regions is improved to ensure high-quality design and survey work by

			equipping with digital levels in the amount of 24 units (4 units for each BISAs) of associated training for geodesists with the involvement of international expert is conducted. • 2.2.5 Irrigated land reclamation monitoring system is created at national level by equipping the central office of the Ministry and 13 regional reclamation expeditions with modern equipment and software products • 3.1.1 Comprehensive and unified capacity building programme and 5 training modules submitted to the MoWR for approval. 5 training modules are approved by MoWR. The Program is under review. 3.2 54 trainers are trained, including 17 women. • 3.3 The qualification of 560 water professionals has been enhanced through training courses. • 3.4 4 training modules developed and approved by the national executive agency • 3.5 Due to practical interventions such as reconstructions of canals, construction and repair of water gates,

			construction of pump stations etc. in project pilot sites, the water losses reduced by about 30-40% that resulted water delivery to additional irrigated lands and those lands of farmers located at the end of the canals. • 4.1 Female candidate Dinora Rustami has started her Advanced Master's programme in Water Resource Management at the University of Antwerpen in Belgium in September 2019; Second candidate Sayidjakhon Khasanov has successfully graduated from Master's programme at the University of Wageningen in the Netherlands and returned to Uzbekistan to continue his work in water sector. • 4.2 A study tour for water specialists to Europe. • Study tours were cancelled by the request of the NPC. The NPC justifies his request by the reason that Component 1 of the EU programme (lead by GIZ) has already conducted a number of study tours to Europe on water management issues and, therefore, it would be reasonable to

			re-allocate resources to other purposes. • 5.3 The community trainings are being conducted regularly by the community members who were already trained by the project in 2018, the trained members are continuing training others locally in the communities on the effective use of water resources and water management. • 5.7 Community development plans are being finalized. • In addition, the following documents have been developed to support sustainability of water management: • ⎫ 1. 4 International standards in the field of hydrometry and metrology have been entered into the Uzstandard register and will come into force on January 1, 2020 (14 in total) • ⎫ 2. The Hydrotechnics Handbook project for water utility specialists on the maintenance of hydraulic facilities. • ⎫ 3. Hydrology of Reservoirs for

			students studying in the "Hydrology of Rivers and Reservoirs" • 4. Manuals for water specialists and water users: • Benefits of drip irrigation • Irrigation Basics • Accounting for water in irrigation systems • 5. Regulations on the introduction of water-saving technologies. • 6. Regulations governing contractual relations between water users and water users. • 7.Policy Briefs: • Systemic training of managers and professionals is essential to ensure the sustainable development of the water sector; • Recommendations for switching to a volume-square method of charging for irrigation services in the absence or low level of water accounting at the border of

			water users • 8. A draft document regulating the national reporting mechanism for the implementation of the International Water Convention on the Protection and Use of International Watercourses and Lakes.(UNECE Convention) • Thanks to UNDP assistance in improving people's access to water resources, 7,600 hectares of irrigated agricultural lands were returned to production and water supply was improved on 8,200 hectares. Works towards • Organized media tours for journalists on pilot regions to widely cover the results of the project. The results achieved were covered on central television, radio, the press and online publications.
		2020	
		• 1.3 Material-technical base of one water educational and one research institutions strengthened • 1.3.1 The regulatory framework for drip irrigation is developed; • 2.1 Material-technical base	• 1. Enhancing the capacities of national institutions in charge of providing training, especially improving their technical capacities. • 1.3.1 Material-technical base of 1 water educational institution (TIIAME) strengthened by creation of a training

