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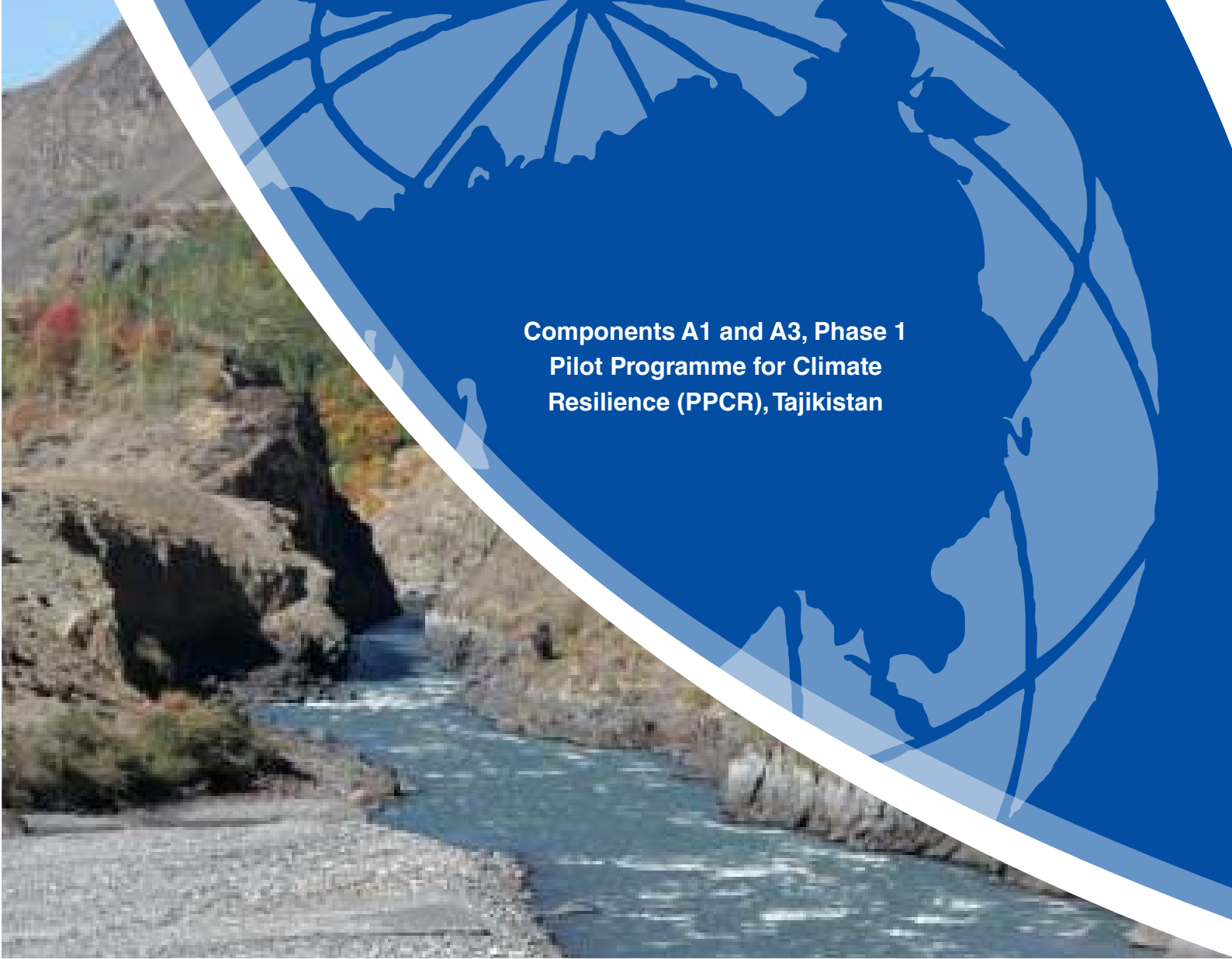


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# SUMMARY

**REPORT ON CAPACITY ASSESSMENT  
AND AWARENESS RAISING ON CLIMATE  
CHANGE IN TAJIKISTAN**

**Components A1 and A3, Phase 1  
Pilot Programme for Climate  
Resilience (PPCR), Tajikistan**



This report provides an overview of the activities on capacity assessment and awareness raising on climate change in Tajikistan and summarizes the main findings and recommendations. For more detailed information, please, refer to the full version of the reports, which were prepared for the Components A1 and A3, Phase 1, of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Tajikistan.

The views expressed in this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect views and opinion of the partner organizations and government.

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## **SUMMARY**

### **REPORT ON CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND RAISING AWARENESS ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN TAJIKISTAN**

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### FOREWORD

*For many countries, negative climate change impacts are a significant future concern. For Tajikistan, they are a daily reality, particularly for poor and vulnerable groups. As the UNDP Human Development Report Climate in a Changing World states: ‘..we must see the fight against poverty and the fight against the effects of climate change as interrelated efforts. They must reinforce each other and success must be achieved on both fronts jointly.’ (UNDP 2008).*

*The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience represents an important step forward in these efforts.*

*However, ‘Climate in a Changing World’ also finds that: ‘...having established the need for limiting future climate change and for helping the most vulnerable adapt to what is unavoidable, one has to move on and identify the nature of the policies that will help us get the results we seek’ (UNDP 2008: 3).*

*That mandate is the objective of the following preliminary assessment on Climate Change Adaptation.*

*This assessment would not have been possible without the support and input of the people in Tajikistan. UNDP would like to specifically acknowledge the substantial efforts of over 30 government agencies and educational institutions, and an additional 30 non-governmental organisations, in the institutional assessment and data-collection process. This support extended countrywide to the four oblasts where regional government representatives, and local organisations, provided invaluable input into the current climate change adaptation situation in the communities throughout the country. Without this support, engagement and enthusiasm this assessment would not have been able to provide such credible recommendations for the on-going PPCR process.*

*UNDP would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the participation and feedback provided by all the PPCR stakeholders, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the PPCR Secretariat and the PPCR Focal Point and the World Bank for funding the assessment.*

*The publication of this assessment represents a starting point on an important journey. It is hoped that these findings and recommendations will help Tajikistan to address existing climate change adaptation challenges, and will do so in a way that will support social and economic development. UNDP would also like to take this opportunity to offer our continued support to the PPCR process and wish all concerned in the implementation Phase 2 fruitful collaborations, constructive progress, and sustainable outcomes.*

*Norimasa Shimomura  
Country Director, UNDP Tajikistan*

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# 1. SCOPE OF WORK

Tajikistan is one of 11 countries/regions selected for funding for a Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) through the global Climate Investment Fund. There is \$47.75mill allocated for 6 separate climate change adaptation components that were identified in the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPRC) for Tajikistan. The components were divided into two separate phases; Phase 1 of the PPCR process was a preliminary assessment of the current situation on climate change adaptation in the country, and provides guidance and recommendations for implementation strategies; Phase 2 is the implementation stage. The main objectives of the SPRC are:

- Improved capacity of Tajikistan's government and practitioners to integrate climate resilience into development plans, programmes and policies.
- Increased capacity of the government of Tajikistan to move from a reactive, donor-led approach to a proactive country-led approach and create the conditions for ownership of adaptation to climate change in Tajikistan.
- An enhanced information base on climate change risks and improved understanding of climate change amongst a variety of stakeholders.
- Improved coordination of climate change activity by the government of Tajikistan, international organisations, MDBs and NGOs within Tajikistan.
- Improved ability of Tajikistan's stakeholders to scale up and replicate climate resilient approaches by building on the PPCR practical experience of integrating climate resilience into development planning.

UNDP Tajikistan was awarded the contract "Technical Assistance on Capacity Assessment and Awareness Raising on Climate Change in Tajikistan" that covered the Phase 1 assessment for components A1 and A3. The expected outputs and outcomes as stated in the SPRC are:

### COMPONENT A1:

*Outputs:* Assessment of Tajikistan's institutional, technical and human capacity at the national and local levels to mainstream climate change considerations in key policy areas, with particular focus on the requirements for taking forward the SPCR.

*Outcomes:* Improved understanding of current arrangements to develop adaptation responses and take forward the activities that will emerge from the SPCR, as well as a road map for strengthening the ability of GoT to include the likely impacts of climate change into future national policies and programmes.

### COMPONENT A3:

*Outputs:* Initial awareness raising events on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation for policy makers and other stakeholders and training of trainers for future awareness raising activities.

*Outcomes:* Enhanced understanding of Tajikistan's vulnerabilities and increased sustainability of national and local development plans and PPCR activities. Enhanced ability to exercise influence internationally and leverage funds.

## 2. A1/A3 ASSESSMENT TEAM

Table 1: The assessment team

Project Management	Organisation	Title
Sukhrob Khoshmukhamedov	UNDP	Programme Coordinator
Ms Nailiya Mustaeva	UNDP	Project Coordinator
Ms Rayhon Jonobekova	UNDP	Communications Officer
Component A1		
Ms Susan Legro	ECO Ltd	International Consultant
Ms Malika Babadjanova	Central Asia Regional Environmental Centre	Director
Component A3		
Dr Livia Bizikova	International Institute for Sustainable Development	International Consultant
Mr Yuri Skochilov	Youth Ecological Centre	Director
Mr Begmurod Makhmadaliev	IFSAS, Tajik Branch	Director
Mr Anvar Khomidov	Committee of Environmental Protection	Specialist
Dr Zayniddin Musoev	Pedagogical Institute	Glaciologist
Dr Kholnazar Muhabatov	Academy of Sciences	Geographer
Mr Bakhtiyor Rahimov	Youth Ecological Centre	Trainer
Interim / Final Evaluation		
Mr Shane Stevenson	Quensa Associates	M&E Specialist



Photos: 1. Yuri Skochilov 2. Dr Zainiddin Musoev

The assessment started in June 2011 and was completed in March 2012. According to the Terms of Reference for UNDP Tajikistan the Phase 1 assessment activities A1 / A3 were divided into 4 parts:

- Part 1: Review of Tajikistan's climate change institutional arrangements and capacity needs.
- Part 2: Stocktaking of current awareness raising initiatives and service providers.
- Part 3: Preparation and delivery of a series of training modules on climate change to stakeholders.
- Part 4: Coordination and implementation of local and national workshops on climate change issues.
- Extra: Interim and final evaluation of the Phase 1 assessment activities.

Individual final reports were produced on the findings and recommendations for all 4 parts. (These are available at [www.ppcr.tj](http://www.ppcr.tj)). These were presented to the Government of Tajikistan and key stakeholders on 25th January 2012 at the National Workshop; comments and feedback were collected and incorporated into the finalised versions published in March 2012.

This non-technical summary report only provides an overview of the activities, findings and recommendations from all the finalised reports. For further information please consult the main reports.

### 3. EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

Table 2: Component A1 and A3 events (\*PSD – Participatory Scenario Development)

Event	Oblast	Date	No. Participants
Inception Workshop	Hyatt – Dushanbe	9 <sup>th</sup> June 2011	46
Train the Trainer (PSD*)	UNDP – Dushanbe	4/5 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011	35
Participatory Scenario Development Workshop	Khatlon – KurganTeppa	14 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011	26
Participatory Scenario Development Workshop	Sughd – Kujand	18 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011	20
Participatory Scenario Development Workshop	GBAO – Khorog	8 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2011	24
Participatory Scenario Development Workshop	RRP – Vahdat	22 <sup>nd</sup> Oct 2011	25
Climate Change – Mass Media W/S	Hydromet - Dushanbe	16 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2011	32
Climate Change – Women W/S	Hydromet – Dushanbe	17 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2011	31
Climate Change – Poverty W/S	Hydromet – Dushanbe	18 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2011	19
Climate Change – Govt Policy W/S	Hydromet – Dushanbe	22 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2011	26
Climate Change – Regional Planning	Hydromet - Dushanbe	24 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2011	24
Final Stakeholders Workshop	Serena – Dushanbe	25 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2012	62

Table 3: Government ministries and agencies that participated in the assessment.

