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Annual Project Progress Report 2012

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EXECUTING AGENCY:	UNDP Tajikistan
PROJECT SITE:	Gissar Mountains
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Date: January 29, 2012

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Hukumat	District-level government
GAA	German Agro Actions
GIZ	German International Cooperation Agency
COES	Committee for Emergency Situation
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
MSDSP	Mountain Society Development Support Programme
UNFAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
CB	Capacity Building
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CACILM	Central Asian Countries Initiates on Land Management
MCB	Multi country Capacity Building Project
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Change
Jamoat	Local council at a sub-district level (each Jamoat may consist of one or a cluster of kishlaks)
Kishlak	Village
Mahalla	Neighborhood
Dehkan Farm	Private (farmer) Farm
Dehkan	Farmer (peasant)
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
NAP	National Action Plan
CEP	Committee for Environmental Protection
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
RRS	Regions Under Republican Subordination
TAU	Tajik Agrarian University
WG	Working Group

1. Project Summary

The Climate Risk Management project is a five-year project and is a part of a larger initiative – the Central Asian Climate Risk Management Programme (CA-CRM) being implemented within all Central Asian Countries. The main donor of the CA-CRM Programme is the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) which committed USD 4,000,000 for all five countries. Tajikistan's share of USD 600,000 was received in September 2010. At the regional level the project act like a full size project but at the national level is it considered as a small size project.

Through its aim the project seeks to build coordinated capacity at a national, sub-national and local level to respond to climate risks. It seeks to synthesize the technical and economic basis for CRM interventions, demonstrate their efficacy, identify potential funding routes for scaling up, deliver capacity building for organisations and individuals, and catalyse learning for larger scale CRM development.

Project objective: To increase the resilience of rural mountain communities through agro-forestry and climate related disaster management.

As its thematic focus, this project targets reforestation with the promotion of productive agro-forestry and community orchard based forestry. As a thematic focus, the CRM project in Tajikistan promotes the development of productive agro-forestry as a response to climate risk management. This involves establishing models to support sustainable forest management, and encourage reforestation of previously deforested land in mountainous regions. The project explores the important linkages between agro-forestry and disaster risk reduction (land stabilization and river bank management), improved water management in agriculture (water rights, water conservation techniques), and livestock management (land access and grazing rights). It also incorporates linkages to biodiversity considerations, and the potential use of resilient indigenous cropping varieties. In geographic terms, while focusing primarily on national level capabilities, the program will use the foothills of Gissar valley, as a pilot region for implementation of CRM interventions.

In geographic terms, the project covers 4 areas in Gissar Mountains - Gissar, Shahrinav, Tursunzoda and Vahdat. Most of the mountainous land in the areas identified falls under the control of the Forestry Committee and is managed through the Leskhoz structure – reflecting the agro-forestry theme of the project. Participants at the National Workshop actively supported the choice of Gissar, which tends to receive less donor attention than other regions, but which is nonetheless highly exposed to the climatic risks identified below. Riverbank erosion, landslides and heavy precipitation run-off are increasingly common events in the locations identified and the area has been heavily deforested over recent years.

2. Project Context Update

Current climate variability and change impacts, including climate related disasters are likely to pose considerable risks to important economic drivers, human welfare and the environment of Tajikistan. According to experts 76% of all disaster over the last two decades were climate related, and the total damages on the global level has reached 1,2 billion US dollars. The World Bank identifies Tajikistan as the poorest and most vulnerable country to climate risks among the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Economic losses associated with climate-induced disasters regularly exceed USD 100 million annually. Seventy percent of the Tajik population depends upon agriculture, a sector particularly exposed to climate-induced natural disasters. More than 2.1 million people, almost a third of the population, are classified as food insecure by the World Food Programme (WFP). Projected rising temperatures and changes in rainfall and glacial melt patterns are likely to compound existing food security, energy security and poverty challenges. They also result in more frequent and severe climate related disasters, such as floods, landslides, and droughts. Many of these climate risks are accentuated by poor governance and land management practices.

Climate-related disasters are particularly acute in Tajikistan. Among the twenty-eight countries of Eastern Europe and the CIS, Tajikistan suffered the greatest economic impact during 1990-2008 and the proportion of the population affected by climate-related disasters is the second largest. In 2007, the compound crisis resulted in an economic loss of USD 250 million (approximately 7% of GDP). Annually, climate-related disasters result in losses and damages exceeding USD 100 million. Taking in to consideration the lack of financial resources and capacities to cope with the consequences of climate change, the assistance and involvement of the international community remain crucial. Through multi-dimensional approaches and integration applied within UNDP projects the national legal environment is enabled to a certain extent and yet it keeps the gates open to make a further consolidative contribution which would make the environmental legal system of Tajikistan more equitable with the international conventions and regulations on natural resource management. In line with a number of international multi size projects the major player in the arena of the adaptation to climate change in Tajikistan remains Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The CRM project is being developed a climate risk management model for Tajikistan which is agreed to be a part of the general adaptation to climate change model being developed through a funding support of PPCR project. In overall in 2012, the project in collaboration with the national partners conducted 17 workshops and 22 trainings (4 at national and 18 at local areas) on issues related to climate change, climate proofing mechanism, capacity assessment, defining the key priorities for integration, raising awareness, participatory scenario development, resource mobilization and etc. In overall, around 212 people were reached with the trainings on climate change both at the national and regional levels.

Regardless of the tense timelines and the complex framework conditions in Tajikistan, it effectively and timely accomplished all the main outputs and within the relatively a short period of time tremendous successes could already been achieved. Just to name some of them:

- Joint forestry management schemes, based on an access and benefit sharing between private forest users and the State forestry enterprise (leskhoz) could have been introduced and monitored on a larger scale within the four target Jamoats. Respective structural management reforms in the leskhoz structures have been elaborated and the implementation has started in GBAO and other regions with close cooperation with Forest Sector Reform Project of GIZ. Bottlenecks on different administrative levels have been identified.
- The national Forest Code has been reformed and gives a solid basis for a broad forestry sector reform in Tajikistan and respective investments in the rehabilitation of forests including promoting the concept of community forestry and agroforestry on the eroded and degraded mountain slope lands.
- The Law on Pastures, which has been enacted by the higher chamber of the Parliament of Tajikistan, gives the full rights for the community to use the pasture lands. It gives a full tenure security for investments and stimulus for rational use of natural resources through sustainable management of pasture resources. The concept of joint pasture management as well as the mechanism of climate proofing instruments to make the law resilient to the external climatic factors was consolidated.
- Relations with relevant governmental structures at all levels are well established through national steering committee and close partnership with higher political decision makers.
- A pilot on how to transfer sustainable forestry and pasture management approaches to further regions of Tajikistan (Gissar, Vahdat and Tursunzade) has been started.

Within the framework of the UNDP CACILM MCB and ADB project “Sustainable Pasture and forest management” a sectorial analysis on pasture management, forestry and arable lands in Tajikistan has been conducted. The analysis reflects actual problems, obstacles, barriers and gives full description of the perspectives on forest, pasture and arable land sectors. In particular, a separate chapter was devoted to the analysis of agro-forestry and implementation strategies.

3. Progress towards achieving project objectives

Project Output, Activity Results, Indicators	Target by the end of the project (December 2014)	Baseline Level	Targets by year	Level at 31 December of Each Year
Intended Output: Indicator 1: # of hectares under improved CRM; Indicator 2: Score as per Vulnerability Risk Assessment; Indicator 3: % of budget spent on gender issues	At least 100% of demo sites area	Strategies, policies and legislation do not fully take climate variability and change risks into account. Institutions and their key stakeholders (including policy-makers, decision-makers and legislators) lack a CRM focus. Awareness and skills related to CRM are limited.	2011 – Pilot projects identified; 2012 – At least 2 projects out of 10 implemented in demo sites; 2012 – At least 4 projects are implemented; 2013 – At least 2 projects implemented 2014 – At least 2 projects implemented	2011: 10 pilot projects identified. 2012 Achieved: – 4 projects out of 10 implemented in demo sites; 2012 – 4 projects are implemented;
	At least 10% decrease of the Risk Assessment Score	Local CRM assessment methodologies are poorly developed and not widely used. CRM interventions are ad hoc, localised and lacking finance for up-scaling. CRM financing options are limited in Tajikistan. There are low levels of coordination between professionals engaged in CRM activities. Communication between different groups is relatively poor due to the cross cutting nature of CRM. There is no institution that acts as an	2011 – Risk Assessment conducted and Baseline Risk Assessment Score defined. 2012 – Examples of actions following the Risk Assessment survey 2013 – Examples of actions following the Risk Assessment survey 2014 - At least 10% decrease of the Risk Assessment Score	2011: The Risk Assessment Survey is conducted. 2012: Achieved: – Community based participatory Self-Appraisal actions has taken place following the Risk Assessment survey and the community identified the risk factors: factors i.e. hazard areas, erosion prone slopes, mudflows and landslides as well as vulnerability factors to the risk like drought, changes in winter season, increasing snow accumulation – Community Risk maps are updated. The community based on community risk appraisal has developed a map of risky areas and the respective mitigation activities were developed and disseminated amongst the local community.

