United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Country: Tajikistan
Project Document
TAJIKISTAN POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE (PEI) PHASE II

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The overall goal of the Project is to support improved governance and trickle-down effect of sustainable development agenda within national and sectoral development strategies as a result of P-E mainstreaming, thus ensuring better management of natural resources, and enhancement of regional cooperation and knowledge sharing on P-E mainstreaming. The Project also intends to integrate a gender equality approach in P-E work by addressing both women and men’s concerns. This overall objective will be achieved through the following three outputs:

1. **P-E approaches and tools for integrated development policies, plans and coordination mechanisms applied.** This output includes integration of the P-E and sustainable development agenda into the sectoral strategies (water resources/land management, agriculture/food security, energy, mining etc.) and national long-term development strategy for 2016-2030;

2. **Knowledge base built for institutionalization of cross-sectoral budget and expenditure frameworks and environment-economic accounting systems.** This output includes capacity building interventions aimed to introduce the national stakeholders to frameworks, methodologies and techniques on green accounting systems, valuation of ecosystem services, and public environmental expenditure review.

3. **Regional cooperation and knowledge sharing facilitated to integrate pro-poor environmental outcomes into regional institutions and sustainable development processes.** This component of the project includes: i) identifying best practices, experiences and technologies on designing and implementing policies and frameworks integrating poverty and environmental issues-in-nexus in priority sectors and exchanging them among countries; ii) identifying and facilitating key partnerships at the regional level.

Reflecting the above, the intended outcome of the Tajikistan PEI Phase II is comprehensive strategies and strengthened institutions at the national and local levels enabled to better address existing poverty and environmental issues and facilitating transition to greener and inclusive growth.

The Project will be directly executed in accordance with DIM guidelines under the umbrella of UNDP Communities Programme (CP) that has established a strong partnership with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) and other national governmental and non-governmental institutions and local authorities.
SIGNATURE PAGE

UNDAF Outcome(s):
Good governance and economic and social growth are jointly enhanced to reduce pov
human potential, protect rights and improve core public functions.
Sustainable natural resource management is more widely understood and practiced.

Expected CP Outcome(s):
National and local levels of government will have the capacity to implement
democratic governance practices and effectively and strategically plan, finance, and
implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner.
Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resource management, and
increased access to alternative renewable energy sources.

Expected Output(s):
Output 1: Key central government institutions receive comprehensive capacity
building in good governance, gender mainstreaming, management, and administration,
resulting in progress in public administration reform
Output 2: Government is provided with capacity building support to negotiate, ratify
and implement major international conventions, transnational policy and legal
frameworks on sustainable natural resources management

Implementing Partner:
UNDP Tajikistan through its Communities Programme

Responsible Parties:
UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI), Ministry of Economic
Development and Trade, Ministry of Energy, and Water Resources, Ministry of
Finance, Ecological Commission of Parliament, Committee on Environmental
Protection, Committee for Women's and Family Affairs, Committee on Local
Development, Agency on Statistics, regional and district authorities, civil society.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Programme title:</th>
<th>Tajikistan Poverty and Environment Initiative, Phase II</th>
<th>Estimated Budget (USD):</th>
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<td>Programme Duration:</td>
<td>Jan.2014 – Dec. 2017 (48 months in 2 x 2-year project cycles with a mid-term review)</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
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<td>Programme ID:</td>
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<td>Direct Execution (DIM)/Fund Management Option</td>
<td>In-kind contribution (USD):</td>
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<td>Managing Agent</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN organizations:

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<th>National Partners</th>
<th>UN Organizations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Signature:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Sharif Nabulov</td>
<td>Mr. Norimasa Shimomura</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minister, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan</td>
<td>Country Director</td>
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<td>Date:</td>
<td>UNDP in Tajikistan</td>
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<td>Date:</td>
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Signature: Mr George Bouma
UNDP Co-Director, Joint UNDP/UNEP Poverty Environment Facility
Date: 18/2 / 2014.

1 IMPORTANT NOTE: This project will have a life span of four years (Jan. 2014 – Dec. 2017) and a total budget US$ 1,100,000. The Rosetta and Resources Framework (pp. 20-27) of this document, however, sets targets and activities (with estimated budget of US$ 600,000) for the period of Jan. 2014 – Dec. 2016 only, and is subject to revision by Dec. 2015. The project will run in two cycles, each with duration of two years. An extensive mid-term review will take place by the end of the first cycle (Dec. 2016). This flexibility is maintained in order to be able to adjust to, and follow major reforms, on-going and expected in the country (inter alia, strategic development frameworks beyond 2016, institutional reforms in the water sector, etc.).
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<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>CEP</td>
<td>Committee for Environmental Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
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<td>CO</td>
<td>Country Office</td>
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<td>CP</td>
<td>UNDP Communities Programme</td>
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<td>CPD</td>
<td>UNDP’s Country Programme Document</td>
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<td>CPAP</td>
<td>UNDP’s Country Programme Action Plan</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<td>DDC</td>
<td>District Development Council</td>
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<td>DDP</td>
<td>District Development Plan</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>UK Department for International Development</td>
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<td>ECIS</td>
<td>Europe and the CIS Region of UNDP</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>ICST</td>
<td>Institute for Civil Servants’ Training</td>
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<td>JDP</td>
<td>Jamoat (sub-district level local authority) Development Plan</td>
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<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
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<td>JRC</td>
<td>Jamoat Resource Centre</td>
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<td>LSIS</td>
<td>Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan 2013-2015</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MEDT</td>
<td>Ministry of Economic Development and Trade</td>
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<td>MOF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>NC</td>
<td>National Coordinator</td>
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<td>NDS</td>
<td>National Development Strategy</td>
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<td>P-E</td>
<td>Poverty-Environment</td>
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<td>PEI</td>
<td>Poverty-Environment Initiative</td>
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<td>PEER</td>
<td>Public Environmental Expenditure Review</td>
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<td>PPCR</td>
<td>Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience</td>
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<td>PRS</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Strategy</td>
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<td>PSC</td>
<td>Project Steering Committee</td>
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<td>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Strategic Environmental Assessment</td>
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<td>SEEA</td>
<td>System of Economic Environmental Accounts</td>
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<td>TEEB</td>
<td>The Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity</td>
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<td>TLSS</td>
<td>Tajikistan Living Standards Survey</td>
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<td>TSA</td>
<td>Targeted Scenario Approach</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNCT</td>
<td>United Nations Country Team</td>
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<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<td>UNV</td>
<td>United Nations Volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td>VES</td>
<td>Valuation of Ecosystem Services</td>
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<td>WSS</td>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Tajikistan is a mountainous country with around 93% of territory covered with mountains. Only 7% of the territory is considered to be suitable for economic land use and the country’s 947 water streams account for over 60% of water resources of the Central Asian region. The total population of Tajikistan is 8.1 million (as of 1 July 2013), with more than 70% of the population living in rural areas, with majority of them being women and children. Although the country witnessed some positive development trends during the past decade (2003-2012), the poverty rate in Tajikistan still remains the highest in the region, at 38.3% in 2012 (from 72.4% in 2003). Remittances have played an important role as one of the drivers of Tajikistan's momentous economic growth during the past several years. The volume of official remittances has significantly increased since 2001 and represented close to 48 percent relative to GDP in 2013. The Human Development Index is 0.622, which is ranking Tajikistan 125 of 186.

Poverty-Environment Initiative is a joint UNDP and UNEP global programme formally launched in 2005 to address poverty, promote security and preserve the ecosystems that poor people rely on for their livelihoods by placing pro-poor economic growth and environmental sustainability at the heart of economic policies, planning systems and institutions. With an overall aim to bring about lasting institutional change and to catalyse key actors to increase investment in pro-poor environmental and natural resource management, PEI helps government decision-makers and a wide range of other stakeholders to manage the environment in a way that improves livelihoods and leads to sustainable growth. Currently, the Initiative is supporting full programmes in 18 countries, including Tajikistan, assisting them in integrating poverty-environment linkages into national and sub-national development planning, from policymaking to budgeting, implementation and monitoring. The Poverty-Environment Initiative Phase I in Tajikistan was launched in 2010.

The major relationships linking poverty and the environment in Tajikistan are manifested in the following three macro categories:

(i) *State of natural resources.* The main issues include (a) land degradation and soil erosion, and (b) loss of biodiversity and ecosystems. These are being primarily affected by inadequate environmental management and lack of education and awareness of the impacts of environmental degradation. As two-thirds of the rural population of Tajikistan relies on agriculture, land degradation caused by improper irrigation practices, desertification, deforestation and erosion hinders efforts to reduce poverty. It is estimated that 97% of Tajik farmland has been harmed by the Soviet heritage irrigation practices and salinization. In 2012, within PEI Phase I a scoping study “The Economics of Land Degradation for the Agriculture Sector in Tajikistan” was conducted to assess the impact of land degradation in economic terms thus building an evidence base for P-E mainstreaming. The study concluded that the on-site cost of land degradation is estimated at US$442 million per year – 7.8% of GDP based on the Tajikistan’s GDP for 2010. In addition US$7.8 million is estimated to be needed to restore 49,000 ha of degraded land over a four year period. If the value of this foregone production was evenly distributed among rural households, this would result in a benefit of US$583 per household per year (based on an estimate of 757,608 rural households). Thus land degradation, exacerbated by improper irrigation and agricultural practices, and combined with slow and ineffective land and market reforms, adversely influences farmers’ income generation and slows down the process of poverty reduction;

(ii) *Lack of knowledge and limited access to technology.* The energy, water and waste sectors are representative of the negative feedback that is affecting the country. The abundance of resources (and hence potential supply) is in stark contrast with reality. Energy and water losses are high,
making so that lack of energy during winter period and water shortages are constantly afflicting the population. These problems reinforce each other, as limited access to electricity often means reduced access to water, sanitation, irrigation, health, and other social services, whose provision requires adequate electric power supply.

(iii) Impacts of climate change. The high vulnerability to natural disasters is making the link between the environment and poverty explicit. With more than half of the country’s territory covered by high mountains above 3,000 meters, Tajikistan is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, avalanches and extreme climate conditions. Efforts to improve climate adaptation are paramount, not so much to improve longer-term trends, but to reduce short-term vulnerability of the population and the economy (e.g. agriculture) to extreme events that would have lasting negative impacts. In fact, a large portion of economically disadvantaged communities in Tajikistan derive their livelihoods from activities, such as agriculture, which are highly sensitive to climate change impacts. In this respect, it is estimated that damages caused by natural disasters amount to about 4.8% of GDP. The poorest part of the population is the most impacted by natural disasters, as it lives in areas highly exposed to hazards and lacks the financial and capacity means to enhance crisis prevention and recovery.

