Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10967

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Strengthening the capacity of the Republic of Tajikistan to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement.

Countries
Tajikistan

Agency(ies)
FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)
Agency for Hydrometeorology (Hydromet)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Sector
Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change Mitigation, Financing, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Learning, Adaptive management

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Principal Objective 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

No Contribution 0

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

4/8/2022

Expected Implementation Start

5/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

4/30/2026

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

125,387.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	GET	1,319,863.00	500,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,319,863.00**	**500,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthening Republic of Tajikistan?s national capacities to meet the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and support received for the sectors covered by nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity for coordinated monitoring and reporting under ETF.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional coordination for monitoring and reporting under ETF. Outcome 1.2: Enhanced stakeholders ? capacity and knowledge of modalities, procedures, guidelines (MPGs) and reporting formats of the ETF.	**Output 1.1.1 Established ETF roadmap, action plan and institutional arrangement focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation and support received in Tajikistan.** *Activity 1.1.1.1 Conduct gender sensitive GAP analysis on the existing MRV system and develop a framework for*	GET	293,667.00	83,545.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			gender-inclusive responsive institutional arrangements to comply with the ETF requirements.			
			Activity 1.1.1.2 Conduct technical workshops and consultations on GAP analysis (involving senior and mid-level govt officials and other stakeholders) for ensuring a gender responsive			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			national ETF roadmap. *Activity 1.1.1.3 Formulating Tajikistan?s Enhanced Transparency Framework Roadmap and Action Plan (ETFRAP) focusing on national organization and their roles in formulating ETF reports.* *Activity 1.1.1.4 Conduct gender-responsive and inclusive consultations (National Consultation,*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			workshops and translation) to validate and endorse the ETFRAP. *Activity 1.1.1.5 Identification and formalization of the institutional focal persons through a ministerial decree issued by the Government of Tajikistan (the Presidential Office) following the national protocol for enhanced transparency framework institutional*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			arrangement (ETFIA). *Activity 1.1.1.6 Based on the existing system establishing and formalizing through ministerial decree gender balanced Technical Working Groups (TWGs) on GHG inventory, adaptation, climate finance and support received (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			Output 1.2.1 Enhanced stakeholder capacity in Tajikistan on ETF reporting procedure focusing in climate change mitigation adaptation and support received.			
			Activity 1.2.1.1 Based on ETFRAP an operational National ETF Steering Committee will be formulated			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			involving key governmental agencies (involving senior and mid-level govt officials). A*ctivity 1.2.1.2 Based on ETFRAP conducting gender-responsive technical capacity building training workshop on MPGs of ETF reporting following the Training of Trainers (ToT) model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			Activity 1.2.1.3 Develop gender sensitive knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes and procedures using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Enhancing stakeholders ? technical capacities for ETF reporting focusing on climate change adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2.1: Strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting NDC adaptation actions. Outcome 2.2: Strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting NDC mitigation actions. Outcome 2.3: Enhancement of the existing technical capacities for monitoring and reporting climate finance and support received for NDC actions.	**Output 2.1.1 National stakeholders with enhanced technical capacity for monitoring and reporting NDC climate change adaptation actions.** *Activity 2.1.1.1 Conduct a capacity gap assessment on the existing system for M&E climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities*	GET	410,895.00	167,084.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			of NDC prioritized sectors. *Activity 2.1.1.2 Developing a gender sensitive guideline and action plan on M&E of NDC adaptation actions at national, sub-national, program and project levels.* *Activity 2.1.1.3 Conducting gender-responsive training on tracking climate change adaptation actions of NDC*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			involving NGOs and private sectors following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials). *Activity 2.1.1.4 Developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for adaptation using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.* **Output 2.2.1 Enhanced institutional coordination**			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			on reporting and capacity for data collection, methodologies, guidelines, and protocols, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes and full integration of the sectoral data on GHG emissions inventory for tracking mitigation actions.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			Activity 2.2.1.1 Enhancing GHG emission estimations through gender-responsive training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines, 2019 refinements and reporting for Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), and Waste sectors following ToT model. *Activity 2.2.1.2 Enhancing technical capacity on spatial analysis of*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			GHG emission through gender-responsive training on land-use change analysis following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials). *Activity 2.2.1.3 Enhancing technical capacity through gender-responsive training on GHG inventory preparation of AFOLU sectors based on 2006 IPCC*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			Guidelines, and 2019 refinements following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials). *Activity 2.2.1.4 Developing gender-sensitive knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for GHG inventory, the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR and climate change mitigation using local language to raise*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			stakeholder?s awareness.			
			Output 2.3.1 National stakeholders with enhanced technical capacity for reporting climate finance (domestic and international) and support received for NDC actions.			
			Activity 2.3.1.1 Conduct a capacity gap assessment on			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			climate finance and support received for reporting through the existing system. *Activity 2.3.1.2 Developing gender-responsive guideline and action plan on climate finance and support received for NDC adaptation actions at national, sub-national, program and project levels.* *Activity 2.3.1.3 Conducting*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			gender-responsive training on tracking climate finance and support received for NDC actions following ToT model involving NGOs and private sector (involving senior and mid-level govt officials). *Activity 2.3.1.4 Developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for climate finance and support received using local*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: Developing a data and information management system for ETF on NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support received.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1: Developed a transparency portal with updated data and information on NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support received.	**Output 3.1.1 Established gender-sensitive guidelines, protocols and indicators on data collection, update archiving, and tracking of GHG inventory, adaptation, climate finance and support received in Tajikistan.** *Activity 3.1.1.1 Develop gender-sensitive guidelines, protocols and indicators based on the ETFRAP and ETFIA for data collection, update archiving, and tracking the NDC actions for the*	GET	430,351.00	167,084.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			transparency portal. *Activity 3.1.1.2 Conducting national gender-responsive and inclusive validation consultation workshops to develop guidelines, protocols, and indicators.* *Activity 3.1.1.3 Conducting gender-responsive training on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			officials). *Activity 3.1.1.4 Publishing gender sensitive knowledge materials on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators using the local language.*			
			Output 3.1.2 Operational Tajikistan?s Climate Change Transparency Information Management System (TCCTIMS) with archived			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			data for tracking the NDC climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, climate finance and support received.			
			Activity 3.1.2.1 Procurement of necessary hardware, server, and software for an operational TCCTIMS.			
			Activity 3.1.2.2 Archiving the available			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			GHG inventory activity data, and land-use change analysis data generated through the training on spatial analysis. *Activity 3.1.2.3 Archiving and updating the Emission Factors for GHG inventory in TCCTIMS.* *Activity 3.1.2.4 Archiving the available adaptation, climate finance and support received data*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			in TCCTIMS. *Activity 3.1.2.5 Conducting gender-responsive training on TCCTIMS following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).* *Activity 3.1.2.6 Developing knowledge materials on TCCTIMS using the local language.*			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Technical Assistance	Project monitoring and evaluation and monitoring and assessment of global environmental benefits (GEBs)	Mid-term review and final evaluation of project will be conducted by external consultants, who will work in consultation with the project team including FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO (Lead Technical Officer), and other partners.	GET	65,050.00	36,837.00
			Sub Total ($)		**1,199,963.00**	**454,550.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	119,900.00	45,450.00
			Sub Total($)		**119,900.00**	**45,450.00**
			Total Project Cost($)		**1,319,863.00**	**500,000.00**

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Hydromet	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**500,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

n/a

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
FAO	GET	Tajikistan	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,319,863	125,387	1,445,250.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**1,319,863.00**	**125,387.00**	**1,445,250.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
FAO	GET	Tajikistan	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	**54,750.00**
			Total Project Costs($)		**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	128	128		
Male	192	192		
Total	320	320	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The proposed project will support the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) of the GEF-7 Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area Strategy. After completion of the project, the Republic of Tajikistan (hereafter Tajikistan) will be capable of building institutional and technical capacities to meet the ETF requirements in the Paris Agreement through (i) coordinated and strengthened national institutional effort on ETF, (ii) enhanced technical capacity of the stakeholders, and packaged set of tools for tracking the NDC adaptation actions, (iii) enhanced technical capacity of the stakeholders and packaged set of tools for the consistent GHG inventory preparation and tracking the NDC mitigation actions, and (iv) enhanced technical capacity of the stakeholders and packaged set of tools for tracking the climate finance (domestic and international) and support received for NDC actions. The number of beneficiaries is estimated based on the number of staff in the State Agency for Hydrometeorology, as well as in other different ministries and national agencies in Tajikistan. The targeted national agencies based on stakeholder?s consultation (during inception and validation workshop) and stakeholder interviews are mentioned in the following table. These beneficiaries will be based on the major geographical/administrative region, which are: Regions of Republican Subordination, Sugd Region, Khtalon Region, and Gorno-Badakhshan, Autonomous region of Tajikistan. It is envisioned that at least 30% per each institution will be women participants.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1.a Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Background

1. *Geography:* The Republic of Tajikistan is a small landlocked country with an area of 142,600 sq. km located in the southern mountainous part of Central Asia between 36?40'N and 41?05' and 67?31'E and 75?14'E (Figure 1). The country stretches for 700 km from west to east and for 350 km from north to south. Tajikistan has borders with Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in the north and west, and in the south with Afghanistan and in the east with China[1]. The country is a mountainous country, and mountains occupy over 93% of country's territory, while around 50% of the territory is situated at an altitude above 3,000 m[2]]1. These land areas of the country are not suitable for agriculture practices because of extreme climatic condition, and unfavorable landscapes with predominant rocks, glaciers and highlands. Besides, the country is prone to high seismic risks because of its geographical location, while most of the mountainous districts, arid and semi-arid areas are vulnerable to hydro-meteorological events[3]2.

Figure 1: GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION of TaJikistan (Source: United Nations[4][3])

2. *Climate:* Aridity, abundance of heat, and significant variability of climatic elements are the characteristics for Tajikistan's climate. The annual mean temperature of the country varies between +17?C in hot southern districts to -6?C and lower in the Pamir highlands. The highest temperature is observed in July and the lowest in January. The difference between the highest and lowest temperature exceeds 100?? in different parts of the country[5]. The annual precipitation averages from 70 to 160 mm in lowland hot deserts of Northern Tajikistan and cold mountain deserts of East Pamir. On the other hand, the annual precipitation can exceed 1,800 mm in Central Tajikistan. In terms of precipitation seasonal distribution, around 75% of annual precipitation observed during the cold season. The majority of precipitation is geographically concentrated in mountain districts because of humid air masses from the west[6].
3. *Demography:* The country is divided into four administrative divisions. These are Sughd, Khatlon, the autonomous province of Gorno-Badakhshan (known as GBAO), and the Region of Republican Subordination (formerly known as Karotegin Province). Each region is divided into several districts, which are again subdivided into jamoats (village-level self-governing units) and then villages. The country has 17 towns, 62 districts, 57 settlements, and 369 Jamoats[7]. As of January 1, 2021, the total population of the country is 9.538 million, of which 74% live in rural areas[8]. The country's population grew by 56% (6.13 million to 9.538 million) from 2000 to 2020[9][4]. The average annual

population growth rate for this period was of 2.1%. The population as per the administrative divisions is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Population in TAJIKISTAN.

Division	Regional center, capital	Population (2021)
Sughd	Khujand	2,777, 624
Region of Republican Subordination		2,217,168
Khatlon	Bokhtar?	3,421,773
Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous region	Khorugh	237,076
Dushanbe	Dushanbe	884, 3594

Source: Agency on statistics[10]5

4. *Economy:* The gross domestic product (GDP) of Tajikistan in 2020 was 8.194 billion USD, of which agriculture contributed around 23.3%, industry 22.8%, and services 53.9%. Tajikistan's active labor force was estimated at 3.4 million, of whom 64% were employed in agriculture, 24% in services, and 10% in industry and construction[11]. The GDP of the country has increased by 43.8% from 2010-2019 with a sector level growth of 70% for industry, followed by agriculture (45.2%), services (51%), construction (24.2%), and transport and communications (15%) (Figure 2).

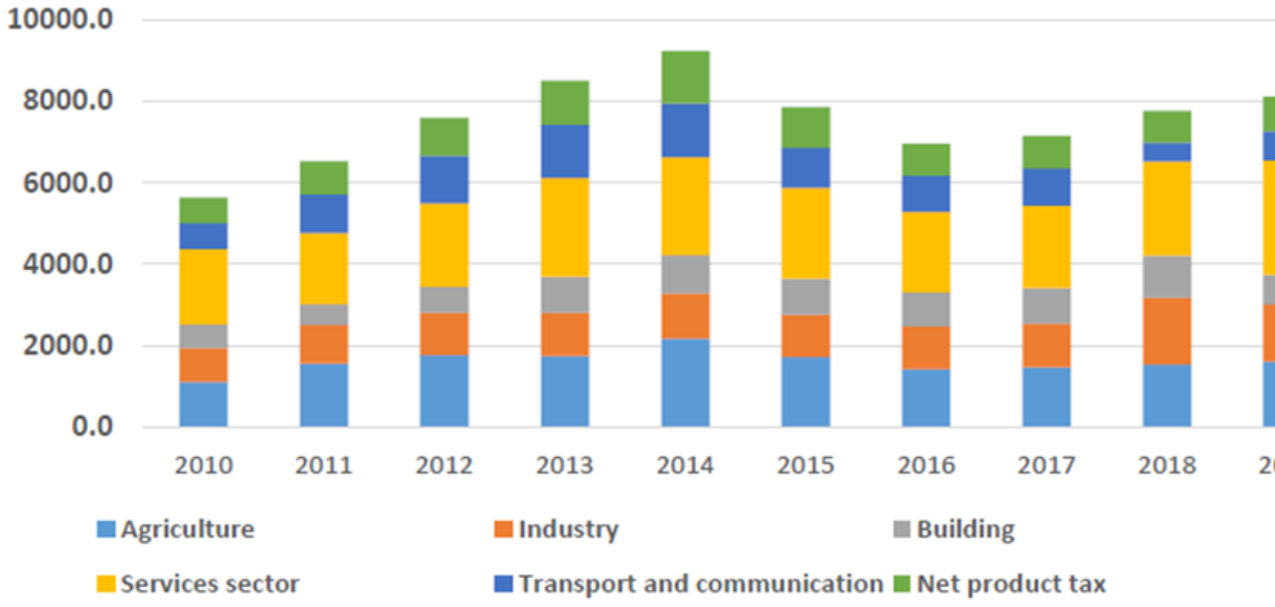


Figure 2: Sectoral GDP contribution of TaJikistan (Source: Technical Report of the Updated NDC of Tajikistan[12][6])

5. The country?s economic activities are dominated by the production of aluminum and cotton (major export commodities), and remittances from Tajik nationals working abroad (around 28% of the GDP). The main export products of the country are aluminum, light industrial goods, cotton, agricultural goods, electrical energy, semi-precious stones and other mountain products. The key imported products are energy products, timber, metals, pharmaceuticals, food and household goods[13]. The country has rich deposits of gold, silver, and antimony. The largest silver and gold mining located in Sughd Province. The country also produces strontium, salt, lead, zinc, fluorspar, and mercury. Around 30,000 tons of coal are mined annually in the country[14]. The leading industries are non-ferrous metal industry (35-40%), food industry (20-27%), and others. The major chemical industries are mineral fertilizer, caustic soda, paints, and plastic; and major food industries are: dry fruits, processed foods, fruit juices, meat and dairy products, sparkling and mineral water. Also, textiles production, garments and carpet weaving have also considerable contribution to country?s industrial production[15]. Like other countries around the world, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the national economy, with a 4.2% reduction in real GDP growth during the first 9 months of 2020, compared to a 7.2% growth during the same time period in the previous year[16]][7].
6. *Agriculture:* The agricultural sector in Tajikistan is primarily based on crops and livestock production. In 2019, plant production amounted to 69.1 percent of gross agricultural production, while livestock made up 30.9 percent (TajStat, 2021)[17][8]. The main crops produced include cereals and legumes, cotton, potatoes and cucurbit crops, as well as feed crops (FAO, 2020b)[18][9]. Over the past few decades, the sown area has decreased by 64 600 ha, or more than 7 percent (Table 4). In terms of cultivated areas, around 45 percent is occupied by grain crops. The sown areas under cotton significantly decreased, from 255 000 ha in 2007 to 185 000 ha in 2018, which is a decline of 36 percent. At the same time, the area under potato cultivation increased from almost 29 700 ha (2007) to 49 600 ha in 2018 (a 67 percent rise). Cotton is the main export product for Tajikistan, accounting for 86 percent of all agricultural exports in 2018 (FAO, 2020c)[19][10]. The country also exports some food products, primarily fresh vegetables, fruit, and berries. However, the share in the total volume of exports (in tonnes) is relatively small and was decreasing over the past ten years ? from 5.3 percent in 2010 (TajStat, 2012)[20][11] to 2.8 percent in 2019 (TajStat, 2020a)[21][12]. In dollar terms, the share of agricultural products of total exports is more significant ? in 2018 it was around 18 percent (USD 192.6 million) (FAO, 2020c). Comparing data on exports of basic food products (in tonnes) in 2010 and 2019, it halved over this period. The main destinations of agricultural exports from Comprehensive analysis of the disaster risk reduction system for the agricultural sector in Tajikistan 19 Tajikistan are the Russian Federation (poultry meat, eggs, flour, wheat, oils of vegetable and animal origin), China (poultry meat, tea and almost all product groups), and Kazakhstan (wheat, oil of vegetable and animal origin) (FAO, 2020c)[22][13]
7. *Land and Water resources:* Tajikistan's pasture grounds cover a total area of 80% of the agricultural land, which are subject to erosion. The largest pasture region is the Khatlon Region and the DRS with an area coverage of 31% and 28%, respectively. Around 89%

of summer pastures and 97% of winter pastures are exposed to moderate and high erosion resulting in desertification and degradation of the pastures[23].

8. The main sources of water resources in Tajikistan are the glacial meltwater, frost and seasonal snow cover in the Pamir mountains. The current glacier coverage is 7,000 km, which is around 4.8% of the land area of the country compared to 6% during the 20th century. More than 1,000 lakes with a combined volume of water reserves of 46 km^3 play a significant role in the country. The Salt lakes in the highland deserts of the Pamir cover half of that reserve[24]. Water provided by the above-mentioned sources are used for agricultural water supplies and to generate hydroelectricity. The water resources of the country can cause considerable damage to rural and mountainous region of the country because of mudflows and floods, and shortage of water resources due to climate change induced natural disaster. The country is at the risks of droughts due to reduced glacier runoff, consequently depredating the aquatic ecosystems, economy and population[25].
9. *Biodiversity and Forests:* The forest area of the country is around 412,000 ha, which is around 3% of the land area of the country. Around 150,000 ha of forests consists of evergreen, low productive and diffused Juniper forests with species like *Juniperus turkestanica, J. Seravcshanica, J. Semiglobosa* spread between1,500-3,500 meter above MSL. Broad-leaved forests cover approximately 52,000 ha at an altitude of 1,200-2,500 MSL and stretches along the southern hillslopes of the Gissar range, the Darvaz and upstream of Yakhsu and Kizilsu rivers. Shrub forests cover around 15,000 ha growing on the mountain plateau at an altitude of 2,000-3,500 MSL, and consists of willows, birches, poplar, seabuckthorn, and currant trees (*Salix turanica*, *Hippophae rhamnoides*, *Populus tadshicistanica*, *Betula tadshicistanica*). The country has a diverse range of flora and fauna consisting of 5,000 species of higher plants, and more than 3,000 species of lower plants, including endemic and rare species. There are 84 mammal species, 385 bird species, 47 reptiles, 52 fish species, 2 amphibian species, and 10,000 zoophyte species so far reported in the country[26][27].
10. *Energy and Transport:* Almost all energy needs of the country are provided by hydropower. Tajikistan is the world's leader in terms of its hydro energy potential. The total potential is around 527 billion KWh with an average production of 16.5 billion KWh. The country has oil (more than 100 million tonnes), gas (more than 80 billion m3) and coal (4 billion tonnes). Electricity from coal contributes less than 2% of the national electricity generation. The renewable energy potential represents solar (25 billion KWh), Wind (25 billion KWh), Geothermal (25 billion KWh), and Biomass (2 billion KWh), which is still not utilized properly[28].
11. Automobile transport and infrastructure play a leading role in the country?s economic development and livelihood activities. More than 90% of freight and passenger transport within Tajikistan is through road transport, because the railways are not well developed due to mountainous terrain. The country has over 500km of railways, and 14,000 km of public roads including 13,000 km of surfaced roads. The length of all roads is 26, 835 km. There are 4 international airports in the country. City public transport is underdeveloped. An increase in private city transport (microbuses) has on one hand partially reduced the problem of passenger traffic in large cities, whilst on the other hand, coupled with the increase of private vehicles, causes traffic jams[29]

11.
12. *Waste generation:* Approximately, 1-1.5 million tons of waste are generated per year from industrial activities in the country. There are more than 100 domestic and industrial waste (including toxic chemicals) disposal sites in the country covering 1.4 thousand ha area.[30] The average waste generation per capita is 0.89 kg/day and 1.7-2 million tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) from residential household is produced. The current waste management system in Tajikistan is mostly relying on landfilling. It faces several problems, such as a lack of landfill space, small amount of recycling and composting measures.[31] According to the Environmental Protection Committee approximately 40% of the national population is covered with waste collection services. Municipal

waste management services are provided in Tajikistan by the National state enterprises, that are part of the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) and Khojagii Manziliyu Kommunali (KMK). Public and private enterprises subjected to local administrations of state executive power also involved with the waste management services. Nationwide KMK includes 62 communal services enterprises responsible for waste collection and maintenance[32]]14.

Climate change impacts and vulnerability

13. *Climate variability:* Tajikistan?s climate is predominantly arid with extreme temperatures, and significant inter-annual and regional variability. The updated NDC reported average annual temperature in the country is expected to increase between 0.2 ?C and 0.4 ?C, by 2030. Similarly, the average annual rainfall will decrease by 5% by 2050[33]15. Winter precipitation is expected to increase compared to spring precipitation, which will remain at the current level. However, heavy rainfall events (>20 mm) will increase during the spring months.[34] The heat days above 40?C are expected to increase by 12.5 days by 2080 compared to the 1986-2005 period.[35]. There was a considerable relative increase in precipitation during the summers of 1976-2012. This did not increase the ground moisture and surface flow significantly because the volume of the precipitation in summer is small, compared to high temperatures leading to high surface evaporation rates[36].

14. *Key trends: Temperature:* The hottest decade was 2001?2010 since the instrumental records started in Tajikistan (Figure 3). The temperature rose over the long-term average in lowland, mid-altitude regions and uplands is approximately 1?C, 0.8?C and by 0.2?C, respectively. Temperatures rose at an average rate of 0.1?C per decade for the period of 1930?2010[37][16].

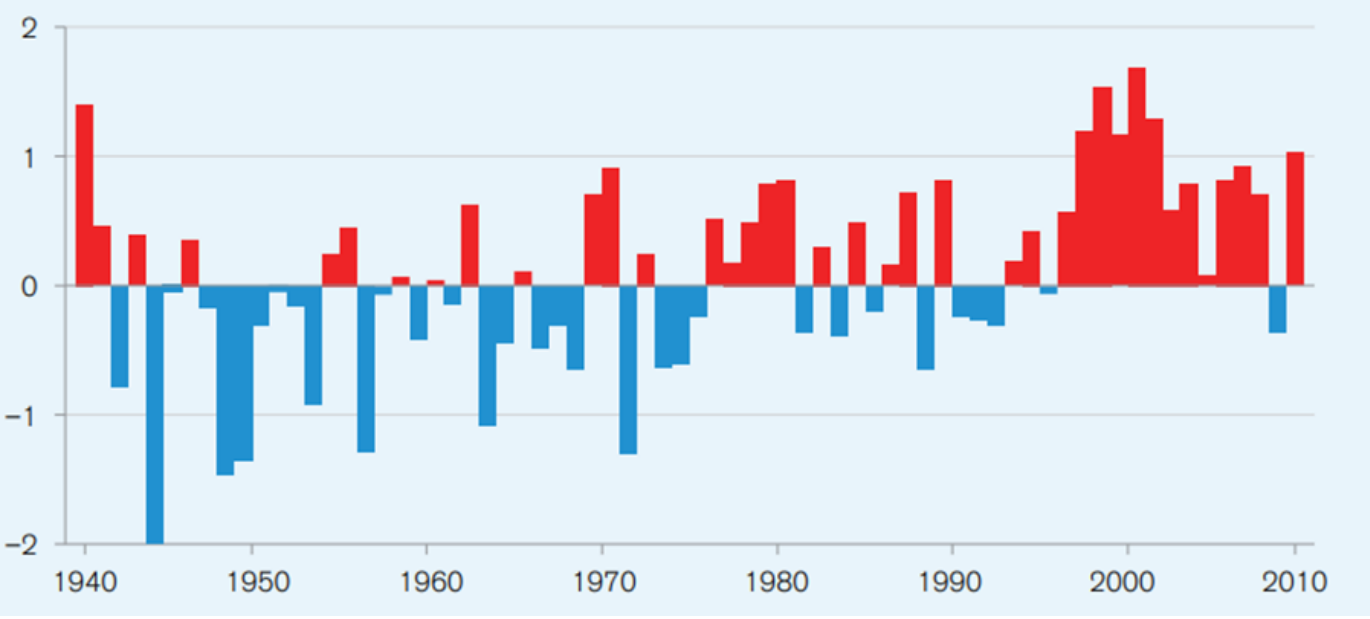


Figure 3: Annual Mean Temperature Anomalies for the period of 1940?2010 (Source: Third National Communication[38][17]).

15. Annual mean temperature of Tajikistan is projected to rise between 1.3?C and 6.3?C by 2080 compared to the 1986-2005 level. Under the high emissions scenario, RCP8.5 (Representative Concentration Pathways), annual temperatures will increase by approximately 1.7?C in 2030, 3.1?C in 2050, and 5.4?C in 2080. As a consequence of increasing temperatures, fewer frost days is expected to observe. Frost days are expected to decrease to approximately 212 days in 2030, 200 days in 2050, and 170 days in 2080 under the high emissions scenario RCP8.5[39].

16. Key trends: Precipitation: Third National Communication (TNC) of Tajikistan reported 5?10% increase in average annual precipitation, which is primarily associated with higher intensity of extreme precipitation. It was also reported that the frequency of days with precipitation is in fact declined in some areas of the country, resulting in recent extremely dry years: 2000, 2001, and 2008 with 30?50% below average precipitation.

17. *Climate-related natural hazards:* Tajikistan has high disaster risk and ranked 64th out of 191 countries based on in the INFORM (2019) Index for Risk Management[40][18]. The country regularly experiences high maximum temperatures. The probability of heatwave conditions is projected to increase dramatically under all emissions pathways, reaching 7%?23% by the 2090s. There will be also significant probability of higher drought, which is expected to increase by 3% to over 25% under all emissions pathways by the 2050s. The country has also significant risks from flash floods, and glacier lake outburst floods (GLOFs), which can occur if moraine dams holding back accumulated meltwater in high altitude areas are breached. Such events can also cause from landslides and dangerous mudflows[41][19]. The selected risk indicators for climate-related natural hazards are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Selected indicators for Tajikistan based on INFORM 2019 Index for Risk Management.

Flood (0?10)	Tropical Cyclone (0?10)	Drought (0?10)	Vulnerability (0?10)	Lack of Coping Capacity (0?10)	Overall Inform Risk Level (0?10)	Rank (1?191)
5.4 [4.5]	0.0 [1.7]	7.6 [3.2]	3.3 [3.6]	5.1 [4.5]	4.5 [3.8]	64

Source: INFORM (2019) Index for Risk Management[42][20].

Note: For the sub-categories of risk (e.g. ?Flood?) higher scores represent greater risks. Conversely the most at-risk country is ranked 1st. Global average scores are shown in brackets.

18. Climate-induced extreme weather events resulted in economic losses in the country. According to National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change until (2030), and the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, the total damage from natural disasters over the past 10 years amounted to more than 600 million dollars (an average of 60 million US dollars per year). The results of the analysis show that the amount of annual damage from climate change could increase from $50.4 million in 2016-2020 to $132.3 million by 2030. By 2100 such loss from environmental degradation and climate change will reduce the per capita GDP by up to 15% [43].]21 Based on the World Resources Institute?s AQUEDUCT Global Flood Analyzer, the population annually affected by river flooding in Tajikistan is estimated at 20,000 people and the expected annual impact on GDP at $39 million. United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) estimated the average annual losses to all types of floods in Tajikistan is around $48 million[44][22].

19. *Agriculture sector impact and vulnerability:* Impact Agriculture is increasingly being challenged in Tajikistan from a change in the hydro-meteorological regime due to climate change. 68% of the permanent cropland in Tajikistan depends on irrigation. The reduction in river flow from accelerated glacier melting can negatively impact the country?s crop production, such as irrigation dependent crops, specifically cotton. Negative consequences from frequent and intense heat waves will endanger potential positive results of agricultural productivity from an increase in the growing season length (GSL). Under the high emissions scenario, the projected reduction in frost days will reduce the risk of frost damage to crops and livestock but is expected to increase the pests and diseases risk[45]. Rural women are more vulnerable both to natural disasters and losses of income from agriculture due to their lower levels of education, opportunities for skills development on climate-smart agriculture and disaster risk preparedness, limited access to resilience-building resources and knowledge and higher ratios of unpaid and low-paid and seasonal employment in agriculture.