Project Output, Activity Results, Indicators	Target by the end of the project (December 2014)	Baseline Level	Targets by year	Level at 31 December of Each Year
		institutional home for CRM analysis and information. General public awareness of climate variability and change impacts and CRM measures is limited.		
	At least 15% of budget spent on gender issues	0	2011 – 10 % of budget spent on gender issues. 2012 – 15% of budget spent on gender issues. 2013 – 15% of budget spent on gender issues. 2014 – At least 15% of budget spent on gender issues	2011: 27% of project budget was spent on gender issues 2012: Achieved: 26.1% of budget spent on gender issues.
<u>AR 1:</u> Indicator 1.1: Score as per UNDP Capacity Assessment Scorecard Indicator 1.2: Number of CRM policy measures or legislative changes adopted/implemented by GoT Indicator 1.3: Number of institutional mandates revised to include CRM Indicator 1.4: No. of officials participating in CRM policy training and workshops (disaggregated)	At least 10% increase of Capacity Assessment Scorecard by EOP	0	2011 – Capacity Assessment Scorecard is initiated 2012 – Capacity Assessment Scorecard developed and implemented in four target areas. 2013 – Examples of actions following the Capacity Assessment Scorecard 2014 - At least 10% increase of Capacity Assessment Scorecard by EOP	2011: No progress 2012: Partially Achieved. The first draft of Capacity Assessment Scorecard is developed.
	20% of recommendations accepted by the government and submitted for official adoption by EOP	0	2011 – Legislation assessment on CRM is conducted 2012 – an assessment on identification and prioritisation of a list of key policies, strategies and legislation conducted and recommendations are provided 2013 - Regulation on Agro-forestry is developed and submitted for further approval	2011: A review of Tajikistan's climate change institutional arrangements and capacity needs is conducted by the PPCR 2012: Partially Achieved: The first draft of an assessment on identification and prioritization of a list of key policies, strategies and legislation is developed. The NGO "CCDR" was hired to perform the work. The issue is that the NGO "CCDR" was hired later then it was planned.

Project Output, Activity Results, Indicators	Target by the end of the project (December 2014)	Baseline Level	Targets by year	Level at 31 December of Each Year
			2014 – 20% of recommendations accepted by the government and submitted for official adoption by EOP	
	At least 2 Ministries have CRM explicitly considered in their mandate	0	2011 – Existing mandates and activity profiles of key planning and line ministries are initiated 2012 – Detail consultations and action plan explicitly considered in the mandate of at least one ministry. 2013 – At least 2 ministries have CRM explicitly considered in its mandate. 2014 – At least 2 Ministries have CRM explicitly considered in their mandate	2011: The representatives of the Committee on Emergency Situation and Ministry of Agriculture were involved in the process of the Risk Assessment Survey 2012: Achieved: Climate related disaster risk is well associated with forestry sector development action plans and CRM is planned for DRR certification process to be mainstreamed for 2013.
	At least 100 policy makers are engaged in capacity building and are better able to address CRM at strategic and operational level	0	2011 – at least 20 policy makers are engaged in capacity building and are better able to address CRM at strategic and operational level 2012 – at least 50 policy makers are engaged in capacity building and are better able to address CRM at strategic and operational level 2013 – at least 30 policy makers are engaged in capacity building and are better able to address CRM at strategic and operational level 2014 – at least 20 policy makers are engaged in capacity building and are better able to address CRM at strategic and operational level	2011: 20 Policy makers were involved in capacity building trainings including inception workshop on CRM principles. 2012: Achieved: 61 policy makers are engaged in capacity building and are better able to address CRM at strategic and operational level.
<u>AR 2:</u> Indicator 2.1: Number of approaches/practices on agro-forestry CRM	At least 10 most promising projects in demo sites area, scale of which could potentially be expanded	0	2011 - 10 potential projects in demo sites area selected and considered for further implementation in 2012. 2012 – at least 2 most promising projects out of 10 are expanded/replicated in	2011: 10 projects in demo sites area identified and considered for further implementation in 2012. 2012: Achieved: 4 most promising projects out of 10 are expanded/replicated in other regions of

Project Output, Activity Results, Indicators	Target by the end of the project (December 2014)	Baseline Level	Targets by year	Level at 31 December of Each Year
demonstrated/replicated; Indicator 2.2: Number of rural inhabitants have access to micro-loans or other financial CRM products;	nationally At least 4 practices based on the results of survey are implemented		other regions of Tajikistan 2013 – At least 4 most projects out of 10 are replicated in other regions of Tajikistan 2014 – at least 4 projects are replicated as best practices on agro-forestry throughout the country	Tajikistan and the rest projects are considered for the next 2013 year. The most successful projects were- mountain slope orchard through water harvesting technology, rain water harvesting and grafting technology to develop mountain slope areas.
Indicator 2.3: Funding mobilized for agro-forestry and CRM measures.	At least 200 rural inhabitants (40 of them are female) have an access to micro-loans	0	2011 – Potential clients for agro-forestry micro-loan activities are identified by Imdodi Rushd 2012 – At least 100 rural inhabitants (50 of them are female) have an access to micro-loans 2013 – At least 100 rural inhabitants (50 of them are female) have an access to micro-loans 2014 – At least 80 rural inhabitants (40 of them are female) have an access to micro-loans	2011: Micro-loan Imdodi Rushd for disbursement of micro-loans in the project target communities is identified and preliminary 100 Potential Clients for receiving of micro-credits on agro-forestry activities are identified, 40 of them are women. 2012: Achieved: 572 rural inhabitants (214 or 37% of them are women) have an access to micro-loans
	Project budget allocated for demo measures (44,000+44,000=88,000 USD)	0	2011 – The project budget allocated for demo measures is identified and at least 5,000 USD from other sources are mobilized. 2012 – At least 5 CRM demo measures for the amount of 20,000 USD are implemented, 10,000 USD of which are from other sources. 2013 – 15,000 USD of the project budget allocated for demo-measures + 10,000 USD from other sources. 2014 – Project budget allocated for demo measures (44,000+44,000=88,000 USD)	2011: 7 small scale demo projects for the total amount of 10,000 USD are implemented and 2,000 USD of which was allocated by the UNDP/GEF Environmental Learning project 2012: Exceeded: 8 CRM demo measures for the amount of 17,000 USD are implemented, 9,000 USD of which are from CACILM MCB and GEF UNDP SGP project.
<u>AR 3:</u> Indicator 3:1 Awareness of stakeholders on agro-forestry and CRM	80% of respondents correctly identify key challenges and risks	0	2011 – Stakeholders Awareness is initiated 2012 – The Stakeholders Awareness Survey is completed.	2011: During the risk assessment survey conducted in four Jamoats 60% of village respondents are actively participated and contributed in identification of key challenges within the

Project Output, Activity Results, Indicators	Target by the end of the project (December 2014)	Baseline Level	Targets by year	Level at 31 December of Each Year
Indicator 3.2: Level of participation of media in promotion of agro-forestry and CRM issues			2013 – Examples of actions following the awareness survey 2014 – 80% of respondents correctly identify key challenges and risks	communities. 2012: Achieved: The Stakeholders Awareness Survey is completed. During the stakeholder assessment survey conducted within the relevant governmental organizations as well as local communities in four target Jamoats. The output of the survey was that the new emerging topics like climate change, biodiversity management and planning system, ecological sustainability aspects, forest counseling services were amongst the least known topics. Thus, the respective awareness raising activities is to be put to be enhanced within the AWP 2013.
	At least 20 Mass Media products on agro-forestry and CRM produced and broadcasted throughout the country	0	2011 – At least 1 Mass Media Product on agro-forestry and CRM produced and broadcasted throughout the country 2012 – At least 10 Mass Media Products on agro-forestry and CRM produced and broadcasted throughout the country 2013 – At least 5 Mass Media Products on agro-forestry and CRM produced and broadcasted throughout the country 2014 – At least 5 Mass Media Products – best practices on agro-forestry and CRM produced and broadcasted throughout the country	2011: Collaboration with the Newsletter of the Committee on Environment Protection is set and an article on CRM is being published in the beginning of 2012. Project activities are posted in UNDP website (Inception workshop) and shared in local NGO network. 2012: Exceeded: Overall 22 agro-forestry and CRM best practices are documented and published in ecological newsletter “Navruzgoh”, prepared three movies on climate change and broadcasted through national TV.

4. Progress in Project implementation

4.1. Output Level:

Two main activities played a significant role at the output level: the climate proofing mechanism was successfully piloted and consolidated in the law on pastures and the project has successfully mobilized 140,000.00 USD from DRMP for establishment of Climate Risk Management Fund.

The concept of joint pasture management as well as the mechanism of climate proofing instruments to make the law resilient to the external climatic factors was consolidated. The law on pastures has been expertized and the principles of sustainable pasture management on the high mountain was ruled to be kept out of artificial plantations in order to make those natural grasses more resistant to the harsh mountainous conditions.

The Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) and the Energy and Environment Programme of the UNDP in based on the past achievements of the joint work carried out by both programmes during the last three years have come up with a joined initiative to establish a Climate Risk Management Fund. The two programmes have agreed to enter into partnership to put in place sustainable funding scheme aimed at creation of income and employment/self-employment opportunities for the communities living in disaster prone and climatic risky areas in Tursunzade, Shahrinav, Gissar and Vahdat districts. The overall expected outcome is to ensure sustainable support to local level DRR and CRM initiatives to reduce social vulnerability. The CRM Fund provides financial means for implementing small scale community based climate risk management/disaster risk reduction activities covering over 65,000 people living in Gissar, Tursunzoda, Shahrinav and Vahdat districts. The strategic objective of the CRM Fund is to increase resilience of communities towards long-term impacts of climate change and natural disasters of various origins. This longer term objective is being achieved through (1) provision of income for the communities to manage disaster/climate risks and (2) increased funding for development focused activities.

4.2. Activity Result Level:

4.2.1. Activity Result 1:

Improved enabling environment for CRM at systemic, institutional and individual levels

Overall progress towards achievement of the Activity Result 1 in comparison of the project baseline is assessed up to 41%. In terms of achievement of the annual targets set for 2012 i.e. normative – regulatory acts on agro-forestry are developed and approved by the GoT, the progress has been assessed satisfactory and the set out targets for 2012 were achieved up to 95%.

In 2012, a fruitful partnership was established with CACILM MCB project on drafting a new Law on Pastures which has been enacted by the higher chamber of Parliament in December 2012. The project staff including the experts and consultants took active part in total 68 meetings of the Inter-ministerial Working Group established by the CACILM MCB project. Namely the CRM project has made the following contribution within its mandate and scope of the work. The concept of joint pasture management as well as the mechanism of climate proofing instruments to make the law resilient to the external climatic factors was consolidated. The law on pastures has been expertized and the principles of sustainable pasture management on the high mountain was ruled to be kept out of artificial plantations in order to make those natural grasses more resistant to the harsh mountainous conditions. The inter-ministerial task force group has also been further supported to development of normative – regulatory acts related to CRM and agro-forestry established in close collaboration with UNDP MCB CACILM Project; In total the following bylaws and instructions were updated.

- Bylaw on none timber forest product
- Updated rules on fire regulation in the forest sector
- Updated the forest cutting and wood making
- Updated rules for visitors

- Updated rules for haymaking
- Updated rules for grazing in the forest lands
- Updated rules to fight against pests and disease in the forests
- rules for collection and conservation of medicinal herbs and food plants within the forestry sites

The experts from the parliament have conducted 2 specialized trainings for the representatives of the ministries of the way to review and revise the bylaws and rules according with the manual for development and revision of the bylaws. The parliamentary working group has also conducted a 4 working meeting with the representatives of JRCs on forest code, law on protected areas and pasture law. Capacity Building Assessment Scorecard was developed and included into tender for identifying a potential local institution for the provision of trainings to policy makers on integrating CRM into regulatory development and operational planning. The appropriate action plan will be developed and implemented in 2013. International consultant for assessment of agroforestry system in Tajikistan was hired and the first draft was submitted. The international consultant for development of recommendations for comprehensive gender mainstreaming and its implementation within the UNDP Climate Risk Management project in Tajikistan is hired and the results of the report will be mainstreamed into a annual work plan for 2013.

4.2.2. Activity Result 2:

Sustainable productive agro-forestry CRM tools, financing and implementation models demonstrated in the Gissar river basin

In terms of achievement of the annual targets set for 2012, under this component i.e. at least 50 policy makers are engaged in capacity building and are better able to address CRM at strategic and operational level, existing mandates and activity profiles of key planning and line ministries are initiated, the Stakeholders Awareness Survey is completed, at least 100 rural inhabitants (50 of them are female) have an access to micro-loans, the overall progress for 2012 has been assessed satisfactory and the set targets were fulfilled up to 100%.

The main achievements under this activity results are implementation of micro-loan activities related to agro-forestry and establishment of Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction in four target areas, mobilization of additional resources to support sustainable productive agro-forestry CRM

The main achievements under this Activity Result are implementation of micro-loan activities related to agro-forestry and establishment of Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Funds in four target areas, mobilization of additional resources to support sustainable productive agro-forestry CRM

The project has established an expert working group to conduct climate risk mapping in the Gissar Valley which has been conducted in close collaboration with UNDP DRMP and Committee on Emergency Situation the Climate Risk. The example and the methodology of conducting climate risk mapping activities are well equipped at four target Jamoats. The project in cooperation with the technical consultants of the project and NGO CCDR has developed a Criteria Paper for disbursement of micro-loans, which has been a vital document for signing a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the Micro-Loan Foundation “Imdodi Rushd” for a total amount of USD 80,000. In 2012, 572 rural inhabitants (214 of them are female) have had access to micro-loans which has been given to the eco agricultural forestry and community forestry activities at local areas. The project in cooperation with NGO CCDR has developed 10 proposals on agro-forestry and 4 of them are implemented by the Jamoat Resource Centers in the Gissar Mountains. The project in close cooperation with the Disaster Risk Management Programme established Climate Risk Management Fund through realization of the micro loan foundation for community forestry and forestry activities in the amount of 140,000.00 USD. Both parties have agreed to enter into partnership to put in place sustainable funding scheme aimed at creation of income and employment/self-employment opportunities for the communities living in disaster prone and climatic risky areas in Tursunzade, Shahrinav, Gissar and Vahdat districts. The overall expected outcome is to ensure sustainable support to local level DRR and CRM initiatives to reduce social vulnerability. The CRM Fund provides financial means for implementing small scale community based disaster risk reduction /climate risk management activities covering over 65,000 people living in Gissar, Tursunzoda, Shahrinav and Vahdat districts. The project in cooperation with CACILM MCB project has

signed Standard Memorandums of Understanding with four target Jamoat Resource Centers to implement practical examples for stakeholders on how to achieve environmentally sustainable livelihoods within the target areas through the implementation of agro-forestry measures and sustainable land management initiatives. As the result of this agreement, the project has successfully developed and mainstreamed the actions to improve the working efficiencies of four JRCs. The inhabitants of 23 villages are informed about JRC's activities and active participation of the mahala leaders in the process of explanatory works among communities on CRM related issues; Conducted wide-scale tree planting campaigns on the mountain slopes using agro-forestry technologies; 41 interested communities' representatives including 19 women on collecting and processing food and officinal plants and using other forestry by-products in and around the Protected Area and Forestry have been trained on sustainable collection and conservation of medicinal and food herbs. A wide-scale campaign among rural school children on the topics "What is a Climate Risk Management" was conducted; An assistance is provided to UNDP's contractor on conducting capacity assessment of interested parties within the territory of all target jamoats; Ensured active participation of the people in the development of Instructions on Agro-forestry; Established coordination between the Jamoat Resource Center and local authorities on CRM related issues; Collected data and information on agro-forestry within the territory of all target jamoats; Nurseries of fruit and evergreen seedlings for further effective functioning of the Jamoat Resource Centers as well as demonstration of agro-forestry technologies were successfully established.

4.2.3. Activity Result 3:

Knowledge on how to incorporate climate variability and change knowledge and risks into development processes at local, sub-national and national level disseminated.

In terms of achievement of the annual targets set for 2012 under this component is assessed up to 35%, i.e. at least 10 most promising projects in demo sites area initiated, scale of which could potentially be expanded nationally, at least 2 practices out of 10 projects based on the results of survey are implemented, the progress against 2012 has been assessed up to 90%. The project established strong cooperation with the local (NGO "Youth 21", NGO "CCDR, NGO "Little Earth" Jamoat Resource Centers "Sabo", "Romit", "Rabot", "Khonakoi Kuhu") and regional NGO network (CARNET, Drynet) to disseminate achieved knowledge and experience. It has been also circulated through UNDP TJK website and Face Book webpage. A local NGO "Youth of 21 Century" has provided in-kind contribution (posting PRs, success stories and case studies in the local NGOs website).

The following results have been achieved:

- A partnership was established with the NGO network in Tajikistan to disseminate the knowledge gained within the CRM project.
- A separate network was established with the administration of CARNET and CAREC on dissemination of best practices and CRM output materials.
- By the partnership with the NGO "Youth of the 21st Century" several training manuals and community action plans were developed and have been widely discussed with four target Jamoat Resource Centres for the further realization of community awareness campaigns as well as explanatory works among villages.
- The project has established a comfortable cooperation with the state agency for forestry agency, committee for environmental protection, ministry of agriculture.
- The principles of CRM was clearly supported and presented at the national conference on pasture management in June 2012 in cooperation with CACILM MCB and ADB's project on pasture management.
- The state agency for forestry and hunting is considered as main state counterpart
- The project has successfully cooperated with GEF-UNDP Small Grants Program to outreach additional financing amounting 64k for the activities including the CRM principles.
- The project has finalized two success stories on rain-fed farming and on eco-agricultural microloans for the establishment of agroforestry measures.
- The project has disseminated the stories to all target JRCs for further replication and dissemination.

