



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Tajikistan for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Tajikistan	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	4694
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00766
Other Executing Partner(s):	COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Submission Date:	2012-03-07
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

<b>EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Tajikistan to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD</b>					
<b>EA Component</b>	<b>Grant Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-financing (\$)</b>
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	1.1 Improved and more realistic decision making on Biodiversity (BD) conservation in Tajikistan Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline	1.1 Stakeholder Inventories: Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities 1.2 Biodiversity National Plans: Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation 1.3 Assessment reports: Reports emanating from review of causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being	25,200	27,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	2.1 National implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is improved and	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of BD conservation	32,000	31,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in Tajikistan at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	compiled by Tajikistan		
3. Strategy and action plan development (for indicators and targets)	TA	3.1 Tajikistan commences to use country specific indicators and targets	3.1.1 NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in Tajikistan	62,000	75,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 Tajikistan BD Budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps	4.1.1 Capacity Development Plan: For NBSAP Implementation. 4.1.2 Technology Needs: Assessment Reports. 4.1.3 Communication Strategy 4.1.4 Resource Mobilisation Plan for NBSAP implementation	35,600	34,000

5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	5.1 Informed professional entitites (and the general public are better able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation. b) The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Tajikistan	5.1.1 National Coordination Structures: Operatinal BD Coordination structures. 5.1.2 CHMs: National CHM Operational 5.1.3Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by the recommended COP 10 deadline 5.1.4 communication strategy	45,200	42,000
	TA				
	(select)				
<b>Subtotal</b>				200,000	209,000
<b>EA Management Cost<sup>2</sup></b>				20,000	25,000
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				220000	234000

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components.

#### B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Committee for environmental protection	In-kind	234,000
(select)		(select)	
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			234,000

<sup>2</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

**C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY**

<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Type of Trust Fund</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Country Name/Global</b>	<b>EA Amount (a)</b>	<b>Agency Fee (b)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total (c)=(a)+(b)</b>
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Tajikistan	220,000	22,000	242,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				220,000	22,000	242,000

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

<b>Cost Items</b>	<b>Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>	<b>EA Total (\$)</b>
Local consultants*	<b>72.00</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>
International consultants*				<b>0</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		<b>1,000</b>		<b>1,000</b>
Travel*		<b>2,000</b>		<b>2,000</b>
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (2)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (3)			<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>

\* Details to be provided in Annex A. \*\*For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:**

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

The \$ 1,000 required is for office equipment such as laptops, servers and printers for facilitating the CHM aspects.

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

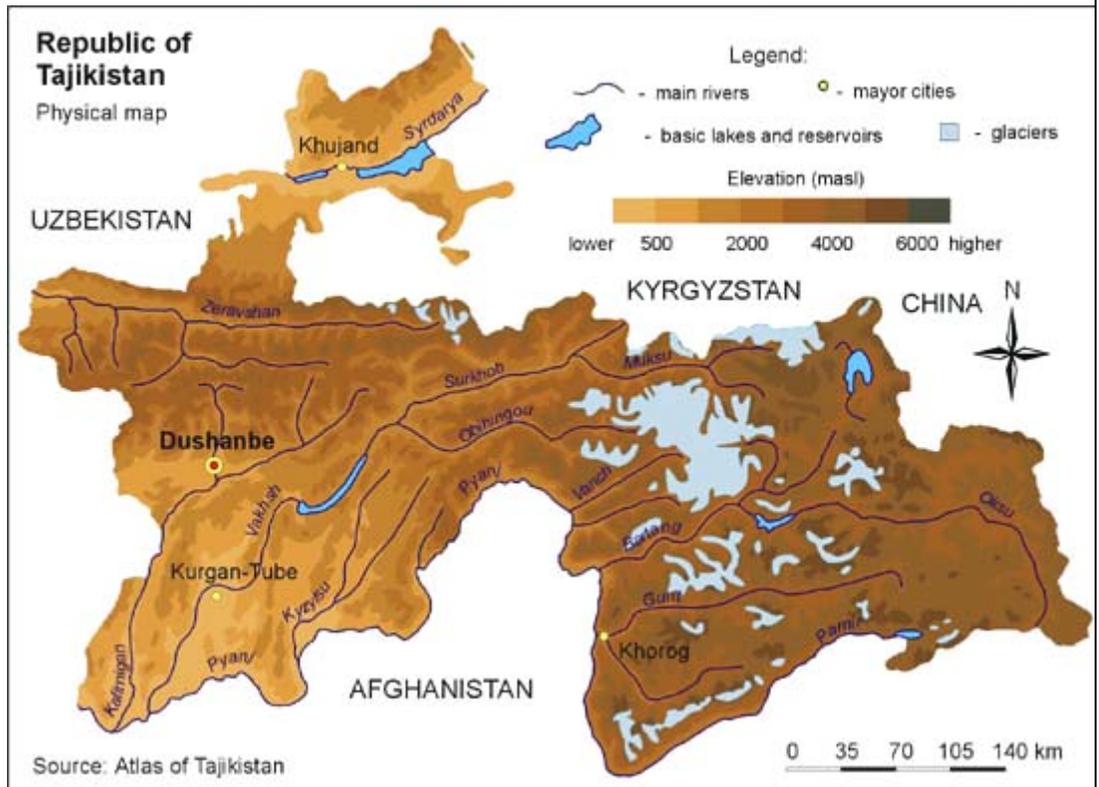
**A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**  
 (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