20. *Impact on infrastructure:* Climate change will likely affect the infrastructure of Tajikistan. Changes in temperature and extreme heat can damage the Roads, while changes in river flow levels can adversely affect hydropower generation. Mudflows, droughts, high temperatures, and strong winds can also the infrastructure like hydroelectricity plans, roads, bridges, etc. The country intends to accelerate industrialization based on an increase of installed electricity from 5,400 MW to 10,000 MW by 2030. 90% of such increase will be through hydropower plants. Therefore, the energy security of Tajikistan is vulnerable to climatic and hydrologic variability from climate change induced events like rising temperatures, droughts, and storms[46].

21. *Impact on forest resources:* The forest resources of the country are likely to be highly impacted by climate change particularly non-timber forest products such as walnuts, pistachio fruits, and berries. The forest productivity will be negatively affected by changes in precipitation, and temperature changes related to increased natural hazard risk of a forest fire. These trends will also cause change in regional distribution of forests, narrowing production zones for alpine species, and increasing the incidence of pests and diseases[47].

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and sinks

22. The First National Communication (FNC) of Tajikistan was submitted to the UNFCCC on 8 October 2002, Second National Communication (SNC) was on 31 December 2008, and Third National Communication (SNC) was on 29 Dec 2014[48]. The FNC, SNC, and TNC were prepared by the State Agency for Hydrometeorology in the country with funding from Global Environmental Facility (GEF). The country submitted the First Biennial Report (BUR) on 18 Jul 2019[49]. The country also recently submitted the Fourth National Communication[50][23].

23. Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories were used for the FNC, supported by the IPCC v 1.1 software to follow the methodologies for GHG calculations. The FNC includes 5 sources and removals of GHG by sinks (Energy, Agriculture, Industrial Processes, LULUCF and Wastes) for 1990 to 1998. IPCC default emission factors (Tier 1) were used. The GHG emission reported under FNC is presented in Figure 4.

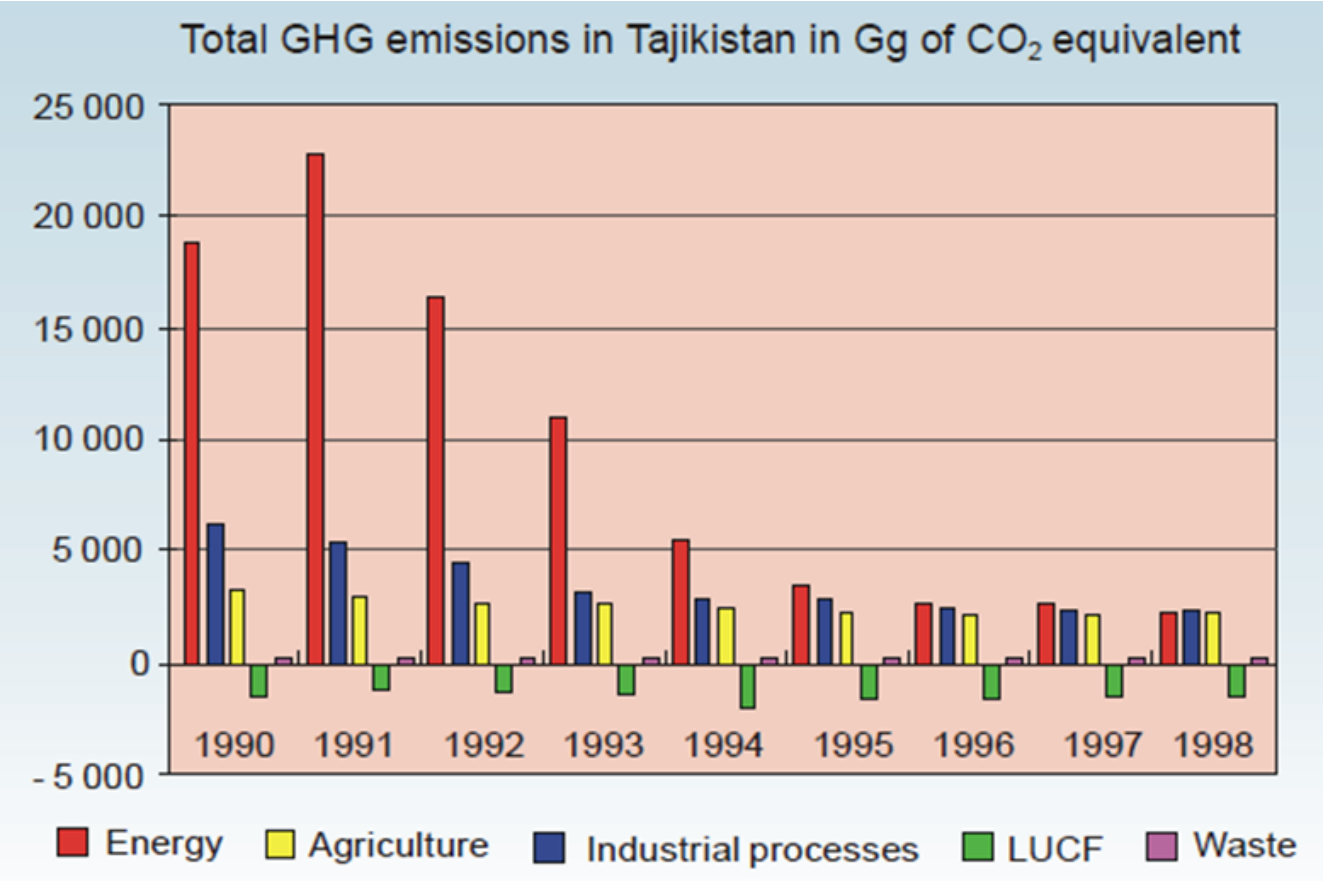


FIGURE 4: GHG EMISSIONS REPORTED IN FNC OF TAJIKISTAN OVER THE PERIOD OF 1990 TO 1998 (source: FNC**[51]**[24]).

24. The SNC was prepared based on the IPCC 1996 and IPCC 2006 guideline using the IPCC v 1.3 software. The SNC includes 5 sources and removals of GHG by sinks for 1999 to 2003. It also re-

checked the data used for the GHG emissions are estimation from 1990 to 1998. The GHG emission was estimated using IPCC default emission factors (Tier 1). The GHG emission reported under SNC is presented in Figure 5.

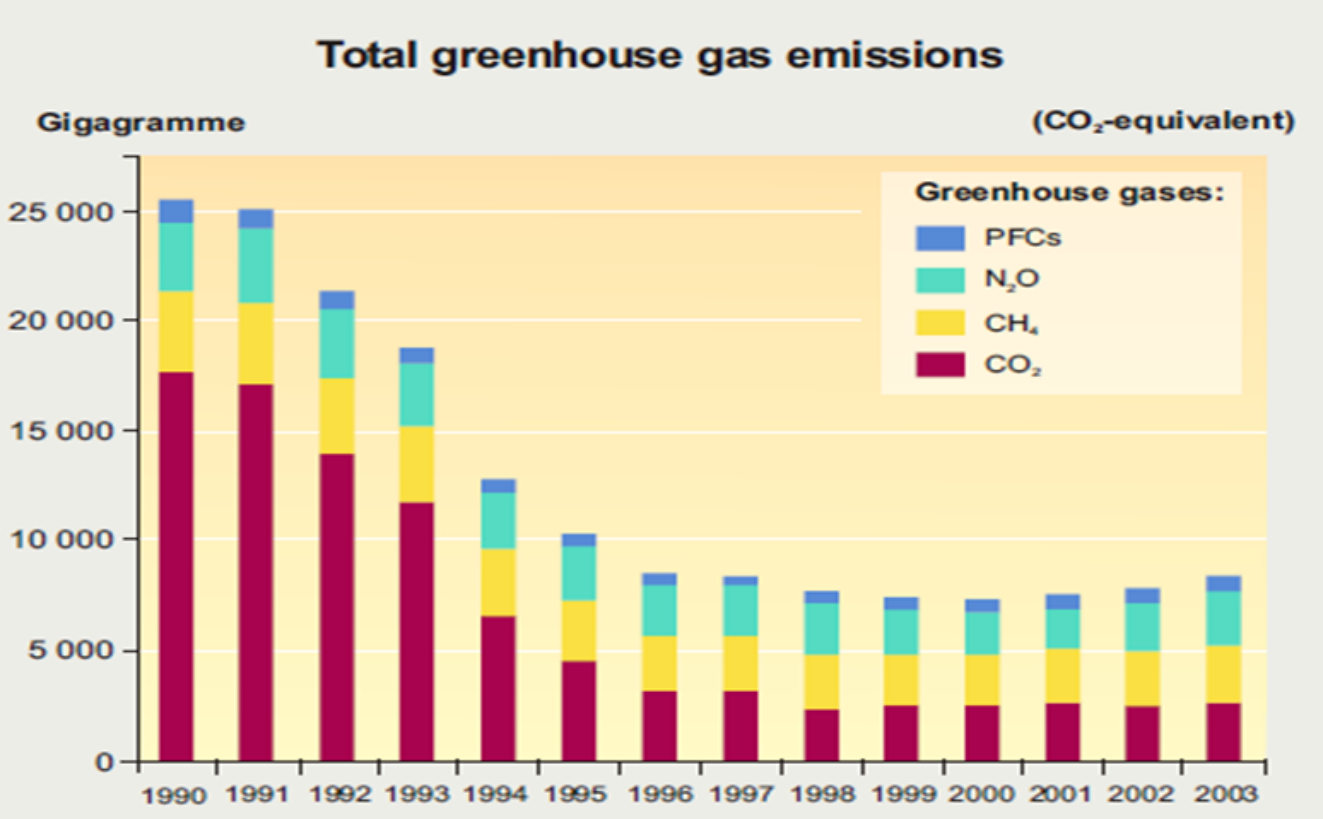


FIGURE 5: GHG EMISSIONS REPORTED IN SNC OF TAJIKISTAN OVER THE PERIOD OF 1990 TO 2003 (SOURCE: SNC**[52]25).**

25. The TNC was prepared based on the IPCC 1996 and IPCC 2006 guideline using the IPCC v 1.3 software. The TNC includes 5 sources and removals of GHG by sinks for 2004-2010. TNC also revisited and cross checked the estimation of GHG emissions under SNC for the period of 1999-2003.GHG emission estimated using IPCC default emission factors (Tier 1). The GHG emission reported under TNC is presented in Figure 6.

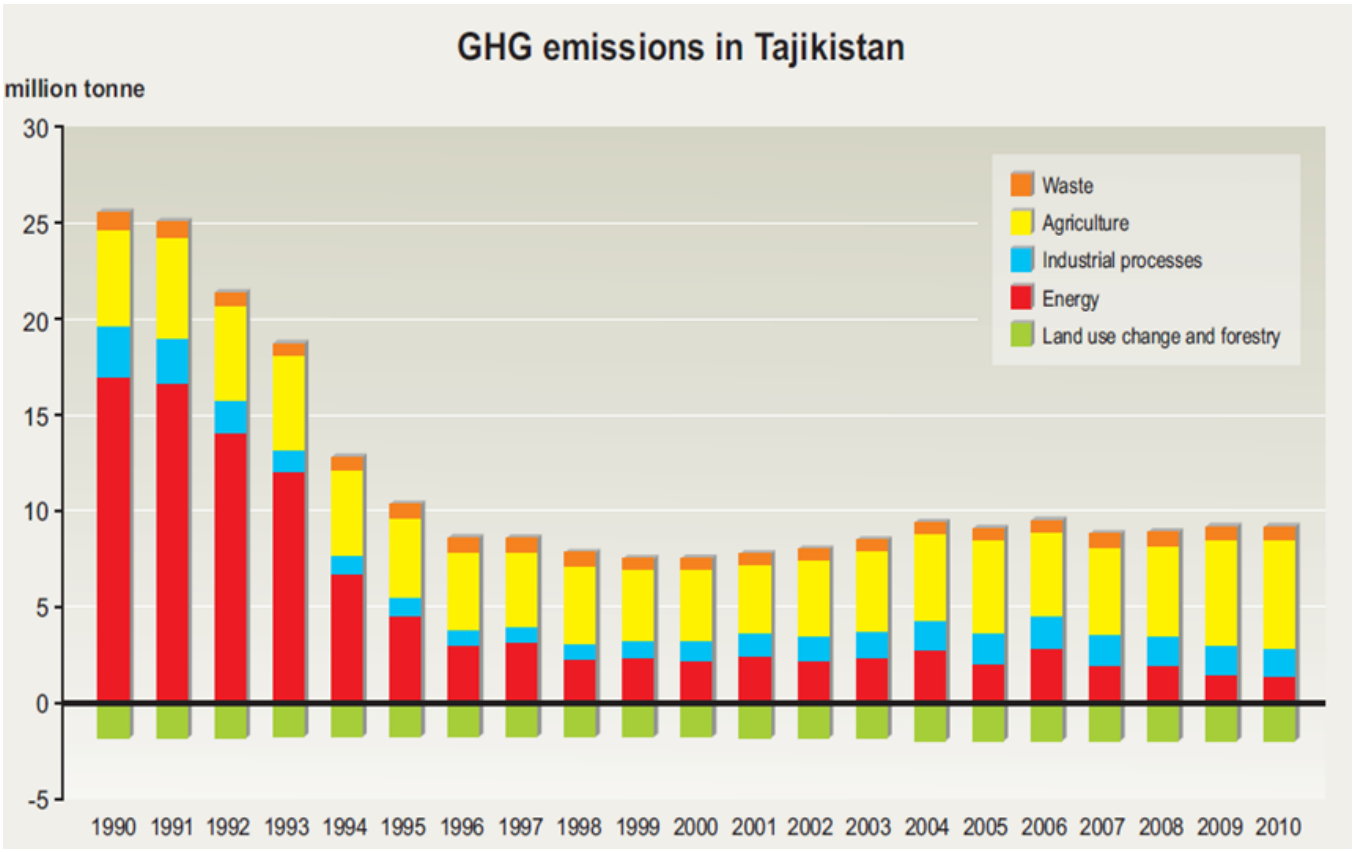
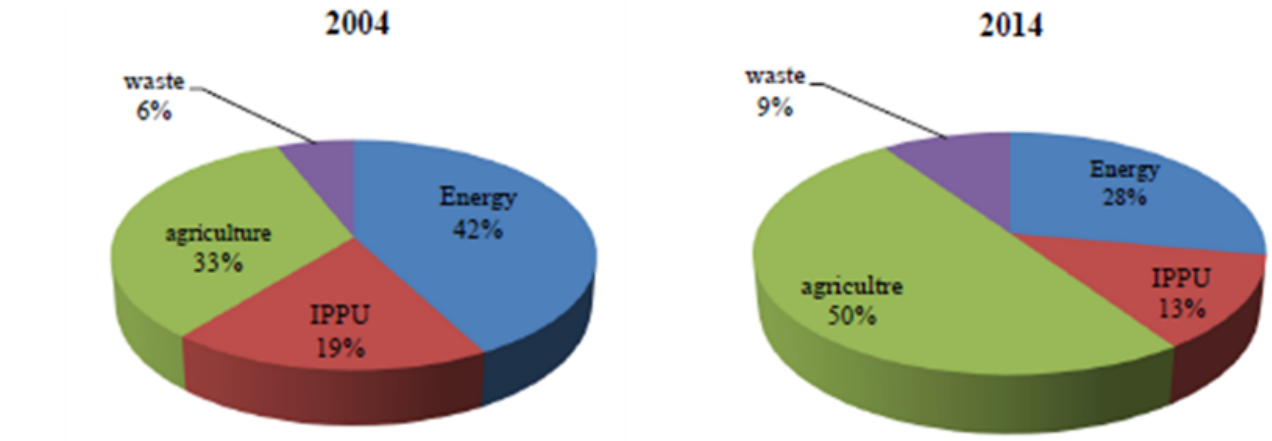


FIGURE 6: GHG EMISSIONS REPORTED IN TNC OF TAJIKISTAN OVER THE PERIOD OF 1990 TO 2010 (SOURCE: TNC**[53]26).**

26. As shown in Figure 7, over the year 1990 to 2010, the composition of emissions by different sectors has changed noticeably. The energy sector was the major contributor (67%) to national GHG emissions in 1990, followed by the agriculture (20%), industry (10%) and waste (3%) sectors. While, by 2010, all sectors showed a general trend of reduction in GHG emissions except agriculture sector. The agriculture sector became the leading contributor to national GHG emissions with 60% contribution in 2010, while the energy sector contributed 15%.

27. The first BUR reported the GHG inventory covering the period from 2004 to 2014 based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and IPCC V2.54 software was used. It also followed IPCC 2004 Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and IPCC 2003 Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. It used GWP values suggested by IPCC Second Assessment Report. Emission estimates were based on Tier 1 and Tier 2 methods. The tier 2 method was used to estimate the emissions in the sector of waste: CH_4 emissions because of solid waste disposal. Other emissions were estimated using the Tier 1 method with the default values of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and based on country activity data. GHG emissions reported under the first BUR are presented in Figure 6. As shown in figure 6, GHG emission contribution from the agriculture sector to national emissions increased from 33% to 50%, while it reduced for the energy sector from 42% to 28% over the period of 2004 to 2014. On the other hand, the contribution from the industrial and waste sectors also increased over the same period.



GHG emission trends for 2004-2014 (Gg $CO_{2eq.}$)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	201
GHG with LULUCF	8 108,45	7 921,95	8 718,21	8 485,09	8 015,45	7 235,25	6 586,18	7 311,50	6 844,49	7 303,55	7 554
GHG without LULUCF	9 568,87	9 382,37	10 209,81	9 981,33	9 517,18	8 733,15	8 097,97	8 847,43	8 394,98	8 867,53	9 131

FIGURE 7: GHG EMISSIONS REPORTED IN FIRST BUR OF TAJIKISTAN OVER THE PERIOD OF 2004 TO 2014 (SOURCE: FIRST BUR OF TAJIKISTAN**[54]).**

28. The Fourth National Communication (4NC)[55][27] was prepared based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. IPCC 2006 Inventory Software - V2.5411, developed for these Guidelines, was used for data entry, emission calculation, analysis of results and conclusions. Good Practice Guidelines and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006), Good Practice Guidelines for Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry (IPCC 2003) and the IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories were also used. The emission estimates were based on a sectoral approach, using Tier 1 and Tier 2 methods. The Tier 2 method was used to estimate emissions in one of the key categories: In the waste sector, methane emissions from solid waste disposal. Other emissions were estimated using the Tier 1 method with default estimation parameters from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and country data. The GHG emission reported under 4NC over the year 2004 to 2016 is presented below:

Table 3: The Emission Estimates from different sectors (2004-2016).

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	20
GHG taking into account LULUCF	8432	8070	8656	9120	9295	8536	7984	8308	7826	8255	8602	11
GHG excluding LULUCF	9892	9531	10148	10617	10797	10034	9496	9844	9377	9819	10179	12
Energy	4022	3166	3833	3175	2947	2214	1422	2121	1571	2052	2352	46
IPPU	1798	1926	2073	2107	1958	1763	1771	1442	1393	1214	1159	13
Agriculture	2226	2586	2380	3446	4009	4185	4395	4339	4447	4564	4657	49
LULUCF	-1460	-1461	-1492	-1497	-1502	-1498	-1512	-1536	-1551	-1564	-1577	-1
Waste	386	392	370	392	381	374	396	406	415	425	434	4

Source: 4NC of Tajikistan[56][28].

29. The update NDC[57][29] of the country has changed the GHG Inventory method from 1996 IPCC Guidelines to 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and it resulted in significant increase of GHG emissions compared to previous NCs. The updated GHG Inventory yields higher values, especially for the period of 1990 to 2003 as for the rest of the years after 2003 (2004 -2016). Because the previous GHG Inventory dataset of 1990 to 2003 was calculated with the 1996 IPCC Guidelines, and from 2004 to 2016 with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Consequently, the update and harmonization of the entire GHG Inventory affected the GHG emissions of the base year, which is 1990 by the subsequent increase of the overall GHG emission value of the country from 25.52 $MtCO_{2eq}$ to 35.53 $MtCO_{2eq}$. The main increase in the GHG emissions is due to the new estimations in Agriculture and in the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU).

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

30. The NDC of Tajikistan portrays the transition pathways of GHG emission mitigation and enhancement of climate resiliency. The country submitted the first NDC on 22 March, 2017, and an updated NDC was submitted on 12 October, 2021[58]. The NDC describes the enhanced actions and necessary enabling environment for ambitious goals of climate change mitigation and adaptation in line with the global community to keep the global average temperature increase below 2^0C. A brief overview of the First NDC and Updated NDC is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: An overview of the First and Updated NDC of Tajikistan.

Issues	First NDC[59]30	Updated NDC[60]31
Reference year	1990	1990
Timeframe	2021-2030	2021-2030 (second NDC expected to submit in 2025)

Issues	First NDC[59]30	Updated NDC[60]31
IPCC Sectors covered	Power industry and water resources, Industry and construction, land use, agriculture and gardening and grazing, Forestry and biodiversity, Transportation and infrastructure.	Energy, Industrial processes and Product Use (IPPU); AFOLU, Waste
Greenhouse gases	Carbon dioxide (??2), Methane (??4), Nitrous oxide (N_2O).	Carbon dioxide (??2), Methane (??4), Nitrous oxide (N_2O).
Unconditional mitigation target	Reducing national GHG emissions to 80-90% of 1990 level by 2030. This is equivalent to 1.7-2.2 t CO_{2eq} per capita.	Emissions cap of 60 to 70% of existing GHG emissions in 1990 level by 2030. This represents 21.32 to 24.87 Mt CO_{2eq} by 2030, which is equivalent to 1.9 to 2.2 t CO_{2eq} per capita.
Conditional mitigation target	Reducing national GHG emissions to 65-75% of 1990 level by 2030. This is equivalent to 1.2-1.7 t CO_{2eq} per capita.	50 to 60% compared to the 1990 level by 2030. This represents 17.76 to 21.32 Mt CO_{2eq} by 2030, equivalent to 1.5-1.9 t CO_{2eq} per capita.

Issues	First NDC[59]30	Updated NDC[60]31
Key mitigation actions	-Systematic reforestation in accordance with the adopted State programmes. -Investment projects and national programmes in the sphere of the power industry, transport, agriculture and forestry and water resources management. -Promotion and diversification of renewable energy sources and reduction of energy losses. - Modernization, and introduction of new technologies for the targeted sectors.	***Energy*** -Promoting water-energy-land interaction with renewable energy sources. - Modernization of existing Hydroelectric Power Stations and construction of new HPPs. - Improving the energy efficiency in industry by means of more efficient equipment, production technology improvements, reduction of heat losses and/or increased utilization of waste heat, resource efficiency. - Modernization of a thermal power plant through a switch from a GHG-intensive fuel to less GHG-intensive fuel. - Use of architectural designs of efficient houses and buildings, which comprise a set of measures that goes from energy efficient appliances and equipment. - Retrofitting of existing buildings: architectural or construction changes that reduce energy consumption. -Improving energy efficiency in the utilities by installing more efficient lighting or equipment, improving energy consumption, reducing losses or improving resource efficiency.

Issues	First NDC[59]30	Updated NDC[60]31
		-Reconstruction of district heating and cooling systems. -Decrease in heat losses and/or increase in waste heat recovery. -Extensive use of renewable energy sources, primarily solar energy, solar water heaters and other available technologies of thermal use of solar energy in all sectors of the economy. -Use of renewable energy resources in the construction sector and rational use of waste heat from power generation plants. -Promoting water-energy-land interaction with renewable energy sources. ***Industrial and construction sector*** -Equipping large enterprises with modern energy saving and digital technologies. - Development of sustainable infrastructure based on the implementation of "green" investment projects. ***Agriculture*** -Promoting efficient irrigation technologies.

Issues	First NDC[59]30	Updated NDC[60]31
		- Optimizing the use of fertilizers, i.e. reducing the use of synthetic fertilizers). - Improve existing carbon pools, such as rangeland management. - Biofuel production, including biodiesel and bioethanol (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated). ***Forestry*** - Afforestation/reforestation, natural regeneration and active regeneration for erosion stabilization/prevention, timber production, firewood production, NTFP production, degradation reduction. - Promoting Nature-based Solutions, Forest Landscape restoration and other relevant approaches to improve forest conditions. - Promoting forest protection and sustainable management of existing forests and ecosystem services. ***Transport*** -Switch to cleaner and environmentally friendly fuels for vehicles. Further expansion in use of vehicles having high fuel efficiency, corresponding to the world standards.

Issues	First NDC[59]30	Updated NDC[60]31
		- Measures to encourage transition from polluting fuels to other less polluting energy or fuels, or biofuels, as well as transition to a modern energy efficient transport working on energies like gasoline to liquefied gas, hybrid vehicles (gasoline/electricity), electric vehicles and etc. ***<u>Waste utilization</u>*** -Development of innovative technologies and infrastructure in the involvement of waste into economic circulation.

Issues	First NDC[59]30	Updated NDC[60]31
Key Adaptation actions	-Risk reduction of natural disasters. - Reduction of the adverse impacts of the dangerous weather events and climate change through modernization of the hydrometeorological services and improvement of the process of serving the needs of the economy and citizens. -Implementation of the Medium-Term Development Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2016-2020. - Agriculture Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020. - State Programme for Study and Preservation of Glaciers of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2030. - State Development Programme of Geology Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020. - National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2009-2015. - National Plan for Emergency Preparedness and Response of the Republic of Tajikistan and other sectoral programmes. -Promotion of adaptation of globally significant biological species and natural ecosystems to climate change. - Monitoring and preservation of the glaciers and water resources in the runoff formation zones under the conditions of climate warming. - Improvement of occupational safety, life-sustaining activity and health of the population, maternity and childhood protection in the context of climate warming. - Full-scale integration of climate resilience and adaptation measures into the planning and development of the green infrastructure for: Agriculture, irrigation and water systems,	***Energy*** -Development of networks of small hydroelectric power plants and widespread development of other renewable energy sources in the remote mountainous and rural regions of the country. -Strengthening hydropower potential and increasing the reliability factor considering the effects of climate change (increase in maximum floods or decrease in runoff). ***Water resources*** -Increasing the efficiency of water use, recycling, processing and demand management. - Stricter regulation of wastewater treatment and discharge, providing backup systems for storage water resources management. - Rehabilitation of irrigation systems and drainages to improve reclamation of saline lands and wetlands. - Use of effective irrigation methods (drip irrigation). ***Agriculture*** -Introduction of "green" technologies and "green" infrastructure. - Improvement of livestock breeding.

Issues	First NDC[59]30	Updated NDC[60]31
	Power engineering and industrial facilities, Transport and housing infrastructures.	- Development of agroforestry and conservation agriculture. - Crop rotation, intercropping and crop diversity. - Improved management of irrigation and drainage systems. ***Forestry*** - Reforestation/afforestation, natural and active/assisted regeneration, forest protection from cutting, grazing, fire, pests etc., improved and sustainable management of existing forest, and improved pasture productivity. ***Transport*** -Providing support to improve infrastructure and access roads in the country, in particular in hazardous and vulnerable areas. -Adapting rail, road, air and all modes of transport, including non-traditional and special modes of transport. ***Industry and construction*** -Creation of early warning systems for the adoption of protective measures and prevention of damage and loss of infrastructure. ***Cross-sectoral areas*** -Taking gender-sensitive measures to enhance planning.

Issues	First NDC[59]30	Updated NDC[60]31
		-Creating an enabling environment for the introduction of new technologies for climate change mitigation and disaster risk management.

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Low emission development strategies (LEDS)

31. **National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 (NDS-2030):** It focused on the use of non-traditional (renewable) energy sources, minimization of the negative impact of the transport complex on the environment and human health, stimulating the development of "green employment", expanding and state support for the system of environmental entrepreneurship and the market for environmental services. It was approved on December 1, 2016, and involves all ministries, committees and agencies. The budget is determined when developing medium-term development programs under the NDS.
32. **Medium-term development program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020:** It focused on increasing access to natural resources and their rational use, creating mechanisms for legal protection, providing financial support and meeting the needs for new technologies, developing a green economy and preventing climate change risks, development of renewable energy sources, and modernization of all types of transport. It was approved on December 28, 2016 with a budget of USD 700 million covering all ministries, committees and agencies.
33. **National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 (NSACC):** It focused on focused on losses associated with the risks of climate change. Based on the ranking, the main risks of climate change in key sectors of the economy (agriculture, water and energy resources, and the transport sector) were identified. Based on the main definitions of risks, the ranking of adaptation measures in key sectors of the economy was carried out. With the participation of key ministries, priority adaptation projects have been developed. It was approved in October 2, 2019 covering all ministries, committees and agencies. The total amount of implementation of the strategy is not certain. The total amount of project proposals proposed in the Strategy is around 500 million US dollars, of which 60% for mitigation, and 40% for adaptation.
34. **Medium-term development program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2025:** It focused on the (a) development of a system for monitoring and evaluating issues of adaptation to climate change; (b) development and submission of national greenhouse gas inventories, regulatory and methodological framework for organizing a system for monitoring, assessing and approving greenhouse gas emissions; (c) development of the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change; (d) development of an adaptation plan and proactive mitigation measures for climate change and natural disaster risks in key economic sectors to attract investment from development partners and the private sector, and (c) strengthening the mechanisms for organizing regular advanced training of employees of authorized bodies, civil servants on adaptation to climate change and management. It was adopted in April 30, 2021 involving all ministries, committees and agencies. The total amount of budget for the program implementation is US dollars 11.5 billion, of which 5% is for environmental protection, climate change and disaster risk reduction.
35. **The program of reforming agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020:** It was adopted in August 1, 2012 involving Ministry of Agriculture, Melioration and Irrigation Agency, State Committee for Land Management, and Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The total amount of funding for the program is not certain. Each ministry must independently determine the amount of funding. The main sources of financing are farms, budgetary funds of the state and international donors. It focused on the (a) widespread application of successful practices

based on the principle of joint management of pastures and forestry with a focus on rehabilitation and protection of natural resources; (b) testing in practice sustainable farming practices to improve soil fertility and reduce exposure to used chemicals and mineral fertilizers; (c) diffusion of inexpensive water saving/moisture saving technologies, drip irrigation, mulching, etc.; (d) distribution of inexpensive and locally available energy saving technologies in rural areas, conservation of the ecosystem; and (e) improved livestock breeding (through the use of breeds that are resistant to temperature changes).