Government Institution	Government Institution	Government Institution
Parliament of RT	Ministry of Finance	Khorog State University
The Government of RT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	Strategic Research Center
Local Authorities	Academy of Science	Tajik Women Federation
Hydromet	Postgraduate Institute of Continuous Education	Community leaders (Jamoats)
Ministry of Agriculture	Tajik Academy of Agricultural Science	Construction Department of GBAO
Ministry of Economic Development/Trade	Committee for Emergency Situations	Fergana valley water resource body
Ministry of Energy and Industry	Committee for Environmental Protection	Tajik Agrarian University
Ministry of Health	Tajik Technical University	Land Administration Committee
Ministry of Education	Tajik State National University	Gymnazium “Safina” Sugd Region
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	Kurgan Teppa University	Communal Department Vahdat
Ministry of Land and Water Resources	Research Institute of Crop Husbandry	State Supervision Department in Vahdat
State Committee for Women and Family	Transportation Department of Kurgan-Teppa	Khujand State University



Table 4: Non-Government Organisations that participated in assessment.

Institution	Institution	Institution
CAREC (NGO)	NGO "Umedi Nek"	Welt Hunger Hilfe
Youth Ecological Centre (NGO)	NGO "Mizrob"	OO "Durandesh"
Little Earth (NGO)	NGO "Bakht"	OSCE
Center for Climate Change and Disaster Risk	Small and Medium Enterprises	Botanic Garden Pamir
GIZ	OO "Zan va Zamin"	JSC "Nazira" in GBAO
Oxfam GB	5 National Print Media	FOCUS Organization
ACTED	4 local / national radio stations	Enterprise "Asal Tojikiston"
PO "Azal"	Representatives from 3 national channels	NGO "Youth of the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century"
NGO "Club of Ecological NGOs"	Representatives from 2 online media	Aga Khan Development Network
CAMP Kuhiston	OO "Gender and Development"	Hamkori Bahri Tarakiyok
NGO Noosfera	OO "Mir Detey"	NGO "Oftob"
NGO "Rushd"	Foundation to support Civil Initiatives	World Food Programme



Photo 3: Participants at the national workshop, January 2012

## 4. STRATEGIC PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

The SPRC was published at the beginning of 2011, and serves as the guiding document for the PPCR process in Tajikistan. It is a fixed document and not subject to alteration or amendment. It also provided an initial baseline assessment in Annex 5 that was built upon in Phase 1. Annex 5 is shown in Box 1 & 2.

**Box 1: A number of additional gaps in the basic institutional framework for climate change include:**

- Low awareness in government, business circles, and the public on the adverse risks and impacts of climate change;
- Lack of qualified personnel on climate science and impacts in government, academia and education system;
- Low understanding of the key socio-economic vulnerabilities, the consequences of climate variability and change to key sectors of the economy and scope for potential adaptation measures;
- Lack of integration of climate change assessments and risk management in national development strategies and sectoral investment plans.
- Lack of gender-sensitive analysis of climate change impacts; lack of gender sensitive climate change strategies.

Annex 5 of the SPRC also provided guidance on key objectives and indicators. These are shown in Box 2.

**Box 2: Specific objectives:**

- Conduct training and facilitate engagement in national and international climate change events;
- Raise awareness targeting a number of specific audiences, including highly vulnerable groups including women and youth, civil society, private sector, educational institutions, the media and the general public.
- Strengthen institutional capacity on climate change, and mainstream climate change adaptation into national and sub-national policies, poverty reduction strategies and development plans, and development of a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, key sector strategies and local authority's Action Plans;
- Support the Secretariat work-plan, inc. strengthening of organisations that will contribute to the effective implementation of the PPCR, coordination activities, monitoring, reporting and communication.

**Indicators:**

- Institutional capacity to mainstream climate risks in development plans and policies and devise adaptation responses strengthened; and the profile of PPCR in Tajikistan raised in country and internationally
- Ability of Tajikistan's government to exert influence in international forums, and to leverage additional finance enhanced; and the
- Improved institutional arrangements to develop adaptation responses at the national and sub-national level;
- Understanding of climate change and its implications for Tajikistan enhanced amongst a variety of audiences, including vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and the sick;
- Improved understanding of gender-specific implications of climate change among stakeholder.
- PPCR coordination mechanisms, inc. Secretariat, inter-ministerial committee established and operational;
- PPCR Secretariat work-plan implemented; and knowledge products developed and disseminated;

**Baseline:**

There is currently no coordination mechanism for climate change, and no systematic measurement of the PPCR related activities or indicators. The introduction of the above indicators is recognised as necessary.

**Target audiences:**

- Government Officials, Departments/Agencies: negotiators, decision makers, policy analysts, technical staff
- Local decision makers: rural communities, municipalities and provinces;
- Private sectors, small and medium enterprises, state companies;
- Representatives of professional federations, unions and nongovernmental organizations,
- Vulnerable groups including women, children youth, remote communities
- Educational institutions, including school and academia.

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS & CAPACITY NEEDS

The institutional arrangements and capacity needs of the Government of Tajikistan on climate change (CC) issues were analysed at the National, District and Local level and at a sectoral level i.e. Water, Agriculture, Energy, and Human Health by assessing the existing Systemic; Organisational, and Individual capacities and gaps. The data collection methods included:

- A desk review of climate change materials, institutional assessment materials, country-specific information, and national policy documents.
- A desk review of project documentation from other PPCR Phase 1 components.
- Stakeholder inputs from workshops and trainings held under component A3.
- Institutional mapping of relevant institutions in Tajikistan.
- Stakeholder consultation conducted at the project inception workshop
- Semi-structured / structured interviews focusing on baseline activities and priority capacity needs
- Separate semi-structured interviews were also conducted with 25 external stakeholders
- 4 types of questionnaire and proforma distributed to national and regional civil servants.

The results of the institutional arrangement and capacity needs assessment are shown in Tables 5, 6, 7.

*Table 5: Gap analysis by capacity level at the national level*

National Level	Gap Analysis by Capacity Levels		
	Systemic	Organisational	Individual
National Development Policies (NDS)	CC is not mainstreamed into national development strategies	Reporting on CC in the NDS and the PRS is not consolidated; the CC related 'portfolio' cannot be reviewed in its entirety.	Decision-makers are unaware of CC issues or perceive CC adaptation as an 'ecological' issue rather than a development issue.
Economic and Sectoral Development Policies	Laws in CC sensitive sectors (agriculture, water, health) do not mention CC.	Ministries and other agencies in climate-sensitive sectors do not have a legal mandate to conduct work on CC adaptation.	Decision-makers are unaware of CC issues or perceive CC adaptation as an 'ecological' issue rather than a development issue.
Environment Policies	Action Plan on Climate Change Mitigation lacks funding; no Action Plan addressing adaptation	Committee on Environmental Protection is a weaker organisation than other agencies; Restructuring and shifts in program mandates lead to low availability of program-related information; Preparation of budget requests that explain the developmental aims of environment programs.	Decision-makers and staff lack specialised knowledge to design and implement climate change adaptation programs
Public Admin/ Public Management	Low government salaries make it difficult to attract and retain qualified staff; Institutional restructures lead to lack of continuity-loss of data, reports, and institutional memory CC is not reviewed in it entirety for monitoring.	Government agencies may report on program implementation but not necessarily incorporate lessons learned into program design Unclear alignment between agency budgeting and policy priorities.	Sectoral agencies may lack the skills to analyze the data they collect and utilise the findings from adaptation-related projects.

## SUMMARY

National Level	Gap Analysis by Capacity Levels		
	Systemic	Organisational	Individual
NGOs and NGO Networks	Lack of ongoing support for initiatives leads to continuity gaps	Organisations lack funding to maintain staff and facilities	Staff lack training and mentoring; capacity development focused on multiple introductory-level trainings from different donors.

Table 6: Gap analysis by capacity level at the district and local level

Level	Gap Analysis by Capacity Levels		
	Systemic	Organisational	Individual
District Level	CC and adaptation is not mentioned in regional development plans and therefore not funded or monitored	Regional government agencies lack funding and training opportunities for staff Turnover of qualified staff is high, particularly in remote areas, due to difficult working conditions and low pay	Understanding of CC varies significantly across regions and even across districts in a n Oblast.
Local Level	Climate change and adaptation are not mentioned in local development plans and therefore not funded or monitored	Lack of information, materials, press centres at the local level, Water User Associations lack information and tools on efficiency. NGOs and CBOs lack information on adaptation and skills in obtaining financing for adaptive measures.	CC issues and adaptation is an unfamiliar concept to local NGOs and CBOs, even when their work may be directly related (e.g. disaster risk management, etc.) Lack of materials about climate change and adaptation in Tajik Individuals often confuse climate variability and climate change, Lack of information about the causes of climate change.

Table 7: Gap analysis by capacity level by sectors

Sector	Gap Analysis by Capacity Levels		
	Systemic	Organisational	Individual
Water Resources	CC issues are not mainstreamed into water legislation Low dissemination of water-saving technologies.	Water User Associations lack information and training on CC issues particularly adaptive behaviours. Lack of staffing and funding to ensure potable water for all residents, particularly in remote areas	The general population lacks information on water-saving measures Farmers are unaware of less water-intensive farming practices
Agriculture	CC issues are not mainstreamed into agricultural legislation Farm reform has created many individual land owners who lack information.	Government officials overseeing farm reform lack information about climate change and adaptation	Farmers lack important information on effective practices in irrigation, and crop and livestock protection In certain regions, farmers may not trust farming advice provided by non-family members.
Energy	CC not mainstreamed in energy laws and policies Energy efficiency is underutilized as an energy resource	High-quality long-term climate models are not available for energy planners to utilize in the hydro-power sector.	Individuals are often unaware of ways to save energy or use renewable resources that are not dependent on water supply.

Sector	Gap Analysis by Capacity Levels		
	Systemic	Organisational	Individual
Health	Lack of a mandate for health agencies to address CC issues Lack of population-based screening to provide data on prevalence of chronic and infectious diseases Lack of early warning systems for extreme events that threaten human health.(e.g. flooding)	Difficulties in retaining qualified staff in the regions Lack of funding for continuing medical education, for laboratories and training facilities	Health professionals may lack training to properly monitor and analyse morbidity and mortality data Individuals in certain regions are unused to temperature extremes and lack knowledge of how to protect themselves

The 6 key findings from the assessment are described below:

**1. The government is funding work on climate change both directly and indirectly; now there is an opportunity to prioritize and publicise this work.**

New climate change policies should be formulated and the government should improve the effective implementing existing policies. Currently, there is no framework to consider the “climate portfolio”.

At the systemic level, it is not clear which climate-related programmes have the highest priority. There is a lack of policy-based budgeting and decision-making. This is hindered by a lack of an overview assessment of climate-related spending. At the organisational level, it is often unclear how agencies need to coordinate with one another, and agencies frequently lack the staff, funding, equipment, project management capacity to carry out their tasks. At the individual level, turnover in civil service positions results in a loss of individual capacity and experience in climate change-related issues. For these reasons, new policies will not be effective unless this implementation gap is closed.

**2. Endorsement of a National Action Plan on Climate Change and update related legislation.**

A National Action Plan should be one part of a larger policy package of legislation that promotes climate resiliency. Table 8 below shows the current status of climate change legislation.

*Table 8: Situational Analysis of current legislation on Climate Change*

Law or Policy	Status	Treatment of Climate Change Issues
Environmental Protection Concept for Tajikistan	Approved December 2008, applies through 2015	Climate change adaptation is not mentioned
Action Plan (to implement the Environmental Concept)	Approved 2010 for the period 2010-2012; the 2012-2015 action plan will be developed in 2012.	Adaptation is mentioned only in the context of applied research.
Law on Environmental Protection	Approved 2010	No mention of climate change or adaptation
Law on Environmental Education	Approved 2010	No mention of climate change or adaptation
Sectoral Legislation and Policies	Varies; laws, concepts and action plans are updated periodically	No mention of climate change or adaptation
National Action Plan on Climate Change Mitigation	Approved 2003	Currently the only climate policy in effect
Environmental Legal Code	Developed 2012-2013; will supersede existing legislation on environment	

(\*The State Administration for Hydrometeorology is developing a climate change adaptation strategy for the period 2012-2030, and has formed a working group to draft a National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation.)