Critical concerns related to gender equality are that women experience unequal access and control over resources (e.g. property, land, water, credit, etc.). There is horizontal and vertical gender segregation at labour market, as 85.5% of rural women are working in such areas as agriculture, public health and school education with low income. Poor quality of social infrastructure and basic services, patriarchal relations, lack of economic and leadership capacities make rural women very vulnerable to poverty, social deprivation and environmental issues. Male labour migration led to increase in the number of women-headed households by 1.5 times from 2008 to 2012, with exponential increase of rural women’s unpaid workload at the household and additional role of breadwinner. However women’s contribution to local development is not evaluating and women’s needs are not considering at local development plans. Women are not represented at decision making level, national and local women’s organizations lack capacities to participate in policy development. Another issue is lack of gender disaggregated data, especially in area of natural resource management and local development.

The Republic of Tajikistan in 2000 has joined Millennium Declaration and based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted long-term National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period to 2015 (NDS). To implement the NDS and reach MDGs, the Government of Tajikistan has adopted three mid-term strategies: PRS 2007-2009, PRS 2010-2012 and recently adopted a Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015. According to these documents the main development axes adopted by the country are of economic nature and aim at supporting investments and GDP growth as a means to reduce poverty. As a result, during the last five years national economic development has shown a growth trend:

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11 Women’s participation in decision making bodies, such as Joint Pasture Users Associations Committees, appear also very constricted with women forming only 28% of committee members, and 84% of them being assigned the position of secretary (totaling 93% of the cases), while all positions of Board Director are held by men and in 93% of the cases, the position of deputy is help by a men, compared with 7% for women. Gender mainstreaming within UNDP Climate Risk Management project, Final Evaluation Report, UNDP Tajikistan, 2013
Table 1. GDP growth and GDP per capita in Tajikistan (2008-2012).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP growth</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
<td>$709.9</td>
<td>$666.6</td>
<td>$742.8</td>
<td>$848.3</td>
<td>$964.0</td>
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The P-E concerns were mainstreamed into the newly adopted Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015. During elaboration of this strategic document technical assistance was provided to relevant responsible agencies in late 2012, to make sure P-E linkages are reflected. More than 40% of the PEI recommendations have been fully or partially integrated into the Strategy. As well as 40% of indicators are poverty-environment related (38 indicators out of 96). Worth noting, the P-E has been integrated into the Strategy as a cross-cutting issue, as well as environmental stability reflected as a separate section.

Concerning the budgetary process, the PEI Phase I has identified the following potential entry points: (i) budget codes; (ii) budget priority requests; (iii) utilizing Environmental Fiscal Revenue; (iv) parliamentary oversight; and (v) Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER).

In spite of progress in establishment of the legal basis for P-E, it still needs to be improved, especially in terms of public participation in environmental monitoring and environmental impact assessment of the strategic papers. Therefore apart of P-E integration into the strategic documents the first steps were taken to enhance the legislative base for public participation in environmental monitoring. For this purpose in the framework of PEI Phase I in close cooperation with the Parliament Environmental Commission conducted analysis of the national legislation to reveal the gaps in legislation that hinder public participation in the process of environmental monitoring.

In the framework of the PEI Phase I throughout 2011-2012, the methodological framework to integrate poverty-environment issues into district level development planning has been introduced into the National Methodology on District Development Planning. Following this, the P-E indicators were integrated into the M&E framework of all 14 District Development Plans within project target area, i.e. Sughd oblast. The Statistics Database is installed in all 14 Statistics Departments of the Sughd Oblast. There are in total 193 indicators included in the database, out of which 25 are PE indicators (7-outcome indicators and 18-output indicator). Each district has developed its monitoring sheet that includes these indicators and the data on its progress are planned to be collected systematically.

During PEI Phase I, along with district level development planning, the project has piloted “green” loans within micro-finance institutions (Micro Loan Funds), and implemented community-based small-scale projects to showcase poverty-environment linkages. The pilot projects included establishment of greenhouses, composting, waste management, bee keeping, etc.

It is of critical importance that the national projects are not developed and implemented in isolation from one another. Within PEI Phase I, knowledge sharing at the regional level was initiated through joint events of PEI teams of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Building on this experience, the project further needs to strengthen exchange of best practices, experiences and technologies on designing and implementing policies integrating P-E issues in a more systematic way by facilitating partnerships at the regional level.

13http://www.stat.tj/en
14LSIS /www.medt.tj
II. PROJECT STRATEGY

This project is developed as part of a global UNDP/UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), supporting country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development and sub-national development planning, from policymaking to budgeting, implementation and monitoring.

The PEI Phase I in Tajikistan (2010-2012) demonstrated significant economic, social and environmental results from integrating poverty and environmental linkages in development policy, planning and budget processes. However a sustained engagement over time (10-20 years) serves as a pre-requisite to ensure institutionalization of these results, and to realize direct economic, social and environmental gains. This programme provides the continuation and consolidation of the results achieved in Phase I of the PEI Programme for Tajikistan. As such it is fully aligned with and contributes to the Global PEI Programme for 2013-2017 through concentrated focus on meeting the implementation challenge of P-E mainstreaming and achieving positive pro-poor and environmental outcomes. The programme aims to achieve results that add to the following programme Outcomes and Outputs.

Programme Outcome: comprehensive strategies and strengthened institutions at the national and local levels enabled to better address existing poverty and environmental issues and facilitating transition to greener and inclusive growth.

Programme Outputs:

Output 1: P-E approaches and tools for integrated development policies, plans and coordination mechanisms applied. This output includes integration of the P-E and sustainable development agenda into the sectoral strategies (water resources/land management, agriculture/food security, energy, mining etc.) and national long-term development strategy for 2016-2030

Output 2: Knowledge base built for institutionalization of cross-sectoral budget and expenditure frameworks and environment-economic accounting systems. This output includes capacity building interventions aimed to introduce the national stakeholders to frameworks, methodologies and techniques on green accounting systems, valuation of ecosystem services and public environmental expenditure review.

Output 3: Regional cooperation and knowledge sharing facilitated to integrate pro-poor environmental outcomes into regional institutions and sustainable development processes. This component of the project includes: i) identifying best practices, experiences on designing and implementing policies integrating P-E issues in priority sectors and exchanging them among countries; ii) identifying and facilitating key partnerships at the regional level thus promoting South-South cooperation.

2.1 Lessons learned from P-E mainstreaming

a) P-E mainstreaming into the Living Standard Improvement Strategy 2013-2015 and review of P-E issues within the current National Development Strategy:

- The main strategic paper is the National Development Strategy (NDS) of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2007-2015, which reflects national priorities and strategic directions for national development in the long-term perspective, and is implemented through mid-term development strategies. The PEI Phase I was successful in supporting the mainstreaming of P-E and Sustainable agenda as a cross-cutting topic in the third mid-term development strategy, Living Standards Improvement Strategy (LSIS) of Tajikistan for 2013-2015, as well as the inclusion of a separate section on Environmental protection. In the PEI Phase II, continued support to the implementation of the LSIS should be provided, as well as strategic advice on P-E mainstreaming in the next long-term National Development Strategy. Moreover, additional support should be provided for the
mainstreaming of P-E issues into sector level development strategies and state programmes, focusing in particular on water resources, land management, agriculture, energy, and mining.

- Gender dimensions of P-E nexus and gender-disaggregated data collection should be promoted for better strategic programming and advocating equal access to development resources for women and men. In the PEI Phase II baseline gender analysis of P-E issues will be conducted with focus on identifying gender gaps in access to economic resources and natural resources management, as well as decision making at the local level. Support will be provided in formulating gender indicators relevant for P-E mainstreaming into long-term development planning at the national level. The findings of this baseline analysis will also feed into follow up project activities on capacity development and scaling up.

- For successful further application of P-E mainstreaming in the country it is necessary to raise awareness of relevant stakeholders (e.g. through the organization of a high profile workshop for top-level policymakers). In particular, key actors involved with national development planning need to gain a more in-depth understanding of the benefits potentially deriving from P-E mainstreaming in terms of planning, decision-making, environmental and social protection.

- Special efforts are needed to build capacity of experts from civil society organizations, including women’s NGOs, for ensuring sustainability of capacities developed and promotion of participatory approaches to P-E mainstreaming.

- Further training activities can be considered not only as an educational tool, but also as a way how to identify potential P-E mainstreaming “pioneers”, which would become a core group for further PEI activities. A suggested next step is the delegation of a national body responsible, composed of specialists from central government and provinces and CSO experts, for coordinating further P-E mainstreaming efforts. Within Phase I, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, with leadership of Mr. Umed Davlatzod, First Deputy Minister, has been considered as a champion institution to promote P-E agenda among national institutions. However taking into account regular reshuffling and turnover of staff at the ministerial level, sustainability of P-E efforts even with such champions may be questionable. At the same time, other separate structures established to support different similar initiatives, such as the National Commission for Sustainable Development, although being composed of CSO experts, also has not proved to be effective due to its low profile among decision-makers and dependence on donor funding to promote sustainable development agenda. Therefore it is suggested that an institution delegated with responsibility to promote P-E agenda is at the core of governmental agency to be able to influence the national development agenda, yet is backed up by membership of experts who provide technical support in integrating P-E issues into development. It should be kept in mind, though, that institutionalization of P-E linkages (through indicator frameworks) into the monitoring and evaluation system of the national level development is of particular importance, and, coupled with a national authority delegated with responsibility to integrate P-E issues, is a key building block of sustainability strategy.

- Trainings held in Phase I were successful in raising awareness of technical experts on the importance of integrating P-E issues into strategic documents. However, limited knowledge of strategic planning methods and tools, and low willingness and capacity to coordinate between different government agencies and to collaborate with civil society have been identified as potential obstacles to successful P-E mainstreaming. In Phase II, specialized trainings should be organized for technical experts from key government agencies, focusing in particular on principles, methods and tools for integrated, gender-responsive and cross-sectoral strategic planning.

- The organization of study tours on SEA and EIA processes, targeting both decision-makers (i.e. high-profile governmental officials and/or members of the Parliament) and technical experts from governmental agencies could represent an effective means to improve capacity of national actors. The study tour should target country(ies) with well-developed scheme for integrating environmental and social issues into national planning.

b) On district level development planning.