36. **Strategy for the development of industry in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030:** It was adopted March 27, 2018 involving Ministry of Industry and New Technologies. The amount of funding is not defined in the strategy. It focused on implementation of new technologies related to the reduction of emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere, saving raw materials and energy resources.

37. **Comprehensive Program for the Development of the Livestock Industry in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2018-2022:** It adopted in March 27, 2018 involving Ministry of Agriculture. The approximate budget for this program is USD 50 million. It focused on organization and carrying out selection and breeding work; and improvement of growing technology and feeding norms.

38. **National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation until 2020:** It was adopted in August 22, 2016 involving the Committee for Environmental Protection. The amount of funding is not defined in the strategy. It focused on (a) comprehensive socio-economic assessment of national biological resources; (c) restoration and maintenance of the genetic fund of plants and animals; (d)conservation of biological diversity; and (e) ensuring the biological security of the country.

39. **Programs for the development of pastures of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016 ? 2020:** It was adopted on November 28, 2015 involving Ministry of Agriculture. Financing of the Program is provided at the expense of budgetary funds and attraction of domestic and foreign investments within the framework of medium-term programs of public spending, bank loans, as well as grants from international organizations. It focused on (a) improving the condition of pastures by root and surface cultivation, as well as protecting them from erosion; (b) selection and preparation of land for sowing seeds of natural grasses; and (d) import and production of seeds of natural pasture grasses.

40. **State target program for the development of the transport complex of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2025:** It adopted in April 1, 2011 involving Ministry of Transport and Communication. The tentative budget of this program is USD 9920 million. It focused on (a) development of a set of measures to promote consistent development of transport infrastructure; (b) create a national transport network in accordance with established international standards; and (c) increasing the environmental sustainability of the transport system.

41. **Tajikistan Water Sector Reform Program for 2016-2025:** It adopted in 2015 involving Ministry of Energy and Water Resources. The tentative budget for this program is USD 200 million. It focused on the (a) development of a long-term basin plan for the use and protection of water resources in 5 river basins, their periodic updating; (b) development of seasonal and annual plans for the distribution and management of water resources in river basins; (c)rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure and improvement of conditions for its maintenance and operation; and (c) rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sewerage infrastructure.

42. **Food Safety Program of the Republic of Tajikistan 2019-2023:** It adopted on October 31, 2018 involving Food Safety Committee. The amount of funding for the program is not certain, and assumed to be determined at the state budget and contribution from development partners. It focused on (a) creating a mechanism to mitigate the impact of climate risks on the availability of food products; (b) ensuring efficient use of water resources and protection of irrigation systems; and (c) providing financial incentives for vulnerable groups of the population to access food products and improve skills to generate additional income, especially for the rural population.

43. **National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2019-2030:** It adopted on December 29, 2018 involving Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense. The exact amount of funding has not been determined. Financing will be provided at the expense of budgetary funds, to local government bodies, as well as by attracting external investments, grants, humanitarian and donor funds from international organizations. It focused on

conducting a risk assessment focusing not only on threats, but also on determining the vulnerability of the population to the risks of climate change.

Barriers, needs and gaps related to enhanced transparency framework (ETF) reporting

44. The barriers and gaps identified during the consultations of the project preparation are:

o No identified FP?s at the sector level, each GHG Inventory process under the NC & BUR goes through the official expert nomination request to the Government. Before mainly the same group of experts were participating, now most of them are retired or left the position.

o Data related gaps are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Identified data related gaps during the STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION.

Sector	Priority data gaps
Energy	o Main data source is from the Ministry & Statistics Agency. More detailed data is needed to lower the GHG Uncertainty level and to higher up the Tier.
Agriculture and livestock	o Main data source is from the Ministry & Statistics Agency. More detailed data is needed to lower the GHG Uncertainty level and to higher up the Tier.
Forestry and Other Land Use change	o Main data source is from the Ministry & Statistics Agency. More detailed data is needed to lower the GHG Uncertainty level and to higher up the Tier.
Industry	o Main data source is from the Ministry & Statistics Agency. More detailed data is needed to lower the GHG Uncertainty level and to higher up the Tier.
Waste	o Main data source is from the Ministry & Statistics Agency. More detailed data is needed to lower the GHG Uncertainty level and to higher up the Tier.

o Technical capacity gaps are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Identified Technical Capacity gaps during the STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION.

Technical capacity	Involved national organizations and entities
National: Identification/Implementation of mitigation/adaptation actions and progress in emission cut under the national strategies and programs.	Relevant to each IPCC sector at the national level.
Development and assessment of impacts of mitigation/adaptation actions and options (national/international and regional training).	Relevant to each IPCC sector at the national level.

Tools and Methodologies for the emission projections and inventory (national/international and regional training).	Agency for Hydrometeorology/ National GHG Inventory Team/Each IPCC sector at national level/ University & Academy of Science.
PA Article 13: MRV/ETF principles and requirements (national/international and regional training).	State agency and each IPCC sector at the national level.
PA Article 6: Mechanisms of Sustainable Development (national/international and regional training).	Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Economy/ Each IPCC sector at the national level including the private sector.
Sector Vulnerability assessment (national, international and regional trainings).	Agency for Hydrometeorology/ line ministries and agencies.
GIS techniques for spatial analysis, and risk mapping.	Agency for Hydrometeorology/ line ministries and agencies.
Formulation of adaptive measures in the sectorial programs.	Agency for Hydrometeorology/ line ministries and agencies.
Monitoring and Reporting.	Agency for Hydrometeorology/ line ministries and agencies.
NDC implementation, monitoring and reporting.	Line ministries and agencies.
Climate finance assessments, public / private and international.	Line ministries and agencies.
Institutional frameworks of MRV/ETF.	Line ministries and agencies.
Mitigation/Adaptation action plan formulation.	Line ministries and agencies.
Mitigation/Adaptation impact assessment.	Line ministries and agencies.

o Technical Report of The NDC Update[61][32] highlighted the following capacity gaps to comply with the ETF requirement for GHG inventory as presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Capacity gaps in relation ETF requirment for GHG inventory in Tajikistan

GHG Inventory reporting element	ETF requirement	Current practices	Capacity gaps
Methodologies, parameters, and data	The 2006 IPCC Guidelines should be used and it would be advisable to apply the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.	The Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines have been applied under three NCs. For the latest BUR1 and upcoming 4th NC the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are applied.	2006 IPCC Guidelines have been applied partly. Nevertheless, there is a need to apply in the near future the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
Key category analysis	Application of higher tier methods to the key categories as well as reduce the uncertainty levels.	Tier 1 was used for most categories and Tier 2 for some subcategories in only one sector.	Key categories have not applied Tier 2, Tier 3 as recommended.
Time-series consistency and recalculations	Application of the same methods and a consistent approach for underlying activity data and emission factors for each reported year.	1996 and 2006 IPCC Guidelines were applied.	There is the need to secure consistency in time-series and recalculations when updating the GHG inventories to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
	Consistent annual time series starting from the reference year for NDC (1990 in the case of Tajikistan).	Annual time series using the 2006 IPCC are reported for 2004-2014 in BUR1 additional years 2015-2016 will be reported under the upcoming 4NC.	No consistent annual time series starting from the reference year for NDC. Recalculations using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for 1990-2003 are needed.

GHG Inventory reporting element	ETF requirement	Current practices	Capacity gaps
	Latest reporting year: no more than two years prior to the submission of the National Inventory Report (NIR).	The latest BUR1 covers 2004 -2014. The upcoming 4th NC will cover 2004 -2016. In the future under the preparation of 5th NC the following years will be covered 2017-2021, therefore time gap of 4 years between the latest reporting year and the submission of the NIR in 5th NC.	The time gap is more than two years between the reporting year and the submission of the NIR.
Uncertainty assessment	Uncertainty of emission and removal estimates for the reference year for NDC.	Uncertainty assessment was not performed in BUR1 for the reference year (1990) of NDC. For 2016 under the NC preparation uncertainty assessment was performed.	Uncertainty assessment was not performed in BUR1 for the reference year of NDC.
QA/QC	An inventory QA/QC plan in accordance with IPCC guidelines.	No information about an inventory QA/QC plan in the 3rd NC. Only BUR1 has conducted the QA/QC in accordance with IPCC guidelines.	No information about an inventory QA/QC plan in the 3rd NC.

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45. Based on the above contexts, following barriers and gaps were also identified in the first BUR[62]33 in relation to the ETF in the country:

Table 8: Identified Barriers and Capacity gaps in first BUR.

Barriers and Capacity gaps	Proposed CBIT project approach to overcome the Barriers	Relevant project outputs and activities
Institutional barriers:		

Lack of institutional capacity aimed at coordination of all activities on (i) the development of the GHG national inventories, (ii) the monitoring and reporting on the policy, activities and projects on climate change mitigation, and adaptation, (iii) the methodological issues.	Dedicated activities and output to enhance the institutional coordination and arrangements focusing on ETF for NDC targeted sectors and agencies.	Output 1.1.1 Activity 1.1.1.1 Activity 1.1.1.2 Activity 1.1.1.3 Activity 1.1.1.4 Activity 1.1.1.5 Activity 1.1.1.6 Output 1.2.1 Activity 1.2.1.1 Activity 1.2.1.2 Activity 1.2.1.3
Technical skills barriers:		
Lack of capacity of the national experts, in particular, of the Climate Change Research Center of the Agency for Hydrometeorology of the RT in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and on the software.	Improve technical skills focusing on GHG inventory, climate change adaptation, and climate finance interventions.	Output 2.1.1 Activity 2.1.1.1 Activity 2.1.1.2 Activity 2.1.1.3 Activity 2.1.1.4
Lack of experts on the application of international experience and use of satellite data (GIS) to reduce uncertainties in estimations of emissions/ removals in forestry and other land use.		
Lack of familiarity with methods of identifying key sources and sinks of GHG in terms of volumes and trends of emissions.		

Lack of technical experts on possible methods for reducing GHG emissions for their subsequent use by the decision-makers at the country level using international experience.		Output 2.2.1 Activity 2.2.1.1 Activity 2.2.1.2 Activity 2.2.1.3 Activity 2.2.1.4 Output 2.3.1 Activity 2.3.1.1 Activity 2.3.1.2 Activity 2.3.1.3 Activity 2.3.1.4
Data and information barriers:		
Lack of capacity building and technical support for the experts of the Statistics Agency, which are responsible for the development of the energy balance, collection and submission of data on fuel consumption in aviation, road transport and data in the waste sector.	Improve information sharing and data management focusing on GHG inventory, climate change	Output 3.1.1 Activity 3.1.1.1

Lack of capacity focusing on the development and approval of the special forms of statistical accounting and reporting of all missing data necessary for GHG inventory.	adaptation, and climate finance interventions.	Activity 3.1.1.2 Activity 3.1.1.3 Activity 3.1.1.4 Output 3.1.2 Activity 3.1.2.1 Activity 3.1.2.2 Activity 3.1.2.3 Activity 3.1.2.4 Activity 3.1.2.5

46. Based on the gaps and barriers discussed above to meet the UNFCCC reporting requirement, the key barriers that should be overcome to ensure the National MRV system can comply with the requirement of the Enhanced Transparency Framework in the Paris Agreement are as follows:

? **Barrier 1-Lack of integrated and systematic coordination and institutional mechanism for ETF reporting:** There is a lack of sharing, archiving, and regular updates of data related to ETF reporting. The national communication and BUR are in the process of development through the submission to UNFCCC. Yet, coordination and institutional arrangement are project based. The lack of institutional capacity to ensure continuous data and information-driven decision-making affects the transparent monitoring of NDC actions. Also, there is a lack of awareness among the stakeholders regarding the Paris Agreement and the ETF.

? **Barrier 2-Lack of technical expertise and knowledge on ETF reporting focusing on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and support received:** There is a lack of expertise and knowledge on the detailed calculation of the uncertainty of emissions to know factors contributing to the highest uncertainty. Similarly, there is a lack of information on the quality of estimates, and data quality issues. This is critical to ensure the comparability of estimates between years. So, Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) and verification processes are also limited.

Government agencies have limited capacity for systematic collection, monitoring, reporting, and evaluating adaptation actions. There is a lack of harmonized indicator and monitoring systems for prioritized national adaptation activities. Insufficient data and information to assess the immediate climate change adaptation action are another major lacking. Limited technical capacity and resources for prioritizing and monitoring the NDC adaptation actions are also prominent. In addition, MRV of

emissions and gender equality aspects lack sufficient capacity development within inventory teams on gender equality and gender-based roles, including also data disaggregation.

? **Barrier 3- Absence of an integrated data and information system for ETF reporting focusing on climate change mitigation, adaptation and support received:** The majority of the activity data for the previous GHGI are collected indirectly from expert sources and statistics. Sometimes it is also approximated. Focusing on direct measurement and reporting is crucial to ensure quality activity data because insufficient activity data can lead to incomplete emissions estimates. Default IPCC values were also used sometimes. Developing country-specific emission factors will improve the estimates of GHG emissions. The lack of integrated data and information systems with comprehensive tools and methodologies to comply with ETF requirements is also prominent.

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

National institutional mechanisms on climate change issues

47. All key state bodies and institutions implementing programs in climate change are accountable to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Department of Agriculture, Environmental Protection and Ecology of the Executive Office of the President monitors and coordinates the actions and measures of various ministries and departments in the country. The key national entities in the country for climate change related decision making are: Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Agency for Hydrometeorology, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport, Committee for Emergency Situations, Committee for Land Use and Geodesy, State Committee for Investment and State Property Management, Interdepartmental Committee and the Academy of Sciences (Figure 8).

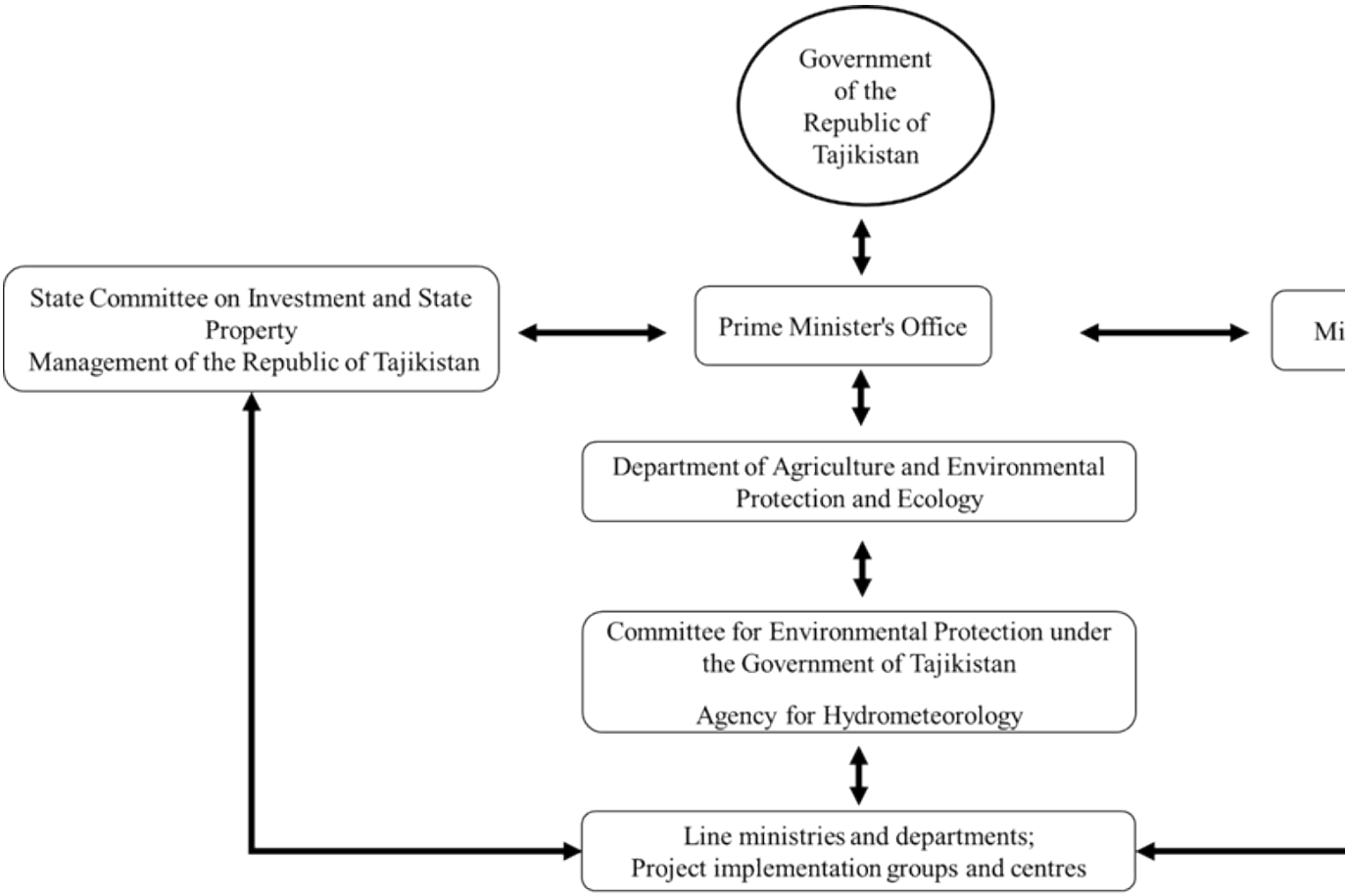

FIGURE 8: THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES IN TAJIKISTAN

48. All key government agencies and program implementing national agencies of all sectors including sectors related to the environment report to the Executive Office of the President (EOP) of the Republic of Tajikistan. The concerned departments of the EOP, monitor and coordinate different ministries and agencies to implement ongoing policies and measures. They also provide information to support public officials for the adoption of the national programs and action plans. The Parliament of Tajikistan plays a key role in the development and improvement of legislation in line with the international agreements, including those related to the environment and climate change[63],[64].

49. Some of the key organizations involved with the institutional framework related to environment and climate change issues based on the FNC, SNC, TNC and first BUR in the country are (i) Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, (ii) Agency for Hydrometeorology, (iii) Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, (iv) Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, (v) Ministry of Agriculture, (vi) Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, (vii) Ministry of Health, (viii) Ministry of Transport, (ix) Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, (x) Committee on Land Use and Geodesy, (xi) State Committee on Investments and State Property Management, (xii) Interagency

Committee and Academy of Science. A brief description of key agencies related to the climate change issues in the country is presented below.

50. **Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEP).** It is the central national entity for control of the use of natural resources, and the protection of land, minerals, forests, water and other resources. This entity also coordinates activities on environmental protection among the government agencies. Decisions provided by the CEP on environmental protection need to be binding for all legal entities and individuals. CEP is the policy making organization for climate change and oversees the work of the Agency for Hydrometeorology. Professional development of the staff focusing on the environment and climate change is also carried out by CEP for the integrated implementation of the national legislation related to environmental protection. The CEP is also the National Designated Authority in the GCF. The CEP is the responsible body for monitoring and implementing the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change until 2030.

51. **Agency for Hydrometeorology (Hydromet).** Hydromet of the CEP under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is the national agency overseeing the activities related to climate change in the country. UNFCCC?s national focal point in the country is the Director of Hydromet. Preparation of the national communications and coordination with other ministries and agencies is done by Hydromet. Besides, it coordinates the activities of the Climate Change Research Center established in 2004 to conduct climate change research activities focusing on adaptation and mitigation.

52. **Secretariat of the Pilot Program Climate Change Resilience (PPCR).** It was established in 2011 to carry out the day-to-day coordination of the PPCR activities. It serves as a contact group for the stakeholders, as well as a technical group, which was established to provide technical expertise upon request. The guidelines for the PPCR Focal Point are implemented through the interagency committee, led by the Deputy Prime Minister of the country. It should be noted that the PPCR Secretariat acted during the period of implementation of the PPCR projects from 2011 to 2018. The PPCR secretariat is currently not operational.

53. **Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR).** It is the leading executive body of the country to implement state policies and regulations focusing on the fuel and energy sector, water resource management, and the development of renewable energy sources. This national agency is the National Designated Authority for clean development mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC. Before November 2013, the ministry of energy and the ministry of industry were responsible for that.

54. **Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MoEDT)**. It is the leading national agency for oversight the economic planning and forecasting. The key tasks are the development and implementation of the economic development programs, poverty reduction and implementation of sustainable development strategies.

55. **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).** It is the leading national agency for developing and coordinating national policy, plans and programs related to agriculture. MoA also supervises the activities of the Academy of agricultural science, the center of agrarian science in Tajikistan, and has a close connection with the Tajik Agrarian University.

56. **Ministry of Industry and New Technologies (MoINT).** It is a national entity focusing on developing and implementing country policies, programs and action plans related to the industrial sector. It also develops and implements inter-sectoral research and technical programs and innovative projects focusing on modern energy-saving technologies and environmentally friendly production to contribute toward climate change mitigation initiatives in the country. It also

reviews the industrial companies for ensuring technological, environmental, and other government compliance.

57. **Ministry of Education and Science (MoES).** It is the central leading entity related to national education and science policy, regulatory framework, teaching, curriculum development, scientific and technical activities, guardianship and trusteeship, support and social protection of students, educational and scientific institutions. It also involves in the development and implementation of environmental programs at schools and universities.

58. **Forestry Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan**. It is the leading national agency of the country related to the management of forests, forestry activities for climate change programs and projects, forest resources, hunting and hunting facilities, associated policy making and implementation, and legal regulation on flora and fauna. It also deals with the protection of natural parks and operational management.

59. **Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.** It is a government body in the country to formulates and conducts statistical and economic policy and analysis. The agency is involved with the collection and dissemination of statistics focusing on national social, economic and environmental processes, and also regarding the administrative and territorial units and settlements.

60. **State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan**. It is a leading national agency focusing on land use, land reforms and land records. Its activities are related to land use, inventories and land use rights registration, land tax determination, control of land use and forest land.
The existing institutional entities related to climate change issues is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: National entities related to climate change issues in Tajikistan.

Name of the organization	Key roles related to climate change issues in the country
Department on environment protection and emergency situations under the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.	o Climate change related programs in the country receive political support from this entity, and also environmental legislation compliance at all sectoral levels is ensured by it. o This organization reviews and approves national development strategies and action plans, such as the National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation that came into effect in 2003, and the ongoing development of the National Strategy and Action Plan for climate change adaptation.
Committee for environmental protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEP)	o CEP?s Chair acts as a focal point for CAMP4ASB (Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program for Aral Sea Basin) and coordinates information exchange among various climate change stakeholders. o It also implements climate change related projects. o It also ensures smooth operation of the process related to national communication preparation, and the Biennial Report. o The CEP is also the National Designated Authority in the GCF o By the Decree of the Government, the CEP is the responsible body for monitoring and implementing the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 o The CEP is the responsible body for the development of the NAP

Name of the organization	Key roles related to climate change issues in the country
Agency for Hydrometeorology (Hydromet) of the CEP	o Its activities cover all aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptation. o It coordinates the preparation of national communication preparation, and the Biennial Report. o Strengthen dialogue, share information and facilitate cooperation among all relevant stakeholders working on the climate change related issues in the country. o Monitor temperature, precipitation, extreme weather conditions, glaciers and floods caused by the outburst of glacier lakes and forecasts.
Ministry of economic development and trade (MEDT)	o It is part of the co-executive bodies for the National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation, and for the ongoing preparation of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation. o It is also involved in different Project Steering Committee (PSC) and sectoral working groups on sustainable strategies, plans and budgets. o It provides macroeconomic data and long-term development forecasts for national contexts.
Ministry of Agriculture (MA)	o It involves the development of the GHG inventory of the AFOLU section. o It contributes to the vulnerability and adaptation assessment of the agriculture sector. o It also involves projects related to climate change, information exchange, and coordination of sectoral activities on climate change.
Ministry of energy and water resources (MoEWR)	o It contributes to vulnerability and adaptation assessment and mitigation of climate change impacts. o It involves the development of the GHG inventory of the energy section of national communications and BURs. o It implements a number of projects related to water and climate change issues in the country.
Ministry of health and social protection (MoHSP)	o It contributes toward vulnerability and adaptation assessment, focusing on the impact of climate change on population health.
Ministry of education and science (MoES)	o It involves awareness raising activities and education on climate change issues. o It has the authority to develop and implement projects on environmental education.
Ministry of finance	o It oversees investment climate projects, especially those for loans and credits. o Implement fiscal policy. o Formulate the national annual budget and controls the execution of the budget.
Ministry of industry and new technologies (MoINT)	o It involves the data and estimates of GHG emissions for the industrial processes. o It involves the development of strategies and planning for reducing GHG emissions in the industrial sector. o It serves as the Coordination Agency for CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) projects at the government level. o It implements national policy in the field of industrial and technological development.

Name of the organization	Key roles related to climate change issues in the country
Ministry of transport	o It implements national transport and infrastructure policy. o Collection of data and estimation of GHG emissions of the transport sector under the Energy section. o Providing advisory support for the development of strategy and planning of the GHG emission reduction.
Forestry Agency	o Develop, improves, and amendments to the forest sector reformation and implementation of afforestation and reforestation policy. o Carbon sequestration projects and afforestation and reforestation activities in Tajikistan as per forestry sector NAMA[65]34. o Providing data for the estimation of GHG emissions of the LULUCF.
Statistics Agency	o Provide data records for the development of GHG emissions inventory. o Create and maintain databases and statistical registries at the national level, develop statistical methodologies, cooperate in the field of statistics, and interact with stakeholders. o Collect, process, analyze and distribute statistical data related to transport, housing and utilities as well as to the environment.
Academy of Science	o Serve as local experts for the estimations of greenhouse gases and carbon sequestration for the national communications and BURs. o Providing scientific advice on emission reduction methods, and provides technical advice on GHG inventory issues. o Conducting research on anthropogenic effects and factors on climate change.
Strategic Research Center	o Providing scientific advice on potential renewable energy technologies for GHG emissions reduction as a contribution to mitigation of the chapter of national communications and BURs.
Higher education universities (Russian-Tajik Slavonic University, State National University, Tajik Technical University)	o Involved with the drafting and development of the national communications and BURs chapter on public awareness and education.

61. The institutional arrangement focusing on national GHG inventory preparation and communication with the UNFCCC Secretariat is centered around Hydromet. The expert group focused on five subgroups (Energy, Industrial processes, Agriculture, Land-Use Change and Forestry, Waste), and also a team for the monitoring, quality assessment and technical processing of the findings received (graphs, tables, databases). The data necessary for calculations of GHG emissions and removals were selected from the statistical database of government institutions, including: Statistics Agency, Committee on Land Management, Customs Committee, as well as the sectoral companies and enterprises (Barki Tojik for the energy industry, SUAH "Tochikiston" and GUP "Rokhi Ohani Tochikiston" for the transport sector, AOOT "Naftrason", GUP "Tajikgaz" for fuel and SUE "Hojagii Manziliyu Kommunali" for the waste sector). FAO data is used for a number of categories.

62. The existing national entities responsible for GHG inventory preparation, adaptation information collection and climate finance are presented in Table 10; and different national

entities (ministries, state agencies) involved with the data collection for GHG inventory are presented as flow diagram in Figure 9.

Table 10: National entities related to GHG inventory preparation, climate change adaptation assessment, and climate finance.

Organization	Role in GHG inventory preparation
GHG inventory preparation	
Agency for Hydrometeorology of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan	o UNFCCC Focal Point, responsible for the coordination and data collection, and compiling reports, for government and the Convention on Climate Change, on national level activities. GHG Inventory and NC, BUR preparation is led by the Agency in coordination with national experts from various ministries and agencies. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Ministry of Energy & Water Resources	o Provides data on energy production and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
National Academy of Science	o Is the scientific center of the country in many areas of natural, technical, medical, agricultural, humanitarian and social sciences in the country; Provides data and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates at the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Ministry of economy	o Provides data and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates at the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Ministry of Agriculture	o Provides data and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Ministry of Industry & new technology	o Provides data and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Ministry of Transport	o Provides data and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	o Leads the international process & communication under the Agreements and Conventions. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Committee on Investments and state property	o Coordinates work on the monitoring of the investment projects on public, private and donor sides. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.