- Overall the project in cooperation with CACILM MCB project has documented 68 best practices using the criteria of WOCAT and UNCCD convention.
- The project target counterparts have participated in the regional and national WOCAT trainings on documentation of best practices organized by the CACILM MCB project.
- The project has published the best practices through the Committee's newsletter Navruzgoh.
- The project documented best practices are uploaded into RBEC Success Stories Volume II.
- The company "Asia Plus" was hired to prepare a short film on the impact of Climate Change and Climate Risk Management in Tajikistan expected to be broadcasted on national TV companies and websites.
- Signed SMOU with four target JRCs on development and dissemination of CRM best practices and capacity building.
- The target JRC have conducted 12 explanatory works on increasing the awareness of the local population on the sustainable management of natural resources and identifying communities' contribution to the process of implementing agro-forestry initiatives;
- A tree planting campaign with the participation of mahala leaders, PAs representatives, Forestry agencies, and responsible staff of the Jamoats (municipality) was conducted. The Press-Release was developed and posted on UNDP's webpage in Facebook <http://www.facebook.com/undp.in.tajikistan>
- The awareness creation campaign amongst local community inhabitants, including women, interested in collecting and processing food and medicinal plants and using other forestry by-products in and around the Protected Area were conducted.

4.2.4. Activity Result 4:

This Activity Result has been incorporated to the CRM Project Document in 2012 and duration of the component is 12 months (Jan-December 2012). Overall progress of the given Activity Result is assessed as satisfactory and the targets have been achieved up to 100%. The project established strong cooperation with the committee for environmental protection, state agency for forestry and hunting, state agency for protected areas as well as Central Asian Regional Environmental Centre to develop format of management planning as well as financial planning tools for effective management of protected areas in Tajikistan. A strong cooperation is established with the experts from the UNESCO and IUCN resulted adoption of the right format of management plan and financial planning instruments. Several inter-ministerial working groups are established on revision of bylaws and instruction as well as implementation of new management plan for the protected areas. Overall 1 law (law on pasture), one bylaw (NTFP), 7 instructions were targeted to mainstream the CRM principles.

- The Scaling up LOA was signed with the Committee for environmental protection for development and implementation of bylaw on agroforestry, Joint Forest Management and bylaw on None Wood Forest Product, rules for hay making, rules for pasture land use, rules for hunting, rules for timber production, rules for collection and processing medicinal herbs, rules for fighting against pests and diseases and etc).
- To date a draft of the above mentioned bylaws and rules are ready and being agreed with other interested ministries and committees.
- A national workshop is conducted to present on implementation of management planning and financial planning tools was conducted with participation of 42 officials from the protected areas and forestry sites.
- Overall 18 site based workshops on development and implementation of management plans are conducted by the results of which 5 new management plans for 5 protected areas and 13 management plans for 13 forest reserves are developed and implemented. All the management plans developed are adopted by the technical commission of the committee for environmental protection under the Government of Republic of Tajikistan as well as administration of the state agency for protected areas in Tajikistan.

5. Budget

In 2012, the project budget was spent based on five original Activity Results in the Project Document. The table below is based on CDR including budget expenses and balance for 2012.

Activities/Actions	Spent (USD)	Co-financing
<i>Activity 1. Institutional frameworks and technical capacity to manage climate-related risks and opportunities in an integrated manner at the local, sub-national and national levels strengthened</i>		
Undertake an assessment on identification and prioritization of a list of key policies, strategies and legislation to mainstream climate risk management into GoT policy;	0 ¹	
Identify focal point(s) within relevant ministries and committees to liaise with the project.	700	
Development of ToR for policy and legislative Group to elaborate normative regulatory acts related to agroforestry	26 800	
Support policy and legislative Working Group to develop normative - regulatory acts related to agro-forestry as well as pasture management	0	12000 CACILM MCB
Analyze the existing mandates and activity profiles of key planning and line ministries (finance, economy, water, agriculture)	11 900	
Development of RFP to undertake training needs assessment for project stakeholders, prioritize training needs including designing training modules	500	
Identification of the potential Institution to undertake training needs assessment for key ministries and other relevant institutions and prioritise training needs and relevant stakeholders including designing training modules	200	
Services of International Consultant to support implementation of 1.1; 1.2; 1.3	500	
Support of the project staff (Contractual Services Individuals)	200	
Monitoring of activities (travel, etc)	5 000	
IT Equipment (services)	600	
Workshops, Trainings, Conferences	1 200	
Audio, Visual, Print Production Costs	700	
<i>Activity 2. Climate-resilient strategies, policies and legislation in priority sectors and geographical areas developed</i>		
Undertake a focus group discussions on climate risk assessment and agroforestry in target jamoats of Gissar mountains	5 100	
Develop/adopt an integrated climate risk assessment methodology with BCPR to integrate DRR and climate risk and adaptation components	3 000	
Based on recommendations of the Risk Assessment report identify criteria for financial instruments and mechanisms to finance Community level CRM in Tajikistan (support of Micro-Loan Foundation "Imdodi Rushd)	3 000	
Identification of priority interventions, building upon WOCAT findings in close collaboration with the CACILM MCB Project	11 000	
Design and implement agro-forestry related CRM measures partnering with Jamoat Resource Centers	24 000	

¹ No cost was spent because of late recruitment of international consultant. Mr. Mark Anstey has been hired and no payment has been made to date

Activities/Actions	Spent (USD)	Co-financing
Support of the project staff (Contractual Services Individuals)	200	
Monitoring of activities (travel, etc)	1800	
IT Equipment (services)	5 000	
Workshops, Trainings, Conferences	2 000	
Audio, Visual, Print Production Costs	500	
Miscellaneous	300	
Activity 3. Financing options to meet national climate risk management costs expanded at the local, sub-national, and national levels		
Conduct an in-depth review of previous and current 3rd party CRM-related projects in Tajikistan and identify potential best practices	8 488	
Review and document case studies of demonstration projects and training programmes undertaken during the course of the CA-CRM project.	2 400	
Dissemination of CRM related activities through national mass-media (newsletters, TV etc)	500	
Undertake a public awareness campaign on CRM in target communities of Gissar though Jamoat Resource Centers	1 000	
Undertake trainings for the key governmental institutions how to produce mass-media on CRM related activities and their broadcast	500	
Services of International Consultant	9000	
Support of the project staff (Contractual Services Individuals)	2000	
Activity 4. Climate risk management interventions in priority sectors implemented		
Review and develop a database of current CRM related projects and disseminate between institutions dealing with CRM in and out of the country	9 000	
Establish cooperation with Tajik HydroMet and Committee on Emergency Situation to collect and provide CRM relevant socio-economic and bio-physical data inputs to the MCN to support the development of national climate change risk profiles.	2 000	
Activity 5. Knowledge on how to incorporate climate variability and change knowledge and risks into development processes at local, sub-national and national level disseminated		
Contribute to the National Climate Network established by PPCR to undertake CRM assessments	30 000	
Development of data base		5,000 (SDC)
Activity 6. Management		
Services of International Consultant		13 000
Support of the project staff (Contractual Services Individuals)		100
Monitoring of activities (travel, etc)		2 000
IT Equipment (services)		500
Workshops, Trainings, Conferences		850
Audio, Visual, Print Production Costs		13 500

Activities/Actions	Spent (USD)	Co-financing
Miscellaneous		50
TOTAL:	189,100.00	47,000

TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN 2012 – 224,100

BCPR – 189.100 USD

UNDP TRAC (co-financing) – 30,000 USD

SDC (Co-financing) – 5,000 USD

6. Risks

Risk	Date identified	Risk Level	Risk Mitigation Strategy	Risk Status in 2012
The objective of the project might be too ambitious and the support from the project resources and the government resources may not be adequate to initiate the changes required by the project strategy	2011	Low: (the occurrence of the risk will reduce the project impact)	Annual reviews will be conducted to assess the progress of the project and the adequacy of resources that are mobilized.	Reducing: The Governmental priority might change which may negatively impact the project implementation activities.
Lack of relevant expertise and capacities in local market may result in delay of required outputs and distortion of targeted deadlines	2012	Medium (The occurrence of the risk will delay implementation of the project)	Implementation of project activities and recruitment of relevant national expertise is monitored and actions will be identified if the lack of expertise is affecting the timely implementation of the project. The project will engage with higher education establishments and technical institutes to identify suitable local experts. The project will explore a mobile CRM information service to ensure high quality provision at Jamoat level	Reducing. The project engages local experienced institutions and experts for assignment to be implemented within the framework of the project. At the local level, the project facilitates mobilization of CRM information services through Jamoat Resource Centers.
The government is not committed to implement institutional and policy changes proposed during the implementation of the project	2012	Low (The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project)	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	Reducing through close collaboration with the key governmental partner institutions, particularly with the Parliament of Tajikistan.
Project successes are not maintained after the project, and are not	2012	Low (The occurrence of the risk will	The project strategy focuses on (i) developing realistic policies based on grass-roots	Reducing. The project has been working with other UNDP projects