- PEI Phase I provided support to decision makers for P-E mainstreaming at the district and jamoat levels in Tajikistan. In particular, the PEI program has been directly linked with the economic
development focused Rural Growth Program (RGP), jointly implemented in the Sughd Oblast by DFID, UNDP and GIZ. Also, a Guidance on P-E mainstreaming has been elaborated by the PEI Tajikistan team as an additional section to the District Development Plan (DDP) Methodology of the Sughd Region. Moreover, indicators were integrated into the M&E framework of all 14 targeted District Development Plans, and each district has developed a monitoring sheet in order to collect data on progress systematically. In Phase II, it is expected to scale up P-E integration into the local development programmes country-wide by covering Khatlon Oblast, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) and District of Republican Subordination in collaboration with the DFID funded project “Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring” (SENCAM - Phase II) and Japanese funded “Livelihoods Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Area” (LITACA) project.

- Although the importance of linking DDPs and JDPs to relevant provincial and national planning documents was discussed within the environmental sub-group when elaborating the DDPs/JDPs, this was not clearly reflected in the programmes. In Phase II, additional support should be provided for strengthening vertical linkages between district, provincial and national level planning documents, possibly substantiated by relevant objectives taken from existing formal documents (e.g. legal acts, approved national or provincial policies and plans, international treaties etc.). The work on developing and integrating P-E indicators into the monitoring frameworks of mid-term and long-term strategies will be implemented in partnership with DFID-funded “Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring” (SENCAM - Phase II) project and UNDP/GEF “Strengthening Capacity for an Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System in Tajikistan” (CCCD) project.

- Policymakers, politicians, donor agencies and other important target groups not directly involved in the P-E mainstreaming process at the district level were not sufficiently informed of the outcomes of the process. In PEI Phase II, the preparation of a short report on each P-E mainstreaming process should be considered. This report would summarize all findings and conclusions achieved during the entire PE mainstreaming process, including gender aspects, and indicate which suggestions were integrated in the draft DDP/JDP and which were avoided (and why), including also an overview of the comments received from the stakeholders’ consultations.

c) On the need to develop new knowledge.

- The development of new knowledge and skills has been identified as a key priority to improve P-E mainstreaming into national and local planning processes in Tajikistan. In particular, training activities should be conducted in PEI Phase II in order to build capacity of relevant stakeholders on key concepts related to environmental sustainability, environmental-economic accounting, gender-responsive, green economy principles and policy instruments, as well as specific tools to support P-E mainstreaming in all phases of the planning process at different levels.

- The capacity of national stakeholders to mainstream green economy concepts into development plans should be strengthened, including technical guidance on the use of green economy indicators along the entire policy cycle, from problem identification through policy and strategy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Training activities should focus on improving the understanding of sectoral and cross-sectoral economic, social and environmental benefits of green economy investments and policies (e.g. sustainable agriculture, use of solar energy and biogas, green buildings, eco-tourism, etc.).

- Although training activities on green accounting have been successfully conducted in PEI Phase I, the need for institutionalizing capacity building on green and inclusive economy principles, policies and tools remains. In response, targeted initiatives should be conducted in PEI Phase II for the introduction of specific training courses into the curricula of higher education and Institute of Civil Servant Training (ICST), and capacity of local specialists and civil society experts (including women) on green accounting systems should be enhanced. Also, green economy indicators should be identified and integrated into the national statistics system.
d) **On the need to highlight synergies with existing and planned activities**

- The promotion of an integrated approach to sustainable development should be prioritized, especially by highlighting synergies of the PEI with on-going activities across different sectors at the local, national and regional levels.
- Improved coordination between local, national and regional actors, as well as the identification of synergies between on-going and future activities could represent an effective way to maximize the effectiveness of financial resources invested in sustainable development planning, and to mobilize additional funding for joint efforts at all levels. Based on these lessons learnt, the PEI country team will actively work to identify potential additional sources and involve investments for the support of project activities.
- Based on lessons learnt from the Phase I, the PEI programme will be integrated into the UNDP Communities Programme as a stand-alone project. The implementation of most of its interventions will be linked to other on-going UNDP projects. E.g. the work on integrating P-E indicators into the monitoring frameworks of mid-term and long-term strategies will be implemented in partnership with DFID-funded “Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring” (SENACAM - Phase II) project and GEF CCCD “Strengthening Capacity for an Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System in Tajikistan” project. The recommendations on integrating environmental standards into national level trade policies will be developed, and further on showcased through promotion of green business approaches among entrepreneurs (utilizing evidence-based policy development approach), within the framework of Finnish-funded “Aid for Trade Phase III” project. The interventions on scaling up pilot community-level projects showcasing P-E linkages will be implemented within the framework of JICA funded “Livelihoods Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Area”, utilizing parallel funding from JICA project and advisory/advocacy services of PEI Phase II. All abovementioned projects are expected to start in 2014.
- The project document envisages that synergies will be also sought to set up a collaborative framework between PEI Phase II project and Global Eco-village Network\(^{15}\) (GEN), in order to develop and scale up policy frameworks on green economy and environmental accounting, as well as to build upon local pilot project and resource efficiency initiatives, at national and regional levels, decoupling environmental degradation and resource use from economic growth, and thus enhance the net contribution of economic activities to poverty eradication and social development. The framework will encourage innovation and cooperation among all stakeholders.
- In addition, PEI Phase II will enhance the exchange of knowledge through the implementation of joint activities within the framework of regional networks/institutions, such as CAREC, Aral Save Foundation, Inter-Parliamentary/ Inter-Governmental Commissions on Sustainable Development, South-South Cooperation, etc.
- PEI Phase I has demonstrated tangible results from introducing green microloan schemes. This scheme was first implemented in Sughd region using both RGP and PEI funds. Within the Phase II, depending on whether other ongoing or upcoming initiatives support micro-financing, the project will look into synergies to promote and scale up green microloan schemes in other regions of the country.

\(^{15}\) [http://gen.ecovillage.org/](http://gen.ecovillage.org/)
2.2 PEI Phase II Outcome, outputs and activities

**Key objective / outcome** of the PEI Phase II in Tajikistan pertains the following: comprehensive strategies and strengthened institutions at the national and local levels enabled to better address existing poverty and environmental issues and facilitating transition to greener, inclusive and gender equitable growth.

**Output 1:** P-E approaches and tools for integrated development policies, plans and coordination mechanisms applied.

**Activity 1.1:** P-E mainstreaming into long-term national development strategy 2016-2030. Green Economy principles to be applied while developing this strategic framework.

- The analysis of existing development strategies will be conducted, including through scenario development and analysis, to identify potential synergies to be leveraged across sectors. Integration is key to the green economy concept, as a vehicle to sustainable development. All the key themes of the green economy will be analysed, including emission reduction, resource efficiency improvements, inclusiveness, equity and gender parity, as well as environmental conservation;
- International and national experts will support the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and other related state agencies in the elaboration of the new long-term National Development Strategy for the period 2016-2030. This is aimed at the integration of P-E issues and opportunities in national development planning. Among others, to support the quantitative assessment of the strategy, green economy indicators will be identified, as indicated in Activity 1.3 and 2.2, for (1) agenda setting, (2) policy formulation and (3) assessment, as well as (4) monitoring and evaluation. The work on integrating P-E indicators into the monitoring frameworks of mid-term and long-term strategies will be implemented in partnership with DFID-funded “Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring” (SENACAM - Phase II) project and GEF CCCD “Strengthening Capacity for an Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System in Tajikistan” project.
- Baseline gender analysis of P-E issues will be conducted for development of policy recommendations in order to address gender gaps in formulation of gender indicators relevant for P-E mainstreaming into long-term development planning at the national level. The findings of this baseline analysis will also feed into follow up project activities on capacity development and scaling up.
- Capacity development will be carried out on content, process and institutions for relevant state agencies and local authorities. The main areas to be explored for capacity development include P-E, green and inclusive economy (principles, methodologies and tools and indicators), green accounting, etc.

**Activity 1.2:** Scaling up of P-E mainstreaming at the district level to Khatlon region

- As part of the district development planning, the review of the current situation in the Khatlon region will be conducted, including an assessment of the development vision and critical environmental issues in each district, with aim to find entry points for P-E and gender aspects mainstreaming.
- A set of developmental, social and environmental objectives will be devised for each district of Khatlon region, also based on the assessment of potential environmental consequences of the objectives identified by other sector working groups.
- Capacity building activities will be conducted for local decision makers, focused on P-E mainstreaming into district development planning process, especially for the screening of district objectives and projects with the help of relevant P-E indicators, and for the elaboration of new project proposals in line with P-E principles and objectives. Training will be provided on the
formulation and assessment of green economy strategies, with emphasis on poverty reduction, and on the use of green economy principles and indicators to achieve poverty reduction objectives.

- A number of pilot projects at the community level will be implemented within the framework of implementation of district development plans, utilizing PEI expertise, to showcase P-E linkages and mainstreaming advocacy purposes. Pilot projects will be designed to test and showcase progress on the key thematic areas of relevant for P-E and green economy in the context of Tajikistan. For instance, these projects will include a strong gender component, focused on the linkages between women, the environment and poverty reduction (e.g. gender gaps in access to natural resources, climate change impacts on women, etc.). The interventions on scaling up pilot community-level projects showcasing P-E linkages will be implemented within the framework of JICA funded “Livelihoods Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Area”, with advisory support of PEI Phase II project. The green business approaches among entrepreneurs will be promoted within the framework of Finnish-funded “Aid for Trade Phase III” project, and will then feed into recommendations on development of environmental standards into national level trade policies. While the financial resources to implement these micro-projects will be attracted from the initiatives listed as well as other initiatives, the role of PEI Phase II in this process will comprise of advocacy for P-E mainstreaming into development and poverty reduction interventions, provision of advisory support for P-E mainstreaming, assistance in the selection of projects, on-the-job trainings on evaluating proposals using environmental criteria, etc.

Activity 1.3: Integrating P-E indicators into M&E and reporting of the mid-term and long-term development strategies

- Support will be provided for the identification of the agencies and institutions that will be responsible for ensuring the monitoring of specific measures and evolution of P-E issues integrated in the mid-term development strategy “Living Standards Improvement Strategy 2013-2015”.
- An analysis of data availability and data collection needs will be carried out, focusing on key P-E indicators for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on progress towards the achievement of P-E objectives included in mid-term and long-term development strategies. Particular emphasis will be put on gender indicators, in the context of P-E and green economy. Given that there is no agreed upon list of gender equality indicators at the national or international level, a list of indicators will be proposed at the beginning of the project. This will take into account national priorities, data availability and quality. Benchmarking will be possible and should be considered, but the selection of indicators being available at the national level should not be seen as a constraint. The analysis will consider gender-disaggregated data (e.g. on access to resources, climate change impacts, green and decent jobs) in order to facilitate gender-responsive planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.
- Capacity building will be carried out on integrating P-E indicators into monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system of the mid-term (LSIS) and long-term development strategies by the responsible parties, building on the work conducted by PEI on poverty-environment indicators, and prioritizing cooperation among responsible agencies and authorities.