## SUMMARY

### **3. While public awareness of climate change is higher than anticipated and is growing; information and outreach should now focus on more targeted information on climate change adaptation.**

57% of households considered themselves to be “well informed” or “very well informed” about the consequences of climate change. However, this level of knowledge was self-assessed, and other responses revealed that people failed to make a connection between climate change adaptation, and other key issues e.g. infectious disease, water availability. While awareness of climate change issues may be higher than originally thought, there is still a lack of knowledge about climate change adaptation. There should also be specific focus on raising awareness invulnerable women.

### **4. Stakeholders are open to many types of capacity building; programs should respond to their needs.**

A lack of qualified personnel was identified as a key gap in organisational capacity. Furthermore, 90% of regional and national officials requested additional information on climate change issues, and only a small number had received training in climate issues. However, the stakeholder consultation revealed significant “training fatigue”. This implies that capacity building in climate issues is still necessary, but general trainings should only be for participants unfamiliar with climate change; for personnel working on climate issues, other methods of capacity building should be used e.g. exchanges, mentoring.

In respect to building the government’s institutional capacity on climate change there are core capacity gaps that need to be addressed:

- Equipment and Monitoring equipment
- Media Liaison / External communication and publications
- IT and computer literacy
- Training and Presentation Techniques
- English Language
- Report writing (specifically of climate change terminology)
- Applying for internal / external funds (i.e. proposal development)

### **5. Climate change education should have three different goals: raising awareness among students, providing skills to officials, and educating climate experts.**

Three educational activities on climate change capacity building in education should be considered:

1. Raise awareness of the general population on climate issues by educating students in primary and secondary schools.
2. Provide university undergraduates with relevant knowledge on climate issues so it can be applied to their subject of study (e.g. doctors, engineers, agriculturalists)
3. Allow post-graduate students to develop skills necessary to conduct applied research in climate-related science.

### **6. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) should be used as contributors to Phase 2 activities.**

NGOs are already providing training on climate change issues at the national and local levels, and have created the ‘TajCN’ – Tajik Climate Network and are part of the Climate Action Network. Local NGOs have a strong network of local contacts, and have experience on the implementation and effectiveness of community-based adaptation measures.

### **Recommendations for Phase 2**

On the following pages are detailed recommendations. Table 9 provides a set of recommendations based upon the six findings listed above. Furthermore, Table 10 provides specific recommendations on institutional development and capacity building for government ministries and agencies, and civil society, to help them progress on the climate change and climate change adaptation issue.

Table 9: Capacity building recommendations based upon the findings

No	Output	Baseline Capacity	Gap Addressed
1	Climate Change (CC) Expenditure Review	Existing government monitoring and auditing; Previous Public Expenditure Reviews and Sectoral Reviews	Lack of assessment of funds spent on CC (direct / indirect) by gov't agencies; Lack of policy-based budgeting on CC and adaptation
2	Climate Change Annual Report	Reporting and cooperation on data collection and analysis between the Gov't and donors on the Poverty Reduction Strategy and National Development Strategy	Lack of an annual "snapshot" of CC activities and implementation progress; Lack of information for decision-makers, making it difficult to prioritize CC activities
3	National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation	Working group convened to develop this document; The National Action Plan on Mitigation	No Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation at present
4	Mainstreaming CC into development policies, sectoral laws, sub-laws, and the legal code	Ongoing legislative process and development of government programs by the executive branch.	Lack of a mandate for line ministries to work on CC adaptation issues; Adaptation is not mainstreamed into development policy or sectoral policy.
5	Regional and sub-regional awareness-raising campaigns	Government and NGOs have led numerous awareness-raising campaigns.	Climate change knowledge is much higher in some regions than others; (It may also vary even within districts)
6	Unified messaging for public awareness activities	Numerous Information campaigns.	Campaign messages are not coordinated across agencies, limiting effectiveness.
7	Mentoring, institutional twinning, and longer-term expert exchange	Ongoing agency participation in international programs at the regional, CIS, and global level	Need for in-depth capacity building among officials working on climate issues beyond a one-time event.
8	Small Grants Program for Local CC Adaptation.	Experience with a Small Grants Mechanism for CC-related grants	Need to test and disseminate information on local CC adaptation
9	Utilization of existing training facilities.	The government has an ongoing training program for civil servants and a dedicated institute (IPKGS); Training facilities and experience with CC issues in ministries, other agencies, universities, NGOs	Several agencies have facilities and staff for training but have shortages of funding.
10	Targeted training in climate change and human health	Lectures at the Medical University cover CC and health issues; Existing cooperation with WHO on CC and health issues.	Need for CC adaptation information for health professionals, particularly epidemiologists, regional health workers, and sub-national authorities
11	Gender inclusion plan for all capacity-building measures	UNWOMEN support projects and networks under the Committee for Women and Family Affairs	A low number of women in decision-making positions means that training will result in a lack of representation by women.
12	Revise the draft State Program on Environmental Education and the Law on Environmental Education.	Periodic updates of legislation by parliament, line agencies and the working group on the State Program.	The draft State Program and the Law do not mention CC adaptation.
13	Applied modules and curriculum at the undergraduate level	There are number of precedents with topics related to the environment	Lack of applied modules and curricula; Adaptation is not covered in existing environmental modules.
14	Long-term plan for training climate change specialists.	Workforce and educational planning conducted by government agencies.	Post-graduate qualifications are obtained outside of Tajikistan; Lack of in-country facilities for post-graduate training in CC adaptation.
15	Involvement of NGOs in capacity-building / training	Current, donor-funded NGO activities in CC adaptation.	Shortage of in-country trainers with experience in CC adaptation issues
16	NGO input to assessment of CC threats / adaptation	Current NGO projects at the community level.	Local knowledge is not reaching the national level to inform decision-making.
17	NGO involved in the implementation and monitoring of the National Action Plan on CC.	NGO involvement in the working group that is developing the proposed Action Plan	Previous difficulties in monitoring and implementing environmental initiatives such as state programs and action plans (OSCE 2004).

## SUMMARY

Table 10: Institutional capacity building recommendations for Government ministries and agencies, and civil organisations.

PPCR and Climate Change Adaptation Institutions	
Organisation	Recommendations
Parliament	<p><b>Ecological Committee:</b> Work with ministries and experts to conduct an analysis of existing gaps in environmental legislation and the Law on Environmental Education and propose amendments.</p> <p><b>Agriculture Committee and other committees covering climate-sensitive sectors:</b> Sectoral ministries and experts to conduct an analysis of existing gaps in sectoral legislation and propose amendments</p> <p><b>All Committees:</b> Receive training on climate change, climate change adaptation, sectoral impacts, cross-cutting impacts, and best practice in CC adaptation policies and programs</p>
The Government of RT	<p>Develop and endorse a National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation</p> <p>Establish clear priorities in the climate change sector.</p> <p>Request that all agencies in climate-sensitive sectors appoint a working-level climate change focal point to promote a two-way flow of information between agencies and the PPCR.</p> <p>Provide clear guidance to regional and local governments on the need to include climate change considerations into regional and local development planning.</p>
Local authorities	<p><b>Jamoat authorities:</b> mainstream climate change adaptation into local development plans.</p>
Hydromet	<p><b>Agency:</b> Support the provision of timely and accurate weather forecasts to government agencies, particularly the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense.</p> <p><b>Agency:</b> Cooperate with Hydromet's efforts to develop a general climate change strategy for 2012-2030 and a climate doctrine for Tajikistan.</p> <p><b>Agency:</b> Coordinate capacity-development activities to complement and support activities under Phase 2 Component A2 to strengthen modeling capacity.</p> <p><b>Regional offices:</b> Provide support for the field stations that are presently under operation.</p>
Committee for Environmental Protection	<p><b>Committee:</b> Use the existing training facilities, press centers, and information centers.</p> <p><b>Committee:</b> Training for ministry officials on mainstreaming CC into environmental legislation.</p> <p><b>Regional Offices:</b> Training on CC adaptation relevant to the districts in which the offices are located.</p>
Ministry of Finance	<p><b>Ministry:</b> Provide support for the ministry to provide the data for a climate public expenditure review.</p> <p><b>Ministry:</b> Senior staff in the budget and macroeconomic departments could benefit from general training on climate change adaptation, while mid-level staff could benefit from specialized training focusing the economics of climate change and climate change adaptation.</p>
Ministry of Agriculture	<p><b>Ministry:</b> Mainstream climate change considerations into agricultural legislation.</p> <p><b>Regional Ministry officials:</b> provide information on climate change adaptation to farmers through communication channels used for agricultural education.</p>
Ministry of Economic development and trade	<p><b>Department of Ecology and Agriculture and Department of Sectoral Economics:</b> Receive training on the economic aspects of CC and CC adaptation.</p>
Ministry of Energy and Industry	<p><b>All departments:</b></p> <p>Increase knowledge of climate change adaptation, possibly using climate change issues more generally and climate finance (CDM) as an interest point that would attract this audience.</p> <p>Mainstream CC adaptation issues into all energy legislation.</p> <p>Increase outreach and awareness-raising in areas that can increase adaptive capacity, such as energy efficiency and renewable energy resources other than hydropower.</p>
Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources	<p><b>Ministry:</b> Mainstream adaptation issues into water legislation.</p> <p><b>Ministry:</b> Increase awareness of water-saving technologies and their relationship to CC adaptation.</p>
Ministry of Health	<p><b>Government of RT:</b> Endorse and implement the National Strategy for CC and Human Health</p> <p><b>Ministry:</b> Provide support for sub-legislation on epidemiology to improve data collection systems and monitoring of chronic and infectious diseases that may be affected by climate variability and CC.</p> <p><b>Ministry:</b> Request funding for continuing medical education in the field of climate change and human health and facilities for training for the Department of General Hygiene and Epidemiology</p>
Ministry of Transport	<p><b>Ministry:</b> Mainstream climate considerations into transportation legislation.</p> <p><b>Ministry:</b> Develop capacity to incorporate climate considerations into infrastructure planning.</p>



PPCR and Climate Change Adaptation Institutions	
Organisation	Recommendations
Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence	<p><b>For the Committee and Parliament:</b> Expand the mandate of the Committee to explicitly mention climate change, possibly including the creation of a dedicated climate change and climate risks unit.</p> <p><b>Committee :</b> Establish a protocol for responding to extreme temperature emergencies.</p> <p><b>For staff in headquarters / regional offices:</b> Training in CC adaptation and climate risk management, particularly the influence of CC on public health and water supply and quality.</p> <p><b>For the Committee:</b> Improving the capacity of the chemical and radiometric laboratory.</p>
State Committee for Land Use, Geodesy and Cartography	<p><b>Committee Staff in Dushanbe, at the regional level, and at the district level:</b> Training should be provided in CC and CC adaptation, with particular attention to land use and land use change.</p> <p><b>Regional and district office heads, Department of Monitoring staff in the national office:</b> Training on the collection and analysis of land data e.g. degradation, afforestation, and land use change.</p> <p><b>Committee:</b> The quarterly roundtables that the Committee convenes should be considered as entry points for certain training modules and for presenting results and lessons learned from training.</p>
Academy of Sciences	<p><b>Research Institutes of the Academy:</b> Contribute actively to the development of courses, curricula, and degree program design in climatology.</p> <p><b>Research Institutes of the Academy:</b> Provide input into an assessment of research needs and educational needs for applied climate research over the long term in Tajikistan.</p> <p><b>Institute of Agrarian Science:</b> Utilize the work of the researchers at the institute when deciding how to mainstream climate change adaptation issues into agricultural policies and programs.</p>
State Universities	<p>Increase the number of students studying meteorology and hydrology.</p> <p>Introduce a curricular specialization in climate sciences.</p>
Postgrad. Institute for Continuing Education for Civil Servants	<p>Include CC issues in current trainings related to environmental issues.</p> <p>Create special civil service training modules for district-level leaders on CC, adaptation, and mainstreaming CC issues into regional and local development plans.</p> <p>Develop and publish training materials in Russian and Tajik for CC adaptation trainings.</p>
Civil society organizations	<p><b>Environmental NGOS:</b> Provide input on the proposed Climate Change Annual Report and on all proposed changes to laws and policies, and the National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation. Provide training and information to NGOs in other sectors e.g. gender and humanitarian assistance.</p> <p><b>Other Sectoral NGOS:</b> Include information on CC to local beneficiaries at the community level.</p>

## 6. AWARENESS RAISING & SERVICE PROVIDERS

In 1998, Tajikistan ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The international frameworks for raising awareness and education actions are prescribed in the Article 6:

*'All Parties shall promote and cooperate in education, trainings and public awareness related to climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including that of non-governmental organisations'.*

Box 3 shows the legislative and policy base for environmental protection and education.