Risk	Date identified	Risk Level	Risk Mitigation Strategy	Risk Status in 2012
replicated to other sites		force the downscaling of the activities)	experience; (ii) working with the existing UNDP Communities Programme; and (iii) ensuring there are economic benefits. Together, these elements should ensure the sustainability and replicability of the project successes.	such as CACILM, DRMP as well as NGOs and JRCs dealing with agro-forestry in the region, hence sustainability of project and its replication are being ensured.
Local experts do not see the National Climate Network as an attractive proposition	2012	Low (The risk will reduce the ability to integrate local expertise into the project)	The NCN will be designed to meet local expectations and expert requirements following a stakeholder consultation. Experts will be engaged where appropriate as local consultations in implementation of project activities.	Reducing. The project established cooperation with PPCR (Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience) and using its local networking for expanding the project ideas. As well, the project has established cooperation with technical working group to update NBSAP.
National government does not give permission for data sharing and cooperation between institutions and at the local level	2012	Medium (The risk will prevent the use of CRM information to address agricultural vulnerabilities and slow progress on effective CRM management)	The project will be agreed at a high level through UNDP, with permissions sought for cooperation with the necessary ministries and state bodies. Permission to engage with local communities will be sought where appropriate from relevant ministries and bodies.	Reducing through close collaboration with the key governmental partner institutions.
Lack of knowledge of community level CRM needs	2012	Low (the risk may result in products and pilot projects being poorly designed)	The project will undertake local level climate risk mapping using an agreed methodology. The project will engage directly with local communities using local research and questionnaires to understand climate risk information needs and to identify potential projects.	Reducing. Climate Risk Mapping has been conducted in four target communities and preliminary project ideas were identified based on conducted survey.
Lack of finance to undertake agro-forestry CRM projects and to implement CRM measures at a local level	2012	Low (the risk may limit the potential for implementing projects at the local level)	The project will lobby GoT to direct budgetary funds towards CRM type activities related to agro-forestry. The project will separately make application to international adaptation and climate risk funding sources to support implementation of pilot projects.	The state supported rural development project has contributed 130.000 for agroforestry measures through establishment of pilot sites in 7 districts of Tajikistan.

Risk	Date identified	Risk Level	Risk Mitigation Strategy	Risk Status in 2012
Work in remote local communities presents logistical organization challenges and makes project oversight difficult	2012	Low (the risk may present challenges for undertaking local consultations and implementing projects)	Sites will be selected on the basis of not only risk, but also on capacity to engage with project, and experience of participation in previous donor activities. The Gissar foothills provide an accessible location for coordination from Dushanbe. Local project representatives and consultants will be engaged.	Reducing. Climate Risk Mapping has been conducted in four target communities and preliminary project ideas were identified based on conducted survey.

7. Project Management/Implementation

The Project Board established is multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral and comprises main stakeholders dealing with agro-forestry, land management climate related risks management, as well as climate change issues. The first official meeting of the Project Board was conducted in January 2012 to review and endorse the project Annual Working Plan for 2012 as well as to review and comments the activities implemented in 2011.

The project manager had been granted a scholarship in a UK university and in October 2012 resigned from his position. Until the new project manager was mobilised, the project was managed by CACILM MCB project coordinator, Mr. Firuz Ibragimov.

One monitoring mission was undertaken by the CA-CRM Regional Programme Coordinator. Detailed results of these missions are presented in Annex A.

8. Contracts for implementation of project activities

N	Objective of the assignment	Status (Concluded, Ongoing, Archived)	Duration (from - to), extended to..	Amount, \$	Name of the consultant/company	Notes on performance. Key results
1.	"Raising knowledge of targeted JRC's on climate change, climate variability and risk management among other environmental education topics"	Concluded	6 months	9,200.00	NGO "Youth 21 century"	See above results summary
2.	"Comprehensive background assessment on agroforestry, adaptation to climate change and coping with climate risks in Tajikistan within the Climate Risk Management Project"	Ongoing	8 months	24,000.00	Public Organization "Center for Climate Change and Disaster Reduction"	See above results summary

9. Challenges/Lessons learned

As of date the project diligently followed the annual work plans (AWP) agreed by national stakeholders. The activities and budgets were always agreed with the national counterpart before implementation. Despite sometimes difficult working relationships with the national project counterpart, i.e. reluctance of some of officials, the project has reached a number of significant results both at the legislative level with mainstreaming of the principles of CRM as well as in practical implementation of CRM best practices and sustainable management of the protected areas in Tajikistan. Through its mainstreaming process of CRM principles into legislation documents the project has created a conceptual framework to consolidate the role of state servants on effective natural resource management, forest protection and conservation strategies, economic and financial management and etc. the project has enjoyed through established an effective partnership building towards capacity development: Benefits of cross-visits and experience sharing and Best Practices on agro-forestry: in the future the project is intends to significantly improve its communication, partnership and resource mobilization activities to achieve its goal and objective.

Benefits of cross visits and experience sharing: "Cross fertilization" visits of Jamoat Resource Centers were very useful and CRM project's beneficiaries greatly appreciated the opportunities to learn and exchange their experiences, notably with respect to the introduction with other CBOs created by GIZ, GAA, MSDSP, FAO and etc. Following their participation in cross fertilization visits to the other regions of Tajikistan, the project beneficiaries have altered their activities in terms of introducing out of dated technologies on crop and soil management and diversifying their database with new and advanced best practices on sustainable land management. The same can be said about joint forestry management. Although this experience has not yet been implemented in the project target areas, the lessons received from this cross visit were very useful to the project beneficiaries who are now considering applying this approach in their respective neighborhoods.

Some local governmental officials in Tajikistan are usually reluctant to cooperate with the project to implement activities related to the upgrading of national laws and normative regulatory acts. In this context the in cooperation with CACILM/ICB, the CRM project in Tajikistan has supported the initiative and mobilized a number of working groups at the ministry level and actively involved them in national and international study tours. In so doing, it created a favorable environment for local governmental agencies with the active participation of other project stakeholders. At the result of its close cooperation with governmental authorities, the project was able to establish good working groups to review and update the national legislation, especially regarding the use and protection of the flora. The work in this direction is ongoing.

Given the lack of capacity among governmental and independent experts to develop normative act, the implementation strategy for the improvement of the legal framework in Tajikistan should be the training of experts on environmental law and agenda setting.

The important role of the self-organization of land and resource users should be carefully analyzed and possibly be promoted in future SLM related activities. The project cannot set up new forms of self-organizations, but should try to improve the capacity of the existing ones, like Jamoat Resource Centers, Water User Associations, the JFM tenants association, the dekhan farm association and others.

The tool modular training program should be taken into consideration as part of the capacity building program, as a more effective learning tool not aiming to train as much persons as possible, but rather to train on the long run less but carefully selected persons

The role and functions of JRCs in disseminating knowledge and best practices needs to be amended to cover broader sectors like forestry and pasture land management issues.

10. Plans for 2013

Planned Budget: \$214,488.02

10.1. Targets:

- Normative – regulatory acts on agro-forestry are developed and approved by the GoT;
- The project is successfully integrated into PPCR inter-ministerial consultative advisory group at national level.
- At least 60 policy makers are engaged in capacity building and are better able to address CRM at strategic and operational level;
- Existing mandates and activity profiles of key planning and line ministries are initiated;
- The assessment on agroforestry profile of Tajikistan is well studied
- Gender mainstreaming and action plan is developed
- Capacity assessment scorecard is finalized
- The project target regions are extended
- The MLF activities are also re aligned its promotional activities to other regions.
- UNCCD and UNCBD NAPs are aligned with CRM principles
- Central Asian Wheat project is well integrated into relevant governmental structure
- The appropriate actions are extracted and mainstreamed based from the outcomes of the Stakeholders Awareness Survey.
- At least 6 most promising projects in demo sites area initiated, scale of which could potentially be expanded nationally;
- At least 6 practices out of 10 projects based on the results of survey are implemented
- At least 100 rural inhabitants (50 of them are female) have an access to micro-loans;
- At least 10 Mass Media products on agro-forestry and CRM produced and broadcasted throughout the country

10.2. Planned Actions:

10.2.1. Activity Result 1:

Improved enabling environment for CRM at systemic, institutional and individual levels

- Undertake an assessment on identification and prioritization of a list of key policies, strategies and legislation to mainstream climate risk management into GoT policy;
- Mainstream the CRM principles into strategic documents (bylaw on agroforestry, state program on sustainable pasture management) through integration into existing inter-ministerial working group.
- Development of ToR for policy and legislative Group to elaborate normative regulatory acts related on agroforestry
- Support policy and legislative Working Group to develop normative - regulatory acts related to agro-forestry as well as pasture management
- Develop climate proofing mechanism and implement into a relevant national legislation
- Develop a coordination and communication strategy for dissemination of knowledge generated by the project.
- Identification of the potential Institution to undertake training on the results of the needs assessment for key ministries and other relevant institutions.
- Undertake training needs assessment for project stakeholders, prioritize training needs including designing training modules and conduct respective trainings both at national and regional levels
- Conduct National workshop to share the results of the study and receive feedback and recommendations from partners and stakeholders