**Country Background Information**

Tajikistan is located in the southern part of the Commonwealth of Independent States, within Central Asia, in the center of Eurasia.

The area of Tajikistan is 143,100km<sup>2</sup>. The altitudes vary from 300 to 7,495 meters above sea level. It borders on Uzbekistan in the north and west, Kyrgyzstan - in the north, Afghanistan - in the south, China - in the east. In the southeast, Tajikistan is separated from India and Pakistan by a band of Afghan area, from 15 to 65 km wide.

Geographically, Tajikistan is generally subdivided into five natural and geographic zones: Northern Tajikistan, Southwestern Tajikistan, Central Tajikistan, the Western Pamirs, and the Eastern Pamirs. These zones differ from each other in climatic conditions, relief, geological structure, vegetation, animal world, and anthropogenic capacity.



The climate of Tajikistan is continental, characterized by considerable seasonal and daily fluctuations of temperature, humidity and other meteorological elements. The annual average sunshine varies from 2,000 to 3,160 hours.

The precipitation distribution depends mainly on the location and orientation of mountain ranges and, consequently, on the air mass circulation. Thus, in the hot deserts of southern Tajikistan and cold high-mountain deserts of the Eastern Pamirs, mean annual precipitation varies from 70 to 160 mm, while the maximum is

	<p>observed in central Tajikistan, where it can exceed 2,000 mm. The most humid areas are western and southwestern exposed to the wind slopes.</p> <p><u>Biodiversity Protection in Tajikistan</u></p> <p>A lot of the biodiversity in Tajikistan is enveloped within the Mountains of Central Asia hotspot consisting of two of Asia’s major mountain ranges, the Pamir and the Tien Shan. The hotspot has many mountains above 6,500 meters in elevation, as well as major desert basins, the largest of which is the Fergana Valley. The hotspot holds a large number of endemic plant species, but water stress and civil conflict have placed much of its uniqueness under stress for instance 90% of the forests have disappeared in the past 100 years, causing massive soil erosion and increased risk of landslides. Uncontrolled hunting and livestock grazing further threaten Tajikistan’s wildlife.( <a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org/closerlook/tajikistan-on-the-conservation-map/">http://www.fauna-flora.org/closerlook/tajikistan-on-the-conservation-map/</a>).</p> <p>In Tajikistan the Eastern Pamir are plateau-like with limited altitudinal variation, The hotspot’s highest peak is Kongur, which rises to 7,719 meters in the Chinese Pamir; four other peaks are above 7,000 meters. The 300-km-long, 150-km-wide Fergana valley separates the Pamir from the Tien Shan Mountains, a complex series of ranges extending for 2,500 kilometers from west to east. The hotspot also holds more than 20,000 glaciers, covering around 18,000 km<sup>2</sup> (<a href="http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/central_asia/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/central_asia/Pages/default.aspx</a>). Overall, only about seven percent of the hotspot is under some form of official protection, in nature reserves or other protected areas. The Pamir National Park in covers 15,000 km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>As of 2005, Tajikistan had created a network of protected areas consisting of 4 nature reserves, 14 species management protected areas (zakasniks), 2 national parks and 1 historical park, along with a series of recreation and tourist zones. Nature protected areas of Tajikistan occupy 22% of the country’s total land area.</p> <p>Tajikistan became a party to the CBD on the 09<sup>th</sup> November 1994. Since the CBD COP instituted the Enabling Activity genre of GEF projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Tajikistan has so far implemented 6 such projects. <b>Appendix 4</b> shows these Enabling Activity Projects and what they have accomplished in Tajikistan. As a result of this planning process, Tajikistan has to date been able to secure a total of 7 biodiversity projects, representing a GEF investment of US\$ 9,647,070 with an additional \$9,063,845 being leveraged in co-finance, and this information is available at <a href="http://www.gefonline.org/projectList">http://www.gefonline.org/projectList</a></p>
<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES</b> (The proposal should briefly justify the need</p>	<p><b>Justification:</b> The Government of Tajikistan has ratified the CBD and is therefore obliged and committed to implementing the requirements of the Convention and the Decisions of the CBD COP. The Convention requires countries to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. The following is a summary of Enabling Activities supported in Tajikistan. Details</p>