Organization	Role in GHG inventory preparation
Agency Statistics	o Main State body for monitoring and data collection provides data and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates at the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Agency on Forestry under the Government of Tajikistan	o Provides data and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
State Unitary Enterprise for residential services	o Provides data and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Agency on land reclamation and irrigation	o Provides data and expertise under the NC, BUR preparation. Participates in the inter-ministerial working groups on GHG Inventory and other climate related activities.
Adaptation information	
Committee for Environmental Protection	o Responsible for control of the use of natural resources, protection of land, minerals, forests, water and other resources, and also coordinates activities on environment protection among the government agencies. o Organizing and conducting environmental monitoring, forecasting and comprehensive study of the state of the environment, weather, glaciers, lakes and reservoirs, the analysis of phenomena and processes of natural disasters. o Conducting scientific research and studying the issues of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, biological diversity, water resources and climate change. o Coordinating and ensuring the implementation of the commitments undertaken by the Republic of Tajikistan on the conventions and agreements on the protection of the environment and natural resources. o Carries out professional development for the integrated implementation of the climate change adaptation concept into the national legislation on environmental protection and sub-legal regulatory acts. o The CEP is the responsible body for monitoring and implementing the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of Tajikistan until 2030 and developing the NAP

Organization	Role in GHG inventory preparation
Agency for Hydrometeorology	o Coordinator for the preparation of information related to adaptation. This issue is being handled by the Climate Change Center at Hydromet. o Capacity building of national experts in the field of adaptation. o Preparation of reporting documents on adaptation to climate change in Tajikistan for the UNFCCC. o Identification of priorities in critical sectors, geographic regions, vulnerable populations, ecosystems, and infrastructure. o Conducting comprehensive scientific research of regional processes of climate change and assessing the impact of the consequences of these changes on the sectors of the economy and the living conditions of the population.
Ministry of Agriculture	o Development and implementation of a unified state policy in the field of agriculture, including in the field of crop production, animal husbandry and other branches of agricultural production. o Support agricultural producers, the development of recommendations to improve the efficiency of production of various products and agricultural work. o Development and implementation of projects for the application of climate-resistant and water-saving technologies in agriculture. o Development of adaptation measures and provision of data on their implementation in agriculture.
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	o Identification and development of adaptation measures to climate change associated with water and energy factors. o Identifying and setting research and training objectives, including capacity building. o Development and implementation of projects for the application of climate-resistant and water-saving technologies in water management.
Ministry of Transport	o Responsible for the development of a set of measures for the consistent development of the transport complex of the Republic of Tajikistan, by meeting the requirements of the population of the country in economically profitable and safe transport services. o Monitoring the status and safety of the transport sector and infrastructure.
Ministry of Health and Social Protection	o Preparation of a set of necessary data, analysis of data on the impact of climate change on public health.
Agency on Statistics	o Carries out activities for the collection and dissemination of statistical information, guided by the principles of an objective and comprehensive study of socio-economic processes occurring in the country.

Organization	Role in GHG inventory preparation
Agency for Forestry	o Implementation of projects to prevent desertification, combat land degradation, reforestation and protective afforestation in the republic. o Providing information on the development and implementation of adaptation measures in forestry.
Academy of Sciences	o Assessment of water, climatic, agro-climatic resources and agroecology, their changes under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors.
Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense	o Collection, development and exchange of information in the field of protection of the population, economic facilities and the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan from natural and man-made emergencies.
Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation	o Development and implementation of measures to reduce the impact of natural disasters, including the restoration of water structures. o Development of measures for adaptation to climate change. Analysis and monitoring of the state of bank protection work on rivers.
Climate finance	
Ministry of Finance/Economy/StatAgency/Committee on Investment (public budgets, special funds, investment projects, private sector)	o Finance related data collection under the sectorial national strategies, programs and investment projects are monitored at the government level, executive agencies and development partners. o Each project is entered into a single register of the State Committee for Investment and State Property Management.
State Committee on Investment	o Coordinates and monitors project funds and implementation.
Executing Agencies	o The Executing Agencies report on project activities and financial resource development to the Ministry of Finance, the Investment Committee and other stakeholders.
Statistics Agency	o Collects data on climate finance through the line ministries, under national strategies, programs and implement projects.
Committee for Environmental Protection	o CEP is the responsible national entity, which deals with attracting climate finance at the national level. o Under the CEP, in 2021, the Center for the Implementation of Investment Projects was organized, the task of which is to coordinate the activities of projects in the field of environmental protection and climate change. o

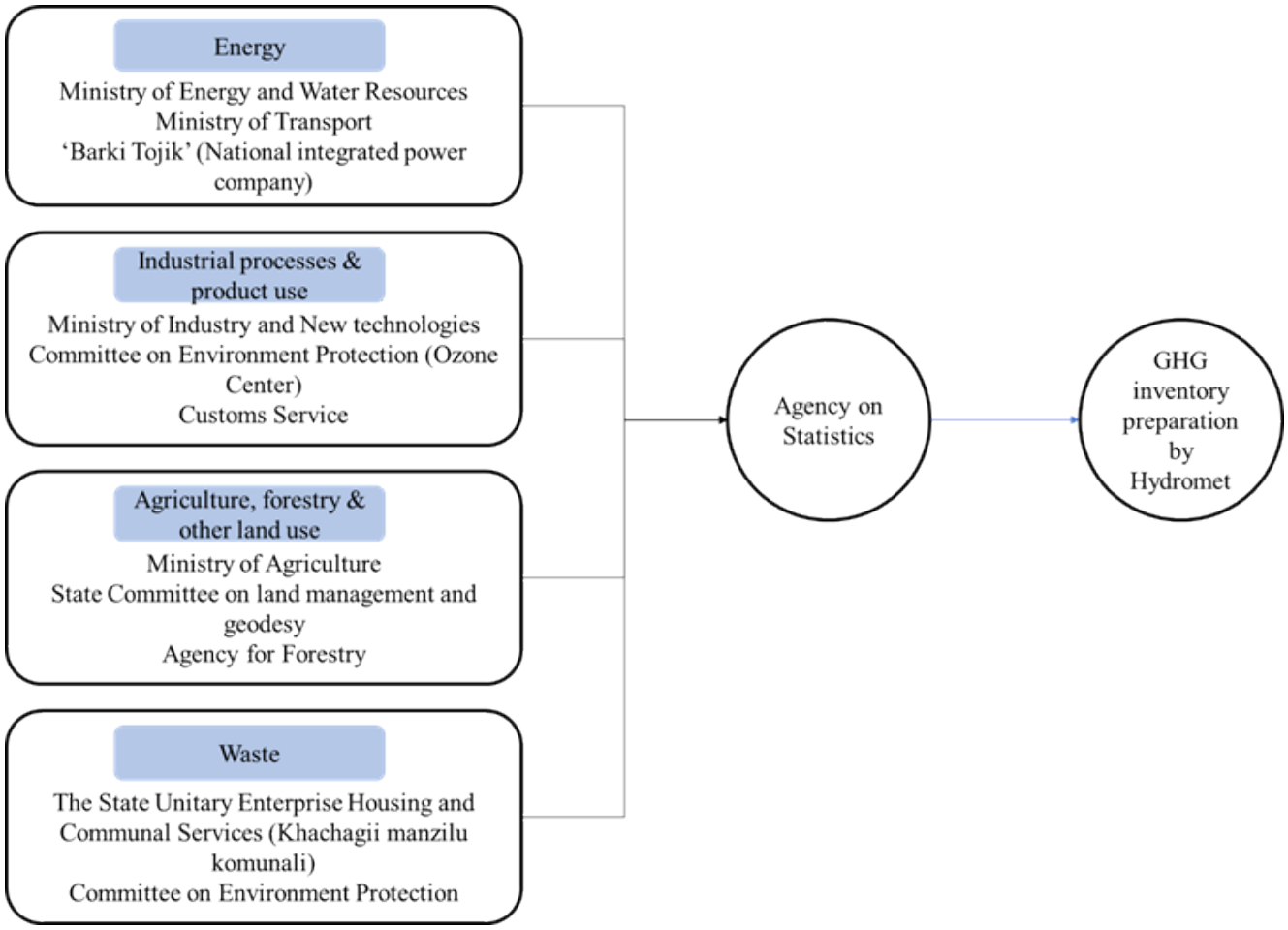

FIGURE 9: THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES IN TAJIKISTAN

63. In summary, the key national entities in the country for climate change ETF are CEP and Hydromet. CEP coordinates the climate change related activities among the government agencies. Workflow for ETF in the country centered around Hydromet. The necessary data is provided through Statistics Agency to Hydromet by four subgroups of national entities. Such as (a) MoEWR, MoT and National Integrated Power Company for energy, (b) MoINT,= and CEP Ozone Centre for IPPU, (c) MoA, Forestry Agency, and State Committee on land management and geodesy for AFOLU, and (d) State Unitary Enterprise for housing and communal services and CEP for Waste sector.

National regulatory framework and policies on climate change

64. A brief overview of the legal and regulatory framework focusing on climate change mitigation is presented in Table 11.

Table 11: An overview of legal and regulatory framework focusing on climate change mitigation in Tajikistan.

Legal and regulatory policy, framework and program	Key features
Agricultural Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2012 ? 2020.	o Development of agricultural climate change mitigation technologies (drought-resistant grain crops); conducting research works.
Programme of development of biotechnology of cattle in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2017.	o Growing highly productive breeding stock, reducing the number of non-breeding cattle, an efficient use of land and pastures.
Pasture Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 (Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 724 of 2015)	o Selection and preparation of land for sowing natural grass seeds, importing and producing natural pasture grass seeds, revising the distribution of seasonal pastures, improving pasture condition with methods of primary and surface processing, as well as their protection from erosion.
Forest Sector Development Strategy 2016-2030 (It was not adopted and approved by the government)	o Planting new forests on an area of more than 10 thousand hectares. Creating forest sharing groups.
The program of development of gardening and viticulture in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016?2020	o Take specific measures to develop new lands and introduction vacant lands into agricultural circulation to create orchards and vineyards. Develop and publish recommendations on modern methods of cultivation and growing of fruit trees and grapes.
Midterm Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020	o Develop awareness raising measures on the ecological status of land and water resources and ensure the effective implementation of sectoral programs. Creating a sustainable seed base of crops and livestock breeding o Provide support for the introduction of RES (solar, biogas, wind) in economic activity on the basis of preferential loans for entrepreneurship in the design, production and use of renewable energy installations and the creation of training and service centers to promote the expansion of renewable energy use.
Water Sector Reform Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2016 ? 2025	o Restoration of irrigation infrastructure and improvement of conditions for maintenance and operation of infrastructures. Rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.
National Programme for Development of Renewable Energy Sources and Construction of Small Hydropower Plants for 2016 -2020	o Installation of solar electrical plants in the field for which feasibility studies have been developed, with the attraction of investments for the period 2016-2020 2. Preparation of feasibility studies for wind power plants, attracting investments for the period 2016-2020. o Construction of small hydropower plants at irrigation facilities and waterways with feasibility studies.

State Target Program for the Development of the Transport Complex of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2025	o Reduction of pollutant emissions from stationary sources of transport enterprises. o Construction of gas refueling stations. o Creation of production for the disposal of vehicles and waste from their operation. o Preparation and implementation of a production project for the processing and recycling of used motor oils and lubricants. o Creation of protective forest lines (roadside) along the roads.
The Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2020	o Increase the share of industrial enterprises practicing technological innovation in the total number of industrial enterprises to 5-8% by 2020. o Increase the share of innovative products in the total industrial output by 2020. o Develop priority technologies and sectors of the economy based on the tightening of requirements of technical regulations in environmental legislation.
The Program for the development of housing and communal services of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2014-2018	o Updating and developing municipal engineering infrastructure of cities, towns and rural areas, ensuring their reliable and sustainable operation, introducing modern and economical equipment and technology. o Execution of certain types of works on the provision of housing and communal services (water supply, municipal improvement and greening of the regions, sanitary cleaning, maintenance of elevator facilities and other types of works and services).
National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030	o Suggested activities include improving industrial waste management.
National Waste Management Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2017-2030	o Improving legal policy in waste management. o Improving institutional policy in waste management. o Improving economic mechanisms in waste management. o Development of innovative technologies and infrastructure for the introduction of waste in economic circulation.
Medium-Term Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2025 (MDP 2021-2025)	o development and submission of national inventories of greenhouse gases, regulatory and methodological framework for organizing a monitoring system, assessment and approval of greenhouse gas emissions; o organizing the renewal of the established national contribution of the Republic of Tajikistan to achieve the global goal of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

65. A brief overview of the legal and regulatory framework focusing on climate change adaptation is presented in Table 12.

Table 12: An overview of legal and regulatory framework focusing on climate adaptation in Tajikistan.

Legal and regulatory policy, framework and program	Key features
National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030 (NDS 2030)	o It outlines the general directions of economic development and was adopted in 2016. o It focuses on implementing measures that can help to reduce the impact of climate change related to i) the use of non-traditional (renewable) energy sources; ii) the minimization of the negative impact of the transportation on the environment and human health; iii) fostering the development of "green employment", expanding the environmental entrepreneurship and the environmental services market with the support of the state.
National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 (NSACC 2030)	o It was adopted in October 2019, as a strategic document to achieve the goals stated in the Paris Agreement. o It has prioritized four sectors that are both climate sensitive and development priorities: i) energy; ii) water; iii) transport; and iv) agriculture. o It outlines adaptive measures in key sectors of the economy and suggests mechanisms and sources of financing.
Medium-Term Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 (MDP 2016-2020)	o It focused on the to reduce the impact of climate change covering expanding access to natural resources and their rational use, creating legal protection mechanisms, providing financial support and meeting the needs for new technologies, developing a green economy and preventing the risks of climate change. o Some of the measures mentioned are the development of renewable energy sources, modernization of all types of transport, construction of 6 hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of 700 kWh, and reconstruction of 700 km of highways.
Medium-Term Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2025 (MDP 2021-2025)	o It was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 30, 2021, under Decree No. 168. o A special section is devoted to environmental protection, climate change and natural disasters. o It focused on mechanisms for deploying capacity building processes on climate change adaptation of employees of authorized bodies and civil servants. o It also highlighted the development of gender-sensitive indicators for climate change were noted as adaptive measures.
Agricultural Reform Program (2012-2020)	o It highlighted the development and implementation of new agricultural technologies covering drought-resistant crops, research, setting up a support system for the development of livestock and meeting the needs of farms in better breeds and pastures, and improved structure of sown areas for fodder crops.
Comprehensive Program for the Development of Livestock in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2018-2022	o It focused on adaptation measures, selection and improved breeding, cultivation technology and feeding rates, and increased productivity of pastures.

Program for the Development of Pastures for 2016- 2020	o It focused on increasing the stocks of pasture fodder, promoting an increase in the number of highly productive livestock, preparing land for sowing seeds, improving the condition of grazing lands, repairing and building roads and bridges, and improving the condition of 1500 hectares of pastures, importing and producing grass seeds, and repairing livestock routes.
Program for Reforming the Water Sector of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2025	o It focused on the development of a long-term basin plan for the use and protection of water resources in 5 river basins. o It also focused on the development of seasonal and annual plans for the distribution and management of water resources in river basins, the restoration of irrigation infrastructure and improvement of conditions for its maintenance and operation, and the introduction of new water-saving technologies.
National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for 2019-2030	o It highlighted ensuring access of all stakeholders to information on disaster risk, integrating disaster risk management into development processes, and improving mechanisms for disaster preparedness and response.
Strategy for the Development of Industry in the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030	o It highlighted the introduction of new technologies related to reducing emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere, and saving raw materials and energy resources.
State Target Program for the Development of the Transport Complex of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2025	o It focused on increasing the life cycle of the transport infrastructure to increase the resiliency to climate change. o It aimed to bring the transport infrastructure in line with international environmental standards. The activities covered are: improving pavement, increasing traffic capacity, building bypass roads in settlements, applying paints, and plastics and protecting metals from corrosion, and creating roadside protection belts.
Draft Strategy for the Development of Forestry for the period 2016?2030	o It focused on the development of national forestry covering the realization of institutional, legal and financial reforms; and the development of the forestry management framework. o The goal is to ensure sustainable development of the sector by ensuring a balance of ecological, economic and social functions.

66. In summary, the country has the necessary regulatory framework and policies focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation. For example, AFOLU sector related regulatory framework and policies are: (a) Agricultural Reform Programme (2012-2020), (b) Pasture Development Program (2016-2020), and (c) Forest Sector Development Strategy (2016-2030) focusing on climate change. Similar examples are, (a) National Programme for Development of Renewable Energy Sources and Construction of Small Hydropower Plants (2016 -2020), and State Target Program for the Development of the Transport Complex (until 2025) for the energy sector; (b) Strategy of Innovative Development (2020) for the IPPU, and (c) National Waste Management Strategy (2017-2030) for the waste sector. On the other hand, the country national strategy like NDS 2030, NSACC 2030, and MDP 2021-2025 clearly outlines the climate change adaptation activities of the country. For example,

NSACC 2030 prioritized four sectors (energy, water, transport, agriculture) that are both climate sensitive and critical for development. Therefore, it outlines adaptive measures for those sectors with mechanisms and sources of financing. The alternative scenario will equip national decision makers with the continually improved evidence they need for the right course of action and secure investments. The proposed actions work in harmony with national development strategies and the SDGs. At the same time, it will provide reliable information to the international community through regular national reporting which, among other functions, shows national achievements in planning and implementing climate action and attracts public and private investment.

National baseline initiatives

67. Tajikistan adopted National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation in 2003 by the Governmental Decree No.259[66]]35. To mitigate such climate change impacts, the proposed approaches are to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to climate change. The measures to reduce GHGs (as a fulfilment of UNFCCC obligations) include: enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy; application of effective technologies and use of energy sources in the national economy (that promotes high economic growth rate and reduce or limit GHG emissions); protection and enhancement of natural sinks and reservoirs of GHGs; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation; promotion of sustainable agriculture; development and research on renewable (and new) energies and environmentally sound technologies for use; and encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures that reduce GHG emissions.

68. The above-mentioned National Action Plan also highlighted climate change adaptation. Principles and direction related to adaptation include: research on climate change and its impact on national resources, economy public health and development of additional adaptation measures; improvement of the systematic observation network and environmental monitoring to renew adaptation measures; improvement of systems to collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate data among end users; enhancement of weather forecasting, climate modelling and early warning systems to minimize the risk of natural disasters; capacity building to strengthen institutional, technical and human resources to promote adaptation in the fields of climate change and hydrological research, geographical information systems, environmental impact assessment, protection and re-cultivation of lands rational use of water resources, conservation of ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, infrastructure development and health protection; and implementation of actual projects on adaptation on priority areas related to rational use of natural resources, economy and health protection.

69. The recent national initiatives towards ETF, climate change mitigation and adaptation of the Paris Agreement are mainly directed by the following four national documents; as well as some of the recent projects as mentioned below:

National strategy and program

(a) The National Development Strategy until 2030;

(b) The National Strategy of Adaptation to Climate Change of the Republic of Tajikistan (NCCAS) until 2030 (Order of the President of October 2, 2019 No. 482);

(c) The National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Disaster Risk Reduction for 2019-2030 (Order of the President of December 28, 2018 No. 602); and

(d) The National Medium-Term Development Programme (NMDP) of 2016-2020, and of 2021-2025.

(e) Agricultural Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2012 ? 2020. It focused on development of agricultural climate change mitigation technologies (drought-resistant grain crops); and conducting research works.

(f) Programme of development of biotechnology of cattle in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2017. It focused on the growing highly productive breeding stock, reducing the number of non-breeding cattle, efficient use of land and pastures.

(g) Forest Sector Development Strategy 2016-2030. It focused on planting new forests on an area of more than 10 thousand hectares, and creating Forest sharing groups.

(h) National Programme for Development of Renewable Energy Sources and Construction of Small Hydropower Plants for 2016 -2020.

(i) State Target Program for the Development of the Transport Complex of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2025.

(j) National Waste Management Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2017-2030.

National project

(k) GCF Readiness Proposal ?Enabling an Effective National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process for Tajikistan? supported by UNDP.

(l) GCF Readiness Proposal ?Support the Republic of Tajikistan to strengthen its capacities for monitoring and evaluation of climate finance, identifying potential Direct Access Entities, and engaging the private sector on climate change-related investments with the Green Climate Fund? supported by FAO.

(m) UNDP/GEF provides support via the project: ?Enabling activities for preparation of First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) and Fourth National Communication (4NC) under UNFCCC?.

(n) GCF project ?Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan? supported by ADB (2018-2023)?.

(o) GCF project ?Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food-insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan? supported by WFP (2018-2022)?.

(p) International Climate Initiative (IKI) project ?Developing capacities for climate policy in Southeast & Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia? supported by GIZ (2017-2021).?

(q) IKI project ?National Land Monitoring and Information System for a transparent NDC reporting? supported by FAO (2018-2022).?

70. The national actions towards climate change mitigation and adaptation, and linkages with proposed CBIT project are presented in Table 13.

Table 13: An overview of recent National Projects focusing on change mitigation and adaptation and linkages with proposed CBIT project.

National Actions	Linkages with proposed CBIT project
Title: Agricultural Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2012 ? 2020. Key feature: Development of agricultural climate change mitigation technologies (drought-resistant grain crops); conducting research works. Implementing agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Academy of Agricultural Sciences Time frame: 2011-2020	The CBIT project will engage with this project in order to build on the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangement, capacity building, and monitoring developed by this project.
Title: Livestock and Pasture Development Project II Key feature: Hectares of pastureland improved: 95,000 ha, According to the impact brief of the project of LPDP I, the sheep and cattle weight increased by 17% and 27% respectively. USD 24.19m Funded by IFAD. Implementing agency: Ministry of Agriculture Time frame: 2015-2022.	The CBIT project will engage with this project in order to build on the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangement, capacity building, and monitoring developed by this project.

National Actions	Linkages with proposed CBIT project
Title: Resilient Landscape Restoration Project. Key feature: The project aims to prepare institutions and support future landscape restoration efforts, such as legal frameworks capable to supply planting material for restoration, monitoring natural resources, development of tax incentives for ecological services, etc. USD 45m is funding by the World Bank. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection. Time frame: 2022-2027.	The CBIT project will engage with this project in order to build on the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangement, capacity building, and monitoring developed by this project. Data and coordination mechanisms will be considered. Lessons learned and experiences will also be considered.
Title: Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan. Key feature: This project will support vulnerable communities in accessing reliable, timely, and tailored climate information through the provision of improved climate services specifically tailored to the needs of communities in the Rasht Valley, Khatlon and GBAO regions, through a user-driven and participatory approach facilitated by World Food Program (WFP). USD 9.9m is funded by Green Climate Fund (GCF). Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) Time frame: 2022-2026	The CBIT project will engage with this project in order to build on the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangement, capacity building, and monitoring developed by this project.

National Actions	Linkages with proposed CBIT project
Title: Enabling an Effective National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process for Tajikistan. Key feature: Governance, coordination and institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation planning and implementation strengthened in the country. Priority sector adaptation plans developed, capacities strengthened and Long-Term Capacity Development Program established in the country. Implementation capacities for climate change adaptation established/strengthened in Tajikistan. USD 2.9m funded by GCF. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP). Time frame: 2020-2024.	Governance, coordination and institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation planning and implementation will be considered. Priority sector adaptation plans, capacities strengthened and Capacity Development Program will be considered for institutional coordination.
Title: Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program in the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB). Key feature: The project aims to address common issues and challenges related to climate change impacts in Central Asian countries by enhancing access to improved knowledge and data on climate change for key stakeholders (decision makers, expert communities, etc.); and through increased investment and technical capacity building. USD 9m is funded by the World Bank. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP). Time frame: 2017-2022.	The CBIT project will engage with this project in order to build on the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangement, capacity building, and monitoring developed by this project. Data and coordination mechanisms will be considered. Lessons learned and experiences will also be considered.

National Actions	Linkages with proposed CBIT project
Title: GCF Regional Project Green Economy Financing Program (GEF) of Tajikistan Key feature: Promoting investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies and Tajikistan's transition to an environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economy. The proceeds of the loan will be used for lending support to private sector borrowers in accordance with the Green Economy Fund's Policy Statement. USD 8m is funded by the GCF, and EBRD. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP). Time frame: 2020-2022	Data and coordination mechanisms will be considered. Lessons learned and experiences will also be considered.
Title: Sustainable Land Use and Rural Livelihood Project ? ELMARL is successfully developing in Tajikistan. Key feature: The aim of the project is to enable rural residents build productive capital in ways that improve natural resource management and increase climate resilience. The main beneficiaries of the project are 21,000 rural households with a population of about 126,000 people. USD 19m is funded by the GEF, and World Bank. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP). Time frame: 2014-2019.	Lessons learned and experiences will also be considered.
Title: Adaptation to climate change through sustainable forestry in the main waters of Tajikistan. Key feature: Sustainable management of forest resources "participatory forestry", biodiversity conservation, capacity building and awareness of forest users. USD 8.8m is funded by German Development Bank (KfW). Implementing agency: Forestry Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan. Time frame: 2015-2020	Lessons learned and experiences will also be considered.

National Actions	Linkages with proposed CBIT project
Title: Country support to the enhancement of the Nationally Determined Contribution in the AFOLU sector - Technical Assistance Fund (TAF), on behalf of the NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP). Key feature: NDC Revision and Raising Ambition. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP). Time frame: 2020 -21	The CBIT project will engage with this project in order to build on the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangement, capacity building, and monitoring developed by this project.
Title: Access to Green Finance Key feature: The goal of the project is to develop and strengthen the potential of the microfinance system in Tajikistan and organize energy-efficient, economical and environmentally friendly houses through the provision of micro-credits to households. USD 11m is funded by the Asian Bank. Implementing agency: Ministry of Finance Time frame: 2013-18	Lessons learned and experiences will also be considered.
Title: Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods-ELMARL Key feature: 1. Prevention and reduction of soil erosion; 2. Improvement of the state of degraded pasture lands; 3. Improving the methods of sustainable pasture management; 4. Ensuring the protection of soil resources and moisture conservation; 5. Improving the efficiency of water resources use; 6. Increasing sustainable energy supply from renewable sources. USD 19m is funded by World Bank, and GEF. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) Time frame: 2013-18	Lessons learned and experiences will also be considered.

National Actions	Linkages with proposed CBIT project
Title: An integrated landscape approach to improve the climate resilience of small farmers and pastoralists in Tajikistan. Key feature: Component 1: Integrated Watershed Management for Climate Resilience. Component 2: Ecosystem adaptation in agroecological landscapes. Component 3: Knowledge management for building climate resilience through ecosystem-based management and adaptation of watershed. USD 11m is funded by GCF. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection. Time frame: 2021-24	The CBIT project will engage with this project in order to build on the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangement, capacity building, and monitoring developed by this project. Data and coordination mechanisms will be considered.
Title: Development of the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAP). Key feature: Development of mitigation and adaptation measures for key sectors of the economy. USD 3m is funded by the GCF. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection. Time frame: 2020-24.	The CBIT project will engage with this project in order to build on the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangement, capacity building, and monitoring developed by this project. Data and coordination mechanisms will be considered.
Title: Ensuring climate change resilience of the Pyanj River Basin. Key feature: Developing institutional capacity of Hydromet, legal and organizational transformation, forecasting and warning of extreme weather Component. USD 11m is funded by the GCF. Implementing agency: Hydromet Time frame: 2019-23	Data and coordination mechanisms will be considered. Lessons learned and experiences will also be considered.

National Actions	Linkages with proposed CBIT project
Title: Building Capacity for Climate Resilience Key feature: Capacity building focusing on Hydrometeorology, and natural disasters. USD 6m funded by the Asian Bank. Implementing agency: Committee for Environmental Protection. Time frame: 2013-18	Lessons learned and experiences will also be considered.
Title: Improving hydrometeorological services in the Republic of Tajikistan Key feature: 1. Institutional strengthening of Tajikhydromet, including increasing human resources and financial sustainability models; 2. Improvement of hydrometeorological observation networks; and 3. Improvement of the service delivery system of hydromet. USD 13m funded by World Bank. Implementing agency: Hydromet Time frame: 2013-22	The CBIT project will engage with this project in order to build on the coordination mechanisms, institutional arrangement, capacity building, and monitoring developed by this project. Data and coordination mechanisms will be considered.

COVID-19 Recovery

71. The socio-economic situation of Tajikistan is significantly affected by Coronavirus infection (COVID-19), particularly those dependent on remittances. Due to COVID-19 pandemic there is a decrease in remittances of labor migrants working in Russian economy. The COVID 19 will continue to have a significant impact on investment flows including the climate change related financial flows[67][36]. The economy is now rebounding from the slowdown of 2020. After growth slowed to 4.5% in 2020, the economy grew by 8.7% by mid-year of 2021, due to export of precious metals and increased inflows of remittances[68][37]. The country has already developed ?Tajikistan Covid-19 Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP)?, and the Ministry of Economic Development & Trade (MEDT) has also develop an economic plan. The CRRP is based on five strategic pillars that are underpinned by ?building back better? and help to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs)[69][38]. ISEF articulates a set of short- and medium-term response to socio -economic impact of Covid19 which will be implemented over a period of 18 months. The ISEF underlines the principle of strengthening national leadership and state capability to deliver a coherent response with the participation of the community and in collaboration with CSOs, private sector and development partners. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with support from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) is leading the socioeconomic response of the UN System in Tajikistan. ISEF will draw

upon the expertise and resources of the whole UN System which includes not only the UN Agencies present in the country but also the non-resident agencies. ISEF is also a call to donors and development partners for collaboration and pooling of resources to support the national Covid-19 response led by the Government of Tajikistan (GoTJ)

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project?s Theory of Change

72. The GEF alternative scenario is designed to strengthen Tajikistan's technical and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement as explained in Theory of Change (See Annex M). The CBIT project will ensure efficient and comprehensive climate change mitigation, adaptation and support related information system through building technical and human capacities.

Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity for coordinated monitoring and reporting under ETF.

73. This component will help strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions to place proper political and institutional structures to ensure transparency in the MRV system. This component will establish clear institutional roles and responsibilities for line ministries, departments, and divisions. The alternative scenario under component 1 will be accomplished through GAP analysis on the existing MRV system and institutional arrangements (Activity 1.1.1.1), conducting technical workshops and consultations on GAP analysis (Activity 1.1.1.2), formulating Tajikistan?s Enhanced Transparency Framework Roadmap and Action Plan (ETFRAP) (Activity 1.1.1.3), national consultation to validate and endorse the ETFRAP (Activity 1.1.1.4), formalization of the institutional focal persons (Activity 1.1.1.5), and establishing and formalizing Technical Working Groups (TWGs) (Activity 1.1.1.6). In addition, stakeholders? capacity related to MPGs will be developed by formulating National ETF Steering Committee (Activity 1.2.1.1), capacity building training workshop on MPGs of ETF reporting following the Training of Trainers (ToT) model (Activity 1.2.1.2) and developing knowledge materials on ETF requirements (Activity 1.2.1.3).