- Develop training modules considering the best practices in the relevant field, replications of WOCAT (World Overview of Conservation approaches and Technologies) local adaptation practices (in coordination with CACILM project) for the key governmental agencies dealing with agro-forestry in Tajikistan
- Conduct climate change vulnerability analyses (segregated by gender) in order to select areas to pilot and improvement.
- Cooperate with UNFCCC working group to develop a detailed climate change country profile for Tajikistan.
- Develop a mechanism for updating the climate change country profile, and assign this function to a hydromet.
- Provide technical support to the UNFCCC Working Group based on concrete and officially communicated demand (support organization, conduction and follow-up of meetings).
- Conduct public hearings and discussion events on CRM legal documents/drafts at Republican level (project) and district level (bylaws and instructions)
- Improve knowledge and skills of project stakeholders on bylaws and new environmental laws. (forestry, PA, Environment, and bylaws), through focused trainings and working meetings.
- Strengthen capacities of relevant CEP department and agencies on digital knowledge management according to the capacity development (including CB for staff and update of the website).
- Improve coordination and communication of the state structure on CRM principles as well as agroforestry

10.3. Activity Result 2:

Sustainable productive agro-forestry CRM tools, financing and implementation models demonstrated in the Gissar Mountains

- Adopt an integrated climate risk assessment methodology results and climate risk and adaptation strategies.
- Integrate DRR certification results into CRM activities and the activities of the project counterparts.
- Support the local community on CRM principles in Tajikistan (support of Micro-Loan Foundation "Imdodi Rushd)
- Prioritize key personnel for CRM training.
- Organize workshop on exchange experience amongst CBOs
- Workshops and working meeting of the community with the representatives of the GoT and Parliament as well as with other relevant state structures on legal rules and procedures for natural resource management.
- Identification of priority interventions, building upon IPCC/UNFCCC findings in close collaboration with the PPCR Project
- Development of manual on linking the agroforestry with MLF
- Develop comprehensive manual on principles, methodology and agro-technology on agroforestry in Tajikistan
- Continue documentation of best practices on agroforestry in order to produce a set of CRM measures
- Implement CRM best practices/measures with assistance from NGOs, community groups, appropriate research institutions and government organizations.
- Support and improve the CRM profile at the forestry agency through introduction of financial instruments. (One SMS one Seedling).
- Support the COES on re-directing the national investment flows towards CRM activities.
- Investigate examples of agroforestry from other countries.
- Build capacity of the targeted stakeholders to develop proposals that will diversify funding sources for CRM activities through trainings on writing proposals for the above investment plans.
- Hire national consultant to identify the potential of PES in Tajikistan

- Conduct training on PES

10.4. Activity Result 3:

Knowledge on how to incorporate climate variability and change knowledge and risks into development processes at local, sub-national and national level disseminated

- Cooperate with PPCR on integration of CRM activities into the National Climate Network.
- Update a database of current CRM related projects and disseminate between institutions dealing with CRM in and out of the country
- Further support the Tajik HydroMet and Committee on Emergency Situation on improving the quality of CRM relevant socio-economic and bio-physical data inputs (collection, processing, storage and disseminate information), strengthen weather forecasting and capacity on reaction to the ES.
- Cooperate with GIZ on establishment of national forestry information network and services and national forest user associations.
- Conduct international conference on forestry/community forestry/agroforestry
- Mainstream the principles of agroforestry into a local planning system at the forestry sites and local Jamoats
- Incorporation of vulnerability issues into Jamoat planning processes
- Development of Advocacy Strategy
- Mainstream agroforestry principles into a curriculum of TAU
- Support the CEP on NAP alignment
- Develop TOR for NAP WG and further support the alignment process
- Prepare a movie on the impact of Climate Change and Climate Risk Management in Tajikistan.
- Broadcasted the project outputs at the Mas Media (national TV companies, newsletters and websites.
- Support the CEP newsletter “Navruzgoh” on dissemination and documentation of CRM best practices.
- Conduct awareness raising events for the local population on the sustainable management of natural resources and identifying communities’ contribution to the process of implementing agro-forestry initiatives;
- A tree planting campaign with the participation of mahala leaders, PAs representatives, Forestry agencies, and responsible staff of the Jamoats (municipality) dedicated on the world Environment day.

10.5. Activity Result 4:

Regional Dialogue on Wheat, Climate Change and National Food Security Supported (Component Tajikistan)

This activity result is complementary to the regional project lead by the UNDP Kazakhstan as Climate Resilient Wheat Project with the aim to increase the resilience of the wheat sector to climate change. Based on the platform of Climate Risk Management project, the project will mobilize the local resources as part of regional initiative to prepare the agricultural sector to climate change and hence to improve the food security indicator in the country. The project will engage leading thinkers from governments, the private sector, academia, and the NGO sector in its efforts. This is a two-year project and will work through the 3 component of the as Climate Resilient Wheat Project, namely: component 3: Regional Dialogue on Wheat, Climate Change and Regional Food Security Supported.

- Hire national technical advisor to conduct feasibility study on wheat production sector to ensure comprehensiveness of gap analysis and applicability of conducted studies.
- Hire national consultant to investigate the impact of climate change and variability into wheat production sector and develop an appropriate climate resilience measures to improve the productivity of the wheat sector.

- Improve the capacity and commitment of the relevant ministry on wheat production and marketing.
- Improve the seeding quality and establishment of wheat seed bank (cooperation with Research Institute of crop husbandry).
- Improve the capacity and the profiles of the relevant dept. at MOA on dissemination of best practices on wheat cultivation, processing, storage and preparation of good will of wheat data banks.
- Support the ministry on development of more promising wheat seeds and tolerant to heat, harsh climatic condition of the rain-fed areas, pests and diseases.
- Implement trainings in climate variability and change and their influences into a wheat production and with assistance from NGOs, appropriate research institutions.
- Conduct a working meeting with the commission of agrarian reform to consolidate the climate resilience and food security aspects into an Agrarian reform agenda (cooperation with the Dept. of plant growing of MOA).
- Cross fertilization and communication of Tajik wheat producers at regional level.
- Improve coordination and cooperation of hydromet and MOA on weather forecasting through Agroinform information platform.
- Develop manuals on wheat cultivation and develop coping strategy to improve wheat sector climate resiliency.
- Implement improved wheat production agro technology with assistance from appropriate research institutions and government organizations.

Annex A. CRM TJ Project Monitoring Framework (Sept 2012)

Mission Dates: 25-27 September, 2012 Mission Members: Yegor Volovik

Mission Itinerary:**September 25, 2012**

11.00 – 12.00 – Arrival

12.00 – 13.30 – Lunch

13.30 – 17.00 – Discussion of the CRM project progress

September 26, 2012

10.00 – 17.00 – Trip to JRC Rabot (Tursunzade), JRC Sabo (Shahrinav) and JRC Khonakoi Kuhi (Gissar) to meet with JRCs and MLF recipients (confirmed)

September 27, 2012

10:00 – 12:00 Meeting with the Forestry Agency;

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch

13.00 – 14:30 - Meeting with NGO CCDR

14:30 – 16:00 - Meeting with Mr. Sharofjon Rakhimov, Project Manager of ADB on arable, pasture and community forestry.

16:00 – 16:30 – Meeting with UNDP Country Director, Mr. Norimasa Shimomura, and UNDP CO staff involved in CRM Project.

INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TO DATE AS REPORTED BY THE PROJECT	MONITORING MISSION FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	DEADLINE
1	2	3	4
Activity Result 1: Improved enabling environment for CRM at systemic, institutional and individual levels	<p>Overall progress towards achievement of the Activity Result 1 in comparison of the project baseline is assessed up to 35%. In terms of achievement of the annual targets set for 2012 i.e. normative – regulatory acts on agro-forestry are developed and approved by the GoT, the progress has been assessed up to 65%.</p> <p>Under this result, the main achievements are as follow:</p> <p>Better understanding of the local people in four target Jamoats about the forestry code, a new law on pastures as well as bylaws on agro-forestry (trainings, meetings and round tables were conducted by the experts from the Parliament, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Agency). Strong cooperation with the State Agency of Forestry to support and assist in establishment of the Training Center has been set. The memorandum of understanding is signed with the Forestry Agency for undertaking trainings, provision of the center with necessary equipment and furniture, etc.</p> <p>Apart from achievements there are a few challenges related to selection of potential contractors which should be taken into account:</p> <p>The selection process of eligible NGOs to conduct a capacity needs assessment on CRM has taken more time than expected according to the AWP 2012 but the project productively cooperated with the UNDP CO and other potential NGOs to solve the issue.</p> <p>Selection of International Consultant on agro-forestry has been taken a long time than expected. This challenge is caused due to lack of suitable candidates in UNDP Roster.</p>	<p>This AR progresses well and is on track. RPC agrees with the estimates of progress reported by the Project team. The Project team has initiated a number of activities at national, sub-national, and local level. A solid link has been established with the GEF Biodiversity Gissar Project, environmental education and learning and UNDP MCB CACILM Project. The following results highlight the project implementation achievements:</p> <p>Very strong cooperation with and the involvement of the State Agencies in the Project implementation. RPC visited himself the Agency during the monitoring mission and personally saw a good support the Agency provided to the Project. A number of joint activities have been implemented already and more are planned for future. The Information and training Centre being constructed at the moment (main funds for this are coming from GIZ). CRM Project as agreed will provide basic set of equipment. Construction works are planned for completion by the end of November – early December 2012. This Centre will be used within CRM Project and other initiatives for CRM related vocational trainings.</p> <p>Approval of the Forestry Code developed with support of the CACILM and CRM Projects and has been enacted by the Government Key by-laws required to make the framework Forestry Code operational will be developed in 2013.</p> <p>Jointly with and learning from experiences of colleagues from Kyrgyzstan, the project supports the development of a Pasture Law for Tajikistan. Currently, the law on pasture sits with the higher</p>	

INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TO DATE AS REPORTED BY THE PROJECT	MONITORING MISSION FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	DEADLINE
1	2	3	4
		<p>chamber of the Parliament awaiting the final stage of approval.</p> <p>However, there is potential risk of not meeting the 2012 targets, notably:</p> <p>Procurement procedures in UNDP CO in Tajikistan are very slow and there is no guarantee that both critical for the success of this year work contracts (the CCDR NGO and International consultant referred to in 2 column) will be finalised in 2012. This was a separate issue discussed by RPC with the UNDP Country Director. There seem to be understanding of the urgent needs to make quick progress with contracting. If this is done until mid-October, the Project seems to be able to complete the work as per AWP, if not – results will be moved into 2013.</p> <p>It is recommended to closely work with the Country Director and CO Procurement Unit to make sure that the pending contracts are concluded as quickly as possible.</p>	Mid-October – to finalise contracting.
Support mainstreaming of CRM objectives into existing and planned forestry and land management policy & by-laws and wider policy frameworks	<p>An Inter-ministerial task force comprised from the representatives of the High Chamber of Parliament, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Committee on Environmental Protection to review the legislation and development of normative – regulatory acts related to CRM and agro-forestry established in close collaboration with UNDP MCB CACILM Project. It was due to signing Letter of Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture as the leading governmental agency on agriculture throughout the country.</p> <p>An inter-ministerial working group comprised of High Chamber of the Parliament to draft a new law</p>	OK.	

INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TO DATE AS REPORTED BY THE PROJECT	MONITORING MISSION FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	DEADLINE
1	2	3	4
	<p>on pastures was established. By the results of which the new law on pasture was adopted by the parliament of Tajikistan. In both laws and bylaws the principles of CRM/agro-forestry was mainstreamed.</p> <p>The process of hiring an international consultant to prepare a list of key policies, strategies and legislation to mainstream climate risk management into policy is being going on. The international consultant to conduct agro-forestry has been identified and contractual arrangements are underway. It is expected that international consultant based on current legislation analysis will identify entry points on agro-forestry and CRM and develop practical recommendations on mainstreaming CRM into policy and planning process.</p>		
Review and propose changes to current institutional mandates for key line ministries to improve CRM focus	<p>Capacity Building Assessment Scorecard was developed and included into tender for identifying a potential local institution for the provision of trainings to policy makers on integrating CRM into regulatory development and operational planning. The appropriate action plan will be developed and implemented in 2013.</p> <p>The documentation for tender to conduct a Capacity needs assessment on CRM is completed. The Center for Disasters and Climate Change NGO has been identified as a potential organization to conduct the capacity need assessment. The assessment's starting date is set for mid-September 2012.</p> <p>A working meeting was conducted with</p>	OK.	

INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TO DATE AS REPORTED BY THE PROJECT	MONITORING MISSION FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	DEADLINE
1	2	3	4
	<p>representatives of the target Jamoats on mainstreaming agro-forestry measures into planning processes and a list of expenses was elaborated for further consideration.</p> <p>A potential NGO to conduct capacity needs assessment is identified and contractual arrangements has been started, and it is planned to start assignment at the end of September 2012. It has to be noted that the NGO will help International Consultant to integrate DRR into policy and planning processes.</p>		
Provide training on CRM to policy makers on integrating CRM into regulatory development and operational planning	<p>Overall 13 on-job trainings were conducted to district authorities on the principles of CRM. The experts from the parliament have conducted 2 working sessions on the national level to the representatives of the ministries of the way to review and revise the bylaws and rules according with the manual for development and revision of the bylaws.</p> <p>The parliamentary working group has also conducted a 4 working meetings with the representatives of JRCs on forest code, law on protected areas and pasture law at the local level. The first draft of the SMOU with the State Agency for Forestry and Hunting regarding the establishment of agroforestry and of an information centre is being finalized.</p> <p>The TOR for the development of recommendations for comprehensive gender mainstreaming and its implementation within the UNDP Climate Risk Management project in Tajikistan is being finalized.</p>	OK.	

INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TO DATE AS REPORTED BY THE PROJECT	MONITORING MISSION FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	DEADLINE
1	2	3	4
Activity Result 2: Sustainable productive agro-forestry CRM tools, financing and implementation models demonstrated in the Gissar river basin	Overall progress towards achievement of the Activity Result 2 in comparison of the project baseline is assessed up to 37%. In terms of achievement of the annual targets set for 2012 i.e. at least 50 policy makers are engaged in capacity building and are better able to address CRM at strategic and operational level, existing mandates and activity profiles of key planning and line ministries are initiated, the Stakeholders Awareness Survey is completed, at least 100 rural inhabitants (50 of them are female) have an access to micro-loans, the progress has been assessed up to 42%. The main achievements under this activity results are implementation of micro-loan activities related to agro-forestry and establishment of Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction in four target areas, mobilization of additional resources to support sustainable productive agro-forestry CRM mechanisms, conducted Risk Assessment Survey in Gissar river basin as well as implementation of demo projects at the local level.	<p>This Activity Result progresses satisfactory. RPC agrees with the progress estimates. During the mission RPC visited all three target JRCs and interviewed both JRC staff, local people, and the borrowers. Implementation of this activity is one of the highlights of the project implementation. A number of best practices have been registered and demonstrated within these pilots, e.g. growing potatoes in water-deficient areas, grafting of sea buckthorn with pear on rain-fed area, inter-cropping, etc. Altogether 68 best practices were documented in a WOCAT format (together with the CACILM Project). The local JRCs are actively involved into documentation and dissemination of best practices. An interesting fact, that neighbouring Jamoats try to get involved in micro-loan scheme, which shows a great potential of scaling this activity up to wider rural areas in Tajikistan.</p> <p>The reason of evaluating this AR as satisfactory is the fact that CRM Project activities are building on what CACILM project has developed, which is good in terms of sustainability and further support to Jamoats. It is not clear what has been done by CACILM project and where is the impact of the CRM Project. Climate risks, despite the fact that are addressed within a number of loans, are not clearly articulated and not yet seen by the communities as something they are addressing. During the interviews they showed limited awareness of impacts of climate change and future. Similarly, one of the strategic partners, ADB funded project on Pasture Management, being</p>	

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		considered as a potential funder of joint activities with CRM project is also not addressing climate risks as such. However, as in the case of micro-loans, a number of activities could be ‘sold’ as those addressing climate risks. It is recommended to more clearly articulate climate risks as being addressed by the pilots being implemented and still to be developed.	
Undertake climate risk mapping in the Gissar Valley.	The expertise working group was established to conduct Risk Assessment Survey in the Gissar Valley. The conducted assessment is mostly directed with hazard assessment rather than vulnerability assessment. It is planned to conducted vulnerability assessment in Gissar Mountains once the Regional Methodology on CRM is developed and integrated into CA countries’ context. The given expert group comprised from the representatives of the Information Management Analytical Center (IMAC) of the Committee on Emergency Situation, State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy.	RPC agrees that this study mostly relates to hazard assessment rather than comprehensive climate risk assessment. Partially this is link with delays with the regional and national methodology. However, this assessment is seen as a Local Level Rural Appraisal (LLRA) and represents entirely different approach to assessing risks. This methodology has been presented by Mike Thurman a number of times and is being already applied in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. It is recommended to once again see what the LLRA methodologies for KG and KZ (and probably Moldova and Macedonia) propose and to adjust the approach to this work in Tajikistan accordingly.	Early Oct – RPC to provide the methodology for LLRA After contract conclusion (est. mid-October) – CRM Project team – to make sure that all components of LLRA are properly implemented.
Assess potential financing mechanisms and incentives to support community level CRM activity	A criteria Paper for disbursement of micro-loans was developed. Standard Memorandum of Understanding with the Micro-Loan Foundation “Imdodi Rushd” for a total amount of USD 80,000 has been signed. 10 proposals on agro-forestry developed by the Center for Climate Change and Disaster Reduction have been finalized and 4 of them are being implemented by the Jamoat Resource Centers in the Gissar Mountains. The project successful obtained co-financing from	This Action is again heavily based on the results of the CACILM project, which established JRCs. RPC is supporting that CRM Project is building on what other projects have developed so far. However, as already mentioned above, a clear focus of the CRM Project in Tajikistan has to be clearly articulated.	