		of MWR and 13 BISAs are strengthened. • 3.1 At least three hundred (300) water managers and specialists trained ; • 4.1 Female candidate completed the scholarship; • 5.1 6 Community development plans endorsed by local authorities (Makhalla).	centre for water saving technologies on 4.7 ha and provision of modern laboratory equipment. The equipment is transferred and has been used in education process to enhance the skills of technicians studying and to ensure the quality of the educational and scientific process. The tender for procurement of laboratory equipment for the Research Institute of Irrigation and Water problems (SRIIWP) is completed and contracting is in process. This equipment will be used in laboratory studies and field research, particularly those determining water flow characteristics of measuring stations of rivers and irrigation canals, capacity of reservoirs, study water and soil quality, including salinity, повтор, ниже более подробно идет, identifying the physical and mechanical specifics of various construction materials at water engineering, simulating significant environmental impacts caused by climate change, and studying different irrigation technologies and land reclamation methods. • 1.3.2 The educational potential of TIIAME in the training of surveyors, hydrologists and hydraulic engineers, as well as the scientific potential of the SRIIWP is improved by provision of developed Manual for Hydrotechnical Specialists and Hydrology of Reservoirs

			Textbook. These publications aim at strengthening the potential of water practitioners and students enrolled in the course on the Hydrology of Rivers and Reservoirs. • The textbook provides basic information on the regulation of reservoirs containing river run-off, the classification of reservoirs and their main characteristics, methods for calculating their operating mode, calculations of water losses from reservoirs, sedimentation and sediment transport, the impact of reservoirs on the environment, and the use of GIS technologies. This content is directed towards ensuring the correct and safe functioning. • 1.3.3. The SRIIWP due to support form UNDP has received an accreditation certificate authorizing the testing of hydrometric measuring devices at the Comparator Equipment provided by the UNDP last year. This is very important achievement, as now the water sector has modern facility for calibrating water measuring devices, that crucial in establishing proper water accounting system in the country. • 2. Strengthening the organizational structure of water management players, and improving advisory mechanisms to ensure the effective delivery of water supply services

			• Due to pilot activity of UNDP access to quality water supply services for farms land and household plots in rural areas have been improved. 3800 women have benefited from pilot intervention. • 2.2.1 Material-technical base of MOWR is strengthened by provision of innovative Hyundai r220lc-9s excavators equipped with a special cutting device. The equipment was handed over to the 'Left-bank Amudarya' and 'Lower Sirdarya' basin organizations to improve the maintenance of irrigation and land reclamation systems. To use this equipment effectively, a practical training has been organized for excavator operators of the basin management organizations. Due to the trainings the participants were able to clean collector-drainage systems, testing the new equipment under the trainer's guidance. As a result of cleaning the irrigation systems capacity will be increased, water deficits will be reduced and water will reach farm fields and household plots, subsequently improving the well-being of rural populations. • 2.2.2 Irrigated land reclamation monitoring system is created at national level by equipping the central office of the Ministry and 13 regional reclamation expeditions with modern equipment and software products. To realize this initiative the UNDP has purchased 14 servers and 52

			sets of computers, 14 multifunction colour printers, and 14 plotters for publishing of materials in the form of maps. Reclamation data received from 13 regional expeditions will be on-line gathered at the Ministry of Water Resources. The results are to be reviewed using a geographic information system (GIS technology). The new database consists of obtained field materials, covering the location of groundwater and its quality, soil mineralization, the quantity and quality of collector-drainage water, and other matters. The GIS technology will allow for monitoring the reclamation condition of irrigated lands, regulating the levels of groundwater and salt balance identifying and planning chemical, agroreclamation and agro-technical measures, developing constructive solutions for enhancing the collector-drainage network for improving the condition of irrigated lands, and increasing the productivity of water-soil resources. The delivered 150 GPS devices will be used for accurately setting geo-positions when receiving data from reclamation wells and posts from BISAs. These devices are equipped with ArcGIS and other software products supported with necessary applications, for use in forming a database and setting up an online data transmission system. • 2.2.3 50 sensor devices have been