Activity 1.4: Integrating P-E into water sector policies

- An in-depth review of Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) norms will be conducted, with aim to support the alignment of national water sector reform with international water quality standards and P-E objectives, including through the identification of proxy indicators related to water quality.
- Support to the mainstreaming of P-E issues into national irrigation policies and regulations, including specific advice on establishment of an effective policy framework for enhancing water efficiency, while improving agricultural production and food security through enhanced irrigation systems.
These interventions planned within PEI Phase II will build upon the findings of the scoping study from PEI Phase I “Economics of Land Degradation for the Agriculture Sector in Tajikistan”. This study has demonstrated that the economy in Tajikistan and livelihoods of rural communities are heavily dependent on agriculture sector. With improper irrigation practices being one of the main reasons for land degradation of agricultural lands, irrigation sub-sector is one of the main areas to be targeted within PEI Phase II.

**Activity 1.5: Academic competition for knowledge generation and evidence base**

- Grants will be announced and provided to local academia and enthusiasts for researches on the benefits of environmental policies for the economy (for example, studying the practices of EU)

**Activity 1.6: Integrating P-E into the next UNDAF, CPD and CPAP**

- Poverty-Environment issues will be integrated into the post 2015 country UNDAF, UNDP Tajikistan Country Programme Document (CPD) and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)
- PE related gender-responsive indicators will be developed and included into the M&E matrices of the post 2015 UNDAF, CPD and CPAP.

**Output 2: Knowledge base built for institutionalization of cross-sectoral budget and expenditure frameworks and environment-economic accounting systems.**

**Activity 2.1: Introducing Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER) methodologies as tools to enhance P-E mainstreaming.**

- A methodology for the preparation of SEA will be elaborated, and training will be provided to decision-makers in order to improve their capacity to effectively assess economic, social and environmental impacts of national development policy and resulting investments, or, more generally, of economic activity. The methodology will build on best practices and lessons learnt from other countries, in particular EU member states, which highlighted the benefits of SEA in increasing transparency, mainstreaming environmental issues into national policies, and strengthening collaboration among different authorities. It is expected that the initiation of a variety of demo pilot SEAs on upcoming projects will be run to showcase the relevance of the SEA methodology to P-E mainstreaming objectives. Pilot SEAs will be possibly conducted in areas affected by specific poverty and environment concerns.
- A methodology will also be developed to support the execution of Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER) to track budget financing and assess P-E related impacts across sectors. This is needed to measure policy effectiveness and assess the relation between national financial flows (both revenues and expenditure) and environmental impacts. The methodology will build on existing work carried out at the country level on PEER, such as the reviews being carried out by UNEP in the context of environmental fiscal reforms.

**Activity 2.2: Introducing the concepts, knowledge, methodologies and tools on Green Economy and the Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services to support the P-E mainstreaming process.**

- Trainings will be conducted on the green economy (and its relation with P-E) for government officials. Particular attention will be paid to the relation between green economy policies, sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication, based on research from international institutions and global initiatives (e.g. UNEP’s Green Economy Report, TEEB etc.). The training will cover methods to customize the approach to the local context.
- Materials will be developed to support capacity building in the use of green economy indicators. These include indicators for (1) issue identification, (2) policy formulation, (3) policy assessment,

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and (4) policy monitoring and evaluation. The effective use of green economy indicators along the entire P-E mainstreaming process will be highlighted, and relevant examples and case studies provided.

- In the context of capacity building on green economy indicators, emphasis will be put on development of skills and techniques for the economic valuation of ecosystem services, with a demo exercise covering specifically the mining sector. This activity will be implemented in partnership and coordination with GEF-funded “Strengthening Capacity for an Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System in Tajikistan” (CCCD) project, which will also focus on developing and piloting economic valuation of ecosystem services, whereby integrating this process into decision-making procedures and long-term capacity building. In particular, trainings will be provided on the use of Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA), an innovative analytical approach that helps capturing ecosystem values and using this data to make policy decisions.

- The applicability of various methods and tools for natural capital accounting and for its integration in development planning (sectoral and/or integrated) will be evaluated. These include models like InVEST and System Dynamics, as well as specific valuation techniques for stocks and flows (e.g. Genuine Savings and WAVES) and for ecosystem services (e.g. TEEB). Since the methodologies and tools mentioned above are general in nature and need to be customized to the local context, their fit with and potential contribution for Tajikistan will be based on current data availability, as well as on selected sectors or areas of interest.

In particular, the Integrated Valuation of Environmental Services and Trade Offs (InVEST) is a family of models that quantifies and maps the values of environmental services. InVEST is designed to help local, regional and national decision-makers incorporate ecosystem services into a range of policy and planning contexts for terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, including spatial planning, strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments. Coupled with System Dynamics, InVEST (which embeds several methods for the mapping and valuation of natural capital) allow to estimate economy-wide social, economic and environmental impacts of policy interventions. Indicators include biophysical variables, which drive economic performance, such as the annual and cumulative cash flow of the project/policy, from the perspective of the government, households and the private sector. The return on investment and the break-even point are also estimated, as well as returns on employment and emissions among others. The combination of these tools supports the integration of natural capital, and more generally of an inclusive green economy approach in development planning.

**Activity 2.3: Building national capacities in the development and use of green accounting systems for P-E mainstreaming into national account systems.**

- A methodology and training materials for the preparation and use of the System of Economic and Environmental Accounts (SEEA) will be elaborated. This will facilitate the full integration of environmental indicators in the System of National Accounts.
- Independent evaluation of existing accounting system of the natural resources will be conducted (and possibly organized through professional auditing);
- The foundations of green accounting will be introduced into the curriculum of higher education programs (e.g. statistics and economics) and also incorporated in the Institute of Civil Servant Training (ICST).

**Output 3: Regional cooperation and knowledge sharing facilitated to integrate pro-poor environmental outcomes into regional institutions and sustainable development processes.**

**Activity 3.1: Identifying best practices, experiences and technologies on designing and implementing policies integrating P-E issues in priority sectors and exchanging them among countries**

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• Stock taking exercise, with a critical and constructive review of successes and failures taking into account different perspectives (e.g. sectoral vs. integrated, private vs. public sector);

• Organize regional workshop on knowledge and experience sharing and development integrated approach to strengthening gender mainstreaming in P-E nexus with participation of national and international experts from P-E pilot countries.

• Assessment of the transfer of intervention options (and success stories) to the region and within the region. Analysis of gaps and opportunities;

• Organization of international fora for the sharing of country experience and fostering partnerships.

**Activity 3.2: Organizing exchange visits between PEI and non-PEI countries in order to facilitate knowledge sharing and support key partnerships at the regional level (Central Asia and CIS)**

• Based on the analysis of opportunities originating from the incorporation of P-E in planning processes and the use of an integrated (green economy) to assess them, identify key regional partnerships to scale up implementation;

• Facilitate the exchange of experiences in the preparation of SEAs, identification and use of green economy indicators, and valuation of ecosystem services.

**Activity 3.3: Identifying possible policy interventions to create synergies with regional dynamics**

• Through regional events (e.g. on green economy enabling conditions) identify the potential to create synergies across country by assessing the complementarity of development strategies;

• Harmonization of sector-based strategies with the international conventions ratified by the Republic of Tajikistan. Support a regional dialogue on common approaches to comply with international requirements (e.g. conventions).
III. SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS AND PROJECT EXIT STRATEGY

The sustainability of PEI Phase II Project will largely depend on the knowledge and skills acquired by the stakeholders. It is assumed that if knowledge is created and retained, there will also be motivation and interest in disseminating the information acquired and in sustaining and expanding P-E mainstreaming (i.e. institutionalization) after the formal end of the project. More specifically, capacities (human and technical) of key governmental bodies must be strengthened at national, sectoral and decentralized level to ensure the sustainability of the PEI Phase II Project.

There are various risks that could limit the achievement of results and threaten the long-term sustainability of the project. These include, among others:

- Change of government priorities.
- Decline in commitment from key stakeholders.
- Changes of personnel in relevant government bodies.
- Discrepancy in the time line of national processes and project activities.

In order to reduce risks and increase the probability of success of the project, several measures will be taken, including:

- **Ownership.** The ownership of the project by government authorities and other relevant stakeholders is crucial to ensure the sustainability of the activities initiated with the PEI Phase II Project. Ownership will be facilitated by continued engagement with government decision-makers at the national, provincial and district level. In particular, active participation of government authorities throughout planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation would lay a solid and strong foundation for the sustainability of the project. In order to enhance ownership, project activities will be aligned with national development priorities, and will aim to effectively support the implementation of development strategies by strategically planning the timing of the support provided.

- **Continuous and active monitoring.** The UNDP-UNEP PEI Team will actively monitor project activities during implementation, in order to identify potential financial and technical gaps that might occur once the project has ended.

- **Knowledge dissemination.** The training activities that will be carried out in the framework of PEI Phase II have the overall objective to creating capacity among key decision-makers in order to ensure future dissemination of knowledge within their respective institutions. In this sense, project sustainability will be further enhanced through the identification of best practices for P-E mainstreaming at the regional, national, provincial and district level. Such integrated approach is expected to facilitate the institutionalization of planning methodologies, tools and techniques for P-E mainstreaming across all levels of decision-making.

- **Effective and regular reporting.** In order to enhance sustainability after the end of the project, regular reporting will be conducted during implementation. This will ensure that project outcomes and lessons learnt are made available to all stakeholders, thereby providing guidance for future activities.

- **Stakeholders’ engagement.** A variety of national and regional stakeholders will be regularly addressed by project activities in order to maximize knowledge dissemination potential and achieve sustainable project outcomes. In addition, care will be taken not to overload and overburden key stakeholders with excessive information and tasks.

**Financial sustainability.** To maintain financial sustainability, Poverty - Environment Initiative within Phase I (continued into Phase II) advocates for mainstreaming poverty and environment linkages into planning and budgeting processes within the country, both at district and national levels, as well as strives to integrate this approach into UNDP’s development work. It is manifested by the approach utilized within Communities Programme of UNDP in Tajikistan where programming is done in synergetic manner from the planning stage throughout implementation and reporting, by selecting similar thematic and geographic areas, as well as interventions to be implemented in order to maximize the impact of initiatives (please see Section 2.1. Lessons Learned from PEI Mainstreaming, paragraph d, for detailed description of initiatives to
be implemented in parallel with PEI Phase II, complementing the impact of interventions). These initiatives include, but not limited to, DFID funded project “Support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Monitoring” (SENACAM - Phase II); Japanese funded “Livelihoods Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Area” (LITACA) project; and UNDP/GEF “Strengthening Capacity for an Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System in Tajikistan” (CCCD) project. Besides, throughout the project cycle, teams look into further opportunities for synergies with various partners, including donors, UN agencies, Government and NGOs. In order to build up on all abovementioned dimensions, within the first cycle of Phase II, the project team together with Regional PEI Team, will need to assess the actual level of availability of qualified human resources to properly integrate (and institutionalize) P-E concerns into development, compared to initial planning processes. Furthermore, the project partners will be trained for handing over the service provided by PEI, in terms of development and implementation of pro-poor and environmentally sustainable strategies, policies and frameworks. This would be done to ensure that the knowledge and skills provided by PEI would still be available in the country after the project is completed. For this to be effective, coordination mechanisms will be established to ensure proper level of cooperation and synergies among different governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Based on the results achieved from the first cycle of Phase II, PEI team will also embark on the development and implementation of a phase-out strategy for PEI at the country level. The aim is to ensure the sustainability of both project results and achievements over time.