### Box 3: Relevant Legislation and Policy Documents to Climate Change Education and Awareness Raising

- The Law on Environmental Education (2010) that identifies the credentials of the Government, local authorities and local NGOs in environmental education.
- The Law on Environmental Information (2011) identifies legal, organisational, economic and social base for provision of environmental information; it requires agencies to complete environmental information.
- A draft Programme on Environmental Education for 2010-2015 was prepared within the UNDP/GEF project.
- The National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation highlights measures that the governmental and non-governmental organizations can do to improve the services on education and raising awareness.

A stocktaking exercise on awareness raising campaigns and their service providers was completed by the Youth Ecological Centre. The stocktaking exercise met the following criteria:

- Current activities and existing players on education and awareness on climate change in Tajikistan.
- Gaps on education and awareness on climate change in Tajikistan.
- Recommendations on education and awareness on climate change in Tajikistan.

Table 11 is a 'restricted' overview of key baseline information contained in the main report – 'Stocktaking Exercise on Climate Awareness in Tajikistan'

*Table 11 – Baseline information on public campaigns on Climate Change*

No	Aspect
1	The level of CC knowledge is lower in women than in men.
2	There are significant differences in CC knowledge levels between Districts and Jamoats.
3	40% of the populations knowledge on CC is 'sufficient'; 57% believe they are 'well informed'*
4	41% of respondents believe that CC is a serious challenge for mankind.
5	Hydromet is the main agency with a mandate for climate change awareness campaigns
6	There is a TajCN – Tajik Climate Change Network with 86 subscribers, mainly local NGOs.
7	The main source of information is from Russian TV and not the Tajik Media in the Tajik language.
8	There is limited information in Tajik, but it is not coordinated in publication or distribution.
9	There are selected training modules on climate changes produced by different organisations.
10	There are 3 climate change public campaigns that already have significant momentum; <i>Earth Hour on the 26th March; b) 350.orgo the 10.10.2010; c) Earth Day 22nd April.</i>
11	There are 4 web pages (inc. www.PPCR.tj) with information on Climate Change in Tajik.

No	Aspect
12	The Committee of Nature Protection produce a newspaper 'Nature Protection' (circulation 800)
13	There is an environmental children's magazine called 'Javon Tojikiston' (circulation 7000)
14	There is a weekly radio show called 'We and Nature' on Radio Tajikistan
15	An Eco-journalist Club was established in 2011.
16	The media's capacity to interpret climate change science, impacts and mitigation is limited.
17	To access the mass media there are charges for print space and broadcast time.
18	There is very limited but effective use of Social Media Forums (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, U-tube)
19	Several international organisations are working on CC in Tajikistan e.g. UNDP, Oxfam, ACTED
20	There is a lack of direction on outcomes and output for public CC awareness raising campaigns.

(\*There is believed to be ambiguity in the results as the outcomes were based upon self assessment. Also there was evidence in the evaluation on confusion on climate change terminology).

As part of the stocktaking exercise six climate change public awareness campaigns were reviewed. These were mainly based in the capital, Dushanbe and attracted up to 2000 participants. However, there was a general lack of clear outcomes, indicators and follow up evaluations on the success of the campaigns, making it hard to provide a comprehensive evaluation of their effectiveness. In the stocktaking exercise a mass climate change campaign held in Russia was also included; this provides an 'exemplar' campaign for future campaigns in Tajikistan. In addition, another five public awareness campaigns were included (there were others that were not included) in the stocktaking exercise to help build up the profile of what has already been achieved in the country, and what could be possible for Phase 2. The climate change campaigns are shown in Table 12. Out of the stocktaking exercise a series of recommendations were produced for Phase 2. These are shown in Table 13.

Table 12 – Information on the climate change campaigns

Name	Organisation	Campaign	Participants	Approach	Outcomes
Earth Hour (2000 people)	World Wildlife Fund Dushanbe Khukumat	Raise awareness on climate change, reduction of Green House Gas emissions and energy efficiency	General public (Dushanbe)	Electricity was off for one hour (inc. traffic lights and video advertisements)	The impact of the campaign was hard to assess due to the fact the population suffer regular electric cuts. High level of endorsement by officials.
Earth Day (2000 people)	Local NGOs, Environment Protection Committees	Raise awareness environmental issues. In 2008/9 'Climate is changing!'	Students, Public Government Business. (Dushanbe, Khujand, Kulyob, Kurgon-Teppa, Shahrituz)	Poster contest; Alternative energy exhibition Quizzes, Movies Waste collection campaigns Flash-mobs, Publications	Traditional campaign which attracts a high number of participants. The campaign intensity has increased since it started.
350.org (1000 people)	International movement "350.org." Local NGOs Dushanbe Khukumat	Raise Awareness on climate change and reduction of Carbon Dioxide emissions to 350 parts per million	General public (Dushanbe)	Open-space campaign and cycling event. Leaflets and banners were used.	The city Khukumat supported the first open-space campaign. The message and behavioural change model needs to be improved

## SUMMARY

Name	Organisation	Campaign	Participants	Approach	Outcomes
Community Awareness Campaign (1000 people)	Act Central Asia, Youth Eco Center, Mahalla committees, Jamoat Resource Centers	Raising awareness on climate change risks and adaptation measures	Local Rural Community Farmers (Nosiri- Khusrav, Sharituz, Kabodiyon Hissar)	Introduction of CCA mechanisms in the community - Design Local Action Plans on reduction of vulnerability and protection of sources of livelihoods; Trainings on water saving technologies, land use, plant protection, energy efficiency, measures. Design of brochures. Establishment of 5 Community-Based Centres; Establishment of demonstration plots.	Communities and vulnerable groups played a lead role in vulnerability analysis, development and implementation of Local Action Plans. Climate and adaptation issues were successfully integrated into village development plans and sustainable livelihoods programs, access to basic services, access to market.
“Plastic bag? No, Thanks!” (100 people)	Little Earth, Supermarkets Paikar and Shokhona	Raise awareness on plastic bag consumption.	Supermarket customers (Dushanbe)	Information booklet, calendar, replacement cloth bags	There was clear message, but no economic mechanism for introduction of cloth bags.
Campaign on Desertification (1000 people)	CAREC, Tajik Branch	Raising awareness on desertification and possible solutions	Rural population Government Students (Khatlon and Sughd)	The media, seminars, trainings, educational materials on efficient use of the land resources and introduction of sustainable land use technologies.	Unfortunately, no impact evaluation was conducted. There were difficulties with selection of goal group: the major part of activities was conducted for experts who already aware of land use challenges.
‘One ton less’ (100,000 people)	The state authority of Moscow, «Ecoline» NGO. Departments of Environment Protection of Moscow and St. Petersburg	The goal is to adapt the city economy to climate change through energy saving	Active internet users aged 12-50, residents of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Pupils, students, parents	Personal calculation of CO2 emissions Demo of individual activities to reduce Carbon Celebrity Participation Dissemination of information e.g. media, telephones and outdoor advertisement Student competition.	The campaign were well-designed, including efficient indicators by directions: awareness, interest, number of web users, development of partner strategies in institutions and business organizations Results: Decision of the state authority of Moscow ‘On transition to energy efficient technologies’.

Table 13 – Recommendation on awareness raising activities for Phase 2

<p>1. Absence of policies for the systemic introduction of climate change into the curricula of school, university and specialized institutions for adult education</p> <p>Integrate the issue of climate change into training curricula at all educational level (secondary schools, universities and postgraduate institutes for continuous education, etc.) on a systematic basis, including the mainstreaming to the educational policy and programmes (e.g. State Programme for environmental education for the forthcoming years).</p> <p>Promote the crosscutting comprehension / understanding of the problem (e.g. integrate climate change issues into training modules / curricula on poverty reduction, economic development, etc.) in the specialized institutions (universities, postgraduate institute for continuous education, etc.). E.g. Climate change is integrated into the human development module for adaptation of human health to climate change impacts in the lectures at the Tajik State Medical University.</p>
<p>2. Minor role of the governmental bodies in awareness and education on climate change</p> <p>Build on the existing government structures and partnerships when striving to improve training and learning including:</p> <p>In the policy making process ensure collaborative participation with the institutions that are dealing with education, raising awareness and capacity building. E.g. Postgraduate Institute for Continuous Education could take a lead role.</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive, multi-year work-plan for the Postgraduate Institute for Continuous Education that focuses on climate change education and specifies key ways of implementing the multi-year work plan.</p> <p>Provide continuous support for leading organization(s) to enable them to lead climate change awareness-raising and training. Ensure these organisations can collaborate with other countries in the region to share, translate, and use materials and approaches which are already developed by other countries.</p> <p>Enhance the capacity of the existing press-centres/communication specialist affiliated to the key ministries on climate change issues. Also increase the awareness among the ministerial personnel to produce press-releases, videos, articles, etc.</p> <p>Include climate change issues in sectoral action plans, and raise awareness of these plans among the key ministries.</p>
<p>3. Irregularity and sporadic manner of the conducted initiatives on climate change awareness</p> <p>Include in the state budget of the key ministries (e.g. in sectoral action plans and programmes) activities aimed at raising awareness on climate change by considering climate change as a crosscutting issue for key sectoral development: energy, water resources, socio-economic development, etc.</p> <p>Build on the existing capacity for information and experiences to conduct awareness campaigns/ events on climate change.</p> <p>Provide awareness raising activities targeted to the oblasts and districts with a low level of awareness; based on the findings, develop the media-plan that includes the delivery of key messages on climate change/ adaptation and crosscutting issues.</p> <p>Ensure continuity and information-sharing about awareness and training on climate change through developing of the online system to provide and monitor key training and capacity-building activities.</p> <p>Identify specific target groups for whom climate change education would be most needed and for elaboration of the specific differential materials on CC (e.g. post grad and university students, policy makers, vulnerable people (see main report)</p>
<p>4. Limited capacity of the media and subsequent coverage on climate change issues (e.g. broadcasts, print, on-line media)</p> <p>Increase the capacity of the media to comprehend the climate change issue, vulnerability, impacts and adaptation.</p> <p>Support the Eco-journalist network to deliver CC information across the country.</p> <p>Develop a media-plan (inc mediums e.g. radio) to ensure country wide media coverage at the national and local level.</p>
<p>5. Lack of publications and media resources in the national language</p> <p>Identify the needs and priorities in key CC publications at the country and oblast level that can be translated into Tajik. As a result, expand the database of publications, reference materials and media tools in the national language</p> <p>Downstream the assessment and stocktaking reports and publications on CC and adaptation prepared by the experts (in Russian and / or English) to the local authorities and communities for practical use (in Tajik);</p> <p>Use regional projects to share publications in Russian and translate them (or parts of them) that are relevant to Tajik;</p> <p>Collect regional best practices and promote them in the Tajik publications, and actively disseminate the publications.</p>
<p>6. Additional</p> <p>The development of a 'symbol, gimmick, catch line etc' that ties in all the work on Climate Change and PPCR.</p> <p>The planning of awareness campaigns will need to consider the audience and their baseline knowledge, indicators, outputs, outcomes and monitoring and evaluation methods. Pilot campaigns should be tried, before being used for a wider audience.</p>

## 7. CLIMATE CHANGE TRAINING MODULES

UNDP prepared a set of training modules in Tajik and Russian on the basics of climate change. ([www.ppcr.tj](http://www.ppcr.tj))

1. *Introducing Key Characteristics of Climate Change*
2. *Vulnerability*
3. *Impacts*
4. *Adaptation*
5. *Mainstreaming in cross cutting issues*

Based on the feedback of the inception workshop in June, 5 cross cutting issues were decided upon for discussion in reference to climate change issues.