			installed to monitor water delivery and consumption in pilot regions in the framework of the «smart water» program. The devices are designed for monitoring of water flow rate in watercourses. The water level is determined using an ultrasonic sensor, water discharge is calculated based on the data received from the hydro station and will be transmitted to server. The installed monitoring system allows to control water delivery. This system has mobile application that allows to enter the data on channel changes every ten days by hydrometers in pilot areas. This application allows to make adjustments to correct tables, monitor water discharge and level indicators online, and analyze daily, ten-day, monthly, and annual water resources management. • 3. Developing and implementing a unified programme and teaching modules on capacity building for water management players. • 3.3 The qualification of 180 water professionals has been enhanced through online training courses. The total number of trained water professionals and users during project implementation is 378018, including 229165 female participants. • In addition, the following documents have been developed to support sustainability of water management:

			• • Regulations governing contractual relations between water users and water consumers have been developed and approved. • • Normative documents have been developed for adapting irrigation canals to drip irrigation systems. • • Normative documents on the drip irrigation of agricultural crops have been developed. • 4. Enhanced links and networking with EU institutions and practitioners • 4.1 Female candidate sent to study for a master's degree was unable to complete the course on time (this year) due to an interruption in the educational process associated with the pandemic complexities. • 5. Piloting community development plans with water management as a cross cutting issue. • 3 Community development plans endorsed by local authorities (Makhalla). • 5.1 The “Chuli Ota” pumping station was built at the “Dasht” Mahalla (rural community) which has a population of 5000 people • Thanks to UNDP assistance access to water resources on 13,000 ha of farmers and households of rural people has been improved. • World Water Day • UNDP has celebrated the World

			Water Day in Uzbekistan for four years, in cooperation with the Ministry of Water Resources, the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers and the international and national partners. The main purpose of celebrating this day is to call for rational use and respect for water resources for future generations. Within the framework of World Water Day celebrations, various competitions, exhibitions of advanced technologies, intellectual games and debates among students have been conducted, focused on the role of youth in ensuring the rational and efficient use and management of water resources, and Uzbekistan's sustainable development. The number of young people participating in the annual events has grown each year. In 2017, when the day was celebrated for the first time, more than 100 students studying irrigation and water management took part. In 2020 the number of participants exceeded 550 from all regions of the country, including 280 women. • Coverage • Project activities and results more than 120 time have been widely broadcasted through various TV, Radio and Web channels and printed press and social media.
		2021	
		• 1.3 Material-technical base	

		of the SRU of Irrigation and Water Problems strengthened through equipping by lab equipment.	

ANNEX 13. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective *to contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth in the rural sector in Uzbekistan in the context of a changing climate*			
Specific Objective *to improve the water supply and the efficiency of water resource management at national, basin and farm levels*	• # of legislative amendments related to capacity building prepared; • # of water efficiency technologies, tools and techniques demonstrated in pilot areas;	Proposed legislative amendments agreed with line ministries and submitted to the Government; Pilot projects, demonstrating water efficiency technologies, tools and techniques, successfully completed;	Government is supportive in making proposed changes to water legislation, as it relates to capacity building Applicable water efficiency technologies are available at a reasonable cost;
Expected Result 2: Technical Capacity Building *Water management services, practices and techniques are strengthened and harmonised within a national framework*	• # of public administration and basin authorities and WUAs trained in management of water resources and provision of advisory services in rural areas;	Project monitoring system; Baseline reports, midterm and final evaluation reports; Government decrees and resolutions;	Water management organizations and training providers are keen to engage in project activities; Applicable international expertise is readily available and agreeable to national stakeholders; **Risk:** • Operational impediments (*delays in decision making over project issues, delays in processing visas for international experts, etc.*);