With a view to minimize the impact of changes of personnel in relevant government bodies, PEI Phase II will be built on the expertise and strategies employed during the Phase I. Particularly, PEI will continue mainstreaming efforts by institutionalizing its approaches, as it has been done within Phase I by integrating P-E issues into the methodology on elaboration of district development plans, inclusion of PE related indicators into the statistical databases for reporting progress on the district development plans and country’s Living Standards Improvement Strategy 2013-2015. Similarly, institutionalization had been ensured through engagement in developing and enforcing legislation in the area of poverty and environment. As such, draft Laws on “Public Participation in Environmental Protection”, “Environmental Impact Assessment”, “Strategic Environmental Assessment” and amendments to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on “Ecological Expertise” have been elaborated with participation of civil society and government stakeholders. In Phase II, along with the capacity building initiatives, the PEI team, among others, will support the integration of P-E links into the long term National Development Strategy of Tajikistan for 2016-2030; ensure mainstreaming of P-E linkages into monitoring and evaluation frameworks of mid- and long-term development strategies, etc..
**IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK**

**Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:**

1. Good governance and economic and social growth are jointly enhanced to reduce poverty, unlock human potential, protect rights and improve core public functions.
2. Increased sustainable management of the environment, energy and natural resources.

**Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:**

1. Poverty reduction and economic development programmes are enhanced, with particular focus on the rural poor, women and marginalized people.
2. Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy.

**Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):** Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.


**Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):** Strengthening strategies and institutions, which better address existing poverty and transitioning to greener and inclusive growth.

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<th>OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)</th>
<th>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PARTIES</th>
<th>INPUTS</th>
<th>TOTAL OUTPUT</th>
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| **Output 1:** P-E approaches and tools for integrated development policies, plans and coordination mechanisms applied. | **Targets:**  
1.1 With the highest poverty rate among CIS countries, yet Tajikistan has P-E and sustainable development issues integrated only in one national level strategy (LSIS 2013-2015);  
1.2 Decision-makers have limited knowledge of strategic planning methods and tools and cross-sectoral approach, including gender and environmental mainstreaming;  
1.3 P-E and sustainable development | Activity 1.1: P-E mainstreaming into long-term national development strategy 2016-2030. Green Economy principles to be applied while developing this strategic framework.  
- The analysis of existing development strategies will be conducted, including through scenario development and analysis, to identify potential synergies to be leveraged across sectors. Integration is key to the green economy concept, as a vehicle to sustainable development. All the key themes of the green economy will be analysed, including emission reduction, resource efficiency improvements, inclusiveness, equity and gender parity, as well as environmental conservation;  
- International and national experts will support the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and other related state agencies in the elaboration of the new long-term National Development Strategy for the period 2016-2030. This is | PEI Team/ UNDP CP MEDT, Committee for Environmental Protection, Environmental Commission of Parliament and other related state agencies | $10,000 | $200,000 |
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<td>issues are not integrated in the water, sanitation and irrigation policies; 1.4 Not all districts have P-E and sustainable development issues integrated in their local development strategies; 1.5 PEI has to be further promoted to raise awareness and understanding links between P&amp;E.</td>
<td>are being developed; 1.4 At least five districts DDPs WGs are trained on techniques of integrating PE and sustainable development issues, as well as gender considerations, into the local development plans. The ratio of women trained should be ensured at 1 to 4; 1.5 Communication strategy is developed for PEI.</td>
<td>aimed at the integration of P-E issues and opportunities in national development planning. Among others, to support the quantitative assessment of the strategy, green economy indicators will be identified, as indicated in Activity 1.3 and 2.2, for (1) agenda setting, (2) policy formulation and (3) assessment, as well as (4) monitoring and evaluation. • Baseline gender analysis of P-E issues will be conducted for development of policy recommendations in order to address gender gaps in formulation of gender indicators relevant for P-E mainstreaming into long-term development planning at the national level. The findings of this baseline analysis will also feed into follow up project activities on capacity development and scaling up. • Capacity development will be carried out on content, process and institutions for relevant state agencies and local authorities. The main areas to be explored for capacity development include P-E, green and inclusive economy (principles, methodologies and tools and indicators), green accounting, etc.</td>
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<td>Indicators: 1.1 Share of P-E and sustainable development related indicators in the next NDS 2016-2030; 1.2 Number of people trained on principles, methods and tools for integrated and cross-sectoral strategic planning. Women should consist not less than 30% of participants of all capacity building events; 1.3 Water, sanitation and irrigation policies with P-E and sustainable development issues integrated; 1.4 Number of districts provided with the knowledge and techniques of integrating PE and sustainable development issues into the local development plans; 1.5 PEI Communication Strategy developed and implemented.</td>
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**Activity 1.2: Scaling up of P-E mainstreaming at the district level to Khatlon region**

- The review of the current situation in the Khatlon region will be conducted, including an assessment of the development vision and critical environmental issues in each district/Jamot, with aim to find entry points for P-E and gender aspects mainstreaming at the district level.
- A set of developmental, social and environmental objectives will be devised for each district of Khatlon region, also based on the assessment of potential environmental consequences of the objectives identified by other sector working groups.
- Capacity building activities will be conducted for local decision makers, focused on P-E mainstreaming into district development planning process, especially for the screening of district objectives and projects with the help of relevant P-E indicators, and for the elaboration of new project proposals in line with P-E principles and objectives. Training will be provided on the formulation and assessment of green economy strategies, with emphasis on poverty reduction, and on the use of green economy principles and indicators to achieve poverty reduction

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<td>A number of pilot projects at the community level will be implemented to showcase P-E linkages, within the framework of implementation of district development plans. Pilot projects will be designed to test and showcase progress on the key thematic areas of relevant for P-E and green economy in the context of Tajikistan, and will promote gender equality and women empowerment.</td>
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**Activity 1.3: Integrating P-E indicators into M&E and reporting of the mid-term and long-term development strategies**

- Support will be provided for the identification of the agencies and institutions that will be responsible for ensuring the monitoring of specific measures and evolution of P-E issues integrated in the mid-term development strategy “Living Standards Improvement Strategy 2013-2015”.
- An analysis of data availability and data collection needs will be carried out, focusing on key P-E indicators for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on progress towards the achievement of P-E objectives included in mid-term and long-term development strategies. Particular emphasis will be put on gender indicators, in the context of P-E and green economy. Given that there is no agreed upon list of gender equality indicators at the national or international level, a list of indicators will be proposed at the beginning of the project. This will take into account national priorities, data availability and quality. Benchmarking will be possible and should be considered, but the selection of indicators being available at the national level should not be seen as a constraint. The analysis will consider gender-disaggregated data (e.g. on access to resources, climate change impacts, green and decent jobs) in order to facilitate gender-responsive planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.
- Capacity building will be carried out on integrating P-E indicators into monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system of the mid-term (LSIS) and long-term development strategies by the responsible parties, building on the work conducted by PEI on poverty-environment indicators, and prioritizing cooperation among responsible agencies and authorities. |

(Cost covered in Output 2) $12,500
$12,500
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| **Activity 1.4:** Integrating P-E into water sector policies | • An in-depth review of Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) norms will be conducted, with aim to support the alignment of national water sector reform with international water quality standards and P-E objectives, including through the identification of proxy indicators related to water quality.  
• Support to the mainstreaming of P-E issues into national irrigation policies and regulations, including specific advice on establishment of an effective policy framework for enhancing water efficiency, while improving agricultural production and food security through enhanced irrigation systems. | $27,500 |
| **Activity 1.5:** Academic competition for knowledge generation and evidence base | • Small Awards and Grants will be announced and provided to local academia and enthusiasts for research / studies on the benefits of environmental policies for the economy (for example, studying the practices of EU) | $25,000 |
| **Activity 1.6:** Integrating P-E into the next UNDAF, CPD and CPAP | • Poverty-Environment issues will be integrated into the post 2015 country UNDAF, UNDP Tajikistan Country Programme Document (CPD) and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP);  
• PE related gender-responsive indicators will be developed and included into the M&E matrices of the post 2015 UNDAF, CPD and CPAP. | $25,000 |

**Output 2:** Knowledge base built for institutionalization of cross-sectoral budget and expenditure frameworks and environment-economic accounting systems.

**Baseline:**  
2.1 Legal framework and regulations on environmental assessment is weak;  
2.2 P-E and gender related indicators are not integrated into the national expenditure framework;