- Climate Change and the Mass Media
- Climate Change and Women
- Climate Change and Poverty
- Climate Change and Government Policy
- Climate Change and Regional Planning (Oblast level)

The main goal of the trainings was to strengthen the basic capacity and awareness of the target group on climate change in general and define the ways of integrating climate change adaptation to the crosscutting areas. The modules were presented in Russian at the 5 one-day workshops held November 2011 in Hydromet's Offices. There were 132 participants – 45% government representatives; 48% female; 23% from rural districts.



Photo 4: Mixed participation at the gender workshop

The course was taught by trainers provided by a local NGO, the Academy of Sciences, Institute of Strategic Research, local media, and from the government including Mr. Homidov, Representative of the Committee of Environmental Protection and Mr Makhmadaliev, from International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, who was the lead author for the 1st and 2nd national communication for the UNFCCC, helped developed the modules.

The material for the courses was significantly revised after it was reviewed for the interim evaluation report. It was simplified and became more focused and engaging using more photographs, charts and pictures. The modules will serve as a useful building block for the development of climate change curriculum for different sectors of society. Table 14 provides the key lessons learnt and feedback for consideration in Phase 2.



Photo 5: Participants were encouraged to present their ideas

The impacts that were most commonly identified by the participants were climate-induced floods and droughts. The participants equated these impacts with: decrease in food production or food insecurity, and subsequent increases in market good prices and extensive labour migration; threat to human health (especially from the water-borne diseases); decline in economic development (e.g. hydropower production); general increase in poverty.

Table 14: Lessons learnt and feedback from Climate Change modules

No	Aspect
1	The course material can be combined with other existing course material, e.g. the climate change module developed in A5 component and information leaflets by Youth Ecological Centre.
2	The range in ability of the participants means that the modules need to be simplified. (e.g. vulnerability module)
3	The trainers stated that the group work session were too short and that it would have been easier and more effective had the groups concentrated on specific topics (i.e. relevant to the participants e.g. agriculture).
4	The trainers stated that the training should be held over two days; the first day to build up basic knowledge of the issue and the second day to encourage discussions on adaptation strategies and techniques.
5	There needs to be common agreement on the Climate Change terminology and definitions (e.g. climate change, climate variability, climate impacts). The IPCC definitions were used in the training module.
6	It was apparent that some of the trainers were confused over some of the terminology. It is imperative that the trainers are tested on their knowledge and knowledge before they can train.
7	There was interest to repeat the course in the regions. It may therefore be possible to provide extensive ToT sessions and handouts and develop a network of climate change trainers for the regions.
8	There was limited mention of the international landscape on climate change (e.g. Rio+20, Kyoto protocols, UNFCCC, COP in Durban, Clean Development Mechanism) and how Tajikistan is part of these processes. Participants expressed more information and time to discuss these aspects.
9	There are already many examples within Tajikistan of adaptation strategies adopted by communities and the government. These can be included in the adaptation module.
10	The section on the impact of climate change needs to be tied in with the results of the A2 component on Climatic Modelling.
11	It is important that the output/outcomes of future courses are assessed. It is suggested that follow up meetings/trainings are held to assess how the knowledge from the training was used.
12	There is scope to test awareness raising mechanisms as an outcome of further workshops by challenging the participants to apply their new knowledge. E.g. at the government workshop participants could be asked to produce a brochure/document, or a list of key messages, for dissemination within their department.
13	The discussions with the journalists indicated that mechanisms such as competitions (e.g. media articles) are a way of stimulating further activity and interest.
14	The participants highlighted the need to incorporate climate change adaptation into the national development strategies, including the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS-4) and at the community level into rural development plans or jamoat development plans.
15	A priority CCA measures suggested by participants was access to meteorological forecast information.
16	Another priority was the self-implementation of the small scale projects addressing climate change through education and awareness raising initiatives, capacity building, and allocating small funds for initiatives on natural disasters prevention or agricultural development.
17	Participants specific feedback for Phase 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to conduct the trainings and develop module handouts in Tajik;</li> <li>• to cover districts and regions in particular;</li> <li>• to involve the mass media in order to broaden the horizons of the general population;</li> <li>• one-day training is not enough to cover all of the related topics on climate change crosscutting issues;</li> <li>• participants should receive a practical assignment to use and apply the information from the trainings.</li> </ul>
18	The participants cited human health, agriculture and natural disasters as the priority issues in Climate Change Adaptation.
19	Although the participants understood Russian, they were better able to express themselves in Tajik*
20	Participants attending from the districts requested Tajik-language copies of the presentations and handouts from the trainings so that they could conduct their own trainings (e.g. several women's representatives wanted to organize a presentation of the training materials for women in their districts)

\*All modules will be prepared in the local language and distributed from the UNDP and PPCR secretariat websites.

## 8. PARTICIPATORY SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS

UNDP delivered a series of six workshops based on Participatory Scenario Development (PSD).

- 1 Train the trainer (ToT) workshop at the national level on Climate Change PSD
- 4 Oblast-level climate change PSD workshops in the 4 regions of Tajikistan.
- 1 National awareness raising workshop to discuss local workshops findings and national CC issues.

The results and findings from the workshops were compiled in a report: 'Capacity Building and Awareness in Tajikistan.'



Photo 6: Trainer Mukhabbatov Kholnazar with regional trainers at the ToT

The development of strategies for climate change adaptation has evolved into a multidisciplinary approach that links natural and social science, policy-makers, experts and non-experts, and traditional and scientific knowledge. There are many challenges in designing adaptations among so many stakeholders, while ensuring the adaptations, not only respond to the projected impacts of climate change, but also promote long-term resilience in conjunction with other development measures. To address these challenges, researchers and practitioners suggested using the PSD approach; it was successfully applied to number of countries for climate change adaptation. The PSD approach engages multiple stakeholders who can contribute to

understanding the consequences of climate change, and can identify adaptations that will reduce the risk of future impacts, and increase resilience over different timescales.

The following objectives were used for the application of a PSD process:

- Build capacity of key stakeholders on climate change issues, impacts and adaptation.
- Ensure the priorities of the SPRC are aligned to the capacities of the communities.
- Stakeholders to identify further complementary activities to those already in the SPCR that they consider key to increasing their own capacities when responding to climate change, and that are aligned to other development priorities.

5 workshops were held in October 2011: A TOT 3 day session in Dushanbe and the 4 Oblast workshops were held in Khorog, Kurgan-Teppa, Khujand, Vakhdat. In total, 124 people participated in the trainings; 25% women; 35% local, regional and national government; 22% teachers / academics; 11% NGOs; 12% farmers, and private enterprise. The feedback showed that all the participants thought the Oblast seminars was 'highly successful' or 'successful'. The National Workshop was held in Dushanbe in January 2012 with 64 participants with representatives from 10 government agencies.

Feedback from the Oblast workshops showed that the participants perceived that their communities had low adaptive capacity, and limited experience or resources, for sustainable long-term adaptations. For example, participants were the most concerned about droughts, as these directly impact on agricultural output (the greatest source of assets for most participants). It was noted that vulnerable people tend to lose most of their assets during disasters, and that reoccurring impacts undermine their coping capacity, consequently



they have limited ability to rebuild their livelihoods. Table 15 shows the key climate change issues, and the current restrictions to implementing climate change adaptation measures, discussed by the participants in the Oblast workshops.

Table 15: Climate change issues and restrictions to climate change adaptation

Climate Change Issues to be Addressed	Restrictions to Climate Change Adaptation
Lack of adaptive capacity in rural areas	Lack of resources
Land degradation and deforestation	Low level and old technology and equipment
Food security	Lack of, and access to, finance
Sanitation, Infection and diseases	Extensive labour migration
Water Shortages (drinking and irrigation)	Lack of specialists and trainers
Crop and Livestock Diseases	Corruption
Natural Disasters	

To improve climate change adaptation capacity and reduce vulnerability, the participants suggested a number of actions including: infrastructure development, ecosystem-based programmes, development strategies, strengthen institutions, and deliver specific capacity-development activities. Many of these identified adaptations are closely linked to the planned SPCR investments and actions. The outputs from the PSD workshops in Table 16 below could enhance the efficiency of the SPCR actions.

Table 16: Feedback and recommendations from the PSD workshops for Phase 2

<b>Institutional Capacity Building, Governance, and Climate Change Strategies</b>
<p>Develop a national climate change adaptation strategy outlining key priorities for adaptation and capacity development, with decentralised implementation of the strategy.</p> <p>Screen development projects and investments (direct/indirect to CC) ensuring climate change resilience.</p> <p>Promote coordination and cooperation of national, regional and international agencies working on CCA.</p> <p>Ensure that regional-level institutions play a key role in implementation of climate change adaptation strategies, including those outlined in the SPCR (e.g. training, information dissemination)</p> <p>Ensure synergies between sectoral adaptations e.g. agriculture, health, infrastructure, water etc.</p>
<b>Infrastructure</b>
<p>Many current challenges in Tajikistan (e.g. drinking water; agricultural irrigation, energy supply, health care) will require significant investment in infrastructure beyond that related to CCA.</p> <p>Investments planned in the SPCR are aligned with development priorities; however, they may be required at a considerably larger scale throughout most of the country.</p> <p>Address crucial agricultural livelihood needs (e.g. access to seeds, irrigation infrastructure, energy)</p> <p>Improve access to water for drinking and irrigation by modernizing current hydroelectric power plants, refurbish existing reservoirs, and build small-scale HPPs.</p> <p>Improve infrastructure to reduce vulnerability to acute climate impacts e.g. building or renovating protection systems for floods, implementation and maintenance emergency procedures</p>
<b>Ecosystem-based measures</b>
<p>Afforestation using climate resilient species to retain soil moisture and strengthen river banks.</p> <p>Agro-forestry to improve land productivity for personal and commercial purposes.</p> <p>Improve pasture management practices to prevent further land deterioration.</p> <p>Improve forestry management with consideration of the interaction between people and forests.</p>
<b>Capacity Building and Development</b>
<p>Build capacity for professionals and policy-makers working on monitoring, hydro-meteorology, agriculture, water and other sectors, to increase their knowledge on climate change and CCA.</p> <p>Provide information and practical training specific stakeholder groups on CCA e.g. farmers, women</p> <p>Build capacity, and provide materials, for local teachers and trainers in CCA.</p> <p>Disseminate materials on CCA in local language for self-capacity building by stakeholders and the public.</p> <p>Use IT (e.g. mobile phones, internet) to disseminate information (e.g. forecasts, disasters and evacuations), this could be extended to include feed back mechanisms.</p>

## SUMMARY

<b>Improve the resilience of the most vulnerable</b>
Conduct further assessments to identify CCA measures specifically targeted at the most vulnerable. Develop emergency and resettlements plans for highly vulnerable areas. Ensure that vulnerable people are involved in public consultations and capacity-development activities. Provide support for relevant skill development, and emergency safety nets or services.
<b>Future adaptation and capacity measures</b>
Continued assessments of CC impacts on key livelihood aspects (e.g. water, agriculture, energy, health) Continue to collate information on vulnerability and incorporate into the planning process. Develop a key set of priority adaptations that could be progressively implemented over next 10 to 20yrs.

These represent valid findings that should be incorporated in the planning for Phase 2; however it should be remembered that this is a highly restricted sample size and that other research and information should be used to support and reinforce the findings.