	• Unified approach to capacity building in the water sector developed and regular and systematic training programmes and modules delivered at basin and farm levels; • # of best international practices in water management and training provision integrated into existing curriculum; • # of WUAs/ Dekhkan farmers (including women farmers) applying water saving methods (drip irrigation, land levelling, improved furrow watering, siphons etc.): • # of WUAs/ Dekhkan farmers (including women farmers), receiving	National statistical reports and bulletins	• Lack of skilled local experts, whose input is invaluable in project implementation; • Lack of effective coordination among various ministries/agencies, and different tiers of water management hierarchy Lack of effective coordination among donors and development partners

	capacity building trainings on water and energy efficiency with EU support; • # of WUAs/ Dekhkan farmers receiving advisory support services in pilot regions;				
Activity Results					
Activity Results	**Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**	**Targets**	
				Plan	**Actual**
Activity Result 1. Enhanced capacities of national entities in charge of training provision.					
Activity 1.1. Baseline assessment of existing and past training modules and tools, fine-tuning and compilation into one single package	**Baseline:** n/a **Indicator:** Baseline assessment conducted	Baseline assessment report agreed with stakeholders	National and international partners are forthcoming in sharing existing and past training modules; **Risk:** there is no proper documentation of existing and past trainings delivered by national and international partners	2016: At least 10 existing training modules and tools assessed	Achieved. 59 existing training modules and tools assessed
Activity 1.2.	**Baseline:**	Capacity and needs	Capacity and needs	2016-2017	Achieved. Capacities

Capacity and needs assessment of institutions responsible for training provision	comprehensive capacity and needs assessment of training provider has not been conducted before **Indicator:** capacity and needs assessment conducted	assessment reports agreed with beneficiaries	assessment methodology proposed by UNDP is agreed with partners **Risk:** Lack of proper and comprehensive access to potential training providers for full-fledged capacity and needs assessment	Capacities of 3 institutions responsible for training provision assessed	of 20 institutions responsible for training provision assessed.
Activity 1.3. Strengthening material-technical base of training providers	**Baseline:** Weak material-technical base **Indicator:** technical-material base of training entities strengthened	Transfer of equipment and materials completed (Handover Acts)	**Risk:** Delays in timely procurement of equipment.	2017 One pilot entity's material-technical base strengthened.	Achieved. Three pilot institutions material-technical base strengthened. Signing of handover acts completed
Activity Result 2. Strengthened organizational set-up of the water management players and improved advisory mechanisms for improved water supply services					
Activity 2.1. Capacity and needs assessment of BISAs, ISAs, local authorities, and WUAs/farmers.	**Baseline:** n/a **Indicator:** capacity and needs assessment of practitioners conducted	Capacity and needs assessment report agreed with beneficiaries	Capacity and needs assessment methodology proposed by UNDP is agreed by partners **Risk:** Lack of proper and comprehensive access to potential beneficiaries for	2016-2017 6 BISAs and 6 WUAs capacity needs assessed in pilot regions (at least 30% women involved in the process).	Achieved. In addition, capacity needs of 3 project design institutes located in Tashkent assessed.

			full-fledged capacity and needs assessment.		
Activity 2.2. Strengthening material-technical base of water management players	**Baseline:** Weak material-technical base **Indicator:** material-technical base of water management players strengthened	Transfer of equipment and materials (Handover Acts)	**Risk:** Delays in timely procurement of equipment	2017-2018: One BISA, one ISA and 5 pilot WUAs' material-technical base strengthened	13 BISAs, 1 ISAs and 7 WUAs material-technical base strengthened.
Activity 2.3. Piloting establishment of advisory/extension service centers at BISA, ISA and WUA levels	**Baseline:** lack of a unified approach to extension/advisory service provision **Indicator:** pilot extension centres established for BISA, ISA and WUA levels (three in total)	Extension services recommended for adoption; Extension centres operational, activities initiated (Opening Ceremonies held)	Concept of pilot extension service centre is agreed in a timely manner by national partners **Risk:** availability of office space for extension centres **Updated:** In current agricultural policy it is impossible to ensure sustainability of	2016 Minimum three (3) extension centres established at selected BISA, ISA and WUA.	The assessment revealed that creation of extension/advisory centres at BISA. ISA and WUA levels are not appropriate at current time. More detailed explanation is presented in Y 2017 report.
Activity Result 3. Development and implementation of a unified model and approach of capacity building for water management players					
Activity 3.1. Development of training modules	**Baseline:** fragmented training modules available	Training Module package is agreed with national	**Risk:** Delays in adoption of the training modules by the Government, hence by	2017 Development of 5 training modules	Nine training modules developed and approved by