74. This institutional strengthening will involve a broad range of stakeholders, from ministerial staff to policymakers, civil society, academia, and the private sector. FAO?s long-standing experience in institutional strengthening will be capitalized on this component. FAO has developed a number of tools for institutional assessment and strengthening under the Global CBIT project. Under this component, the tools[70] such as (i) Biennial transparency report (BTR) guidance and roadmap tool, (ii) Greenhouse Gas Data Management (GHG-DM) tool, (iii) Institutional Arrangements for National Inventory Systems, and (iv) Action recommendations on capacity-building for transparency and reporting will be utilized to strengthen the institutional structure to comply with ETF.

75. To ensure the smooth operation of domestic MRV and climate transparency there should be a regular exchange of data and information. Considering the existing barriers as highlighted in the barrier section, through memoranda of understanding (MoU) between stakeholders, the exchange of data and information will be formalized. Such MoU will define the generation, storage, access, and use of data and information terms. The aim is to ensure that all stakeholders will work simultaneously to ensure the smooth operation of the system to be put in place.

76. The project will ensure ETF-related data sharing processes are integrated with broader national coordination for data sharing and management for sustainable development. It will ensure coordination with the ongoing national communications and submitted BUR. For example, the CBIT project utilizes the existing institutional mechanisms as mentioned in Table 4, and sectoral Leads; but will aim to further strengthen their institutionalization and functionality with a clear definition of procedures, roles and responsibilities in line with ETF.

77. The proposed institutional framework and coordination will be linked to the existing Department of environment protection and emergency situations under the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, and Committee for environmental protection to coordinate high-level climate change activity (e.g. legislative and policy direction, supervision, oversight, and guidance) across different levels. Such approaches will ensure the preparation of GHG inventories, tracking of NDC actions, and monitoring the climate finance will gradually be supported by government staff and the national budget.

Component 2: Enhancing stakeholders? technical capacities for ETF reporting.

78. The alternative scenario under component 2 will be accomplished strengthening the technical capacity of the stakeholders in Tajikistan for monitoring and reporting NDC climate change adaptation actions, GHG emissions inventory for tracking mitigation actions, and for reporting climate finance (domestic and international) for NDC actions. Technical capacity building under climate change adaptation actions will be accomplished by conducting a capacity gap assessment on the existing system for M&E climate change impacts on NDC priority sectors (Activity 2.1.1.1), developing gender responsive guideline and action plan on M&E of NDC adaptation actions (Activity 2.1.1.2), conducting gender-responsive training on tracking climate change adaptation actions following ToT model (Activity 2.1.1.3), and developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for adaptation using local language (Activity 2.1.1.4). Technical capacity building under climate change mitigation actions will be accomplished by gender-respomsive training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines, 2019 refinements and reporting for IPPU, and Waste sectors following ToT model (Activity 2.2.1.1), land-use change analysis (Activity 2.2.1.2), GHG inventory preparation of AFOLU sectors based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and 2019 refinements (Activity 2.2.1.3), and developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for GHG inventory and climate change mitigation using local language (Activity 2.2.1.4). Technical capacity building for climate finance will be accomplished by conducting a capacity gap assessment on existing reporting system of climate finance and support received (Activity 2.3.1.1), preparing guideline and action plan on climate finance and support received for NDC actions (Activity 2.3.1.2), conducting training on tracking climate finance and support received for NDC actions following ToT model (Activity 2.3.1.3), and developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for climate finance using local language (Activity 2.3.1.4).

79. FAO?s long-standing experience in technical capacity development focusing on climate change, and sustainability issues. Such expertise will be capitalized in this component. FAO has developed a number of tools for GHG inventory preparation and MRV system development under the Global CBIT project[71]. Under this component, the tools such as (i) Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) guidance for mitigation actions in the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector, (ii) Greenhouse Gas Data Management (GHG-DM) tool, (iii) UNFCCC Quality assurance (QA) process, (iv) Nationally determined contributions (NDC) tracking tool, (v) Nationally determined contributions in Agriculture, forestry and other land use (NDC-AFOLU) Navigator, (vi) Nationally determined contributions expert tool (NEXT), and (vii) FAOSTAT ? Emissions will be utilized to enhance the technical capacity of the stakeholders. In addition to the AFOLU, other sectors, such as energy that are included in the NDC, will be supported to build national capacity using tools such as GHG data management, archiving guidance, institutional arrangement tools and e-learning modules. All relevant sectors will equally receive required support building on the experiences from the recently

completed project, ?Country support to the enhancement of the Nationally Determined Contribution in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector? under the Technical Assistance Fund on behalf of the NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP)[72][39]?. The project supported Tajikistan in making progress on its commitments under the Paris Agreement and revision of the NDC in close collaboration with the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan (CEP). The project's activities focused on strengthening the resilience of four sectors (AFOLU, energy, IPPU and waste), in collaboration with other agencies such as UNDP, GIZ and WB, in a context of climate change while ensuring food and economic security. It should be noted that similar support was also provided by FAO in 17 countries.

80. The component will also ensure, gender-sensitive training programs for GHG inventory methodologies and tools, national specific climatic and socio-economic scenarios, emission factors, methodologies, tools for mitigation assessment of GHG emission, climate change vulnerability assessment, and climate finance. The proposed training will utilize the ETF training materials being made available at the global CBIT platform, as well as the FAO e-learning courses. Capacity for LULUCF assessment will be strengthened through hands-on training of relevant stakeholders using Collect Earth, the land representation matrix tool, and subsequent application of the tool by the trained participants in carrying out a nationwide LULUCF assessment for the period beyond the national communications. For the AFOLU sector, training will be provided based on the IPCC guidelines for GHG inventory, ETF MPGs relevant to the AFOLU sector, Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT), and FAO GLEAM-i tool relevant to livestock. In coordination with the Global CBIT-AFOLU project, targeted stakeholders will be also completed the three e-learning courses on MRV: (a) preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF; (b) assessing uncertainties in the national greenhouse gas inventory with a focus on the LULUCF; and (c) estimation of methane emissions from enteric fermentation at Tier 2 level.

81. Nationally appropriate indicators related to adaptation will be developed considering existing SDGs and national indicators, *Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators* of FAO[73], and *Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance*[74]. FAO has developed a number of tools for climate change resiliency, monitoring and evaluation under the Global CBIT project. Under this component, the tools[75] such as (i) Loss and damage assessment, (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training package, (iii) Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change (MOSAICC), and (iv) Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate resilience of farmers and pastoralists (SHARP) will be utilized under this component.

Component 3: Developing a data and information management system for ETF on NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support received.

82. The project will develop a robust data and information management system to accomplish the alternative scenario under component by preparing gender responsive guidelines, protocols and indicators on data collection, update archiving, and tracking, as well as developing the information management system for tracking the NDC actions, and climate finance. The specific activities to achieve such alternative scenario under component 3 will be: developing gender responsive guidelines, protocols, and indicators based on the ETFRAP and ETFIA for data collection, update archiving, and tracking the NDC actions (Activity 3.1.1.1), conducting validation consultations on guidelines, protocols, and indicators (Activity 3.1.1.2), training on guidelines, protocols, and indicators following ToT model (Activity 3.1.1.3), and developing knowledge materials on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators using the local language (Activity 3.1.1.4). Tajikistan?s Climate Change Transparency Information Management System (TCCTIMS) will be established through: procurement of necessary

hardware, server, and software (Activity 3.1.2.1), archiving the available GHG inventory activity data (Activity 3.1.2.2), archiving and updating the Emission Factors for GHG inventory (Activity 3.1.2.3), archiving the available adaptation, climate finance data (Activity 3.1.2.4), conducting training on TCCTIMS following ToT model (Activity 3.1.2.5), and developing knowledge materials on TCCTIMS using the local language (Activity 3.1.2.6). The main users of the data and information management system will be the technical officers in the government agencies and gender balance will be observed. At this moment in the country there are no data and information management systems for ETF. However, under the GCF readiness program, FAO is supporting the country for (a) institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms strengthening to govern and coordinate climate action and finance, (b) updating the country?s GCF programming process, (c) direct access to climate finance entities nomination, and accreditation of direct access entities, (d) strengthening project pipeline.

83. The main body currently responsible for the GHG inventory in the Republic of Tajikistan is the National Agency for Hydrometeorology (Hydromet) of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan plays a key role in collecting information on GHG emissions. All information from key ministries and departments is transferred to the Agency for Statistics under the Law on State Statistics. Besides, some of the relevant national organizations disseminate data and information through their website as mentioned below:

? Ministry of economic development and trade http://www.medt.tj
? Ministry of agriculture http://www.moa.tj
? Committee for environment protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan http://hifzitabiat.tj/
? Agency for Hydrometeorology http://www.meteo.tj/
? Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan http://www.stat.tj/

84. The proposed CBIT project will build on the data and coordination mechanism of the current GCF readiness project in Tajikistan. The CBIT project will also ensure that it closely works with the GCF readiness initiatives for climate finance related data, and institutional arrangement. Besides, the CBIT project will build on the coordination mechanisms, capacity, knowledge management and M&E systems of the current GCF readiness project in Tajikistan. Lessons learned and experiences from ministries? data and information dissemination activities will also be considered.

85. This component will ensure data collection, archiving, and update protocol development for regular and systematic collection, documentation and archiving to ensure accuracy, consistency, and reliability of climate change-related data in the country. This system development will consult the ?A road map for establishing information systems for climate action and support? published under the collaboration of CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GEF funded)[76]. The activities under this component will be also based on the IPCC guidelines, FAO?s Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Agriculture: A Manual to Address Data Requirements for Developing Countries (2015), FAO tools and resources on Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) program, and other sectoral guidelines[77]. The activities under this component will be also conducted based on *Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators* of FAO[78], and *Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance*[79].

86. The Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Tajikistan is submitted recently. The proposed CBIT project will build on the coordination mechanisms, capacity, knowledge management and M&E systems of the Fourth National Communication project of Tajikistan. Besides, lessons

learned and experiences from Fourth National Communication related to data and information sharing will also be considered.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

87. The proposed CBIT project is aligned with the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) of GEF-7 and Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area, as well as GEF-8 CBIT programming directions. It is also aligned with the ETF requirements of Paris Agreement to support the countries institutional and technical capacity development for climate transparency.

88. Therefore, the proposed project agrees of the three aims of CBIT Program as mentioned below:

? Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;

? Provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and

? Assist in the improvement of transparency over time.

89. The outputs of the proposed CBIT project in line with the requirements of MPGs is presented in Table 14.

Table 14: Alignment of proposed CBIT project outputs with MPGs

Project outputs	MPGs	Source [83][40]

Output 1.1.1 Output 1.2.1 Output 2.2.1 Output 3.1.1	Mandatory requirement National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (mitigation)	Part II, section B, para 18, p. 22 *Each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements* for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs. - Part III, section A, para 61, p. 27 *Each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC* under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report. Part III, section A, para 62, p. 28 *Each Party shall provide information on legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement* related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.4. Part II, section C, para 21, p. 23 *Each Party shall use methods from the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. Each Party should make every effort to use a recommended method (tier level) for key categories in accordance with those IPCC guidelines.* Part II, section C, para 24, p. 23 *Each Party is encouraged to use country-specific and regional emission factors and*

		activity data, where available, or to propose plans to develop them, in accordance with the good practice elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. Part II, section C, para 34, p. 24 *Each Party shall elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan* in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. - Part III, section C, para 75, p. 29 *Each Party shall provide a description of each methodology and/or accounting approach* used, as applicable for: [?] (g) *Methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures*;
Output 2.1.1	Encouraged Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement	Part IV, section F, para 112, p. 35 *Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to monitoring and evaluation: (c) Assessment of and indicators for, (i) how adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts; (i) Transparency of planning and implementation*; Part IV, section F, para 112, p. 35 In order to enhance their adaptation actions and to facilitate reporting, as appropriate, each Party should *report on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions.* Parties *should report on approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation,* including those in place or under development.

Output 2.3.1	Voluntary Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received	Part VI, section C, para 134, p. 42 Developing country Parties *should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support received*, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable. Part IV, section H, para 116, p. 36 Each Party *should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned: Monitoring and evaluation.*

90. *FAO comparative advantage.* FAO is currently implementing national CBIT projects in 13 countries including Bangladesh, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Uzbekistan. Hence, FAO has extensive expertise and experience in technical areas of CBIT project such as climate change mitigation and adaptation of AFOLU sector, sustainable land use and land management, monitoring system development for production systems, land degradation, and forest management. FAO has also longstanding experience of database development and maintenance, such as FAOSTAT database, and a global GHG inventory of AFOLU sector.

91. FAO has developed a number of tools related the CBIT project, such as Collect Earth, EX-ACT, and GLEAM. FAO has long standing expertise on tools, and training materials development for CCM MRV and GHG Inventory. For example, FAO has already developed specific course on GHG inventory related to CBIT: the national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for agriculture[80][41], the national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) for land use[81][42] and preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the enhanced transparency framework[82][43]. FAO is also currently implementing two global CBIT projects, (i) Global capacity-building products towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU); and (ii) Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest).

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

92. The GEF Focal Area ?*CCM-3-8: Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency*? supports the proposed CBIT project. The national and sectoral institutional and technical capacities of Tajikistan to track the progress of national NDC actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as support received will be enhanced through the GEF investment for this proposed CBIT project. It will eventually ensure the transparency, accuracy, consistency, compatibility, and clarity of data and information related to climate change in the country. Therefore, without this project the barriers mentioned earlier will likely to persist in the country, if the proposed project is not financed.

93. Hence, without this project, the national as well as international aspiration of enhancing climate transparency will be difficult to achieve. Climate change constitutes one of the political priorities in the country; yet existing technical and institutional capacity barriers affecting the execution of priorities of NDC to visible actions. Therefore, the country needs to focus on defining and implementing coordinated actions focusing on data and information analysis, and systematization of NDC actions. This project will give this opportunity to Tajikistan, and at the same time, the mechanisms and tools, gradually to make them more efficient and transparent.

94. Table 15 presents how the existing barriers and constraints will be addressed by the expected output of the project with proposed GEF finance.

Table 15: Proposed CBIT project contribution to address the existing barriers and constraints.

Barriers and constraints	Outputs to address barriers and constraints	Expected contributions
These barriers are mentioned in barrier 2 and 3 of paragraph 44. Lack of awareness among the stakeholders regarding the Paris Agreement, the ETF, and actions needed to monitor and tracking of mitigation and adaptation activities. Absence of knowledge-sharing platforms to access lessons learned and good practices.	1.1.1 1.2.1 3.1.2	Increased awareness and understanding of ETF requirements.

Barriers and constraints	Outputs to address barriers and constraints	Expected contributions
This barrier is mentioned in barrier 1 and 3 of paragraph 44. lack of comprehensive tools, knowledge, methodologies, and best practices to comply with ETF requirements. Limited coordination among the national stakeholders by sharing data and information to ensure transparency in NDC actions. Lack of institutional capacity to ensure data and information-driven decision-making for NDC actions.	2.3.1. 3.1.2	Enhanced knowledge sharing and coordination to comply with the transparency requirement of ETF.
This barrier is mentioned in barrier 1 of paragraph 44. Lack of coordination amongst relevant Ministries in the gathering of data, sharing, and information needed to comply with the ETF requirement to track the progress of NDC actions.	2.2.1.	Robust institutional arrangements and knowledge management structures for gathering, coordinating and ensuring sector-specific information for ETF monitoring and reporting exercises.

Barriers and constraints	Outputs to address barriers and constraints	Expected contributions
These barriers mentioned in barrier 2 of paragraph 44. Lack of activity data and local emission factors. Not using the updated IPCC methodologies. Low technical capacity of national stakeholders on domestic MRV systems. Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) and verification processes are also limited. Lack of expertise and knowledge on the detailed calculation on the uncertainty of emissions.	2.2.1. 3.1.1	Strong technical capacity and robust data generation system to establish MRV systems for tracking mitigation contributions.
These barriers are mentioned in barrier 2 and 3 of paragraph 42. Government agencies have limited capacity for systematic collection, monitoring, reporting, and evaluating adaptation actions. Lack of harmonized indicator and monitoring systems for prioritized national adaptation activities. Lack of data and information to assess the immediate climate change adaptation action. Limited technical capacity and resources for prioritizing and monitoring the NDC adaptation actions progress.	1.2.1 2.1.1	Strong technical capacity and robust information to establish M&E systems for tracking adaptation actions.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

95. The proposed CBIT project will help Tajikistan to ensure a low carbon development in the country. Hence, the capacity development focusing on GHG inventories, climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as climate finance (support received and provided) will ensure a global benefit related to global efforts towards combating climate change. To avoid duplication of international donor funding towards NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, this project will create a coordination and monitoring framework at the institutional level for GHG inventory, and NDC mitigation and adaptation actions involving key national stakeholders. Without this project, there will be a project-based approach of NC and BUR development, which is not sustainable.

96. To implement the NDCs and to comply with the ETF of the Paris Agreement based on high-quality GHG data, adaptation and NDC tracking information, as well as support received and provided information, the proposed operational, robust, and functional MRV system from the CBIT project will strengthen the country capacity. This will ultimately provide benefits considering the environmental level at the national and global levels. This MRV system will enable the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce GHG emissions and will avoid duplication of NDC actions implementation.

97. The technical and operational capacity of national experts focusing on data collection and analysis, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), GHG inventory methodologies, and adaptation progress will be strengthened by the project.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability, potential for scaling up and capacity development[84]

Sustainability and potential for scaling up

98. Innovation: The proposed CBIT project of Tajikistan is innovative because, the activities and expected results will solve the gaps highlighted in previous NCs, and NDC of the country. A comprehensive coordination mechanism for enhanced transparency focusing on GHG inventory, mitigation action and support received will be strengthened related to ETF reporting. The project will ensure investment in dedicated climate change knowledge management and information system, which will be innovative in the country. Besides, FAO will deploy the deeply rooted technical expertise in climate change issues bringing together best practices, tools and lessons learned. For example, FAO tools for LULUCF (e.g. Collect Earth) will be used for the forestry sector GHG inventory data.

99. Sustainability: The project benefits will be sustainable in the long term by addressing the current weaknesses of the national GHG inventory system and partnering with relevant institutions. The proposed activities will not be implemented alone by the project, rather it will be a close partnership of relevant institutions. Hence, the activities of this project will be institutionalized from the start of the partners? needs, and it will be continued based on the technical and infrastructural expertise developed

under this project. For example, the GHG inventory, LULUCF assessment, as well as all other training will be conducted through ToT approach, and after the training, the trainees along with other TWGs group members will conduct the LULUCF assessment for a certain period of time. This will be done to ensure that the trainees are using the acquired training skills. Through the project, the country will strengthen collaboration among the national institutions, and also with other global platforms (e.g. global CBIT platform, and two FAO CBIT global projects). Through these mechanisms, the country is expected to sustain the developed capacity and activities even after the project ends.

100. Scaling up: The involvement of national key stakeholders will help to manage adequate exit points of the project, avoid disruption, and will ensure scaling up in future for other national initiatives, such as sustainable development goals (SDGs) tracking. Results from the project will also be disseminated widely at the national and regional levels through the established information-sharing networks and forums. Also, knowledge materials will be available through the proposed data and information management system. The master trainers through ToT program, and involved key national stakeholders will disseminate their acquired knowledge through the established institutional coordination. Therefore, long-term scaling up of the project benefits will be ensured through the institutional arrangement of the project.

Capacity development

101. During the PIF and PPG phase a questionnaire was shared with the targeted stakeholders to know about the knowledge and capacity gaps. During the inception workshop the stakeholders also highlighted tracking of adaptation, mitigation and climate finance of NDC actions from individual and institutional capacity point of view is still limited. That is why the CBIT project will enhance the national capacity through strengthening institutional arrangements, institutional and human capacity building, and knowledge sharing. It will also ensure technical capacity development of wider group of stakeholders for tracking the mitigation, adaptation and climate finance actions of NDC in the country, and also associated information systems. National academia and research institutions will be involved for data and information collection and capacity building activities with a focus on gender equality. The capacity development activities will also utilize the FAO developed courses and materials[85][45] under the global CBIT project, such as (a) preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF; (b) assessing uncertainties in the national greenhouse gas inventory with a focus on the LULUCF; and (c) estimation of methane emissions from enteric fermentation at Tier 2 level.

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[68] Tajikistan?s Green and Resilient Recovery Agenda Central to World Bank Support. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/10/01/tajikistans-green-and-resilient-recovery-agenda-central-to-world-bank-support

[69] Tajikistan Covid-19 Country Preparedness and Response Plan. https://covidlawlab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/TJK-COVID19-CPRP_19032020_Approved.pdf

[70] Institutional Arrangements. https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/tools-resource?

[71] https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/tools-resource?

[72] https://www.fao.org/climate-change/programmes-and-projects/detail/en/c/1371043/

[73] Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators (FAO 2017). https://www.fao.org/3/i8145e/i8145e.pdf

[74] Reporting Adaptation through the Biennial Transparency Report. A practical explanation of the guidance. UNEP and DTU (2020). https://climateactiontransparency.org/wp-

content/uploads/2020/09/Reporting-adaptation-through-the-biennial-transparency-report_an-explanation-of-the-guidance_ICAT_UNEP-DTU-PARTNERSHIP-min.pdf

[75] https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/tools-resource?

[76] A road map for establishing information systems for climate action and support. UNDEP and DTU (2019). https://www.cbitplatform.org/sites/default/files/knowledge-resource/resource-files/ICAT%20data%20management%20system%20publication%20final_1.pdf

[77] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4260e.pdf and http://www.fao.org/in-action/micca/resources/tools/en/.

[78] Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators (FAO 2017). https://www.fao.org/3/i8145e/i8145e.pdf

[79] Reporting Adaptation through the Biennial Transparency Report. A practical explanation of the guidance. UNEP and DTU (2020). https://climateactiontransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Reporting-adaptation-through-the-biennial-transparency-report_an-explanation-of-the-guidance_ICAT_UNEP-DTU-PARTNERSHIP-min.pdf

[80] https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=639

[81] https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=650

[82] https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=618

[83] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA2018_03a02E.pdf

[84] System-wide capacity development (CD) is essential to achieve more sustainable, country-driven and transformational results at scale as deepening country ownership, commitment and mutually accountability. Incorporating system-wide CD means empowering people, strengthening organizations and institutions as well as enhancing the enabling policy environment interdependently and based on inclusive assessment of country needs and priorities.

- Country ownership, commitment and mutual accountability: Explain how the policy environment and the capacities of organizations, institutions and individuals involved will contribute to an enabling environment to achieve sustainable change

- Based on a participatory capacity assessment across people, organizations, institutions and the enabling policy environment, describe what system-wide capacities are likely to exist (within project, project partners and project context) to implement the project and contribute to effective management for results and mitigation of risks.

- Describe the project?s exit / sustainability strategy and related handover mechanism as appropriate.

[85] https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/tools-resource?

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Coordinates:

38.53575, 68.77905 https://www.geonames.org/1221874/dushanbe.html

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

n/a

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why: No

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder consultations during the project design phase

102. Stakeholders at the national level are consulted following a workshop model (a s a group exercise) during inception and validation workshop. Table 16 presents the stakeholders consulted during the workshops and their representatives? details. Table 17 presents the key suggestions from stakeholder consultation, which are also addressed under different project activities.

Table 16: Stakeholder consulted during the PIF and PPG phase of the proposed CBIT project.

Project development phase	Organization name	Representatives	Project development phase	Organization name	Representatives
PIF	Committee for environmental protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEP)	Mr. Turakul Murodov	PPG	Ministry of transportation	Salimova.M Security Specialist
	Committee for environmental protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEP)	Mr. Dilovar Dustzoda		Ministry of Agriculture	Urokov. BUT, Chief Specialist
	Agency for Hydrometeorology (Hydromet) of the CEP	Mr. Abdullo Qurbonzoda		Ministry of Agriculture	Gulrukhsorov. BUT Specialist
	Agency for Hydrometeorology (Hydromet) of the CEP	Mr. Muzaffar Shodmonov		State Committee for Land Management	Radjabova.M Chief Specialist of International Department

Agency for Hydrometeorology (Hydromet) of the CEP	Ms. Jamila Baydulleva
Agency for Hydrometeorology (Hydromet) of the CEP	Mr. Komron Ruziev
Ministry of economic development and trade (MEDT)	Ms. Muhtorova Zaynab
Ministry of Agriculture (MA)	Mr. Nzaraov Bahodur
Ministry of Agriculture (MA)	Mr. Sherali Safarov
Ministry of energy and water resources (MoEWR)	Ms. Leonidova Nadejda
Ministry of energy and water resources (MoEWR)	Ms. Kuropatkina Nina
Barqi Tojik	Mr. Fayziddin Karimov
Ministry of health and social protection (MoHSP)	Mr. Abdurahimov Jurahon
Ministry of industry and new technologies (MoINT)	Ms. Kirilova Tatyana
Ministry of transport	Mr. Aksakalov Ukumatsho

Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Baev. N.X Leading Specialist
Statistics Agency	Rajabiyon D.G. Chief Specialist
Statistics Agency	Huseynov F. Researcher
Institute of Water Problems, Energy and Ecology	Fattuloeva Z. Senior Lecturer
Institute of Water Problems, Energy and Ecology	Eshonkulova Z. Expert
National University of Tajikistan	Mirzokhonova S. Head of department
Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan	Khasan Asoev Head of Department
Research Institute of Agricultural Economics	Ustoev I.T Head of Department
State Committee for Land Management	Yodgori M. Head of Department
State Committee for Land Management	Ziyoeva Sh. Head of Department
Forestry Agency	Nazarov A. Head of Department

Forestry Agency	Mr. Ustyan Ivan
Forestry Agency	Mr. Nazarov Aziz
Statistics Agency	Mr. Khojaev Zafar
Statistics Agency	Ms. Nigina Rajabova
Academy of Science	Mr. Abdullaev Sabur
Higher education universities (Russian-Tajik Slavonic University, State National University, Tajik Technical University)	Mr. Abdulloev Mamadamon
NGO Youth Eco Center	Mr. Yuri Skochilov
NGO Little Planet	Mr. Timur Idrisov

LLC "Barki Tojik" energy company	Karimov A. Head of Department
Agency for Melioration and Irrigation	Ayubov S.Kh Head of Department
Agency for Melioration and Irrigation	Jamolov H. Head of Department
Agency of Hydrometeorology	Murodova Sh International department specialist
Agency of Hydrometeorology	Kurbonzoda A Director
NGO Youth Ecological Center	Skochilov Yuri Director
Agency of Hydrometeorology	Shodmonov M. Specialist
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	Sadridinzoda F. Chief Specialist
Committee for Environmental Protection	Dustzoda D. Head of International Department
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Rajabov A. Chief Specialist

				LLC "Barki Tojik" energy company	Abdulloev A. Head of Department
				Agency of Hydrometeorology	Saidov Sattor Head of Department at the Center for Climate Change

Table 17: Key suggestions from the stakeholders consultation and how those addressed in the project activities.

Project components and outcomes	Recommended activities	Recommended stakeholders	How the stakeholder suggestions are addressed
Component 1, Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional coordination for monitoring and reporting under ETF.	1. Development of methodology for evaluation of investment projects for adaptation and mitigation. 2. Strengthening the existing structure of monitoring, and reporting led by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade in line with ETF. Potential collaboration with: 1. Agency on forestry for 2022-2025. Forest rehab project for improving the livelihood of the population in TAJ. 2. Forestry program 2022-2026. 3. CRLI - Climate resilience building feminized in poor communities in Centre TJK. 4. Creating a national platform on CC-related issues or linking to the DRR platform.	1. Agency on forestry 2. Academy of agricultural science 3. Climate Network TajCN 4.TajSLM 5. National State University 6. Ministry of Economic development and trade (MEDT) 7. State Committee on Investment 8. State agency of Statistics 9. CEP 10. Hydromet	Few of the suggested stakeholders already included. But, some new stakeholders are added in stakeholder engagement matrix based on the recommended stakeholders (e.g. Academy of agricultural science, and State Committee on Investment). Suggested activities are added. Suggested potential collaborating projects are added under coordinating with other national initiatives (Section 6B).

Project components and outcomes	Recommended activities	Recommended stakeholders	How the stakeholder suggestions are addressed
Component 1, Outcome 1.2 Enhanced stakeholders? capacity and knowledge of modalities, procedures, guidelines (MPGs), and reporting formats of the ETF.	Agreed with the suggested activities. Potential collaboration with: 1. NAP of UNDP. 2. Readiness project of FAO. 3. AF on Agro landscapes restoration project under national implementation (CEP) supported by UNDP. 4. NDC Secretariat.	1.CEP 2.Hydromet	Suggested Stakeholders are added in stakeholder engagement matrix. Suggested potential collaborating projects are added under coordinating with other national initiatives (Section 6B).
Component 2, Outcome 2.1: Strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting NDC adaptation actions.	1. Establish an electronic database of priority key sectors. 2. Establish a training program for staff development in key sectors. 3. Provide training to the staff of key departments. Potential collaboration with: 1.CEP on monitoring and reporting of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 ((NSACC 2030); 2.With the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade on monitoring the Medium-Term Development Program of Tajikistan for 2021-2025 (MTDP 2021-2025) under the section "Environmental Protection, Climate Change" 3. With the NDC Secretariat on the NDC Implementation Plan	1. Government of the Republic of Tajikistan 2. Intersectoral agencies 3. Public sector 4. Private sector	Suggested Stakeholders are added in stakeholder engagement matrix. Suggested activities are added. Suggested potential collaborating projects are added under coordinating with other national initiatives (Section 6B).