The PSD approach provides a methodology by where different sectors, communities, government structures can participate in the development of a national action plans, climate change strategies, and other planning processes for climate change adaptation, however the perspectives arising from the process should be used in conjunction with technical and quantifiable data sets. The report includes a series of comments on how to improve the PSD workshops for Phase 2

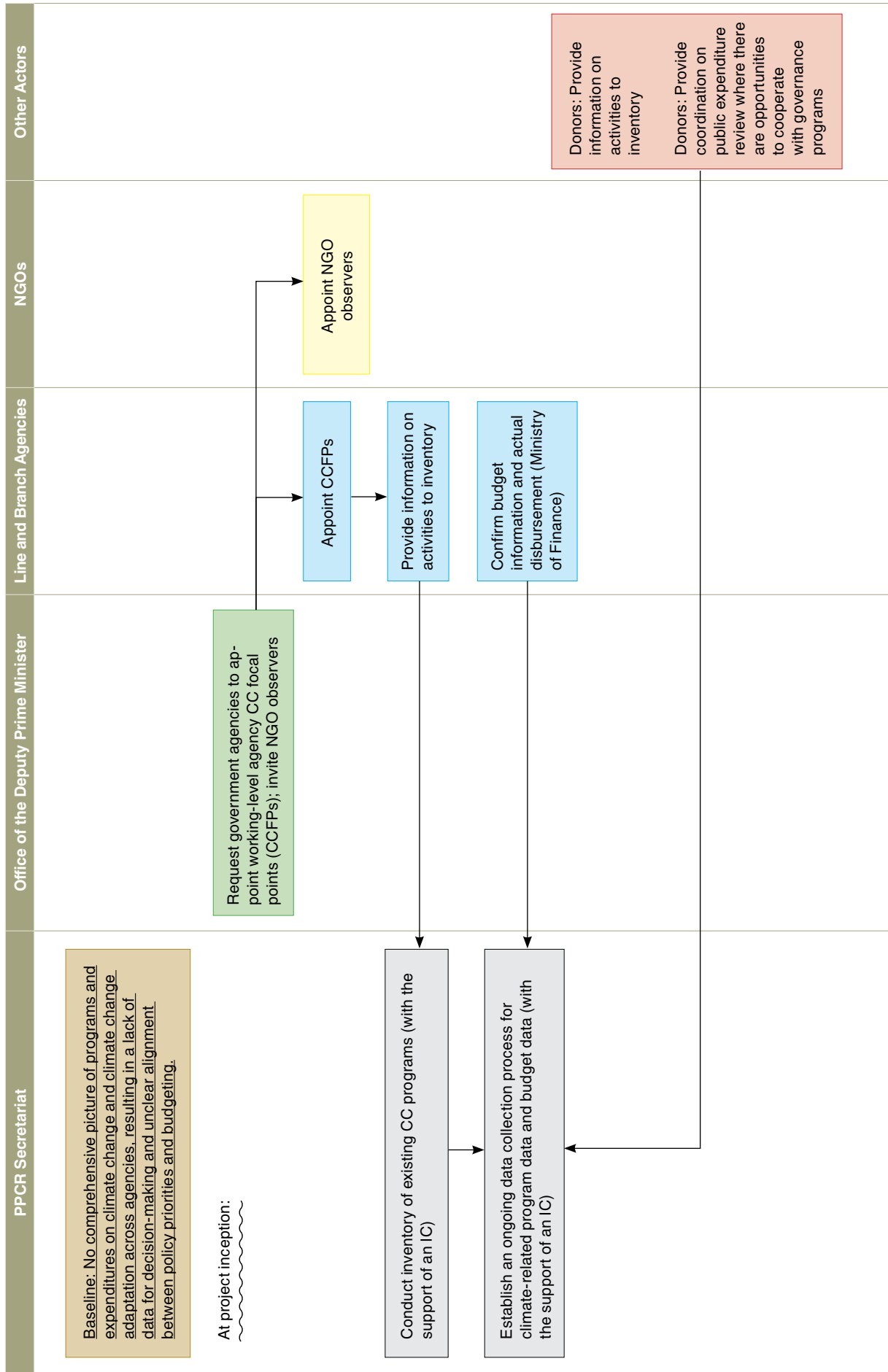
- Consider separate trainings for women to ensure their participation
- Diversify trainings; let participants select the CC themes and consider it from different perspectives.
- Involve more policy-makers to reach more sustainable recommendations.
- Involve more teachers to further link the SPCR outcomes with the educational process.
- Distribute leaflets and handouts.
- Conduct more trainings in each of the Oblasts
- Involve more local specialists who have information about the oblasts.
- Show more examples of climate change adaptation in other countries.
- Use the Tajik language at the local and oblast level.

The feedback from the national workshop was published by the PPCR Secretariat (see Box 4).

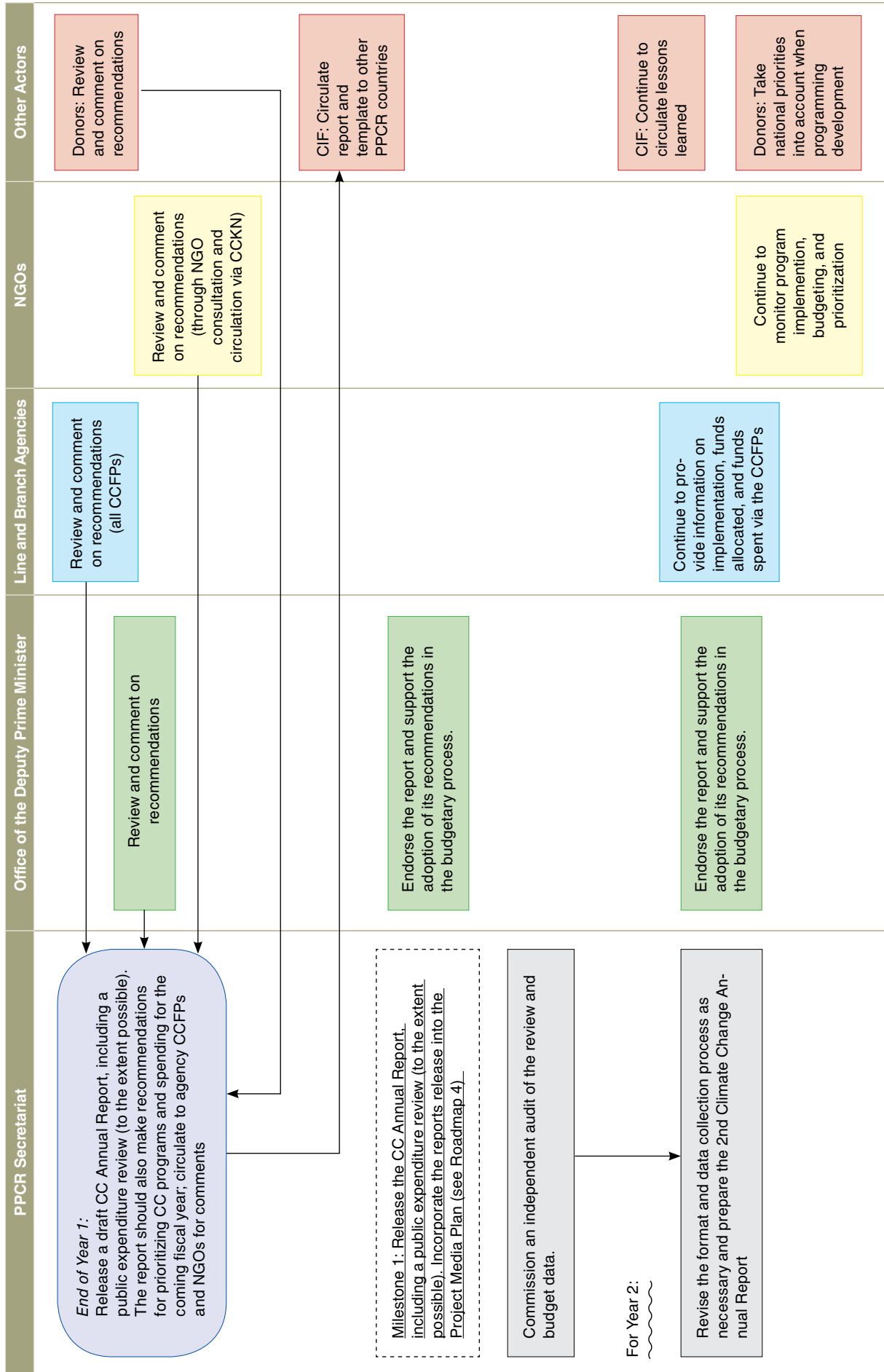
#### **Box 4: Summary of Communication from the National Workshop by the PPCR Secretariat**

- Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, (Yarash Pulatov): The PPCR components should be directed to support the national institutions working on climate change. The low salaries within national agencies is not a secret, therefore during the implementation process of Phase 2 should provide an opportunity for the agency workers to be employed as consultants.
- Committee of Environment Protection, (Anvar Homidov): Committee of Environment Protection and State Administration for Hydrometeorology should become national implementing agencies of Capacity Building component in Phase 2, due to their experience in climate change study, conduction of trainings and introductory seminars to State Institutions and NGOs. As these two agencies are the leading national institutions on dealing with climate related issues, we believe they can ensure sustainability of PPCR projects even after completion of the program.
- Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan, (Saidov Ibrohim): In the course of implementation of Phase 2 of component A1 and A3 it is necessary to consider National Action Plan on Climate Change mitigation and existing climate change legislations of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- State Administration for Hydrometeorology, (Abdualimov Karimjon): The State Administration for Hydrometeorology has experience in preparing a National Action Plan, 1st and 2nd National Communications on climate change to UNFCCC and is currently engaged in preparing the 3rd National Communication. He recommended that they prepare the National Adaptation Plan, a strategy on mitigation of climate change, and a climate doctrine.
- Youth Ecologic Centre, (Yuri Skochilov): Establishment of Small Grants Fund for implementation of adaptation projects on regional (rural) level is preferred.
- Mass Media, (Surayo Shujoat): The conduction of specialised introductory trainings on climate change in Phase 2 for State Institutions, NGOs and Mass Media.
- Committee of Environment Protection, (Anvar Homidov): It is important to consider the future role of PPCR Secretariat as a coordinating body. We would suggest the possibility of enhancing the capacity of Secretariat so that in the future this enforced capacity could be used as a State body in implementing climate related projects.