	Indicator: comprehensive training modules developed	partners and beneficiaries; Training module recommended for adoption and integration into national curricula.	entities providing training services.		Ministry of Water Resources
Activity 3.2. Formulation of a unified/systemized capacity building programme	**Baseline:** lack of a unified/systemized capacity building programme **Indicator:** a unified capacity building programme developed	Unified capacity development programme for water sector institutions and practitioners agreed with beneficiaries; Unified capacity building programme recommended for adoption and integration into national curricula.	**Risk:** Delays in adoption of the unified capacity building programme by the Government **Risk:** Lack of donor coordination with regards to capacity building in the water sector	2018: One (1) comprehensive and unified capacity building programme developed and approved by MAWR for implementation at pilot regions. 2019: The final version of the unified capacity building programme elaborated and submitted to the Government for approval and upscaling.	Adopted by the Government on March, 2021
Activity 3.3. Implementation of training modules for trainers	**Baseline:** N/A **Indicator:** # of trainers trained	ToT training workshops and materials Monitoring and progress reports Post-training feedback	National training providers have sufficient interest and skills to absorb the new training methodology and tools **Risk:** difficulties in ensuring full attendance of the required audience	2017-2019 At least two hundred (200) trainers trained, at least 30% of whom are women.	172 trainers trained, including 52 women
Activity 3.4. Selection of pilot	**Baseline:** N/A	Project Board meeting minutes	National partners are able to agree on the range of	2017-2019: Following innovative water	Completed.

BISA, ISA, WUAs and farms for water efficiency trainings and implementation of pilot projects	**Indicators:** pilot regions identified and concept of pilot projects approved	approving selection of pilot regions and concepts of pilot projects Consultation meetings with stakeholders; validation workshop; Monitoring and progress reports	pilot regions and projects **Risks:** excessive number of regions and pilot projects proposed making consensus difficult or delayed	planning and management methods per pilot area/site will be tested: i) irrigation technologies, ii) water distribution and metering, iii) water and energy saving technologies.1	
Activity 3.5. Implementation of the capacity building programme for water managers and users	**Baseline:** N/A **Indicator:** - # of water managers and users trained with EU expertise; - # of new and innovative water planning and management methods, techniques and approaches showcased; - volume of c/m of water saved as a result of new water	Training workshops documents and materials Monitoring and progress reports Post-training feedback	**Risk:** difficulties in ensuring full attendance of the required audience	2017-2019 At least one thousand and five hundred (1500) water managers and users trained, at least 30% of whom are women. 2017-2019 Three thousand (3,000) m3/ha (2018).	2016 216 specialists on water accounting from all 10 basin organizations obtained knowledge on hygrometry and metrology at the training courses conducted in pilot regions 2017: 1051 water management specialists increased their knowledge and skills through training courses.

1 The list of methods is not exhaustive and subject to clarification based on the baseline assessment.

	management practices;				2018: 1566 water management specialists and users obtained skills on water resources management and rational use. 2019: 614 water management specialists and users (total 3,790) obtained skills on water resources management and rational use.
Activity Result 4. Enhanced links and networking with EU institutions and practitioners.					
Activity 4.1. Organization and implementation of a scholarship programme for trainers and practitioners	**Baseline:** N/A **Indicator:** # of students obtaining Master's degrees in water resources management field with EU support	MSc Diplomas of graduate students	**Risk:** Lack of qualified candidates and/or limited foreign language skills of candidates	2017-2018: Two (2) students (male and female) obtained their MS degree in water management	In progress. Two successful candidates (one female) selected and one successfully completed MS degree program at Wageningen University. The second candidate (female) started her study at Antwerp University.