Project components and outcomes	Recommended activities	Recommended stakeholders	How the stakeholder suggestions are addressed
Component 2, Outcome 2.2: Strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting NDC mitigation actions.	Agreed with the suggested activities.	Agreed with the suggested stakeholders.	
Component 2, Outcome 2.3 Enhancement of the existing technical capacities for monitoring and reporting climate finance and support received for NDC actions.	1. Create a database on climate finance through the state budget, the private sector and development partners 2. Develop a labelling methodology for climate change-focused budget financing	1. Committee for Environmental Protection 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Economy and Trade	Suggested Stakeholders are added in stakeholder engagement matrix. Suggested activities are added.
Component 3, Outcome 3.1 Developed a transparency portal with updated data and information on NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support received.	1. Establish sectors for the collection of information on protected areas. 2. Development of the information collection methodology. 3. Hydromet database of the Statistical Agency, National Communication 4. Database of climate finance, development partners, (public property), public finance, private sector. Potential collaboration with: 1.With the NDC Secretariat on the NDC Implementation Plan. 2.With the NAP project.	1.Statistics Agency 2.Hydromet 3. Ministry of Agriculture 4. Ministry of Transport	Suggested Stakeholders are added in stakeholder engagement matrix. Suggested activities are added. Suggested potential collaborating projects are added under coordinating with other national initiatives (Section 6B).

Stakeholder Engagement Matrix

103. The main stakeholders identified and their envisioned role in project implementation are summarized below.

Table 18: Stakeholder Engagement Matrix

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
1. State Agency for Hydrometeorology of the Committee for Environmental Protection of Tajikistan (Hydromet)	? National Focal Point for UNFCCC ? Project Executing Entity ? Liaising with other inter-ministerial agencies.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
2. Other associated ministries important to comply with the ETF requirement for tracking the NDC actions: 2.1. Ministry of energy & water resources (MEWR). 2.2. The National Academy of Science (AoS). 2.3. Ministry of Finance (MoF). 2.4. Green Finance Project Implementation Unit, MoF. 2.5. Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MoEDT). 2.6. Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). 2.7. Ministry of Industry & New Technology (MoINT). 2.8. Ministry of Transport (MoT). 2.9. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) 2.10. Committee on Investments and State Property (CoISP). 2.11. Statistics Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan (SA). 2.12. Agency on Forestry under Government of Tajikistan (AoF). 2.13. Academy of Agricultural Science. 2.14. State Committee for Land Management 2.15. Institute of Water Problems, Hydropower and Ecology of the National Academy of Science 2.16. Research Institute of Agricultural Economics 2.17. State Committee on Investment 2.18. State Unitary Enterprise for Residential Services (SUERS). 2.19. Agency on Land Reclamation and Irrigation (ALRI).	? Focal persons and capacity building of relevant government officials. ? Institutional arrangement. ? Data collection, archiving, and analysis ? Decision-making and national investment ? Sectoral expertise

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
2.20. Committee for Environmental Protection under Government of Tajikistan (CEP). 2.21. SUE State Department of Housing and Utilities (Khojagii Manzili Komunali) including branches in Dushanbe, Khujand and other big cities	
3. City authorities	? Data collection and analysis. ? Capacity building at regional and local levels.
4. Civil society organizations/Private sector (Water Users Associations, Dekhkan Farms Association, Cargo Transportation Companies, Private Passenger Transportation Companies, Barki Tojik, Pamir Energy, Avesto Group, Marmari, LLC Mohir Cement, National Association of Small and Medium Businesses of the Republic of Tajikistan, National Association of Business Women of Tajikistan, The Association of Agricultural Producers of Tajikistan, CJSC Tajik Energo Stroy, Waste sector related organization).	? Data collection ? Capacity building
5. Local/ national and international NGOs (Kukhiston, Youth Ecological Center, Little Earth) related to climate change actions	? NGOs will be engaged in the implementation of the project, including the best practice analysis and validation and appraisal of the data/GHG information management system/AIMS.
6. National Universities (Tajik National University, Russian-Tajik Slavonic University, and Technological University of Tajikistan, Tajik Agrarian University).	? Activity data collection. ? Emission factors development. ? Data quality. ? Training and curriculum development. ? Reporting and Q/A

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Stakeholder engagement plan

104. The project will be implemented involving relevant stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels. To enhance data and information collection and capacity building of national research institutions and universities will be engaged. The project will ensure women participation in capacity building activities. Where needed, it will also deploy international expert to enhance the capacity of national institutions and stakeholders. A brief overview of stakeholder engagement plan is presented below and a grievance mechanism has been defined for project stakeholders (see Annex I2).

Table 19: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder categories	Frequency	Engagement approach
National and local government	At least quarterly, and during the technical skills development training	A close communication will be maintained through email, phone, and virtual/face-to-face meetings/ workshops to share the project knowledge products. Institutional arrangement for GHG inventory data collection, preparation, and analysis. Invitation for participation in events, and technical workshops.
Research institutes and academia	At least quarterly and during the technical skills development training	A close communication will be maintained through email, phone, and virtual/face-to-face meetings/ workshops to share the project knowledge products/technical capacity building opportunities, and institutional arrangement for GHG inventory data collection, preparation, analysis, and QA/QC.
Civil society organizations, and private sector	At least quarterly, and during the technical skills development training	A close communication will be maintained through email, phone, and virtual/face-to-face meetings/ workshops to share the project knowledge products, and also to take part in the institutional arrangement for the GHG inventory data collection.
Local communities and community groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups	As needed	The project will communicate with local communities by involving the relevant government sectors at the organizations level.
Regional and international organizations, development partners, and NGOs.	At least annually	Regional and international organizations, and NGOs will be involved to fill the gaps in capacity building and other technical assistance. Project knowledge products will be disseminated through their communication channels, and invitation for participation in events, and workshops will be also sent to development partners.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Implementation, monitoring and reporting

105. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on stakeholder engagement through the annual project implementation reports (PIRs), and also for implementing the stakeholder engagement as per stakeholder engagement plan. Budget for stakeholder

engagement has been allocated through the meeting, training and travel budget lines in Annex A2. Relevant activities have been also included in the work plan (Annex H).

The PMU will report the following indicators in annual PIRs:

•Number and frequency of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, vulnerable groups and other stakeholder groups involvement in project implementation phase.
•Number and frequency of capacity building measures of the stakeholders (such as meetings, workshops, and training) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase.
•Number and frequency of grievances received and responded to/resolved.
Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Academia, research entities and civil society are the stakeholders present during the inception and validation workshop of the project. During the project implementation they will be also continue to be engaged.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender Analysis

106. *Gender and social differentiation:* Based on ?On State Guarantees of Equality of Men and Women and Equal Opportunities for Their Implementation? dated March 1, 2005, Article 5 ?Equal Representation of Men and Women in State Bodies?, the country guarantees equal participation of men and women in government. The state ensures equal representation of men and women in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of state power through legal, organizational and other mechanisms.

107. In order to implement this Law in 2001, the State Program "Main directions of state policy to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2001-2010" was adopted. The Program notes that at least 30% of representatives of the legislative and executive authorities should be women. The progress towards reaching the goal of 30% has been slow.

108. Currently, 25% of the total number of deputies in the Parliament of Tajikistan are women. As of January 1, 2021, only 23.4% of the total number of civil servants were women. Relatively low levels of women?s representation in the governmental bodies and specifically in senior and mid-level roles are contrasted with women?s high representation in the area of education (73%), in the field of healthcare and social protection of the population, about 68%[1][46]. Gender inequalities in accessing water, sanitation and hygiene, limited access to infrastructure and services also lead to undesirable consequences for both education and health of girls and women[2].

109. The country has adopted a number of legal and regulatory frameworks that can indirectly affect the resilience of women and girls to the risks of climate change. Some of these are: (i) Family Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (dated November 13, 1998), (ii) Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan "On measures to improve the status of women in society" (December 1999), (iii) the fundamental Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on ?State Guarantees of Equality of Men and Women and Equal Opportunities for the Employment?, adopted on December 15, 2004, (iv) State program "Main axes of state policy to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2001-2010."

110. The gender aspects of climate change are included in NDS 2030 (2016). The strategy builds on the commitment of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to achieve the SDGs, including SDG (Gender Equality). The strategy emphasizes the need to address gender equality and climate change, in particular in the context of rural areas, in order to ensure sustainable development.

111. The National Strategy for Enhancing the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011-2020 defines goals for women?s economic empowerment, including opportunities of training new skills and specialties. The strategy proposes a number of measures that can reduce the impact of climate change on women and increase their adaptive capacity.

112. NSACC 2030 describes how the Republic of Tajikistan can invest in building resilience to climate change, considering the multifaceted issues of gender, youth and other vulnerable groups. The strategy recognizes the vulnerability of women involved in agriculture.

113. MDP 2021-2025 reveals specific goals and indicators related to the gender aspect of climate change. For example, one of the gender goals is to increase women's awareness of the risks of climate change from around 15% now to 35% in 2025. In order to make regulatory documents comply with international standards, the goal is to develop gender-sensitive indicators on climate change and disaster risk management by 2022. Gender-sensitive indicators are also included in such sectors of the economy as agriculture, water supply and energy, social protection, education and health.

114. The goals are identified as:
? Raising awareness and improving understanding of the connection between gender and climate change in the development context;
? Promotion of nexus of gender and climate change in planning, budgeting and practice; and
? Strengthening the capacity and providing opportunities for women?s active participation in sustainable socio-economic development, considering climate change.

115. *Education and employment:* In accordance with the Article 10 of the above-mentioned Law, when entering the civil service, as well as during its passage, it is not allowed to establish any direct or indirect restrictions or advantages depending on gender. The filling of vacant positions in

state bodies, which is provided through competitions on equal terms, involves both men and women. While there are provisions on non-discrimination, there are no institutional mechanism for promoting stronger representation of qualified women civil servants. Women?s labor force participation is comparatively low, only about 30% working-age women are working for pay[2]. According to the same source, the gender pay gap is high, women?s earned income is 4.5 times lower than men?s income.

116. *Climate change impacts on women:* More than 80% of natural disasters in Tajikistan are related to climate change. According to the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in 1997-2020, more than 4,000 natural disasters occurred, i.e. on average, there was one natural disaster every two days. More than 90% of natural disasters in Tajikistan are natural in nature and are related to climate change. In 2021 alone, 358 cases of natural emergencies were registered in Tajikistan. Of the total number of natural disasters, more than 70% occur in rural areas. There are no exact data on the number of women exposed to climate change risks in Tajikistan. Considering that more than 70% of the population of Tajikistan lives in rural areas, and more than 62% of agricultural workers are women, it can be assumed that more than 1 million women of working age are exposed to the risks of climate change (droughts, floods, mudflows, heat strokes).

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Gender consideration in national policies, program and projects

117. A detailed analysis related to gender implications of national policies, programs and projects are presented in Table 20 and Table 21 (uploaded separately as a word document titled "Gender Policy Analysis" in the below section).

Gender Action Plan

118. The project's Gender Action Plan is uploaded separately in the below section as a word document titled "Updated/Final version_Gender Action Plan". (Please disregard documents titled "Table 15_16_Gender" and "Gender Action Plan" which were earlier versions that were uploaded, but is not possible to delete at the resubmission stage).

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[1] Message of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Parliament of the country ?On the main directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the republic? 01/26/2021, Dushanbe. https://adbmch.tj

[2] The World Bank (2021). Tajikistan: Country Gender Assessment.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

120. The fourth national communication already highlighted the importance of private section involvement for climate change related issues. For example, it is mentioned that ?technologies for adaptation to climate change can and should be financed within the budget by the private sector and development partners through the multilateral development fund, co-financing and / or public-private partnerships. Knowledge and capacity building on climate change impacts and related mitigation and adaptation measures in close cooperation with civil society, academia and the private sector are also highlighted in fourth national communication. It is also highlighted to ddevelop and promote gender-sensitive public and private financing schemes (e.g. taxes, subsidies, tariffs, grants, bank loans, micro-loans) for impact mitigation efforts [1].

121. Some private sector entities are already involved with the national climate change related issues. For example, there is a GCF project on enhancing Private Sector Climate Finance through Local Financial Institutions ? EBRD[2]. Besides, during the PPG phase based on stakeholder consultation, private sector entities related to energy, industry, forestry, agriculture and waste sector were identified, such as- Water Users Associations, Dekhkan Farms Association, Cargo Transportation Companies, Private Passenger Transportation Companies, Barki Tojik, Pamir Energy, Avesto Group, Marmari, LLC Mohir Cement, National Association of Small and Medium Businesses of the Republic of Tajikistan, National Association of Business Women of Tajikistan, The Association of Agricultural Producers of Tajikistan, CJSC Tajik Energo Stroy, waste sector related organization. FAO has initiated the outreach to such private sector representatives to increase their awareness of the project that is being developed the Barki Tojik energy company representatives have also attended the inception and validation workshops. These organizations along with others (e.g. entities mentioned in the stakeholder engagement matrix) will be also involved during the project implementation phase to collect activity data. Civil society organizations/NGOs such as Kukhiston, Youth Ecological Center, Little Earth that work on climate change/environmental issue in the country will be also engaged during the project implementation phase. Perspectives of women leaded agriculture and forestry private organization will be also incorporated through engagement of women related ministry.

122. The project is mainly focused on capacity building of government entities related to ETF. Therefore, private sector entities will not be a direct beneficiary. However, private sector entities who contribute to the data collection and have MRV experience will be involved at the national level based on consultation with relevant ministries for capacity building training, knowledge materials, and tool development. The project will also collaborate and coordinate with the National Communication and Biennial Update Report submissions in relation to private sector engagement. Based on the consultation with the relevant ministries of the targeted sectors of this project, private sector representation will be ensured under the activity 1.1.1.2, 1.1.1.3, 1.1.1.4, 1.2.1.2, 2.1.1.3, 2.3.1.3, and 3.1.1.3.

[1] Fourth National Communication of Tajikistan. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4NC_TJK_eng_0.pdf

[2] Fourth National Communication of Tajikistan. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4NC_TJK_eng_0.pdf

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Risk management is a structured, methodical approach to identifying and managing risks for the achievement of project objectives. The risk management plan will allow stakeholders to manage risks by specifying and monitoring mitigation actions throughout implementation. Part A of this section focuses on external risks to the project and Part B on the identified environmental and social risks from the project.

Section A: Risks to the project

123. The project implementation may face difficulties due to limited capacities and lack of adequate GHG inventory data, climate finance tracking process, and lessons and good practices. To overcome such problem FAO will work closely with international initiatives, such as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, and will deploy FAO?s long-standing expertise in GHG inventory preparation, forestry and land-use change, institutional coordination, database development, and information management system development. Additionally, through the relevant Global Support Program, Tajikistan will work closely with teams in different countries working on transparency. Such collaboration will be instrumental for data and information exchange, lessons learned, and the sharing of good practices.

124. The potentials risks and associated mitigation approach are highlighted in Table 14.

Table 24: Risks to CBIT project implementation and mitigation approaches to address them

Description of risks	Types of Risks	Probability and impact (1-5)	Measures to address the risks
COVID-19/other pandemic can slow down/non-progress of the project activities.	Global	P=4 I=5	Day-to-day project activities will be conducted considering work from home modality. In addition, the project will ensure the use of virtual platform, such as Zoom/MS Team for technical capacity building process, inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meeting. Technical capacity building (e.g. training) activities will be recorded, uploaded and disseminated through information management system under this project.
Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	Organizational	P=2 I=3	MoU and data-sharing agreement among key national stakeholders to collect, archive, and manage the data and information.
Lack of coordination among ministries and local government.	Political	P=2 I=4	Specifying the roles and responsibilities of the national institution supported by the project guideline and arrangements.
Possible government change resulting in a lack of political will to support the project activities	Political	P=4 I=5	Combining the decision-makers for awareness-raising through a strong stakeholder involvement plan.
High staff turnover affecting the developed capacity and sustainability of the project.	Organizational	P=3 I=4	The project will focus on building capacity of a broad spectrum of stakeholders including government agencies, research institutions, and academia. This will help to mitigate the risk of high staff turnover. On the other hand, ToT program, established coordination mechanism, data management system, and established protocols will be institutionalized. The training materials and video will be disseminated through the established GHG information system. Hence, new staff will have the opportunity to be trained even after the project completion.

Description of risks	Types of Risks	Probability and impact (1-5)	Measures to address the risks
The incapability of the government after the project cycle to fund the ETF related activities	Financial	P=4 I=4	Utilize the resources available with baseline projects, and exploring the South-South cooperation for potential investment.
Gender mainstreaming hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders	Cultural	P=3 I=2	Informing the key national stakeholders at the beginning regarding gender equality/representativeness as one of the key indicators of the project progress.
Climate change impacts on the NDC priority sectors, including agriculture, land-use, energy and waste sectors and the capacity to monitor and report under the Paris Agreement.	Natural	P=3 I=1	This is a capacity building project is targeted to institutional and human capacities to comply with ETF reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement. As such, climate change impacts do not pose a risk to the project interventions or implementation. Nonetheless, established protocols and guidelines of the government and national institutions will be followed in case of any adverse climatic events.

COVID-19 analysis

125. In addition, ongoing COVID-19 and future pandemic can hinder the technical capacity building process, inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meeting, as well as day to day project activities. To overcome that type of obstacles, the project will ensure the use of online platform like Zoom/MS Team to conduct the day-to-day project activities, technical capacity building process, inception, validation, national consultation, and technical group meeting.

126. The CBIT project also provide opportunities to contribute towards COVID-19 recovery in Tajikistan. It will contribute to the country?s capacity, stimulus package and recovery plan by supporting the recovery efforts focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

127. All project decisions will be taken by the Hydromet as the lead agency. FAO will act as Implementing Agency, and as such will provide technical backstopping to the Executing Agency.

128. The project organization structure is as follows:

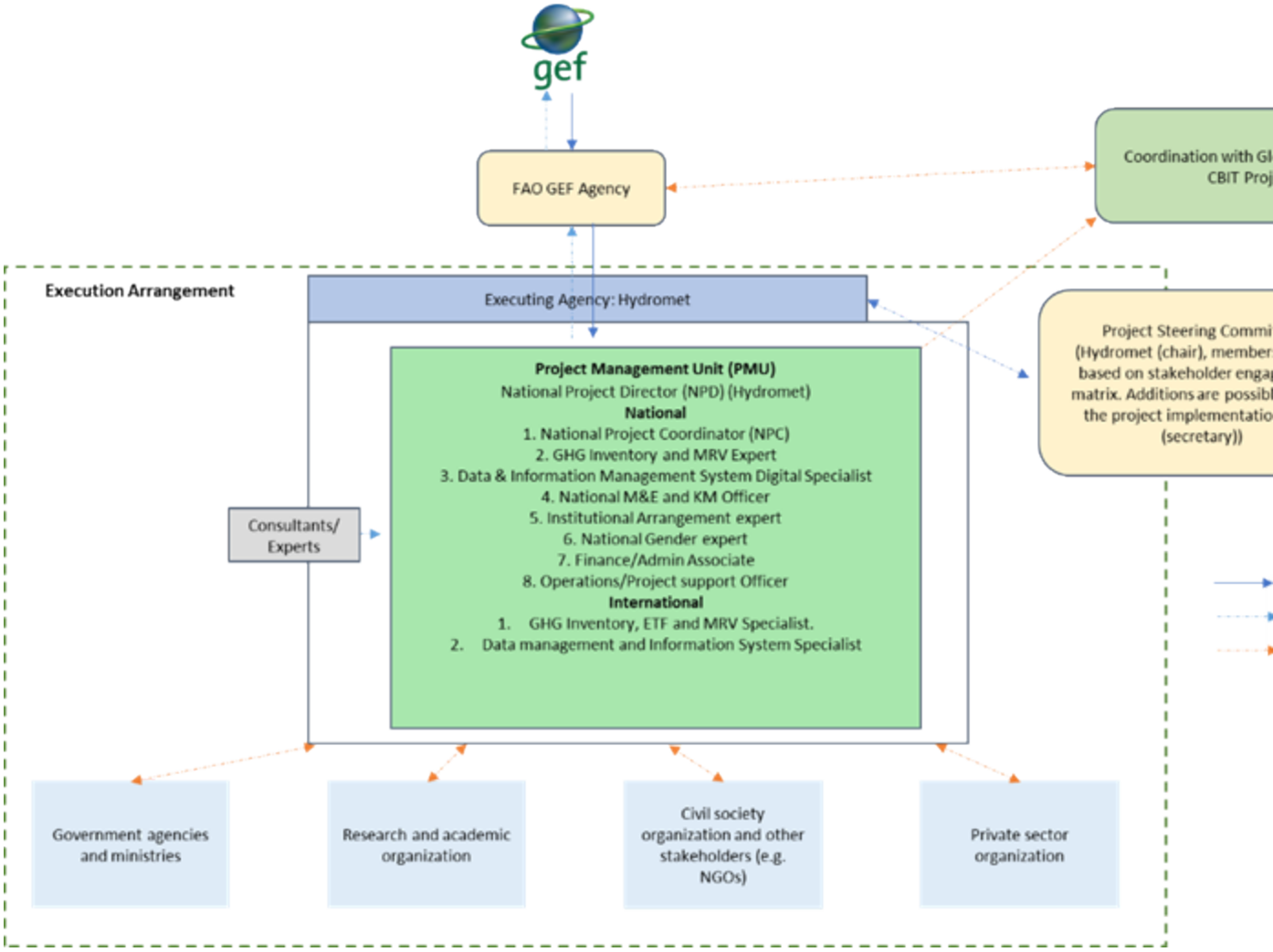

FIGURE 10: PROJECT ORGANIZATION ARRANGEMENT

129. The government will designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in Hydromet the NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He/she will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Coordinator (see below) on the government policies and priorities.

130. The NPD (or designated person from lead national institution) will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

131. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from key ministries and departments, academia, private sector organization and NGOs as mentioned in the stakeholder engagement matrix (additions are

possible during the project implementation). The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

132. The National Project Coordinator (NPC) (see below) will be the Secretary to the PSC. The PSC will meet at least twice per year to ensure: i) Oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ii) Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) Effective coordination of governmental partners work under this project; vi) Approval of the six-monthly Project Progress and Financial Reports, the Annual Work Plan and Budget; vii) Making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator of the Project Management Unit (PMU).

133. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be co-funded by the GEF grant and established in Dushanbe in Hydromet. The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of an NPC, who will work full-time for the project lifetime. In addition, the PMU will include other administrative and technical staffs (e.g. knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation specialist, National MRV Specialist, etc. Please details in project implementation diagram)[1].

134. The NPC will oversee daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the Operational partner and within the framework delineated by the PSC. She/he will be responsible, among others, for:

i) Coordination with relevant initiatives;

ii) Ensuring a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organizations at the national and local levels;

iii) Coordination and close monitoring of the implementation of project activities;

iv) Tracking the project?s progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs;

v) Providing technical support and assessing the outputs of the project national consultants hired with GEF funds, as well as the products generated in the implementation of the project;

vi) Implementing and managing the project?s monitoring and communications plans;

vii) Organizing project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and preparing the Annual Budget and Work Plan;

viii) Submitting the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) with the AWP/B to the PSC and FAO;

ix) Preparing the first draft of the Project Implementation Review (PIR);

x) Supporting the organization of the mid-term and final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED);

xi) Informing the PSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties as they arise during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measure and support.

135. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project, as follows:

- The Budget Holder, which is the FAO Representative in Tajikistan office, will provide oversight to the overall implementation process carried out by the implementing partner;
- The Lead Technical Officer(s), the Natural Resources Officer from FAO Sub-regional Office for Central Asia will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- The Funding Liaison Officer(s) from FAO GEF Coordination Unit will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

136. FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

137. It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) or OP, results to be implemented by the OP and budgets to be transferred to the OP are non-binding and may change due to FAO internal partnership and agreement procedures which have not yet been concluded at the time of submission of this funding proposal.

6.b Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

138. The proposed CBIT project will also coordinate with the recently submitted fourth national communication and first biannual update report (BUR). Through the completion of this project, several challenges mentioned in previous national communications and BUR (e.g. data quality management, use of updated IPCC methodology, and institutional arrangement) will be addressed. This proposed CBIT project will also coordinate with the following projects in relation to institutional arrangement, technical capacity building and data collection:

- GCF Readiness Proposal ?Enabling an Effective National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process for Tajikistan?.
- GCF Readiness ?Proposal ?Support the Republic of Tajikistan to strengthen its capacities for monitoring and evaluation of climate finance, identifying potential Direct Access Entities, and engaging the private sector on climate change-related investments with the Green Climate Fund?.
- GEF ?Enabling activities for preparation of First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) and Fourth National Communication (4NC)?.
- GCF project ?Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan?.
- Agency on forestry for 2022-2025, Forest rehabilitation project for improving the livelihood of the population in Tajikistan.
- Forestry program 2022-2026.
- CRLI - Climate resilience building feminized in poor communities in Centre TJK.
- Creating a national platform on CC-related issues or linking to the DRR platform.
- With the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade on monitoring the Medium-Term Development Program of Tajikistan for 2021-2025 (MTDP 2021-2025) under the section "Environmental Protection, Climate Change.
- With the NDC Secretariat on the NDC Implementation Plan.
- Agro landscapes restoration project under CEP implementation.

139. The proposed project will also coordinate with the global CBIT project: (i) to identify needs and gaps in national transparency systems, (ii) to share lessons learned through regional and global meetings, (iii) enabling knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements, and (iv) access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action and support. In addition, the project will also coordinate with the two FAO global CBIT projects: (i) Global capacity-building products towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU), and (ii) Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT-Forest). The coordination will be in the form of access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of AFOLU and Forestry sector.

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[1] Please attach in annexes the TOR of the members of the PMU and TOR of profiles budgeted on Project Management Costs (PMC)

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

140. The project is consistent with the national strategies as mentioned in section 3. The country is committed to ensure the progress of NDC Climate Change mitigation and adaptation, and continuously working since its ratification of the Climate Change Convention. Such national aspiration is reflected in the previous national communications and BUR, and updated NDC. The updated NDC of Tajikistan clearly states the necessity to strengthen the greenhouse gas inventory and national commitment to ensuring climate transparency. Therefore, the current project is consistent with national strategies, plans, and reports.

141. This project is also consistent with the First Nationally Determined Contributions of Tajikistan (2017), previous national communications of the Republic of Tajikistan under the UNFCCC, the first Biennial Report of the Republic of Tajikistan under the UNFCCC (2019), and updated NDC of Tajikistan. Apart from this, the proposed CBIT project is also in accordance with the following national strategies and policies as discussed below Table:

Table 25: Compliance of the proposed project with National Priorities

National strategies and policies	Key aspects

National development strategy (NDS) of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030	It was adopted in 2016 and outlines the general directions of economic development, the implementation measures that can help to reduce the impact of climate change, which include: i) the use of non-traditional (renewable) energy sources; ii) the minimization of the negative impact of the transportation on the environment and human health; iii) fostering the development of "green employment", expanding the environmental entrepreneurship and the environmental services market with the support of the state.
Mid-term development program (MDP) of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2021-2025	Development of a system for monitoring and evaluating progress in disaster risk management, taking into account issues of adaptation to climate change; Development and submission of national greenhouse gas inventories, regulatory and methodological framework for organizing a system for monitoring, assessing and approving greenhouse gas emissions; Development of the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change;
National strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on disaster risk reduction for the period of 2019-2030	It focuses on to ensures access of all stakeholders to information on disaster risk, integrating disaster risk management into development processes, and improving mechanisms for disaster preparedness and response.
National strategy for adaptation to climate change in the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030	This is a national strategic document to achieve the goals stated in the Paris Agreement. This strategy summarizes the information needed to identify risks, threats and adaptive measures related to climate change. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has prioritized four sectors that are both climate sensitive and development priorities: i) energy; ii) water; iii) transport; and iv) agriculture. The strategy outlines adaptive measures in key sectors of the economy and suggests mechanisms and sources of financing.
Agricultural Reform Program (2012-2020)	It focuses on the development and implementation of new agricultural technologies (for example, drought-resistant crops), research, setting up a support system for the development of livestock and meeting the needs of farms in better breeds and pastures, and improved structure of sown areas for fodder crops.

Comprehensive Program for the Development of Livestock in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2018-2022	It is related to the adaptation measures of the country and implies selection and improved breeding, cultivation technology and feeding rates, as well as increased productivity of pastures.
Program for the Development of Pastures for 2016-2020	It focused on increasing the stocks of pasture fodder, promoting an increase in the number of highly productive livestock, preparing land for sowing seeds, improving the condition of grazing lands, repairing and building roads and bridges, improving the condition of 1500 hectares of pastures, importing and producing grass seeds, and repairing livestock routes.
The Program for Reforming the Water Sector of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2025	It focused on the development of a long-term basin plan for the use and protection of water resources in 5 river basins, the development of seasonal and annual plans for the distribution and management of water resources in river basins, the restoration of irrigation infrastructure and improvement of conditions for its maintenance and operation, and the introduction of new water-saving technologies.
Strategy for the Development of Industry in the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030	It focused on the introduction of new technologies related to reducing emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere and saving raw materials and energy resources.
Draft Strategy for the Development of Forestry for the period 2016?2030	It focused on developing national forestry which includes the realization of institutional, legal and financial reforms; and the development of the forestry management framework. The goal of the Forest Strategy is the sustainable development of the sector by ensuring a balance of ecological, economic and social functions.
State target program for the development of the transport complex of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2025.	