Roadmap #1: Meeting the Implementation Challenge

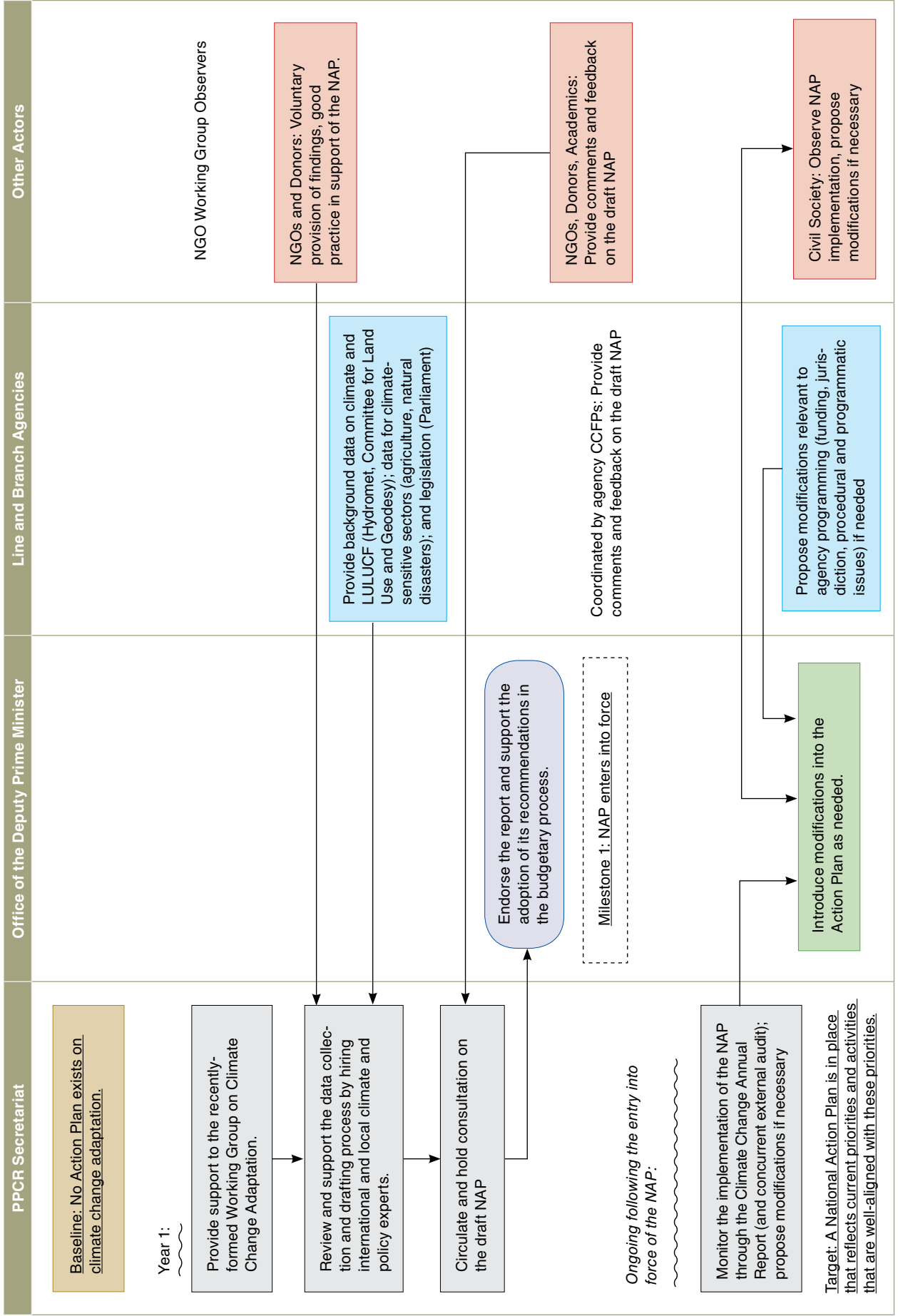


SUMMARY

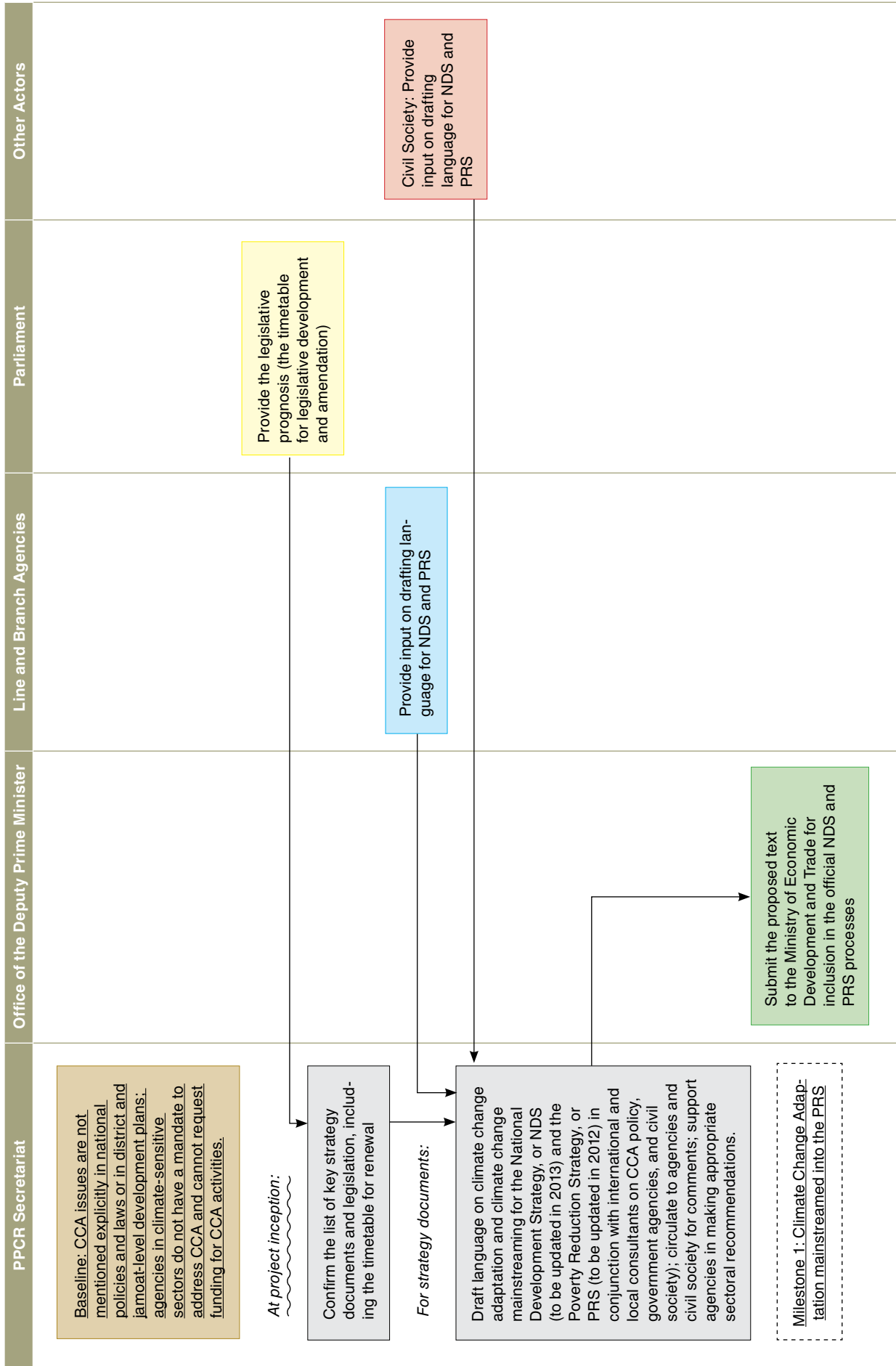


PPCR Secretariat	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	Line and Branch Agencies	NGOs	Other Actors
<p>For Years 3-5:</p> <p>Repeat the cycle and revise as needed as per annual audits.</p> <p>Milestones 2-5: <u>Annual Reports with program and budgetary information and analysis.</u></p> <p>Target: A comprehensive picture of programs and expenditures on climate change and climate change adaptation across agencies, resulting in accurate, up-to-date data for decision-making and alignment between policy priorities and budgeting in climate change adaptation.</p>				<p>assistance.</p>

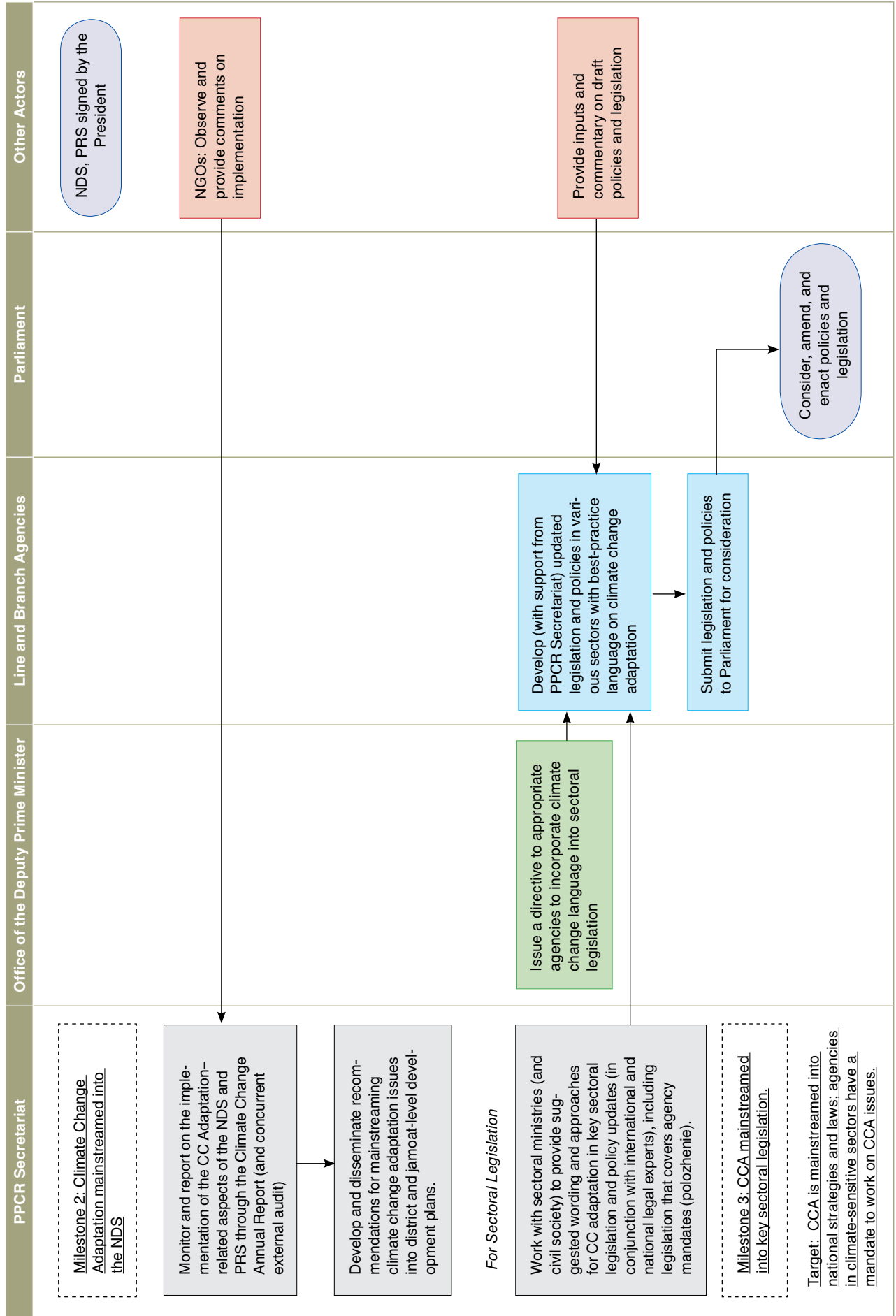
Roadmap #2: A National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation



Roadmap #3: Mainstreaming CC Adaptation into National Policies and Legislation



SUMMARY

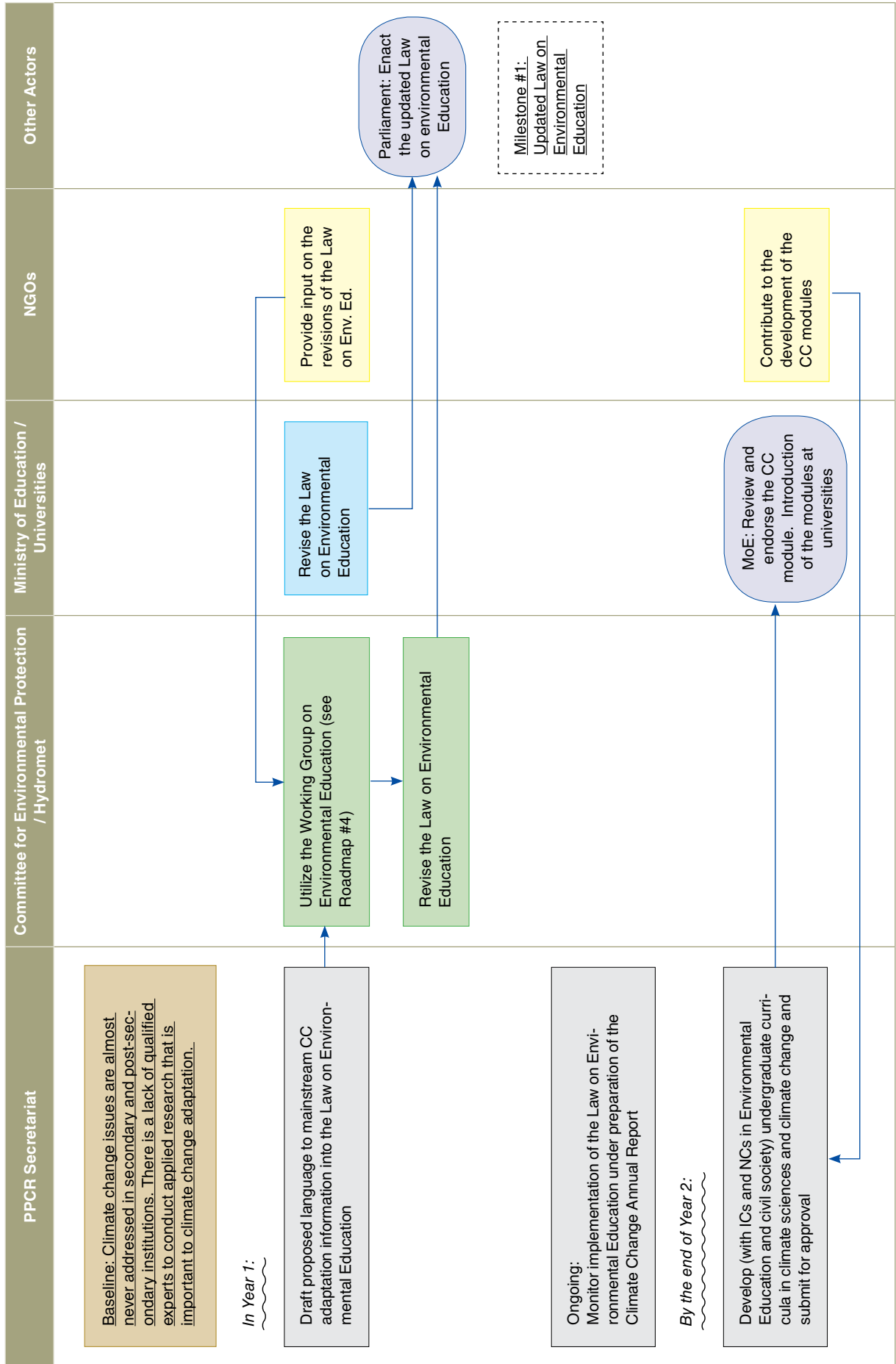


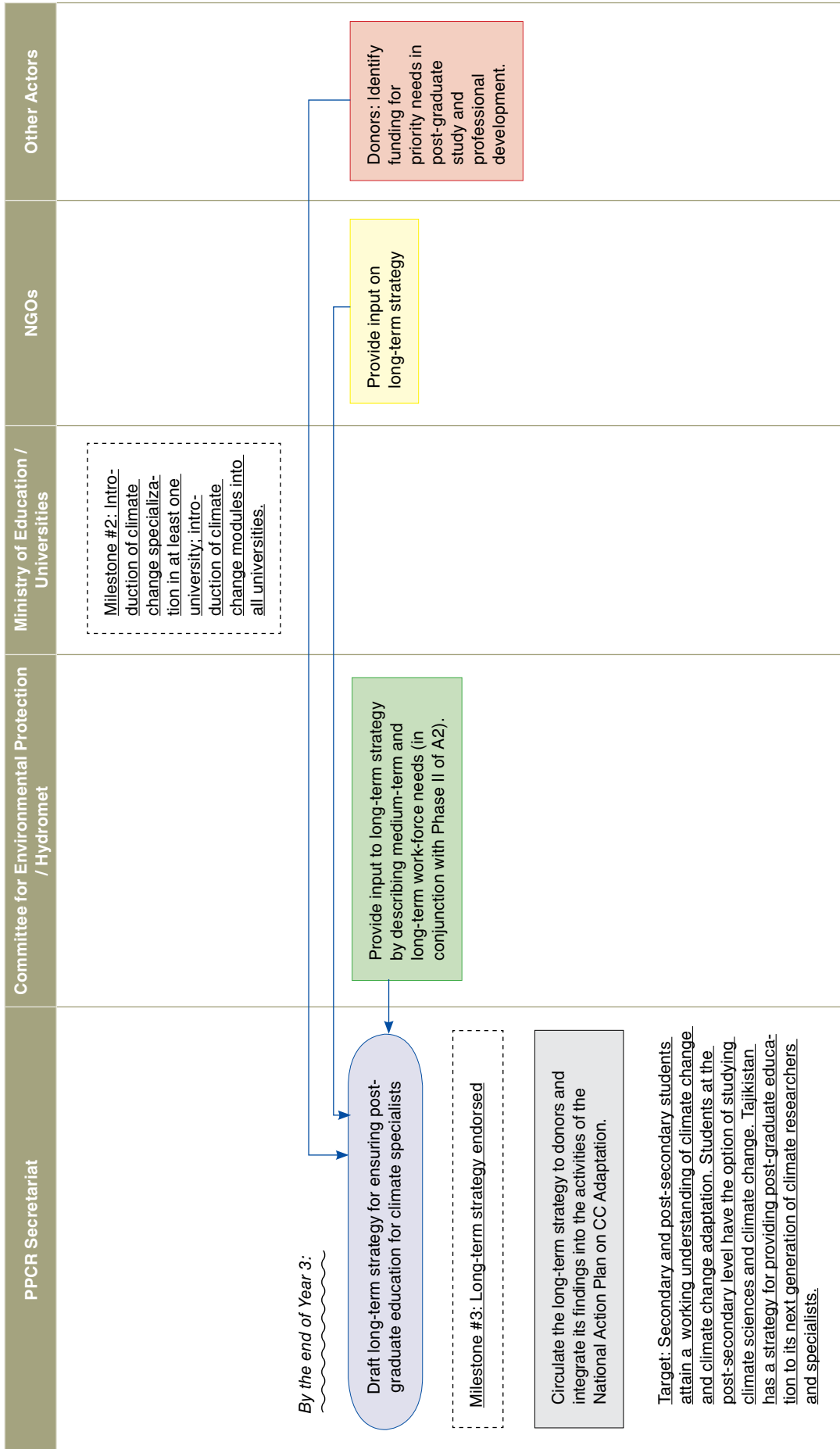


Roadmap #4: A National Program to Raise Awareness on Climate Change

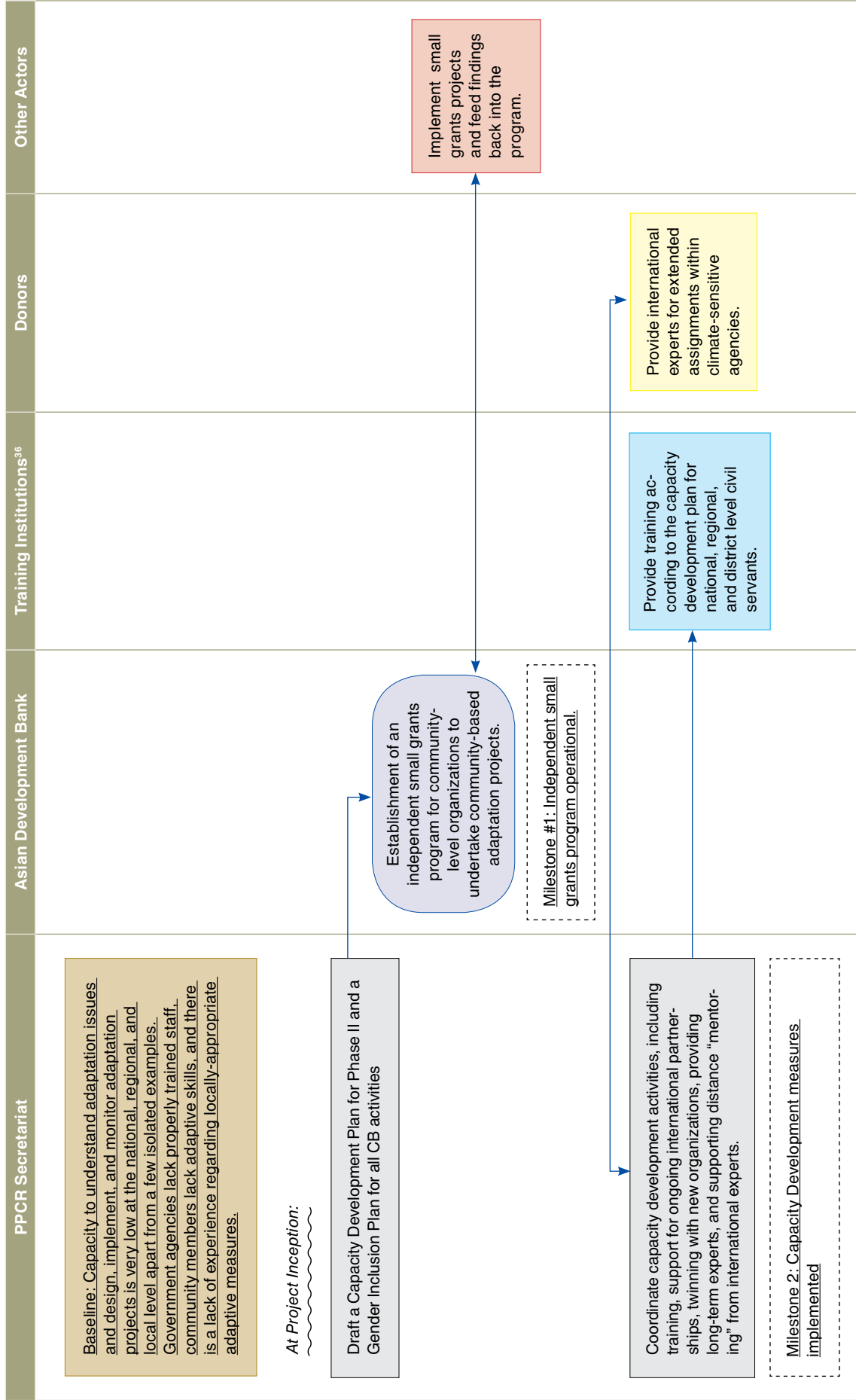
PPCR Secretariat	Government Agencies	Local Schools	The Media	Civil Society
<p><b>Baseline:</b> No comprehensive ongoing effort to raise awareness on climate change that reflects key messages and uses a media plan.</p> <p><i>At project inception:</i></p> <p>In conjunction with international and national experts:                      *Develop awareness objectives and key messages                      *Develop a media plan that corresponds to the project budget and coordinates with other existing efforts in government and from donors (such as the GEF-funded TNC support for awareness and outreach)</p> <p>Milestone #2: Media Plan in place for awareness-raising campaign.</p> <p>Develop indicators that allow for monitoring awareness at the sub-national level and by gender</p> <p>Target: Public awareness of climate change, climate change adaptation, and adaptive measures increases. Media coverage increases and focuses on key messages developed under the campaign.</p>	<p>ODPM: Re-convene the Working Group on Environmental Education to provide inputs on key messages and strategies and to incorporate awareness raising about climate change and climate change adaptation into existing government programs on environmental and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Milestone #1: Key messages developed and endorsed.</p>	<p>Conduct trainings and awareness-raising campaigns at the national and local levels.</p> <p>Use schools as focal point for community-level messages.</p> <p>Use broadcast media as a communications channel for public information.</p> <p>Use other community-level trainings as a vehicle for delivering information about climate change adaptation.</p>		

Roadmap #5: An Initiative to Improve Secondary and Post-Secondary Education on Climate-Related Issues





Roadmap #6: A Capacity Development Program for CC Adaptation



36 Training institutions include the Postgraduate Institute for Continuing Education (Civil Service Training Institute), Tajik Technical University Training Center, NGO Training Facilities, and other government agency training facilities.

PPCR Secretariat	Asian Development Bank	Training Institutions <sup>6</sup>	Donors	Other Actors
<p>Milestone 2: Capacity Development measures implemented</p> <p><i>Ongoing:</i></p> <p>Communication with agency CCFPs</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Target: Capacity to understand adaptation issues and design, implement, and monitor adaptation projects is good at the national level; there is basic awareness of CC and CCA issues in all districts. Government agencies in climate-sensitive sectors demonstrate the use of CCA knowledge in their work, community members demonstrate adaptive skills, and locally-appropriate adaptive measures have been tested and replicated in each of the country's four regions.</p>				