Activity 4.2. Study tours and experts	**Baseline:** N/A **Indicator:** # of specialized study tours conducted	Study tour and Back to Office Reports	**Risk:** Difficulties in obtaining approval/visas for international experts	2017-2019: Four (4) study tours conducted. At least, 30% are women participants.	No study tour conducted (except to China in 2018) due to request of National Project Coordinator to use resources to other purposes (explanation in the report above)
Activity Result 5. Piloting community development plans with water management as a cross cutting issue.					
Activity 5.1. Conducting baseline assessment of communities (economic, social and environmental dimensions).	**Baseline:** no prior assessments of community development planning at its core **Indicator:** baseline assessment of communities conducted	Baseline assessment report discussed and agreed with stakeholders	The project has sufficient access to pilot communities for conducting the assessment **Risk:** lack of reliable data for proper assessment and analysis	2017: Baseline assessment of one community in each pilot region conducted with due consideration of and equal participation of women and men	Achieved. Baseline assessment in 6 pilot communities conducted and reports received.
Activity 5.2. Development of guidelines to community development planning	**Baseline:** guidelines exist, water management issues not sufficiently addressed **Indicator:** community development planning	Guidelines presented and agreed with beneficiaries, posted on project website for public discussion	**Risk:** Delays in adoption of the guidelines by the Government	2017: One (1) community development planning guidelines designed, that among others take into account the different needs of women and men in the community planning	Achieved. The guideline developed and published.

	guidelines designed			and published	
Activity 5.3. Trainings and workshops for communities and local authorities on better water planning, use, and water saving techniques	**Baseline:** N/A **Indicator:** # of trainings and workshops conducted for communities and local authorities	Training workshops documents and materials Monitoring and progress reports Post-training feedback	**Risk:** difficulties in ensuring full attendance of the required audience	2018: At least 200 hundred relevant representatives of each pilot community and local authorities trained on community development planning, at least 30% of whom are women. At least 50 rural householders per pilot region, at least 30% of whom are women.	Achieved. Up to today 246 representatives of all 6 pilot communities and local authorities trained.
Activity 5.4. Practical demonstration activities to showcase water and energy efficiency measures at the community level (in conjunction with Activity 3.4.)	**Baseline:** N/A **Indicator:** - # of communities and water users trained with EU expertise; - # of new and innovative water planning and management methods, techniques and	Demonstration plots; monitoring reports	Water saving is an immediate priority for the well-being of the community due to water shortages or its low quality **Risk:** water planning, techniques and approaches are not adopted by the community at large leading to limited impact of proposed interventions	Following innovative water planning and management methods per pilot community tested: i) water saving (irrigation techniques and agriculture measures), ii) energy saving technologies in water use. 2018 Seventy five thousand2 (75,000) c/m water saved	Achieved. Drip irrigation systems introduced in 35 households in 6 pilot regions. Monitoring will be continued in 2020

2 Given current water intake per hectare of irrigated land (12,000 m3/ha), water efficiency methods will entail economy of water intake by 2000 m3/ha. Assuming that each household has 0,15 of land for small-scale farming, fifty rural householders (target 5.4) would have 7,5 ha of irrigated land. Thus, 7,5 ha multiplied by 2000 m3 of saved water equals to 15,000 ha of saved

	approaches showcased; - volume of c/m of water saved as a result of new water management practices;			at household level at pilot communities	Achieved.
Activity 5.5. Development of community development plans	**Baseline:** N/A **Indicator:** # of community development plans designed in pilot regions – One per region.	Broad public and formal consultation of prepared community development plans	Community development planning is considered by all stakeholders as an important framework document for charting the needs of local communities **Risk:** issues with compatibility of the community development plans with regional development plans designed by regional authorities; **Risk:** Absence of financing instruments for implementation of activities identified in the community development plans	2019 One (1) per pilot community	Partially achieved. The community development plans for 6 pilot communities drafted. The plans will be finalised and published in 2020

water, which is only for one pilot community. 75,000 c/m of saved water represents all pilot communities. It should be noted that the irrigated land of rural householders may vary, thus the baseline assessment of pilot communities will verify the exact volume of irrigated land, hence exact figure of c/m water saved.