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

142. The project aims to promote a knowledge-sharing culture and coordination on data collection and analysis in Tajikistan, as well as globally through CBIT Global Coordination Platform[1]. For national level knowledge management, the project will mainly rely on coordination among government ministries?

using existing databases, local governments, donor-funded projects and local actors. The project will also utilize training on ETF principles involving different stakeholders so that various actors can learn and collaborate towards improved transparency in climate change related issues. Knowledge products (training module, and informative booklet on climate change related issues) will be designed and targeted at specific audiences using existing communication channels (e.g. Committee for Environmental protection website: http://tajnature.tj/en/ministerstvo/rokhbariyat/) designed to reach those audiences, and translated into local languages. In addition, all the capacity building training will be recorded and hosted within the relevant website for dissemination of the technical knowledge even after the project (e.g. Committee for Environmental protection website: http://tajnature.tj/en/ministerstvo/rokhbariyat/).

143. A gender-sensitive/responsive knowledge management and communications strategy will be developed at the start of the project, building on the existing GEF5, GEF6, and GEF 7 strategy[2], to support implementation and replication of project activities. The strategy will include recommended products for public awareness and other knowledge management, including training material and manuals, and communication materials. These products will be disseminated within the country through Hydromet and academia based on existing cooperation, and outside the country through Global CBIT project.

144. Institutional mechanisms for under this project will build on existing national structures and political processes rather than create new systems. Institutional and technical capacities developed through the project will build upon existing capacity assessments to avoid overlaps. Existing online platforms and information systems will be linked to a central portal rather than redesigned from scratch. While data will be uploaded to a central portal, it is expected that full data integration will take many years. CBIT support will begin this process by establishing the framework, systems and capacity for a fully integrated central climate change mitigation, adaptation and finance information portal in the long term.

145. As highlighted above, numerous past and ongoing programmes in the country aimed to increase institutional capacity for producing, analysing and reporting on data. However, best practices are not commonly shared among government ministries, donors and implementing agencies. With CBIT support, Hydromet will consolidate these best practices into a single place, and disseminate through existing communication channels (e.g. Committee for Environmental protection website: http://tajnature.tj/en/ministerstvo/rokhbariyat/) as a central hub. This will help to design better training programmes on data collection, analysis and reporting nationwide. Such best practices will be shared through the existing relevant website in the form of videos, training manuals and other knowledge materials (e.g. training proceedings and exercise materials), helping to standardize these practices. This coordination will not only leverage donor funding more effectively but will promote cooperation among different sectors and regions of the country, contributing to nation-wide collaboration and harmonization.

146. Under Output 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 2.1.1, and 2.3.1 the project will develop and implement a knowledge management plan and knowledge materials through guideline and action plan, and climate finance reporting, roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders (e.g., deliverable 1.1.1.3, 1.2.1.1, 1.2.1.2). All the knowledge materials developed under this project, for example, knowledge materials under the activities 1.2.1.3, 2.1.1.4, 2.2.1.4, 2.3.1.4, and 3.1.1.4 will be also archived and disseminated through Tajikistan?s Climate Change Transparency Information Management System (TCCTIMS) (Output 3.1.2). Digital database and information management system will contribute to the knowledge management through a data portal for storage and archiving to securely manage national data that will create continuity and greatly improve both efficiency and analysis quality for ?next generation? transparency. It will ensure strategic communications for outreach and dissemination of project results. The knowledge products will build on previous capacity building initiatives implemented in the country, and globally. Besides, for

strategic communications the project will ensure dissemination of knowledge and experiences generated under the project, will be shared through the existing partnership between Hydeormet and other national agencies, and academia. The information and knowledge sharing will directly contribute to the project?s goal to build national capacity and awareness on the ETF and its data collection, monitoring and reporting processes. As highlighted in the project?s logical framework, outreach activities will be used to communicate mitigation and adaptation measures, policies and their impacts. This will include documentation of results (knowledge generated by the project, training programmes and workshops) disseminated through existing communication channel mentioned above through a user-friendly way, and through the global CBIT platform to disseminate best practices and lessons learned. The use of alternative media and means of communication (such as social media, webinars, etc.) will be also explored in view of COVID 19 pandemic related lockdown.

Table 26: The key deliverables, associated timeline and budget are presented below:

Deliverable	Timeline	Budget, USD
1. Activity 1.1.1.1: Conducting a GAP analysis on the existing MRV system and gender-inclusive institutional arrangement to comply with the ETF requirement.	Year 1	10,000
2. Activity 1.2.1.3: Developing knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes and procedures using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.	Year 1	10,000
3. Activity 2.1.1.1: Conduct a capacity gap assessment on the existing system for M&E climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities of NDC prioritized sectors.	Year 1	10,000
4. Activity 2.1.1.2: Developing guideline and action plan on M&E of NDC adaptation actions at national, sub-national, programme and project levels.	Year 1	10,000
5. Activity 2.1.1.4: Developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for adaptation using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.	Year 1	10,000
6. Activity 2.2.1.4: Developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for GHG inventory, the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR and climate change mitigation using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.	Year 1	10,000
7. Activity 2.3.1.1: Conduct a capacity gap assessment on climate finance and support received reporting of the existing system.	Year 1	10,000
8. Activity 2.3.1.4: Developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for climate finance and support received using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.	Year 1	10,000
9. Activity 3.1.1.4: Publishing knowledge materials on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators using the local language.	Year 3	10,000

10. Activity 3.1.2.6: Developing knowledge materials on TCCTIMS using the local language.	Year 3	10,000
11. Development and implementation of KM and communications strategy by National Knowledge and data management Expert	Year 1	15,500
Total Budget		**115,500**

[1] https://www.cbitplatform.org/

[2] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.06_Gender_Strategy_0.pdf

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

147. Project oversight will be carried out by the PSC as well as relevant FAO units including the BH unit, GEF Coordination Unit and relevant technical units in FAO decentralized offices and headquarters. Oversight will ensure that: (i) project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and leading to the achievement of project outcomes; (ii) project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project objective; (iii) risks are continuously identified and monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (iv) agreed project global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits are being delivered. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit and LTO and HQ Technical Units will provide oversight of GEF financed activities, outputs and outcomes largely through the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), periodic backstopping and supervision missions.

148. Project monitoring will be carried out by the PMU and the FAO Project Task force (PTF). Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At project inception, the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize identification of: i) outputs; ii) indicators; and iii) any missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.) will also be developed during project inception by the Knowledge and Data Management expert of the PMU.

Table 27: Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

M&E Activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Timeframe**	**GEF Budget (USD)**
Inception Workshop	OP/Project Management Unit (PMU), BH	Within two months of project document signature	USD 5,000
Final Workshop	OP/PMU, BH	Within two weeks of the workshop	USD 5,000

M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	GEF Budget (USD)
Monitoring Review by Implementing Agency	In order to ensure its responsibility for oversight and the quality of the outputs, FAO, as the Implementing Agency, will conduct a monitoring review during the second year of the project to identify project?s progress and achievements at the field level to identify any bottlenecks and propose any corrective actions, if necessary.	In the 2nd quarter of the 2nd year of the project	USD 16,500
Terminal Evaluation	BH will be responsible to contact the Regional Evaluation Specialist (RES) within six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE date). The RES will manage the decentralized independent terminal evaluation of this project under the guidance and support of OED.	To be launched within six months prior to the actual project completion date	USD 32,000
Terminal Report	PMU, FAO-PTF	Draft prepared by NPC two months before the end date of the project	USD 6,550
Total Budget			**USD 65,050**

149. Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are: (i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, assessment of the relevant GEF-7 Core Indicators against the baselines will be required at mid-term and final project evaluation.

150. **Project Inception Report**. It is recommended that the PMU prepare a draft project inception report in consultation with the LTO, FAO BH, and other project partners. Elements of this report should be discussed during the project Inception Workshop and the report subsequently finalized. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B, and a detailed project monitoring plan. The draft inception report will be circulated via e-mail to the PSC for review and comments before its finalization, no later than one month after project start-up. The report

should be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded in FAO?s Field Program Management Information System (FPMIS).

151. **Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B)**. The draft of the first AWP/B will be prepared by the PMU in consultation with the FAO Project Task Force and reviewed at the project Inception Workshop. The Inception Workshop inputs will be incorporated and the PMU will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the workshop. For subsequent AWP/B, the PMU will organize a project progress review and planning meeting for its review and adaptive management. Once PSC comments have been incorporated, the PMU will circulate the AWP/B to FAO BH and LTO for comments. It will be technically cleared by FAO LTO and endorsed by FAO Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) prior to uploading in FPMIS. The AWP/B must be linked to the project?s Results Framework indicators so that the project?s work is contributing to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be executed to achieve the project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be executed during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B should be approved by the Project Steering Committee, BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit, and uploaded on the FPMIS.

152. **Project Progress Reports (PPR)**: PPRs will be prepared by the PMU based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the project?s Results Framework (Annex A1). The purpose of the PPR is to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. PPRs will also report on projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU and the Project Task Force (PTF) members. After LTO, FAO BH, and FLO clearances, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

153. **Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR)**: The PMU (in collaboration with the FAO BH and the LTO) will prepare an annual PIR covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) for review and approval no later than (check each year with GEF Unit but roughly end June/early July each year). The PMU will submit the first PIR draft to FAO BH/LTO, once finalized, the FAO BH /LTO will submit it to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. PIRs will be submitted to the GEF and uploaded on the FPMIS by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit.

154. **Technical Reports**: Technical reports will be prepared by national, international consultants as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the PMU to the FAO BH who will share it with the LTO. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of said report. The FAO BH will upload the final cleared reports onto the FPMIS. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to project partners and the Project Steering Committee as appropriate.

155. **Co-financing Reports**: The FAO BH, with support from the PMU and NPD, will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the Project Document/CEO Endorsement Request. The PMU will compile the information received from the executing partners and transmit it in a timely manner to the LTO and FAO BH. The report, which covers the period 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The format and tables to report on co-financing can be found in the PIR.

156. **Terminal Report**: Within two months before the end date of the project, the PMU will submit to the FAO BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for ensuring sustainability of project results.

Evaluation Provisions

157. Two independent project evaluations, a rapid (reduced scope) Mid-Term Review (MTR) in the 3rd quarter of project year 2 and a Terminal Evaluation (TE), to be launched within six months prior to the actual project completion date, will be carried out. The FAO BH will arrange an independent MTR in consultation with the PSC, the PMU, the LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. The MTR will be conducted to review progress and effectiveness of implementation in terms of achieving project objective, outcomes and outputs. The MTR will allow mid-course corrective actions, if needed. The MTR will provide a systematic analysis of the information on project progress in the achievement of expected results against budget expenditures. It will refer to the Project Budget (see Annex A2) and the approved AWP/Bs. It will highlight replicable good practices and key issues faced during project implementation and will suggest mitigation actions to be discussed by the PSC, the BH, LTO and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

158. The GEF evaluation policy foresees that all medium and large size projects require a separate terminal evaluation. Such evaluation provides: i) accountability on results, processes, and performance; ii) recommendations to improve the sustainability of the results achieved and iii) lessons learned as an evidence-base for decision-making to be shared with all stakeholders (government, execution agency, other national partners, the GEF and FAO) to improve the performance of future projects.

159. The Budget Holder will be responsible to contact the Regional Evaluation Specialist (RES) six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE date). The RES will manage the decentralized independent terminal evaluation of this project under the guidance and support of OED and will be responsible for quality assurance. Independent external evaluators will conduct the terminal evaluation of the project considering the ?GEF Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluation for Full-sized Projects?. FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) will provide technical assistance throughout the evaluation process, via the OED Decentralized Evaluation Support team ? in particular, it will also give quality assurance feedback on: selection of the external evaluators, Terms of Reference of the evaluation, draft and final report. OED will be responsible for the quality assessment of the terminal evaluation report, including the GEF ratings.

160. After the completion of the terminal evaluation, the FAO BH will be responsible to prepare the management response to the evaluation within four weeks and share it with national partners, GEF OFP, OED and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

Disclosure

161. The project will ensure transparency in the preparation, conduct, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultation with major groups and representatives of local communities. The disclosure of information shall be ensured through posting on websites and dissemination of findings through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be broadly and freely shared, and findings and lessons learned made available.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

162. As a signatory to the Paris agreement, Tajikistan is committed to carrying out both adaptation and mitigation activities by maintaining ETF, with a view to advancing climate action in the country. The CBIT project will advance efficient tracking, monitoring, reporting of climate change adaptation and mitigation covering the sectors mentioned in the NDC with durable and robust interventions on coordination, and technical capacity building in adaptation and mitigation. Currently, the country has no reliable database or data-management system for GHG inventories, and has limited technical capacity to assess GHG removals and emissions for complex sectors such as AFOLU. Hence, it is anticipated the CBIT project will benefit the country?s social and environmental sectors by building the capacity of government officials and tracking progress against NDC priority mitigations, adaptation, and monitoring the climate finance in the country.

163. Apart from the NDC, the project will also advance the goals and targets of the national plans and policies mentioned in the section 3. Therefore, the major goals and activities of the GEF-funded CBIT project are highly aligned with national environment and climate change-related national action plans. This project will provide access to data and information used for multi-sector GHG inventories that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. National stakeholders will have access to the data used for national and sub-national GHG monitoring, and will be able to monitor their performance using robust data and information. GHG data archiving and sharing with other national platforms will enhance the consistency of the data used for national climate change mitigation and adaptation, and contribute to integrated approaches and solutions.

164. An appropriate transparency framework will generate multiple social, economic and environmental co-benefits, including human capacity, local and national institutional strengthening, cost-effective national budgeting and planning, reduced vulnerability of food systems, and resilient natural resources and ecosystems on which food systems depend. Through improved and more transparent data, the project will also support increased local, regional and national investments, and improved decision making. Activities

and institutional arrangements such as required NGO and civil society representation on the PSC will ensure that the project directly benefits all stakeholders by improving the quality of information related to climate change in the AFOLU and other relevant sectors. Timely, accessible, high-quality information will enable better decision making and planning, and increase transparency to improve governance and accountability.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
FAO ES Screening Checklist CBIT TAJ	CEO Endorsement ESS	
CC screening_CBIT _Tajikistan	Project PIF ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: Strengthening Republic of Tajikistan?s national capacities to meet the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and support received for the sectors covered by nationally determined contributions (NDCs).							
Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity for coordinated monitoring and reporting under ETF.							
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional coordination for monitoring and reporting under ETF.							

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.1 Established ETF roadmap, action plan and institutional arrangement focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation and support received in Tajikistan.	(i) A GAP analysis report on the existing MRV system based on the Biennial Transparency Report Capacity Assessment Tool (BTRCAT) developed by FAO, and gender-inclusive institutional arrangement to comply with the ETF requirement.	--	A draft report is prepared.	Published report	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ procedures/ TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(ii) Number of technical workshops and consultations on GAP analysis (involving senior and mid-level govt officials) for ensuring a gender-inclusive national ETF roadmap.	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations	At least 6 workshops and consultations	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ workshop and consultation report/ gap analysis report	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iii) Formulating Tajikistan?s Enhanced Transparency Framework Roadmap and Action Plan (ETFRAP) using associated tools developed FAO and under global CBIT project focusing on national organization and their roles in formulating ETF reports.	--	Inter-ministerial agencies and other institutions identified for Roadmap and Action Plan.	Published Roadmap and Action Plan.	Status of national Roadmap and Action Plan containing summary/result of interviews and surveys with relevant line ministry/government agency staff.	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iv)Number of consultation (National Consultation, workshops and translated version) to validate and endorse the ETFRAP.	--	At least 2 workshops and consultations	At least 6 workshops and consultations	Evidence of survey/interview with key stakeholders/ workshop and consultation report/ draft gap analysis report	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
	(v) Number of focal persons for institutional arrangement.	Designated institution focal person exists for some ministry, but not sufficient for the national ETFRAP.	At least 50% of the focal persons of the identified stakeholders under Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified. At least 30% primary and alternate focal persons are women. (7 out of 15 possible primary/alternate focal points)	At least 90% of the focal persons of the identified stakeholders under Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified and included in ETFRAP. At least 30% of focal persons.and alternates are women. (14 out of 30 possible primary/alternate focal points)	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(vi) Number of representatives for Technical Working Groups (TWGs) on GHG inventory, adaptation, climate finance and support received (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).	Designated institution focal person exists for GHG inventory, but not for other issues such as climate finance.	At least 50% of the representatives from the identified stakeholders under Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified for TWGs. All focal points are trained on the nexus of gender and climate, At least 30% of focal persons and alternates are women. (7 out of 15 primary/alternate focal points)	At least 90% of the representatives from the identified stakeholders under Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified and included in ETFRAP for TWGs. All focal points (100%) are trained on gender and climate chagne nexus. At least 40% focal persons .and alternates are women. (14 out of 30 primary/alternate focal points)	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	Hydro met PMU
Outcome 1.2: Enhanced stakeholders? capacity and knowledge of modalities, procedures, guidelines (MPGs) and reporting formats of the ETF.							

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.2.1 Enhanced stakeholder capacity in Tajikistan on ETF reporting procedure focusing in climate change mitigation adaptation and support received.	(i) Number of representatives for National ETF Steering Committee based on ETFRAP (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).	Designated institution focal person exists for some ministry, but not sufficient for the operational National ETF Steering Committee.	At least 50% of the representatives from the identified stakeholders under Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified for National ETF Steering Committee. The ETF Steering Committee involves at least one member representing national gender equality institution/ gender machinery or prominent women government official.	At least 90% of the representatives from the identified stakeholders under Stakeholder Engagement Matrix are identified and formalized for National ETF Steering Committee, along with their designation and roles description. The ETF Steering Committee involves at least one member representing national gender equality institution/ gender machinery or prominent women government official.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(ii)(a) Number of technical capacity building training workshop on MPGs of ETF reporting following the Training of Trainers (ToT) model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).	--	At least 2 workshops	At least 6 workshops	Number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
	(ii)(b) Number of staff (40% women and 60% men) demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on MPGs of ETF reporting.	-	At least 25 (10 women; 15 men)	At least 40 (16 women; 24 men)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iii) Number of knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes and procedures using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes, and procedures	At least 4 knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes, and procedures	Drafted knowledge materials	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
Component 2: Enhancing stakeholders? technical capacities for ETF reporting focusing on climate change adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance.							
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting NDC adaptation actions.							
Output 2.1.1 National stakeholders with enhanced technical capacity for monitoring and reporting NDC climate change adaptation actions.	(i) Capacity gap assessment report on the existing system for M&E of climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities of NDC prioritized sectors.	--	Drafted report.	The finalized report	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/drafting of the report	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(ii) Guideline and action plan on M&E of NDC adaptation actions at national, sub-national, programme and project levels.	--	Drafted guideline and action plan.	Operational guideline and action plan.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/drafting of the report	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	Hydro met PMU
	(iii)(a) Number of gender-sensitive training on tracking climate change adaptation actions of NDC involving NGOs and private sectors following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).	--	At least 2 workshops	At least 6 workshops	Number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydro met PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iii)(b) Number of staff (40% women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on tracking climate change adaptation actions of NDC.	-	At least 25 (10 women)	At least 40 (16 women)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydromet PMU
	(iv) Number of knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for adaptation using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
Outcome 2.2: Strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting NDC mitigation actions.							

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.2.1 Enhanced institutional coordination on reporting and capacity for data collection, methodologies, guidelines, and protocols, including quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes and full integratio	(i)(a) Number of training on 2006 IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines, 2019 refinements and reporting for Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), and Waste sectors following ToT model.	--	At least 2 training workshops	At least 4 training workshops	Number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
n of the sectoral data on GHG emissions inventory for tracking mitigation actions.	(i)(b) Number of staff (40% women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on 2006 IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines, 2019 refinements and reporting for Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), and Waste sectors.	-	At least 25 (10 women)	At least 40 (16 women)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydro met PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(ii)(a) Number of gender-sensitive training on land-use change analysis following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).	--	At least 2 training workshops	At least 4 training workshops	Number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
	(ii)(b) Number of staff (40% women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on land-use change analysis.	-	At least 25 (10 women)	At least 40 (16 women)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iii)(a) Number of gender-sensitive training on GHG inventory preparation of AFOLU sectors based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and 2019 refinements following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).	--	At least 2 training workshops	At least 4 training workshops	Number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
	(iii)(b) Number of staff (40% women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on GHG inventory preparation of AFOLU sectors.	-	At least 25 (10 women)	At least 40 (16 women)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iv) Number of knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for GHG inventory, the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR and climate change mitigation using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
Outcome 2.3: Enhancement of the existing technical capacities for monitoring and reporting climate finance and support received for NDC actions.							
Output 2.3.1 National stakeholders with enhanced technical capacity for reporting climate finance (domestic and international) and	(i) Capacity gap assessment report on climate finance and support received reporting of the existing system.	--	Drafted report.	The finalized report	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/drafting of the report	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
support received for NDC actions.	(ii) Developing guideline and action plan on climate finance and support received for NDC adaptation actions at national, sub-national, programme and project levels.	--	Drafted guideline and action plan.	Operational guideline and action plan.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/drafting of the report	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	Hydro met PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iii)(a) Number of gender-sensitive training on tracking climate finance and support received for NDC actions following ToT model involving NGOs and private sectors (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).	--	At least 2 training workshops	At least 4 training workshops	Number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iii)(b) Number of staff (40% women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on tracking climate finance and support received for NDC actions.	-	At least 25 (10 women)	At least 40 (16 women)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydromet PMU
	(iv) Number of knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for climate finance and support received using local language to raise stakeholder?s awareness.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
Component 3: Developing a data and information management system for ETF on NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support received.							

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 3.1: Developed a transparency portal with updated data and information on NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support received.							
Output 3.1.1: Established guidelines, protocols and indicators on data collection, update archiving, and tracking of GHG inventory, adaptation, climate finance and support received in Tajikistan.	(i) Number of guidelines, protocols and indicators based on the ETFRAP and ETFIA for data collection, update archiving, and tracking the NDC actions for the transparency portal.	--	Drafted guidelines, protocols and indicators.	Operational guidelines, protocols and indicators.	Evidence of agreements/ procedures/ TORs/drafting of the guideline, protocols, indicators.	Sufficient political and institutional support are received to implement recommendations.	Hydromet PMU
	(ii) Number of national validation consultation workshops to develop guidelines, protocols, and indicators.	-	At least 2	At least 4	Number of participants/workshop reports/drafting the protocols, guidelines. and indicators	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iii) (a) Number of gender-sensitive training on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).	--	At least 2 training workshops	At least 4 training workshops	Number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
	(iii)(b) Number of staff (40% women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators.	-	At least 25 (10 women)	At least 40 (16 women)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iv) Number of knowledge materials on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators using the local language	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
Output 3.1.2 Operational Tajikistan?s Climate Change Transparency Information Management System	(i) Procurement of necessary hardware, server, and software for an operational TCCTIMS.	-	Hardware and software procurement process started.	Procured hardware, server, and software for an operational TCCTIMS.	Implementation report.	Existing database systems and data can be linked with the proposed system.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
(TCCTIMS) with archived data for tracking the NDC climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, climate finance and support received.	(ii) Number of archived available GHG inventory activity data, and land-use change analysis data.	Activity data and emissions factors are stored in computer/laptop and not in database server/centralized storage system. Data storage and sharing is not transparent.	At least 30% of the available activity data, and land-use change analysis data till 4th national communication are archived.	At least 90% of the available activity data, and land-use change analysis data till 4th national communication are archived.	Evidence of handbooks / toolkits/protocols	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydro met PMU
	(iii) Number of archived Emission Factors for GHG inventory in TCCTIMS.	Activity data and emissions factors are stored in computer/laptop and not in database server/centralized storage system. Data storage and sharing is not transparent.	At least 30% of the available Emissions Factors covering all the sectors till 4th national communication are archived.	At least 90% of the available Emissions Factors covering all the sectors till 4th national communication are archived.	Number of data archived and their time period.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydro met PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(iv) Archiving the available adaptation, climate finance and support received data in TCCTIMS.	--	Developed for at least 2 sectors.	Developed for at all the IPCC sectors	Number of data archived and their time period.	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
	(v) (a) Number of gender-sensitive training on TCCTIMS following ToT model (involving senior and mid-level govt officials).	--	At least 2 training workshops	At least 4 training workshops	Number of participants/training workshop materials/ workshop proceedings/recorded workshop lecture	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU
	(v)(b) Number of staff (40% women) demonstrating sufficient knowledge and technical skills on TCCTIMS.	-	At least 25 (10 women)	At least 40 (16 women)	Training assessment surveys	Staff turnover will not undercut capacity development.	Hydromet PMU

Results framework	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(vi) Number of knowledge materials on TCCTIMS using the local language.	--	At least 2 knowledge materials.	At least 4 knowledge materials.	Drafted knowledge materials	Stakeholders have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage.	Hydromet PMU

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
Does the project remain aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements as presented in PIF (as indicated in table A)?	EBF 3/28/2023: The new completion date (2/28/2026) takes place before the expected implementation start date. Please correct and make sure that these dates are congruent with the project duration.	4004/2023: Thank you for the pointer. It is corrected.

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
Is the status and utilization of the PPG reported in Annex C in the document?	EBF 3/28/2023: 2. Thank you for the changes to the Table in Annex C. However, the text at the beginning of Annex C ("* It should be noted that an additional USD 31,052 has been spent...") doesn't coincide with the figures shown in the table or is difficult to understand. Please include the $31,052 in the table, review the text and adjust accordingly.	4/4/2023: Thank you for the pointer. The amount of back-charges to be applied to the project is corrected on the text at the beginning to USD 21,700; which is also the amount included in the table that is presented in the Annex C regarding the PPG expenses.
Are all the required annexes attached and adequately responded to?	EBF 3/28/2023: 1. We take note of the changes made to Annex A. The indicators highlighted in green are expressed in relative values. going back to our previous comment, can you please include an indicator related to core indicator 11 in absolute numbers (128 female, 192 men) or express these indicators highlighted in green in absolute numbers?	4/4/2023: Thank you for your comment. The number of women aimed to be included as beneficiaries are included as absolute numbers.
	2. Thank you for your comment, but we request you to address our previous comment. Several positions (Technical advisor, National M&E and KM Officer, Finance/Admin associate. and Operations/Project support Officer) are still being charged across components and the PMC. Per Guidelines, the costs associated with the project?s execution have to be covered by the GEF portion and the co-financing portion allocated to PMC. When the situation merits (i.e. not enough co-financing funds), the project?s staff could be charged to the project?s components with ?clear Terms of Reference describing unique outputs linked to the respective component? (paragraph 4 ? page 42 of the Guidelines). As per guidelines the financial specialist should be fully charged to the PMC. Please correct.	4/4/2023: Thank you for your comment. Relevant Changes were made in the budget that was copied in the portal, but the latest version of the budget was not uploaded as a separate document, which will be uploaded now. Please refer to either refer to Annex E on the portal or the document titled ?Budget_CBIT_Tajikistan_03 April 2023?. The National Project Coordinator/Technical Advisor will indeed have specific tasks to deliver under other project components with unique outputs linked to the respective components included in their Terms of Reference.
	3. Annex B is off margins, please fix it.	3/04/2023: Thank you for the comment. The table is tightened to fit into the margins.
Project Results Framework	EBF 3/28/2023: Please refer to the previous comment related to Annex A.	3/04/2023: Thank you for your comment. The number of women aimed to be included as beneficiaries are included as absolute numbers in the results framework table (Annex A).

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
Does the project remain aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements as presented in PIF (as indicated in table A)?	EBF 3/2/2023: As shown in the screen capture below, it seems there is an error in the duration of the project. The expected implementation and completion date do not match with the duration of the project. Please review and correct where necessary.	Response 22/03/2023: Thanks for the review comment. The dates are corrected.
Is the status and utilization of the PPG reported in Annex C in the document?	EBF 3/2/2023: Please address the following comments related to Annex C: 1. Please use rounded numbers (without decimals). 2. Please clarify how much has been unspent (you can include an additional column). Based on the information you have provided, there is an unspent balance of $2,597.99 ($50,000 - $6,377.97 - $9,972.04 - $31,052) 3. We acknowledge your note in Annex C, which explains *"that an additional $31,052 has been spent for the preparation of the project document and will be charged backed to the PPG account, following the completion of FAO's internal accounting procedures."* Please include the $31,052 in the table.	Response 22/03/2023: Thanks for the review comments. Expenditure and commitment numbers are rounded up and back-charges to be applied as well as the remaining amounts are indicated in separate columns, as requested.

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
Is there an elaboration on how the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects were derived?	EBF 3/2/2023: 1. We thank you for the detailed information and tables provided in this section. We would appreciate it if you could provide a paragraph summarizing what is relevant to the project and the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency. This would allow to understand why the alternative scenario (with the project's intervention) would be relevant. For example, you could include a paragraph after Table 9 and Figure 9 (before paragraph 62) to briefly explain the current institutional framework and workflow relevant to the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Tajikistan? You could do something similar after Table 11. 2. Please clarify what are the four national documents referred to in paragraph 66.	Response 22/03/2023: 1. Based on review comment, summary is added after Figure 9 and Table 11 and marked with yellow colour (Paragraph #63 & 66). 2. Thanks for the review comment. Please note that four was a typo. It is deleted now. This section is now paragraph #69.