**Targets:**  
2.1 Methodology for the preparation of SEA is prepared and shared;  
2.2 Public Environmental Expenditure Review for the irrigation sub-sector is conducted;  
2.3 At least 20 local experts (of Activity 2.1: Introducing Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER) methodologies as tools to enhance P-E mainstreaming.  
• A methodology for the preparation of SEA will be elaborated, and training will be provided to decision-makers in order to improve their capacity to effectively assess economic, social and environmental impacts of national development policy and resulting investments, or, more generally, of economic activity. The methodology will build on best practices and lessons learnt from other countries, in particular EU member states, which highlighted the benefits of SEA in increasing transparency, mainstreaming environmental issues into national policies, PEI Team/ UNDP CP MEDT, MoF, Committee for Environmental Protection, Environmental Commission and Economic and Budget Committee of Parliament, Statistics Agency  
**Total Output 2:** $269,240 | $45,000 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENDED OUTPUTS</th>
<th>OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)</th>
<th>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PARTIES</th>
<th>INPUTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.3 Local specialists have limited expertise and knowledge to introduce and implement green accounting/economic and environmental accounting systems; 2.4 The country lacks accounting system to quantify its natural resources as a wealth; | which 25% female) are trained in green accounting, strategic environmental assessment (SEA), Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER), green economy principles and tools; 2.4 Mechanism is developed to measure nation’s wealth using the System of Economic and Environmental Accounts/Green Accounting and the roadmap for institutionalizing it in the country is identified and developed. | and strengthening collaboration among different authorities. It is expected that the initiation of a variety of demo pilot SEAs on upcoming projects will be run to showcase the relevance of the SEA methodology to P-E mainstreaming objectives. Pilot SEAs will be possibly conducted in areas affected by specific poverty and environment concerns.  
- A methodology will also be developed to support the execution of Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER) to track budget financing and assess P-E related impacts across sectors. This is needed to measure policy effectiveness and assess the relation between national financial flows (both revenues and expenditure) and environmental impacts. The methodology will build on existing work carried out at the country level on PEER, such as the reviews being carried out by UNEP in the context of environmental fiscal reforms.  
- Training will be conducted on the green economy (and its relation with P-E) for government officials. Particular attention will be paid to the relation between green economy policies, sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication, based on research from international institutions and global initiatives (e.g. UNEP’s Green Economy Report, TEEB etc.). The training will cover methods to customize the approach to the local context.  
- Materials will be developed to support capacity building in the use of green economy indicators. These include indicators for (1) issue identification, (2) policy formulation, (3) policy assessment, and (4) policy monitoring and evaluation. The effective use of green economy indicators along the entire P-E mainstreaming process will be highlighted, and relevant examples and case studies provided.  
- In the context of capacity building on green economy indicators, emphasis will be put on development of skills and techniques for the economic valuation of ecosystem services, with a demo exercise covering specifically the mining sector. In particular, training will be provided on the | and other related state agencies | $45,000 |
<p>| Indicators: 2.1 Methodology on the elaboration of Strategic Environmental Assessment; 2.2 Number of P-E indicators used for the Public Environmental Expenditure Review for the irrigation sub-sector; 2.3 Number of civil servants and CSO representatives trained (gender disaggregated) on green economy principles and tools; 2.4 Roadmap on institutionalizing the SEEA/Green Accounting endorsed and accepted for implementation by governmental stakeholders. | | | | | $37,500 |
| | | | | | $30,000 |
| | | | | | $29,240 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENDED OUTPUTS</th>
<th>OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)</th>
<th>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PARTIES</th>
<th>INPUTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>use of Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA), an innovative analytical approach that helps capturing ecosystem values and using this data to make policy decisions.</td>
<td>PEI Team/ UNDP CP MEDT, Committee for Environmental Protection, Environmental Commission and Economic and Budget</td>
<td>$37,500</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• The applicability of various methods and tools for natural capital accounting and for its integration in development planning (sectoral and/or integrated) will be evaluated. These include models like InVEST and System Dynamics, as well as specific valuation techniques for stocks and flows (e.g. Genuine Savings and WAVES) and for ecosystem services (e.g. TEEB). Since the methodologies and tools mentioned above are general in nature and need to be customized to the local context, their fit with -and potential contribution for- Tajikistan will be based on current data availability, as well as on selected sectors or areas of interest.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 2.3: Building national capacities in the development and use of green accounting systems for P-E mainstreaming into national account systems.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• A methodology and training materials for the preparation and use of the System of Economic and Environmental Accounts (SEEA) will be elaborated. This will facilitate the full integration of environmental indicators in the System of National Accounts;</td>
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<td>• Independent evaluation of existing accounting system of the natural resources will be conducted (and possibly organized through professional auditing);</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The foundations of green accounting will be introduced into the curriculum of higher education programs (e.g. statistics and economics) and also incorporated in the Institute of Civil Servant Training (ICST).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 3: Regional cooperation and knowledge sharing across the region</td>
<td>Baseline: 3.1 Regional cooperation on P-E and sustainable development needs to be enhanced; 3.2 Not all the sector-based strategies are harmonized with the international</td>
<td><strong>Targets:</strong> 3.1 At least 6 cross-border exchange visits are arranged; 3.2 One sector-based strategy is harmonized with the international conventions ratified by the Republic</td>
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<td><strong>Activity 3.1: Identifying best practices, experiences and technologies on designing and implementing policies integrating P-E issues in priority sectors and exchanging them among countries</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Stock taking exercise, with a critical and constructive review of successes and failures taking into account different perspectives (e.g. sectoral vs. integrated, private vs. public sector);</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Organize regional workshop on knowledge and experience sharing and development integrated approach to</td>
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<td>$10,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total Output 3:</strong> $65,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTENDED OUTPUTS</td>
<td>OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)</td>
<td>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>RESPONSIBLE PARTIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>conventions ratified by the Republic of Tajikistan.</td>
<td>of Tajikistan.</td>
<td>strengthening gender mainstreaming in P-E nexus with participation of national and international experts from P-E pilot countries; • Assessment of the transfer of intervention options (and success stories) to the region and within the region. Analysis of gaps and opportunities; • Organization of international fora for the sharing of country experience and fostering partnerships.</td>
<td>Committee of Parliament, Statistics Agency and other related state agencies</td>
<td>(as follow up to stocktaking) $10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators: 3.1 Number of cross-border exchange visits (trainings, study tours, monitoring); 3.2 Sector-based strategy aligned with international conventions ratified by the Republic of Tajikistan.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Activity 3.2: Organizing exchange visits between PEI and non-PEI countries in order to facilitate knowledge sharing and support key partnerships at the regional level (Central Asia and CIS) • Based on the analysis of opportunities originating from the incorporation of P-E in planning processes and the use of an integrated (green economy) to assess them, identify key regional partnerships to scale up implementation; • Facilitate the exchange of experiences in the preparation of SEAs, identification and use of green economy indicators, and valuation of ecosystem services.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Activity 3.3: Identifying possible policy interventions to create synergies with regional dynamics • Through regional events (e.g. on green economy enabling conditions) identify the potential to create synergies across country by assessing the complementarity of development strategies; • Harmonization of one sector-based strategy with international conventions ratified by the Republic of Tajikistan. Support a regional dialogue on common approaches to comply with international requirements (e.g. conventions).</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project Management $65,760

Total Project: $600,000
The Project will be implemented by the UNDP using its Communities Programme (CP) and the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. The CP will play the lead role in the overall Project management. International and national experts will also be involved when required. The UNDP CO will provide specific support services for Project realization through the Programme and Operations Units as required. A Project Board of Communities Programme will be used for this Project (since the project is implemented under umbrella of CP).

CP Programme Manager (PM), Local Consultants (LC), Dushanbe Office Staff of CP, CP Area Offices will be involved in order to perform the day-to-day management and support functions. UNDP Programme Analysts responsible for the Conflict Prevention and Recovering, Energy and Environment cluster will provide quality assurance functions.

The Project will have a Project Coordinator (see Annex B-TORs for the Project Staff). The Project Coordinator will be responsible for Project coordination and implementation, consolidation of work plans and Project papers, preparation of quarterly progress reports, and closely coordinating Project activities with relevant Government institutions. This work will include the reception of reports and holding regular consultations with project stakeholders.

The Project will have also a Project Assistant (see Annex B-TORs for the Project Staff). Under the direct guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator, a Project Assistant will be responsible for performing activities related to data collection and analysis under the Project.

The main management functions relating to this Project are outlined as follows.

- **UNDP Programme Analyst** at the UNDP country office (Conflict Prevention and Recovering, Energy and Environment portfolio) will provide overall project assurance to the Project, including fundraising and other programmatic support as required;
- **PEI Coordinator** will be directly involved in the implementation of the proposed Project and provides overall supervision of implementation of the Project activities. S/He will coordinate Project activities with relevant Government institutions and other stakeholders at the national level. The PEI Coordinator will act under the guidance of UNDP Senior Management and refer major executive Project decisions to the Project Board, in which the PEI Coordinator will act as a Senior Supplier representative;

- **Dushanbe Office Staff of CP** will assist PM in programme/operational activities and daily coordination of the practical implementation of overall project activities and reporting;

- **Area Offices** will be involved in direct implementation of the Project components in their concerned areas;

- **International/Local Consultants** will be engaged for bringing in technical expertise required for the Project, but not available within the team.
VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the Project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle:

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below;
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Coordinator to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change;
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see Annex A-Risk Log), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the Project implementation;
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Coordinator to the Communities Programme through Project Assurance (UNDP CO PEI Focal Point), using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot;
- A Project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure ongoing learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the Project;
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

Annually:

- **Twice a year** the Project Coordinator, through the UNDP CO will report to the PEI Regional Team. Each six months a country report on technical and financial progress will be prepared allowing any budget revisions to then be made as appropriate. The financial reporting concerns disbursements and expenditures related to the country Programme Document or ProDoc. UNDP financial year is Jan – Dec so the first report would be produced at the end of June and the second report in December;
- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Coordinator and shared with the Communities Programme and the PEI Regional Team. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level;
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an Annual Project Review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the Project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.
VII. Communication Strategy

With a view to advocate P-E agenda and reach out wider stakeholder audience with advocacy messages on P-E mainstreaming, a communications strategy will be developed during the first six months of PEI Phase II. The strategy will be used as a management tool to ensure that communication between stakeholders is maintained. The document will outline objectives, target audiences, messages, tools and activities, resources and timescale.

PEI will continue developing, publishing and sharing information materials such as press-releases, success-stories, blogs, case-studies, articles, brochures, booklets, flyers, films and reports etc. on routine activities, successes, lessons learnt and best practices. With the strategy and its plan elaborated, communication in Phase II will be systematized.