ANNEX 14. BUDGET ALLOCATION

Costs	Unit	# of units	Unit value (in EUR)	Total cost (in EUR)
1. Human resources				
1.1 Salaries (gross salaries including social security charges and other related costs, local staff)				
1.1.1 Technical				
National Technical Advisor	Per month	48	1,740.00	83,520.00
1.1.2 Administrative/ support staff				
Project Manager	Per month	48	2,160.00	103,680.00
Admin-Finance Specialist	Per month	48	1,475.00	70,800.00
Driver	Per month	48	765.00	36,720.00
{CO} Admin/Logistics/Procurement Associate/Assistant (one person) (part-time basis, 50% of GS-6 level rate remuneration including all related costs) Per agreement with EU this is full time position from Oct 13, 2016	Per month	48	718.00	34,500.00
1.2 Salaries (gross salaries including social security charges and other related costs, expat/int staff)	Per w/day	400	830.00	332,000.00
1.3 Per diems for missions/travel				
1.3.1 Abroad (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem	96	300.00	28,800.00
1.3.2 Local (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem	900	100.00	90,000.00
1.3.3 Seminar/conference/training participants	Per diem	1210	119.00	143,990.00
Subtotal Human Resources				**924,010.00**
2. Travel				
2.1 International Travel				
2.1.1 International travel – conference/workshop/ networking	Per flight	24	1,400.00	33,600.00
2.1.2 Study tour	Per mission	4	40,960.00	163,840.00
2.2 Local transportation (train/plane)	Per field trips	48	600.00	28,800.00
Subtotal Travel				**226,240.00**
3. Equipment and supplies				
3.1 Purchase of vehicles or rent	Per vehicle	1	50,000.00	50,000.00
3.2 Furniture, computer equipment				
3.2.1 Furniture	Per office	1	3,000.00	3,000.00

3.2.2 Computer and communication equipment	Per office	1	15,500.00	15,500.00
3.3 Machines, tools				
3.3.1 Water measuring and regulation structures	Per pilot region	6	246,000.00	1,476,000.00
3.3.2 Modernization of water delivery structure				
3.3.3 Strengthening of the material-technical base of training providers and water management organization	Per project	8	35,500.00	284,000.00
3.4 Spare parts/equipment for machines, tools	N/A			
3.5 Other (please specify)	N/A			
Subtotal Equipment and supplies				**1,828,500.00**
4. Local office				
4.1 Vehicle costs				
4.1.1 Vehicle costs – operational costs on daily/monthly basis	Per month	48	500.00	24,000.00
4.1.2 Vehicle costs – local travel costs by project car	Per filed trip	48	600.00	28,000.00
4.2.1 Office rent for the Inception period	Per month	6	800.00	4,800.00
4.2.2 Office rent	Per month	42	To be provided by National partner	
4.2 Consumables – office supplies	Per month	48	100.00	4,800.00
4.4 Other services (tel/fax, electricity/heating, maintenance, internet)	Per month	48	500.00	24,000.00
Subtotal Local office				**86,400.00**
5. Other costs, services				
5.1 Publications	Per publication	20	10,000.00	200,000.00
5.2 Studies, research				
5.2.1 Research	Per study	3	50,000.00	150,000.00
5.2.2 EU expertise	Per study	3	65,000.00	195,000.00
5.3 Translation	Per page	5000	17.00	85,000.00
5.3.1 Interpreters (Consecutive translation)	Per day	60	500.00	30,000.00
5.4 Financial services (bank guarantee, costs, etc.)	N/A			
5.5 Costs of conferences/seminars				
5.5.1 Training in pilot region (per diem, lunch. Coffee-break, rent, etc.)	Per event	66	8,755.67	577,874.22
5.5.2 Inception workshop (lunch. Coffee-break, rent, etc.)	Per event	1	7,928.02	7,928.02
5.6 Visibility actions	Per year	4	15,000.00	60,000.00
Subtotal Other costs, services				**1,305,802.24**
6. Other				