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	the Disaster Risk Management and Preparedness programme (DRMP) for the establishment of a Disaster Risk Reduction revolving fund in the amount of USD 140k established and managed at the community level. Enhanced MLOs outreach capacity towards the loan borrowers living in disaster prone communities which ash created additional opportunities for income generation and employment/self-employment in the rural remote areas;		
Identify and conduct cost-benefit /multi-criteria analysis of potential CRM interventions related to agro-forestry	Developed agroforestry criteria paper and it has been linked with the MLO financing criteria. Standard Memorandums of Understanding with four target Jamoat Resource Centers were signed in order to implement practical examples for stakeholders on how to achieve environmentally sustainable livelihoods within the target areas through the implementation of agro-forestry measures and sustainable land management initiatives.	RPC has not seen really any cost-benefit/multi-criteria analysis, which has been implemented or being planned. It is recommended to include such activities in AWP 2013.	Dec 2012, implementation – 2013-2014.
Activity Result 3: Knowledge on how to incorporate climate variability and change knowledge and risks into development processes at local, sub-national and national level disseminated	Overall progress towards achievement of the Activity Result 3 in comparison of the project baseline is assessed up to 31%. In terms of achievement of the annual targets set for 2012 i.e. at least 10 most promising projects in demo sites area initiated, scale of which could potentially be expanded nationally, at least 2 practices out of 10 projects based on the results of survey are implemented, the progress has been assessed up to 50%. The project established strong cooperation with the local and regional NGO network to disseminate achieved knowledge and experience. It has been also circulated through UNDP TJK	This Activity Result's progress is good. RPC agrees with the progress estimates. Current effort of CRM Project team is adequate. Knowledge products and awareness materials are produced and circulated on regular basis. Operational links have been established with media and NGO community/network.	

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	website and Face Book webpage. A local NGO “Youth of 21 Century” has provided in-kind contribution (posting PRs, success stories and case studies in the local NGOs website).		
Establish national climate network (NCN) of CRM professionals and database of ongoing/ planned projects	<p>A partnership was established with the NGO network in Tajikistan to disseminate the knowledge gained within the CRM project.</p> <p>A separate network was established with the administration of CARNET and CAREC on dissemination of best practices and CRM output materials.</p> <p>By the partnership with the NGO “Youth of the 21st Century” several training manuals and community action plans were developed and have been widely discussed with four target Jamoat Resource Centres for the further realization of community awareness campaigns as well as explanatory works among villages.</p>	OK	
Support development of regional/ national CRM profile and identify GoT institutional ownership	<p>The project has established a comfortable cooperation with the state agency for forestry agency, committee for environmental protection, ministry of agriculture.</p> <p>The principles of CRM was clearly supported and presented at the national conference on pasture management in June 2012 in cooperation with CACILM MCB and ADB’s project on pasture management.</p> <p>The state agency for forestry and hunting is considered as main state counterpart</p> <p>The project has successfully cooperated with GEF-UNDP Small Grants Program to outreach additional financing amounting 64k for the activities including the CRM principles.</p>	<p>This activity is heavily dependent on what will be produced by the regional CA-CRM Project. Reported by the project team show more preparedness to implement this task rather actual progress. This is not CRM Project’s fault.</p> <p>Currently, a methodology for a regional Climate Risk Assessment and national Climate Risk Profiles is being finalised by a team of international and national consultants. A guidebook will be presented and discussed at the coming CARRA meeting’s side-event (Oct 16). It is recommended in 2013 to initiate the corresponding activities on data/information collection and assessments as will be provided for in the regional methodology.</p>	Dec 2012 – to include clear activities related to National Climate Risk Profile development in AWP 2013.

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Create case studies of demonstration projects and training programmes from CRM project/3rd parties	The project has finalized two success stories on rain-fed farming and on eco-agricultural microloans for the establishment of agroforestry measures. In the course of trainings, workshops for local target communities, the project has disseminated the stories to all target JRCs for further replication and dissemination. Overall the project in cooperation with CACILM MCB project has documented 68 best practices using the criteria of WOCAT and UNCCD convention. The project target counterparts have participated in the regional and national WOCAT trainings on documentation of best practices organized by the CACILM MCB project.	OK.	
Disseminate results and best practices through regional web platform and other local channels	The project has published the best practices through the Committee's newsletter Navruzgoh. The project documented best practices are uploaded into RBEC Success Stories Volume II. The company "Asia Plus" was hired to prepare a short film on the impact of Climate Change and Climate Risk Management in Tajikistan expected to be broadcasted on national TV companies and websites.	OK	
Undertake a targeted awareness raising campaign on CRM at the district and community level in target regions	Signed SMOU with four target JRCs on development and dissemination of CRM best practices and capacity building. The target JRC have conducted 12 awareness raising events for the local population on the sustainable management of natural resources and identifying communities' contribution to the process of implementing agro-forestry initiatives; A tree planting with the participation of mahala	OK	

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	<p>leaders, PAs representatives, Forestry agencies, and responsible staff of the Jamoats (municipality) was conducted. The Press-Release was developed and posted on UNDP's webpage in Facebook http://www.facebook.com/undp.in.tajikistan</p> <p>The awareness creation campaign amongst local community inhabitants, including women, interested in collecting and processing food and medicinal plants and using other forestry by-products in and around the Protected Area were conducted.</p>		
Activity Result 4: Scaling up of effective management planning in protected areas of Tajikistan implemented	<p>This Activity Result has been incorporated to the CRM Project Document in 2012 and duration of the component is 12 months (Jan-December 2012). Overall progress of the given Activity Result is assessed up to 55%. The project established strong cooperation with the committee for environmental protection, state agency for forestry and hunting, state agency for protected areas as well as Central Asian Regional Environmental Centre to develop format of management planning as well as financial planning tools for effective management of protected areas in Tajikistan. A strong cooperation is established with the experts from the UNESCO and IUCN resulted adoption of the right format of management plan and financial planning instruments. Several inter-ministerial working groups are established on revision of bylaws and instruction as well as implementation of new management plan for the protected areas. To date, 4 new management plans for 4 protected areas and 7 management plans for forest reserves are developed.</p>	<p>This new AR is assessed by RPC to progress satisfactory. Despite a number of clear results reported by the Project team, the current spendings on this AR is less than USD 500. It is understood that many activities are underway.</p>	

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The implementation instruments for Protected Areas Law developed and/or clarified;	The Scaling up LOA was signed with the Committee for environmental protection for development and implementation of bylaw on agroforestry, Joint Forest Management and bylaw on None Wood Forest Product, rules for hay making, rules for pasture land use, rules for hunting, rules for timber production, rules for collection and processing medicinal herbs, rules for fighting against pests and diseases and etc). To date a draft of the above mentioned bylaws and rules are ready and being agreed with other interested ministries and committees.	OK	
New management practices are introduced and national capacities strengthened to ensure management effectiveness and financial sustainability of the Protected Areas system in Tajikistan	A national workshop was conducted to present on implementation of management planning and financial planning tools was conducted with participation of 42 officials from the protected areas and forestry sites. Overall 9 site based workshops on development and implementation of management plans are conducted by the results of which 4 new management plans for 4 protected areas and 7 management plans for forest reserves are developed.	OK	
General Project Achievements, Summary of Outstanding Issues, etc.	As of date the project diligently followed the annual work plans (AWP) agreed by national stakeholders. The activities and budgets were always agreed with the national counterpart before its implementation. Despite sometimes difficult working relationships with the national project counterpart, i.e. reluctance of some of officials the project has reached a number of significant results both at the legislative level with mainstreaming the principles of CRM as well as practical implementation of CRM best practices and sustainable management of the	Up to date the overall CRM Project achievements could be assessed as Good. Despite the change in project management arrangements in 2011, the project did not suffer at all, even gained more momentum. The links established with other interventions of UNDP and other organisation positioned the project in the right manner and supports not only project implementation but also resource mobilisation activities. Interventions of the project cut through all governance levels in Tajikistan – national, district and local (both	

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	protected areas in Tajikistan. Through its mainstreaming process of CRM principles into a legislation documents the project has created a conceptual framework to consolidate the role of state servants on effective natural resource management, forest protection and conservation strategies, economic and financial management and etc. the project has enjoyed through established an effective partnership building towards capacity development: Benefits of cross-visits and experience sharing and Best Practices on agro-forestry: in the future the project is intends to significantly improve its communication, partnership and resource mobilization activities to achieve its goal and objective.	Jamoats and communities). Overall, as of Sept 2012 the Project is on track and moving fast to meeting its targets. There are some minor drawbacks as presented above but it is enough time in the remaining time to address them. It is quite unfortunate that the current Project Manager is also leaving. The future management arrangements will certainly have an effect on the dynamics of the project. The currently acting PM, Mr Firuz Ibragimov, who is currently combining management of CACILM and CRM Projects seems very capable from the technical point of view. It is recommended to keep him involved in the technical management of the project further completion of CACILM in Dec 2012.	