Different platforms will be used to spread the word about PEI. Hard copies of the information materials will be delivered to key stakeholders and made available in the events arranged by the programme. Soft copies will be posted online using various official websites, including social networks.
VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Tajikistan and UNDP, signed on the 1st day of October, 1993.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP property in the executing agency’s custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The executing agency shall:

- Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried.
- Assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
### ANNEX A: ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2014

#### EXPECTED OUTPUTS

**Baseline**, associated indicators and annual targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1: P-E approaches and tools for integrated development policies, plans and coordination mechanisms applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 With the highest poverty rate among CIS countries, yet Tajikistan has P-E and sustainable development issues integrated only in one national level strategy (LSIS 2013-2015);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Decision-makers have limited knowledge of strategic planning methods and tools and cross-sectoral approach, including gender and environmental mainstreaming;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3 P-E and sustainable development issues are not integrated in the water, sanitation and irrigation policies;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Not all districts have P-E and sustainable development issues integrated in their local development strategies;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 PEI has to be further promoted to raise awareness and understanding links between P&amp;E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Share of P-E and sustainable development related indicators in the next NDS 2016-2030;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Number of people trained on principles, methods and tools for integrated and cross-sectoral strategic planning. Women should consist not less than 30% of participants of all capacity building events;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Water, sanitation and irrigation policies with P-E and sustainable development issues integrated;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Number of districts provided with the</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### PLANNED ACTIVITIES

| Activity Result 1.1: P-E mainstreaming into long-term national development strategy 2016-2030. Green Economy principles to be applied while developing this strategic framework |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Action 1.1.1** Analysis of existing development strategies, including through scenario development and gender equality issues consideration analysis, to identify potential synergies to be leveraged across sectors |
| PEI Team/ UNDP, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Committee for Environmental Protection, Committee for Women’s and Family Affairs, Committee on Local Development and other related state agencies and the local authorities |
| X | X | X |
| **Action 1.1.2.** Conduction of baseline gender analysis of P-E issues with focus on identifying gender gaps in access to economic, climate risks and natural resources management, decision making, and formulating gender indicators relevant for P-E mainstreaming into long-term development planning at the national level. The findings of this baseline analysis will also feed into follow up project activities on capacity development, strategic documents development and scaling up support. |
| PEI 71200 - International Consultants |
| X | X |
| **Action 1.1.3** Organization of a national workshop with international and national experts to support the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and other related state agencies and CSOs on the integration of P-E and gender equality issues and opportunities into the new long-term National Development Strategy for the period 2016-2030 |
| PEI 75700 - Training, Workshop |
| X | X |
| **Action 1.1.4** Organization of trainings and follow-up supervision by the team of Ministry of Economic Development and Trade for national, province and district policymakers on integrated, gender responsive and cross-sectoral strategic planning |
| PEI 75700 - Workshop |
| X | X | X |

#### TIMEFRAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEI</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### RESPONSIBLE PARTY

<p>| PLANNED BUDGET |
|---|---|---|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Budget Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PEI</td>
<td>71200 - International Consultants</td>
<td>$13,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEI 71200 - International Consultants</td>
<td>$9,800</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEI</td>
<td>75700 - Training, Workshop</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>74200 - Audio Visual&amp;Print Prod Costs</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>71600 - Travel/study tour</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEI</td>
<td>75700 - Workshop</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>74200 - Audio Visual&amp;Print Prod Costs</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>71600 - Travel/study tour</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
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</table>
## EXPECTED OUTPUTS

**Baseline, associated indicators and annual targets**

- Knowledge and techniques of integrating PE and sustainable development issues into the local development plans;
- 1.5 PEI Communication Strategy.

**Targets:**

1. Potential synergies across sectors are identified;
2. At least two decision-makers from each key Ministry are trained on integrated strategic planning;
3. Report on in-depth review of Water Supply and Sanitation norms, including an assessment of the main needs with respect to the alignment of national water sector reform with international water quality standards and PE objectives, prepared.
4. At least three districts DDPs WGs are trained on techniques of integrating PE and sustainable development issues, as well as gender considerations, into the local development plans. The ratio of women trained should be ensured at 1 to 4;
5. Communication strategy for PEI is drafted.

### PLANNED ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Result</th>
<th>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</th>
<th>PLANNED BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>Support in the integration of PE issues into DDPs of Khatlon region, including an assessment of the human development vision and critical environmental issues, taking into account gender equality dimensions in each district/ Jomooat, based on the national methodology on district development planning (which integrates P-E mainstreaming)</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>PEI Team/ UNDP, MEDT, Committee on Local Development, and other related state agencies and the local authorities</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>Support will be provided to monitor specific PE and gender responsive measures integrated into long-term (National Development Strategy 2016-2030) development strategies by responsible agencies and institutions (in collaboration with UN Women)</td>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>PEI Team/ UNDP, MEDT, and other related state agencies and local authorities</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.4.1</td>
<td>In-depth review of Water Supply and Sanitation norms, including an assessment of the main needs with respect to the alignment of water sector policies with international water quality standards and PE objectives.</td>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>PEI Team/ UNDP, MEDT, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Protection and other related state agencies</td>
<td>$24,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1</td>
<td>Grants will be announced and provided to local academia and enthusiasts for researches on the benefits of environmental policies for the economy (for example, studying the practices of EU)</td>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>PEI Team/UNDP, MEDT, Ministry of Education, and other related state agencies and civil society</td>
<td>$17,200</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Output 1 sub-total:** $93,100

**Output 2: Knowledge base built for institutionalization of cross-sectoral budget and expenditure frameworks and environment-economic accounting systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Result</th>
<th>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</th>
<th>PLANNED BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Introduction Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Public Environmental Expenditure review (PEER) methodologies as tools to enhance P-E mainstreaming</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>PEI Team/ UNDP, Ecological Commission of Parliament, State</td>
<td>$71,910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Baseline:**

- Legal framework and regulations on environmental assessment is weak;
## EXPECTED OUTPUTS

**Baseline, associated indicators and annual targets**

1. **P-E and gender related indicators are not integrated into the national expenditure framework;**
2. **Local specialists have limited expertise and knowledge to introduce and implement green accounting/economic and environmental accounting systems;**
3. **The country lacks accounting system to quantify its natural resources as a wealth;**

### Indicators:

1. **Methodology on the elaboration of Strategic Environmental Assessment**
2. **Methodology on the Public Environmental Expenditure Review for the irrigation sub-sector;**
3. **Number of civil servants and CSO representatives trained (gender disaggregated) on green economy principles and tools;**
4. **Roadmap on institutionalizing the SEEA/Green Accounting;**

### Targets:

1. **A methodology for the preparation of SEA is drafted;**
2. **A methodology on the Public Environmental Expenditure Review for the irrigation sub-sector is drafted;**
3. **At least 20 local experts (of which 25% female) are trained in green accounting, strategic environmental assessment (SEA), Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER), green economy principles and tools;**
4. **Methodology on the preparation of the development policy and resulting investments, or, more generally, of economic activity. The methodology will build on best practices and lessons learnt from other countries, in particular EU member states, which highlighted the benefits of SEA in increasing transparency, mainstreaming environmental issues into national policies, and strengthening collaboration among different authorities. It is expected that the initiation of a variety of demo pilot SEAs on upcoming projects will be run to showcase the relevance of the SEA methodology to P-E mainstreaming objectives. Pilot SEAs will be possibly conducted in areas affected by specific poverty and environment concerns.**

### PLANNED ACTIVITIES

| Action 2.1.2. A methodology will be developed to support the execution of Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER) to track budget financing and assess P-E related impacts across sectors. This is needed to measure policy effectiveness and assess the relation between national financial flows (both revenues and expenditure) and environmental impacts. The methodology will build on existing work carried out at the country level on PEER, such as the reviews being carried out by UNEP in the context of environmental fiscal reforms. | X X X | PEI Team/UNDP, MEDT, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, State Agency for Statistics, and other related state agencies | Workshops | 71600 - Travel/study tour | $4,800 |
| Action 2.2.1 A national training and consultations will be conducted on green and inclusive economy (and its relation with P-E) for government officials and CSOs experts. The interventions will focus on identifying specific sectors/policies for green and inclusive economy scoping study. | X X X | PEI Team/UNDP, MEDT, Ecological Commission of Parliament, State Agency for Statistics, and other related state agencies | PEI | 71200 - International Consultants | $38,800 |
| Activity Result 2.2 Introducing the concepts, knowledge and methodologies on Green Economy and the Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services to support the P-E mainstreaming process |  |  |  |  | $22,015 |
| Action 2.3.1 A draft methodology and training materials for the preparation and use of the System of Economic and Environmental Accounts (SEEA) will be elaborated and discussed with stakeholders from state institutions and CSOs. | X X X | PEI Team/UNDP, MEDT, Ecological Commission of Parliament and other related state agencies | PEI | 71200 - International Consultants | $35,700 |
| Activity Result 2.3 Building national capacities in the development and use of green accounting systems for P-E mainstreaming into national account systems. |  |  |  |  | $45,895 |

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## Expected Outputs

### Baseline, associated indicators and annual targets

- System of Economic and Environmental Accounts is drafted;

### Output 2: Sub-Total:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</th>
<th>PLANNED BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2 Sub-Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$139,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Output 3: Regional cooperation and knowledge sharing facilitated to integrate pro-poor environmental outcomes into regional institutions and sustainable development processes

#### Baseline:

- 3.1 Regional cooperation on P-E and sustainable development needs to be enhanced.

#### Indicators:

- 3.1 Number of cross-border exchange visits (trainings, study tours, monitoring).

#### Targets:

- 3.1 Three cross-border exchange visits arranged.

#### Activity Result 3.1. Identifying best practices, experiences and technologies on designing and implementing policies integrating P-E and gender equality issues in priority sectors and exchanging them among countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>TIMEFRAME</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</th>
<th>PLANNED BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action 3.3.1. Stock taking exercise, with a critical and constructive review of successes and failures taking into account different perspectives (e.g. sectoral vs. integrated, private vs. public sector);</td>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>PEI Team/ UNDP, MEDT, Interstate Committee for Sustainable Development in Central Asia, and other related state agencies and the local authorities</td>
<td>$4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action 3.3.2. Arranging cross-border exchange visits (trainings, study tours, monitoring).</td>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>PEI</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Output 3 sub-total:

- $34,200

#### Output 1-3 total:

- $267,120

#### Project Management Costs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>PEI Team/ UNDP</td>
<td>$26,880</td>
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<tr>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>PEI</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
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</table>

#### TOTAL AWP 2014

- $300,000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date Identified</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Impact &amp; Probability</th>
<th>Counter-measures / Mngt. response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The government is not committed to implement institutional and policy changes proposed during the implementation of the project</td>
<td>05/11/2013</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>P=3 I=3</td>
<td>The project team will closely monitor the developments. The related institution(s) will be contacted early on to establish a partnership with the project and involved into designing of policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Change of government priorities</td>
<td>05/11/2013</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>P=2 I=3</td>
<td>Ensuring government ownership of the programme including through deep engagement with the government at different levels. It is suggested that an institution is established at the core of governmental agency to be able to influence the national development agenda, yet is backed up by membership of experts who provide technical support in integrating P-E issues into development agenda. It should be kept in mind, though, that institutionalization of P-E linkages (through indicator frameworks) into the monitoring and evaluation system of the national level development is of particular importance, and, coupled with a national authority delegated with responsibility to integrate P-E issues, is a key building block of sustainability strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Discrepancy in time lines between national and sub-national processes and programme activities</td>
<td>05/11/2013</td>
<td>Strategic</td>
<td>I=3</td>
<td>Timely and effective management and technical support through the PIT and the Regional PEI Team. Timely approval of the programme document Continuous and active monitoring by the UNDP-UNEP PEI Team in Tajikistan, in particular by the UNDP-UNEP PEI programme officer assigned to the country programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date Identified</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Impact &amp; Probability</td>
<td>Counter-measures / Mngt. response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Project successes are not maintained after the project, and are not replicated to other sites.</td>
<td>05/11/2013</td>
<td>Organizational</td>
<td>P=3; I=3</td>
<td>The project strategy focuses on (i) developing realistic polices based on grass-roots experience; (ii) working with the existing UNDP Communities Programme; and (iii) ensuring there are economic benefits. Together, these elements should ensure the sustainability and replication potential of the project successes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lack of capacity of the government partner to take ownership</td>
<td>05/11/2013</td>
<td>Strategic</td>
<td>P=2; I=3</td>
<td>The project will enhance capacities of the government partners to the extent that are able to carry on similar activities independently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Some of neighboring countries will not be willing to cooperate</td>
<td>05/11/2013</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>P=3; I=3</td>
<td>Meetings and communications will be ensured through various platforms to maximize the benefit from cross-border cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>In the light of recent armed clashes between Tajik and Kyrgyz border-security forces, the diplomatic relations between two countries has deteriorated. If the situation further worsens, it may impact the project activities, especially Output 3.</td>
<td>27/01/2014</td>
<td>Political, Organizational</td>
<td>P=4; I=3</td>
<td>The project foresees study tours and cross-border visits between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Both UNDP offices based in these countries will be in close contact to facilitate the smooth implementation of the planned activities. The project team will closely monitor the developments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX C: TERMS OF REFERENCES FOR KEY PROJECT STAFF