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
Is the proposed alternative scenario as described in PIF/PFD sound and adequate? Is there sufficient clarity on the expected outcomes and components of the project and a description on the way project is aiming to achieve them?	EBF 3/2/2023: Please address the following comments: 1. We note that project Activities are not mentioned in the portal version of the CEO Approval document. They were mentioned in Table B of the PIF document and are referred to in different sections of the CEO Approval document (such as Table 7). Please include the project Activities in the portal version of the CEO Approval document (either in Table B or the proposed alternative scenario section) and make sure that the text provided in the proposed alternative scenario section is adequate. 2. The text in the portal version of the proposed alternative scenario section provides a broad sense of what is intended for each component. However, it needs to accurately describe how the alternative scenario will be accomplished. Please review this section and be more specific.	Response 22/03/2023: 1. Thanks for the review comment. The activities are added on Table B. 2. Based on the review comment, proposed alternative scenario section is now updated and highlighted with yellow colour. Please see paragraphs #73, 78 and 82.
Does the project include detailed report on stakeholders engaged during the design phase? Is there an adequate stakeholder engagement plan or equivalent documentation for the implementation phase, with information on Stakeholders who will be engaged, the means of engagement, and dissemination of information?	EBF 3/2/2023: 1. Please clarify if private sector representatives were engaged during the inception and validation workshops. Paragraph 89 lists several private companies which are not mentioned in Table 15.	Response 22/03/2023: 1. Thanks for the review comment. It is clarified in the text that the relevant private sector stakeholders have been identified during the PPG phase and the attempts to outreach for raising their awareness about the project has been initiated. The Barki Tojik Energy Company representatives have also attended the inception and validation workshops.

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
Has the gender analysis been completed? Did the gender analysis identify any gender differences, gaps or opportunities linked to project/program objectives and activities? If so, does the project/program include gender-responsive activities, gender-sensitive indicators and expected results?	EBF 3/2/2023: 1. (Regarding paragraph 12) Table 15 and 16 refer to the stakeholder's consultation, not to gender equality and women's empowerment per se. Please elaborate how will the project address gender consideration in national policies, program and projects. 2. Please incorporate gender indicators and gender-sensitive data in Component 3. For Components 1 and 2, please ensure the inclusion of gender experts (including from the government) and representatives of women's organizations among the stakeholders to be consulted and engaged.	Response 22/03/2023: 1. Thanks for the review comment. Kindly note that the reference to table numbers is corrected. Gender policy analysis (Tables 20 and 21) and Gender Action Plan (Tables 22 and 23) are uploaded as attached documents under the ?Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment? section. 2. Indicator (iii)(b) under Output 3.1.1 and Indicator (v)(b) under Output 3.1.2 are added. Women experts? and women?s group representatives? participation are included as requirements under relevant activities under the other components.
If there is a private sector engagement, is there an elaboration of its role as a financier and/or as a stakeholder?	EBF 3/2/2023: Is the private sector expected to participate or benefit from a specific project output or activity? If so, please elaborate.	Response 22/03/2023: Thanks for the review comment. Based on the review comment, expected benefits to private sector from project activities are added in paragraph #122 and marked in yellow colour.

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
Has the project elaborated on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved? Were there proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation?	EBF 3/2/2023: Yes, this has been elaborated and we note the mention of COVID19-related risks. Please elaborate briefly on COVID19-related opportunities that may arise.	Response 22/03/2023: Thanks for the review comment. Based on review comment, COVID19-related opportunities briefly added in paragraph #126 and marked in yellow colour.
Is the proposed ?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project adequately elaborated with a timeline and a set of deliverables?	EBF 3/2/2023: Please clarify if the data and information management system for ETF to be developed under Component 3 will contribute to knowledge management. If so, please elaborate.	Response 22/03/2023: Thanks for the review comment. Based on the review comment, additional elaboration on utilizing the data and information management system is added in paragraph #146 and marked with yellow colour.
Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?	EBF 3/2/2023: The M&E budget is on the higher side for this project. Please consider reducing the budget.	Response 22/03/2023: Thanks for the review comment. Based on review comment, the M&E budget as well as the total budget is updated to appropriate changes, while keeping the total project GEF finance same as the original submission. The updated amount is highlighted with yellow colour in Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Project Description Summary (Table B).

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
Are all the required annexes attached and adequately responded to?	EBF 3/2/2023: 1. Regarding Annex A, please include the core indicator 11 explicitly in the results framework. 2. Regarding Annex E: 2.1. Please upload again the project budget since it is difficult to read. 2.2. Several positions (technical advisor, institutional arrangement expert, Finance/Admin associate/ operations officer) have been charged across components and the PMC. Per Guidelines, the costs associated with the project?s execution have to be covered by the GEF portion and the co-financing portion allocated to PMC. When the situation merits (i.e. not enough co-financing funds), the project?s staff could be charged to the project?s components with clear Terms of Reference describing unique outputs linked to the respective component? (paragraph 4, page 42 of the Guidelines). As per guidelines the financial specialist should be fully charged to the PMC. Please correct.	Response 22/03/2023: 1. Thanks for the review comment. Based on the review comment, the value of the core indicator 11 is added in the results framework (Please see Annex A) and highlighted in yellow colour as mentioned below to sum up to the total beneficiary number of 320 (please see the core indicator table). Output 1.2.1 (ii)(b) 40 Output 2.1.1 (iii)(b) 40 Output 2.2.1 (i)(b) 40 Output 2.2.1 (ii)(b) 40 Output 2.2.1 (iii)(b) 40 Output 2.3.1 (iii)(b) 40 Output 3.1.1 (iii)(b) 40 Output 3.1.2 (v)(b) 40 2.1. The budget is uploaded again. 2.2. Allocation of the full cost of ?Finance/Admin Associate? is corrected to under the PMC column.

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
Project Results Framework	EBF 3/2/2023: Regarding Annex A, we recommend replacing the following indicators (v) and (vi) of Output 1.1.1 with indicators based on the SMART approach (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-Bound): 1. Indicators (v) and (vi) of Output 1.1.1 2. Indicator (i) of Output 1.2.1 3. Indicator (ii) and (iii) of Output 3.1.2	Response 22/03/2023: Thanks for the review comment. Based on the review comment, following indicators are updated, and highlighted with yellow colour. Please see the Annex A. 1. Indicators (v) and (vi) of Output 1.1.1 2. Indicator (i) of Output 1.2.1 3. Indicator (ii) and (iii) of Output 3.1.2

Questions	Secretariat comment	Agency Response
3. Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines, with a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized?	EBF 6/11/2022: Please address the following comment related to the $300,000 grant provided by FAO: 1. Change ?Recurrent expenditures? to ?Investment mobilized? 2. In the Investment mobilized description, provide a brief summary of this grant and the disbursement timeframe. If this will be a cash contribution, please include this information.	RE 11 June: 1. Thank you for your comment. After revisiting this case, we have updated the type of co-financing to in-kind. 2. The co-financing from FAO will be in-kind and recurrent expenditures.
Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?	EBF 4/12/2022: Yes, with a comment: ?????When using acronyms, please explain what they stand for the first time they are mentioned in the text (e.g. ETFIA). EBF 5/27/2022: Cleared	RE 12 Apr: Thank you for the review comments. Updated accordingly in Table B.
Are the identified core indicators in Table F calculated using the methodology included in the corresponding Guidelines? (GEF/C.54/11/Rev.01)	EBF 4/12/2022: Please provide an explanation of how the number of beneficiaries for Core Indicator #11 were estimated. EBF 5/27/2022: Cleared	RE 12 Apr: The number of beneficiaries is estimated based on the number of staff in different ministries and national agencies in Tajikistan, as stipulated in the Core Indicator section, and highlighted in yellow. A detailed breakdown of participants from each agency and other entities such as academia will be determined during PPG.

Is the project/program properly tagged with the appropriate keywords as requested in Table G?	EBF 4/12/2022: Please address the following comments: ?? ?Considering the project focus on AFOLU sector, please consider adding relevant topics/themes related to the sector(s) focused in the proposal. Please also consider including "Climate Change Adaptation" to be consistent with the scope of the project. EBF 5/27/2022: 1. Noted 2. Cleared	RE 12 Apr: 1. A new Letter of Endorsement is on the way, which reflects the relevant topics/sectors in the project title. 2. The CCA has been added to Table G.

Has the project/program described the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?	?????EBF 4/12/2022: Please address the following comments: We welcome the description of the global environmental problems provided in this section. However, some typos should be addressed. For example, in paragraph 1, it is mentioned that "each CoP", or country stated its targeted greenhouse gas in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)." The use of the term "each CoP" does not apply to this statement. Paragraph 2 says, "?Developed countries need to submit BTR by December 21, 2022", do you mean Biennial Reports (BRs) for developed countries? In paragraph 3, UNFCCC is spelled out incorrectly.? Please mention Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that Tajikistan has submitted to the UNFCCC in this section and any barriers/challenges that may have been raised through that process. We acknowledge this is mentioned in the next section (of baseline scenario) in paragraph 64 for BURs. Still, it should be mentioned in the sub-section "1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed". Please provide more details on the root causes and barriers explicitly related to MRV and transparency, and if relevant, draw from previous National Communications (NCs) and other related documents. We note that this is provided in the baseline scenario in paragraphs 60 to 92 and suggest that it is moved to this section. EBF 5/27/2022: 1. Cleared 2. Thank your for including this additional text. Cleared. 3. Thank your for including this additional text. Cleared.	RE 12 Apr: 1. Based on the feedback, paragraphs #1, 2 and 3 are corrected. Some typos have been addressed accordingly. 2. Barriers/challenges mentioned in the BUR are presented also in paragraph #12 as advised. 3. The root causes and barriers related to MRV and transparency as mentioned in the previous national communications and NDC are moved to the suggested section. Please see paragraphs #8-11.

Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described?	EBF 4/12/2022: Please address the following comments: Table 8 is not clear as some text is overlapping. Please reupload. Please provide any relevant information on existing institutional arrangements for tracking mitigation, adaptation and/or support, if any. The barriers described in paragraph 66 apply to several sectors (not only the AFOLU sector). Please make sure you justify why the project is focusing on the AFOLU sector and not other relevant sectors (e.g., the energy sector). The involvement of ????National Universities is mentioned in the Stakeholder section. Please elaborate on the local capacities and constraints for technical capacity building (which is addressed in Component 2). What systems are in place to do this? Do they cover the AFOLU sector only or other sectors?? Considering that Component 3 focuses on the development of a data and information management system for ETF, please clarify if there are ????similar platforms in place that the project may strengthen or if the project will build an entirely new platform. EBF 5/27/2022: 1. Cleared 2. Cleared 3. Thank you for your revision. Considering this change in the project proposal compared to the previous submission, we encourage you to make it explicit that the project will support all relevant sectors included in the NDC. This is partly mentioned in paragraph #74 by saying that "in addition to the AFOLU, other sectors, such as energy that are included in the NDC." It is not clear if all the relevant sectors included in the NDC will be addressed with the same focus. If the project intends to prioritize the AFOLU sector and address other sectors	RE 12 Apr: ?????1. We uploaded a separate file for Table 8. ?????2. Additional information is provided in paragraphs #37 ? 51 including Tables 3 and 4. 3. The project will support all relevant sectors included in the NDC - a new Letter of Endorsement is on the way, which reflects the relevant topics/sectors in the project title. 4. An explanation about the involvement of the national universities is added in paragraph #87. Based on the comment, explanations are added for Component 3 regarding the existing data dissemination platforms, and the proposed information management system. Please see paragraph #77. RE 27 May: Thank you for your feedback. We updated the paragraph #74 to provide clarification as requested.

	with less focus, we kindly request you to state it and justify it in the proposal. 4. Cleared 5. Cleared EBF 6/7/2022: Cleared	

Does the proposed alternative scenario describe the expected outcomes and components of the project/program?	EBF 4/12/2022: Please address the following comments: The project must make the case why it focuses on the AFOLU sector. While it is noted that these emissions are rising in the recent past, the NDC has a strong energy component. Please elaborate on why the project focuses on the AFOLU sector only. The last sentence of paragraph 69 mentions the following "Details activities are listed under ????section B (INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY)." Please clarify what is meant by this because we couldn't find to what it is referring. In general, the description provided in the Alternative Scenario section is broad and lacks specificity. Regarding Component 1, please clarify if it focuses on the AFOLU sector only or if it applies to other sectors. If it only focuses on the AFOLU sector, it is relevant to justify why other stakeholders are involved. ?????Activity 1.1.1.5 is unclear, please elaborate who will be in charge of the identification and formalization of the institutional focal persons and who will develop and approve the ministerial decree for ETFIA. The ????wording of Activity 1.2.1.1 is confusing, please revise and correct as appropriate. Regarding ????Component 2, please clarify if the project covers both adaptation and mitigation tracking. It seems to be the case, but it is not clear. For example, paragraph 73 nor Output 2.2.1, do not specifically mention tracking of mitigation actions. Regarding ????Component 3, please elaborate on the purpose and scope of the platform that is meant to be developed? Is it meant for the general public or a more targeted audience? If possible, please upload Figure 5 with a higher resolution. Right now it is difficult to read. EBF 5/27/2022:	RE 12 Apr: 1. The project will support all relevant sectors included in the NDC. Paragraph #74 has been updated accordingly. 2. Section B was referring to Table B ? we have updated the para accordingly. 3. The project will support all relevant sectors included in the NDC. 4. The ministerial decree for ETFIA will be issued by the Government of Tajikistan (the Presidential Office) following the national protocol. It is updated in Table B. 5. The wording has been updated in Table B. 6. We updated Component 2 and Output 2.2.1 titles to reflect the three Outcomes under this component, i.e., climate change adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance; and accordingly highlighted in yellow. Please see Table B, and paragraph #73. 7. The main users of the platform are the technical officers in the government agencies, however, during the PPG phase, further discussions will be conducted by the inter-ministerial working group if the public can access some of the information. It is explained in paragraph #77. 8. ????We uploaded a separate Figure 5. RE 27 May:

	1. Thank you for your revision. Considering this change in the project proposal compared to the previous submission, we encourage you to make it explicit that the project will support all relevant sectors included in the NDC. This is partly mentioned in paragraph #74 by saying that "in addition to the AFOLU, other sectors, such as energy that are included in the NDC." It is not clear if all the relevant sectors included in the NDC will be addressed with the same focus. If the project intends to prioritize the AFOLU sector and address other sectors with less focus, we kindly request you to state it and justify it in the proposal. 2. Cleared 3. Please refer to comment 1 of the proposed alternative scenario section to make sure Component 1 is consistent with this change. 4. Cleared 5. Cleared 6. Cleared 7. Cleared 8. Cleared EBF 6/7/2022: Cleared	1 and 3. Thank you for your feedback. We updated the paragraph #74 to provide clarification as requested.
Is the project/program aligned with focal area and/or Impact Program strategies?	EBF 4/12/2022: Please ????create a dedicated sub-section for "4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies" and include the relevant paragraphs from sub-section "INCREMENTAL COST REASONING." Right now, " INCREMENTAL COST REASONING" includes text relevant to both sub-sections. EBF 5/27/2022: Cleared	RE 12 Apr: The section has been updated. Please see paragraph #79.

Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project?	EBF 4/12/2022: Please address the following comments: 1. If the project focuses on the AFOLU sector only, please elaborate on how it will foster scaling up for other relevant sectors. 2. In terms of ????sustainability, please explain how the project plans to anchor training and avoid ad hoc training. EBF 5/27/2022: 1. Please refer to comment 1 of the proposed alternative scenario section to make sure the justification on the scaling up potential of the project is coherent. 2. Cleared EBF 6/7/2022: Cleared	RE 12 Apr: 1. The project will support all relevant sectors included in the NDC. 2. Explanation of how the project plans to anchor training and avoid ad hoc training is added in paragraph #87. RE 27 May: 1. The CBIT project will support all relevant sectors, including the AFOLU sector as described in paragraph #74. In collaboration with other CBIT projects in the region, such as in Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan, the Tajikistan CBIT project aims to build regional capacity. In addition, the CBIT project will further lay foundation for Tajikistan's future climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

Does the PIF/PFD include indicative information on Stakeholders engagement to date? If not, is the justification provided appropriate? Does the PIF/PFD include information about the proposed means of future engagement?	EBF 4/12/2022: The project was prepared mainly by consulting the staff and representatives from the Agency for Hydrometeorology (Hydromet) and states, "It was not possible to involve private sector entities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the consultation. But, during the PPG phase, participatory and exhaustive consultation will be done involving the private sectors and NGOs."? Please address the following comments: Please clarify why the private sector and civil society organizations were not engaged at the PPG stage. The project identifies relevant stakeholders and briefly describes the responsibilities or expertise. However, similar to previous comments, it is relevant to clarify if the project will focus on the AFOLU sector only or include other relevant sectors and make sure the relevant stakeholders to be involved are consistent. EBF 5/27/2022: 1. Thank you for your explanation. Cleared. 2. Cleared EBF 6/11/2022: Please address the following 1. The project states that ? It was not possible to involve private sector entities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the consultation at this stage due to COVID-19 related restrictions and the availability of relevant personnel.? While, it might be understandable that in-person consultations with civil society organizations may have been restricted due to COVID-19, it is unclear what the agency means about ?availability of relevant personnel?. We invite you to explain further and strengthen the justification.	RE 12 Apr: 1. Further consultations will be conducted during the PPG stage. Due to limited time available for the PIF development, in addition to COVID-19 related restrictions and the situation in Ukraine, it was not possible to find the availability of relevant personnel for consultations. 2. The project will support all relevant sectors included in the NDC. Clarification is added in paragraph #2. RE 11 June: 1. During the?PIF stage, a validation workshop was held online with key stakeholders, including one representative from civil society. However,?the format of the meeting?(Zoom) did not allow the full participation of the relevant stakeholders. The?attendance?of the stakeholders will be increased during the PPG stage.

Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?	EBF 4/12/2022: Please address the following comments:? Please provide more detail about how the project will coordinate with the ongoing preparation of the ????fourth National Communication of Tajikistan and any other relevant transparency or reporting initiatives. Similar to the comment made in the Baseline scenario, Component 3 focuses on developing a data and information management system for ETF. Please clarify if there are similar ????platforms in place. If so, please elaborate on how the project will coordinate with them. EBF 5/27/2022: 1. Cleared 2. Cleared	RE 12 Apr: 1. Explanation of how the project will coordinate with the ongoing preparation of the fourth National Communication and any other transparency initiatives at the national level is added in paragraphs #77-78. 2. Explanation of similar platforms and how the CBIT project will coordinate with it are added in paragraph #77 and highlighted accordingly. Also, additional information on the GCF readiness project in the country is added in Table 8.
Has the project/program cited alignment with any of the recipient country?s national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?	EBF 4/12/2022: Please address the following comments: If possible, we invite you to provide a short description of each national strategy and/or policy. The list of relevant ????national strategies and/or policies can also be converted into a table. Part II.1a, paragraph 6 mentions the ????National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation. Is the project aligned with this strategy? If so, please include it in this section. Has the country launched or is developing ????NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs or any other relevant strategy not mentioned in this section? If positive, please included them in this section. EBF 5/27.2022: 1. Thank you for including the description. Cleared. 2. Noted. Cleared 3. Noted. Cleared	RE 12 Apr: 1. The section has been updated accordingly in paragraph #104. 2. The ????National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation expired in 2015. As such, there is no need to align PIF with this document. However, para #6 has been updated for clarification. 3. UNDP launched a GCF funded project on the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change with a total budget of $2.7M. The project will be finalized in August 2023. No information about other strategy development was found.

Is the proposed ?knowledge management (KM) approach? in line with GEF requirements to foster learning and sharing from relevant projects/programs, initiatives and evaluations; and contribute to the project?s/program?s overall impact and sustainability?	EBF 4/12/2022: Please address the following comments: Considering that a considerable share of the project relies on capacity building, we invite you to provide more detail in this section. What networks will the project use? Does the project plan to share ????knowledge and experiences with other similar countries or countries from the region? Moreover, the project gives specific relevance to the ????"Training of Trainers" (ToT) model in many of its activities. We invite you to mention this in this section as well and elaborate. EBF 5/27/2022: 1. Cleared 2. Cleared	RE 12 Apr: 1. Addressed in paragraph #1 accordingly. 2. Addressed in paragraph #1 accordingly.
Has the project/program been endorsed by the country?s GEF Operational Focal Point and has the name and position been checked against the GEF data base?	???Yes, with a comment. We note that there is an inconsistency in the Letter of Endorsement (LOE). The LOE states a higher Agency Fee ($130,137) than the one provided in the Portal ($125,387). However, since the LOE amount is incorrect but higher than the amount provided in the Portal, we are accepting it. EBF 5/27/2022: We take note of that the new Letter of Endorsement is on its way, reflecting the relevant topics/sectors in the project title and kindly request you to include it in the Portal. EBF 6/7/2022: Please make sure that the title of the project mentioned in the letter of endorsement matches the project's title in the PIF.	Re 12 Apr: Thank you for your feedback and confirmation. RE 27 May: The project title has been updated in the Portal accordingly and the revised LoE will be uploaded shortly. There is an important event in Tajikistan in early June, a high level international conference on water, which has been causing some delay with the signing of the revised LoE. The revised project title does not include specific sector to avoid confusion and focuses on supporting the ETF transition. RE 7 June: Thank you for your comment. We have uploaded the revised LoE accordingly. RE 8 June: Thank you for your comment. We have uploaded the LoE in Part III accordingly.

Is the PIF/PFD recommended for technical clearance? Is the PPG (if requested) being recommended for clearance?	EBF 4/12/2022: Not at this time, the Agency is requested to address the comments in the review sheet and resubmit. ** Please?highlight in yellow?the changes made on the portal version of the CEO approval document for ease of reference. **? EBF 5/27/2022: Please address the comments above. EBF 6/7/2022: Please make sure that the title of the project mentioned in the letter of endorsement matches the project's title in the PIF. EBF 6/8/2022: We acknowledge that the updated letter of endorsement has been uploaded to the Documents section. However, it also needs to be updated in Part III, as shown in the screen capture below:	RE 27 May: The changes have been highlighted in green for easy reference.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

* It should be noted that an additional USD 21,700 has been spent for the preparation of the project document and will be charged backed to the PPG account, following the completion of FAO?s internal accounting procedures. The total and exact amount of expenses (estimated to be at 94,8% of the PPG allocation) will be reported to the GEF in the Quarterly report, as per the established procedure.

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 50,000					
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	**GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)**				
	Budgeted Amount	**Amount Spent to date on PPG account***	**Amount Committed on PPG account**	**Back charges to be issued**	**The Unspent Amounts**

Admin and Finance Officer	3,000	0	0	3,000	0
Adaptation specialist	8,100	7,040	1,133	0	-73
GEF Project Design Expert	18,000	0	0	18,700	-700
National ETF Specialist	8,100	0	9,393	0	-1,293
Contracts (Capacity Assessement)	4,300	0	4,420	0	-200
Training and workshops	8,500	0	4,129	0	4,371
Total	**50,000**	**7,040**	**19,075**	**21,700**	**2,185**

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Coordinates:

38.53575, 68.77905 https://www.geonames.org/1221874/dushanbe.html

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Description	Unit	No. of units	Component 1:	Component 2:	Component 3:	M&E	PMC	TOTAL GEF	Hydromet	National agencies	FAO managed
5570 International Consultants & National Consultants											
GHG Inventory, ETF and MRV Specialist	days	90	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	45,000	45,000	-	-
Data Management and Information System specialist	days	60	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-
Sub-total international Consultants			**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	-	-	**75,000**	**75,000**	-	-
National consultants											
National Project Coordinator/Technical Advisor	months	36	32,667	32,667	32,667	-	10,000	108,000	108,000	-	-
National GHG inventory and MRV expert	months	20	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-
National data & Information Management System Digital Speacialist	months	18	-	13,500	13,500	-	-	27,000	27,000	-	-
National M&E and KM Officer	months	10	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-
Institutional Arrangement expert	months	12	30,000			-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-
National Gender expert	months	15	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	22,500	22,500	-	-
Finance/Admin Associate	months	30	-	-	-	-	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-
Operations/Project support Officer	months	36	-	-	-	-	36,000	36,000	36,000	-	-
Sub-total national Consultants			**70,167**	**68,667**	**68,667**	-	**106,000**	**313,500**	**313,500**	-	-
5570 Total consultants			**95,167**	**93,667**	**93,667**	-	**106,000**	**388,500**	**388,500**	-	-
5650 Contracts								-			
Gender analysis and framework to mainstream gender aspects, including gender sensitization training sessions and workshops related to gender and climate change adaptation, mitigation and finance and other issues	lumpsum	1	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Tajikistan's Climate Change Transparency Information Management System (TCCTIMS) development	lumpsum	1	-	47,728	143,185	-	-	190,913	152,730	38,183	-
Organizing national training sessions, meetings, PSC etc. and project start-up, mid-term and closing workshops (venue, catering, meeting materials, participants travel costs); communication materials; other relevant activities	lumpsum	1	43,333	43,333	43,333	-	-	130,000	104,000	26,000	-
Service contracts to Capacity GAP analysis, development training materials, knowledge materials, guidelines, protocols, action plan, etc.	lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	-	90,000	90,000	-	-
Mid-term review (MTR)	lumpsum	1	-	-	-	16,500	-	16,500		-	16,500
Final Evaluation (FE)	lumpsum	1	-	-	-	32,000	-	32,000		-	32,000
Terminal Report	lumpsum	1	-	-	-	6,550	-	6,550		-	6,550
5650 Sub-total Contracts			**83,333**	**121,062**	**216,518**	**55,050**	-	**475,963**	**356,730**	**64,183**	**55,050**

5900 Travel											
International travel (international consultant missions including security related costs)	trip	10	13,333	13,333	13,333	-	-	40,000	40,000	-	-
National Travel	trip	20	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	18,000	18,000	-	-
5900 Sub-total travel			**19,333**	**19,333**	**19,333**	-	-	**58,000**	**58,000**	-	-
5023 Training and workshops											
Inception workshop	lumpsum	1	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	-
Technical workshops and consultations on GAP analysis for ensuring a gender-inclusive national ETF roadmap(Activity 1.1.1.2).	lumpsum	4	16,000	-	-	-	-	16,000	16,000	-	-
Consultation (National Consultation, workshops and translation) to validate and endorse the ETFRAP(Activity 1.1.1.4)	lumpsum	1	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-
Training workshop on MPGs of ETF reporting (Activity 1.2.1.2)	lumpsum	4	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-
Gender-sensitive training on 2006 IPCC Guidelines, 2019 refinements and reporting for Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), and Waste sectors (Activity 2.2.1.1)	lumpsum	6	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-
Gender-sensitive training on land-use change and spatial analysis (Activity 2.2.1.2)	lumpsum	6	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-
Gender-sensitive training on tracking climate change adaptation actions (Activity 2.1.1.3)	lumpsum	5	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-
Ad-hoc trainings and experince sharing cross-visit (e.g. trainig orgaized by IPCC, UNFCC, and other reginal countries working on enhancing climate transparancy) (Relevant to Activity 1.2.1.2, 2.2.1.1, 2.1.1.3, 2.2.1.3,)	lumpsum	15	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	45,000	22,500	22,500	-
Gender-sensitive training on GHG inventory preparation of AFOLU sectors based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and 2019 refinements(Activity 2.2.1.3).	lumpsum	4	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-
National validation consultation workshops to develop guidelines, protocols, and indicators based on the ETFRAP and ETFIA for data collection, update archiving, and tracking the NDC actions (Activity 3.1.1.2)	lumpsum	3	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-

Gender-sensitive training on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators based on the ETFRAP and ETFIA for data collection, update archiving, and tracking the NDC actions (Activity 3.1.1.3)	lumpsum	3	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
Gender-sensitive training on TCCTIMS (Activity 3.1.2.5)	lumpsum	3	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
Gender-sensitive training on tracking climate finance and support received for NDC actions (Activity 2.3.1.3)	lumpsum	4	-	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	16,000	-	-
PSC meetings	lumpsum	5	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000	11,000	-	-
Final workshop	lumpsum	1	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	-
5023 Sub-total training			**67,000**	**136,000**	**60,000**	**10,000**	-	**273,000**	**250,500**	**22,500**	-
6000 Expendable procurement											
IT equipment/Software	lumpsum	1	8,667	8,667	8,667	-	4,000	30,000	30,000	-	-
Communication and awareness raising materials	lumpsum	1	6,667	6,667	6,667	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-
Office furniture and IT accessories	lumpsum	1	2,667	2,667	2,667	-	2,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement			**18,000**	**18,000**	**18,000**	-	**6,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	-	-
6100 Non-expendable procurement											
Communication equipment (cameras, palmtops, etc)	lumpsum	1	3,333	3,333	3,333		-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Printers & Photocopier	lumpsum	1	2,667	2,667	2,667		2,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Laptops	PCs	6	3,333	3,333	3,333		2,000	12,000	12,000	-	-
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement			**9,333**	**9,333**	**9,333**	-	**4,000**	**32,000**	**32,000**	-	-
6300 GOE budget											
Office operation (stationeries, internet, office transportataion costs, & other utilities, etc) for the project	months	36	9,471	9,471	9,471	-	3,987	32,400	32,400	-	-
6300 Sub-total GOE budget			**9,471**	**9,471**	**9,471**	-	**3,987**	**32,400**	**32,400**	-	-
TOTAL			**301,638**	**406,866**	**426,322**	**65,050**	**119,987**	**1,319,863**	**1,178,130**	**86,683**	**55,050**

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

n/a

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

n/a

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

n/a