6.1 Organization and implementation of a scholarship program for trainers and practitioners	Per year	2	100,000.00	200,000.00
6.2 Renovation works at project premises	Per office	1	12,000.00	12,000.00
6.3 Bank fees/charges	Per year	4	5,500.00	22,000.00
Subtotal Other				**234,000.00**
7. Subtotal direct eligible costs of the Action (1-6)				**4,604,952.24**
8. Indirect costs (maximum 7% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the action). Note: 7% calculated on EU allocation of 5 Mio	Per project	1	322,346.66	322,346.66
9. Total eligible costs of the Action (7 and 8)				**4,927,298.90**
10. Provision for contingency reserve (maximum 5% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the action)	Per project	1	72,701.10	72,701.10
11. Total eligible costs (9 and 10)				**5,000,000.00**
12. Taxes - Contributions in kind	N/A			
13. Total accepted costs of the Action (11 and 12)				**5,000,000.00**

ANNEX 15. PROJECT MILESTONES (OUTPUT TARGETS AS BY 2018)

Result area	Targeted outputs
Activity Result 1. Enhanced capacities of national entities in charge of training provision	2016: 1.1. At least 10 existing training modules and tools assessed 1.2. Capacities of 3 institutions responsible for training provision assessed 2017: 1.3. One pilot entity's material-technical base strengthened
Activity Result 2. Strengthened organizational set-up of the water management players and improved advisory mechanisms for improved water supply services	2016: 2.1. 6 BISAs and 6 WCAs capacity needs assessed in pilot regions (at least 30% women involved in the process). 2017-2018: 2.2. One BISA, one ISA and 7 pilot WCAs' material-technical base strengthened 2.3. Minimum three (3) extension centres established at selected BISA, ISA and WCA
Activity Result 3. Development and implementation of a unified model and approach of capacity building	2017: 3.1.1. One (1) comprehensive and unified capacity building programme developed and approved by MAWR for implementation at pilot regions. 2019: 3.1.2. The final version of the unified capacity building programme elaborated and submitted to the Government for approval and upscaling. 2017-2019: 3.2. At least two hundred (200) trainers trained, at least 30% of whom are women. 3.3. At least one thousand and five hundred (1500) water managers and users trained8, at least 30% of whom are women. 3.4. Following innovative water planning and management methods per pilot area/site will be tested: i) irrigation technologies, ii) water distribution and metering, iii) water and energy saving technologies. 3.5. Ten thousand (10,000) m3/ha (2018).
Activity Result 4. Enhanced links and networking with EU institutions and practitioners	2017-2018: 4.1. Two (2) students (male and female) obtained their MS degree in water management 2016-2019: 4.2. Four (4) study tours conducted (one per year). At least, 30% are women participants.
Activity Result 5. Piloting community development plans with water	2016: 5.1. Baseline assessment of one community in each pilot region conducted with due consideration of and

management as a cross cutting issue	equal participation of women and men; 2017: 5.2. One (1) community development planning guidelines designed, that among others take into account the different needs of women and men in the community planning and published 2018: 5.3. At least 200 hundred relevant representatives of each pilot community and local authorities trained on community development planning, at least 30% of whom are women. 5.4. At least 50 rural householders per pilot region, at least 30% of whom are women. 5.5. Following innovative water planning and management methods per pilot community tested: i) water saving (irrigation techniques and agriculture measures), ii) energy saving technologies in water use. 5.6. Seventy five thousand (75,000) c/m water saved at household level at pilot communities 2019: 5.7. One (1) per pilot community