Terms of Reference
for the Project Coordinator

1. Background
The joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) is a global programme that supports country-led efforts to mainstream P-E linkages into national development policy, planning and budgeting processes. P-E mainstreaming involves establishing the links between environment and poverty, and then identifying which policies, planning and budgeting processes can bring about better pro-poor environmental management in order to help achieve development goals such as MDGs and future SDGs. PEI provides an important example of UN reform that has demonstrated an integrated, programmatic approach to support countries. The focus of PEI work is on capacity development to ‘operationalize’ mainstreaming in development policy frameworks and their implementation. UNDP and UNEP believe there is now a unique opportunity to strengthen and consolidate the PEI partnership to effectively address increasing demand resulting from the important achievements made so far.

In the framework of the PEI Phase I throughout 2011-2012, the P-E indicators are integrated into the M&E framework of all 14 targeted District Development Plans. The Statistics Database is installed in all 14 Statistics Departments of the Sughd Oblast. There are in total 193 indicators included in the database, out of which 25 are PE indicators (7-outcome indicators and 18-output indicator). Each district has developed its monitoring sheet that includes these indicators and the data on its progress are planned to be collected systematically.

The PEI Phase I demonstrated economic, social and environmental results from integrating poverty and environmental linkages in development policy, planning and budget processes. The process however requires a sustained engagement over time in order to realise direct economic, social and environmental gains. The PEI lessons learned have contributed to a strengthened PEI strategy for the period 2013-2017, which is centred on an enhanced theory of change.

2. Assignment Objectives and Results
The first objective of the Project Coordinator is to launch and implement poverty-environment mainstreaming activities in the country and insure that country-level mainstreaming continues as per the work plan specified in the project document.

The second objective is that the country PEI team is coordinated and that an effective national PEI team works successfully with UNCT, other key in-country actors and stakeholders, and the global Poverty-Environment Facility (PEF). The Project Coordinator will ensure day-to-day management of the project, and will be a member of the Project Implementation Team (PIT), along with the Administrative and Financial Assistant, and possibly Chief Technical Adviser.

3. Duties and Responsibilities
Under the overall supervision the UNDP CP, and in collaboration with the Technical Advisor, UNDP-UNEP PEI, and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the Project Coordinator shall undertake the following tasks:

1.1. Advisory Support to Implementation of Project activities
- Advise on processes and mechanisms that can facilitate the integration of poverty-focused environmental priorities into the PRS, DDPs and other relevant policy processes
- Identify entry points for engaging in these policy processes
- Facilitate the collection and analysis of existing studies and information on poverty and environment
- Identify and implement activities to strengthen the poverty reduction and environment planning system and better integrate them with national development planning processes
1.2. Project Management

- Coordinate implementation of all national PEI project activities and ensure timely implementation of the work plan
- Work closely with the technical advisor and key actors in the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Committee for Environmental Protection, local authorities and other relevant national and sub-national authorities to engage in key planning and budgeting processes
- Manage budgeting and administrative management of the PEI country programme, including resource mobilization
- Ensure that quality monitoring and evaluation of project activities takes place
- Prepare quarterly and annual progress reports and contribute the work plan for the next phase of the country PEI programme
- Manage the work plan of the administrative and financial assistant
- Supervise and organize workshops, meetings, and training events
- Develop Terms of Reference for out-sourced pieces of work
- Play the lead role in coordinating inputs from international and national consultants for project implementation, in coordinating technical inputs for major project events
- Build partnerships through engagement with civil society organizations and key government bodies, including initiating information/knowledge networks
- Launch activities to include stakeholders in the poverty-environment mainstreaming processes

1.3. Maintain Links with UNCT, Donor Partners, and International Poverty and Environment Community

- Facilitate linkages between the Tajikistan PEI and PEI programme in Kyrgyzstan and potentially other ECIS countries to identify opportunities for lesson learning between countries
- Ensure donor reporting requirements are met and quarterly, annual and financial reporting is rigorous and timely
- Ensure that country PEI team and key actors are informed by international best practice and identify opportunities for the Tajikistan PEI Implementation Team to participate in in-country activities related on poverty and environment
- Represent the Tajikistan PEI project to other donors with a view to mobilizing additional funds
- Keep in close contact with UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Facility in Nairobi to ensure that the UNDP-UNEP PEF is kept up-to-date on project progress and problems encountered

1.4. Provide Support to the Wider UNDP-UNEP Partnership

- Provide ad-hoc support to the UNDP Administrator’s UNDP-UNEP partnership focal point in answering UNDP country office queries on the partnership.

4. Reporting Modalities

The Project Coordinator will report to the UNDP CP, who serves also as the UNDP CO PEI Focal Point

5. Expertise Required

Essential

- Masters degree in environment, natural resource management, sustainable development, economics or equivalent work experience
- Five to ten years work experience in related fields
- Knowledge on process of country poverty and environment mapping (indicators)
- Strong understanding of the country context
• Progressively responsible experience in poverty focused analysis and management of environmental issues

• Considerable level of understanding of international experience in mainstreaming environmental concerns into national development processes.

• Strong interpersonal skills with ability to work under pressure and to establish and maintain effective work relationships with people of different national and cultural backgrounds

• Ability to take initiative and to work independently, as well as part of a team

• Experience of donor coordination work and partnership building work

• Excellent communication skills with ability to express ideas clearly, concisely and persuasively, both orally and in writing

• Fluent written and spoken English, Tajik and Russian

• Computer literacy, especially ability to use Internet and Microsoft Office Suite

Desirable

• Ph.D. degree in social sciences, economics or environment related field.

• Experience of working with UNEP and/or UNDP

6. Duration

This Project Coordinator will be based in Dushanbe and the duration of the assignment will be 12 months, renewable based on performance and availability of funds.
Terms of Reference
for the Project Assistant

1. Background
The joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) is a global programme that supports country-led efforts to mainstream P-E linkages into national development policy, planning and budgeting processes. P-E mainstreaming involves establishing the links between environment and poverty, and then identifying which policies, planning and budgeting processes can bring about better pro-poor environmental management in order to help achieve development goals such as MDGs and future SDGs. PEI provides an important example of UN reform that has demonstrated an integrated, programmatic approach to support countries. The focus of PEI work is on capacity development to 'operationalize' mainstreaming in development policy frameworks and their implementation. UNDP and UNEP believe there is now a unique opportunity to strengthen and consolidate the PEI partnership to effectively address increasing demand resulting from the important achievements made so far.

In the framework of the PEI Phase I throughout 2011-2012, the P-E indicators are integrated into the M&E framework of all 14 targeted District Development Plans. The Statistics Database is installed in all 14 Statistics Departments of the Sughd Oblast. There are in total 193 indicators included in the database, out of which 25 are PE indicators (7-outcome indicators and 18-output indicator). Each district has developed its monitoring sheet that includes these indicators and the data on its progress are planned to be collected systematically.

The PEI Phase I demonstrated economic, social and environmental results from integrating poverty and environmental linkages in development policy, planning and budget processes. The process however requires a sustained engagement over time in order to realise direct economic, social and environmental gains. The PEI lessons learned have contributed to a strengthened PEI strategy for the period 2013-2017, which is centred on an enhanced theory of change.

2. Assignment Objectives and Results
The objective of the administrative and financial assistant post is to complete the administrative and budgetary tasks needed to support the PEI country programme, and to provide administrative and programmatic support to the Project Coordinator. The Project Assistant will be a member of the Project Implementation Team (PIT), along with the Project Coordinator.

3. Duties and Responsibilities
Project management
Under the overall supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Project Assistant shall undertake the following tasks:

- Prepare payment requests/quarterly advances for project implementation in collaboration with the Project Coordinator
- Support the recruitment processes, payment and reporting from consultants working under the country PEI programme
- Ensure timely and correct management and reporting of funds to UNDP country office and the UNDP-UNEP PEI Regional Team (RT)
- Provide counterparts and stakeholders with information related to the project
- Assist in producing project outreach material
- Coordinate minutes and reports from meetings
- Support budget planning and revisions
- Organize travel, accommodation, venue, and other logistics for workshops, trainings, seminars, etc.
- Take part in the overall management of the PEI project, including support to monitoring and evaluation efforts
- Support the timely implementation and delivery of prioritised activities
- Actively facilitate communication with PEI partners at the country and regional levels
• Provide support to communication efforts at the national level, such as supporting management of email lists or regular newsletters
• Ensure that accurate records of project activities and inventory of project support equipment are kept

4. **Reporting modalities**

The Project Assistant will report to the Project Coordinator.

5. **Profile and qualifications**

Required is a person who has knowledge of country civil service and government procedures and/or UN experience is **desirable.**

**Essential**

• Completion of Secondary school or equivalent is required. Supplemental courses/training in administration or other relevant field is desired
• Progressively responsible experience in budget administration and financial reporting
• Experience and competence in managing budgets including strong skills in Microsoft Excel, knowledge of UNDP Atlas or other budgeting software is an advantage
• Strong interpersonal skills with ability to work under pressure and to establish and maintain effective work relationships with people of different national and cultural backgrounds
• Strong team work skills, ability to work well with people different cultures and backgrounds
• Fluent spoken and written English, Tajik and Russian
• Excellent communication skills with ability to express ideas clearly, logically and effectively, both orally and in writing
• Computer literacy in full Microsoft Office Suite, Internet, and office technology equipment

6. **Duration**

This Project Assistant position will be based in Dushanbe and the duration of the assignment will be 12 months, renewable based on performance and availability of funds.