for the project.

of what was accomplished can be found in **Appendix 4.**

<b>Reports</b>	<b>Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	27-02-2004	
Revision of NBSAP	n/a	
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	27-02-2004	
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	01-02-2006	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	28-07-2006	
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	30-03-2009	
<b>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b>	30-04-2007	See <b>appendix 4</b> for what was accomplished
<b>National CHM</b>	continuous	No CHM Developed

**a) Baseline for NBSAPs:**

Tajikistan received biodiversity enabling activity assistance initially in 1997 to support the preparation of the NBSAP and the First National Report to the CBD. These activities were coordinated by the Tajikistan Environment Authority of national biodiversity stakeholders.

Since its submission, the baseline situation within which the NBSAP was developed has changed for Tajikistan and thus the NBSAP is due for revision for various reasons including the fact that it was completed many years ago and needs updating due to emerging issues. The emerging issues are discussed in Component 2 below. More importantly, the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets came out with new biodiversity targets which should be factored in the NBSAP. UNEP will work with Tajikistan to provide the necessary assistance in the

revision of the Tajikistan NBSAP.

**b) Baseline for National Reporting**

Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. So far, Tajikistan has completed its First, Second, third and Fourth National Reports to the CBD and therefore is eligible to receive funds for the Fifth National Report. The current project will provide assistance to the country to develop both its NBSAP and 5th National Report in parallel, in other words, in this project the development of the 5th National Report by Tajikistan will be embedded in the consultation process and will not be a stand alone process. UNEP will ensure that the Tajikistan will submit the 5th National Reports ahead of the given deadline of March 2014.

Further to the above reporting requirements, the project is in conformity and responds to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows:

- i) COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website.
- ii) Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5th National Reports and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed Fifth National Report to the CBD is 31st March 2014.
- iii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10.
- iv) Country Assistance Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)etc:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/TAJIKISTANEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21801861~pagePK:141137~piPK:141127~theSitePK:258744,00.html> and related documents such as the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS). Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into national planning documents and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

**Justification for requesting \$220,000( excluding Agency fees)**

Tajikistan’s first NBSAP was developed about 7 years ago. This necessitates an overhaul and updating on all chapters

In terms of the GEF strategies, the project is consistent with the GEF 5 Results chain and Biodiversity focal area strategies as follows:

- i) **GEF Strategic Goal:** This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.
- ii) **Focal Area Goal:** Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.

	<p>iii) <b>Focal area objective:</b> The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities</p> <p>iv) <b>Project Objective:</b> With the overarching goal of improving decision-making for the conservation of global biodiversity, the main objective of this project is to enable Tajikistan to revise its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.</p> <p><b>Fit with UNEP programme of Work</b>  <b>SUB Programme: Environmental governance</b></p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment a:</b> The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements.  Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across United Nations System</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment b:</b> Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws  Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment (c):</b> National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work  Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment d):</b> Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making  Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken</b></p>	<p><b>COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment:</b> Tajikistan stock taking will be composed of a field and desk assessment that identifies sites and species to determine to what degree (negative and positive) conservation activities have had an impact. This exercise will further assess the conservation practices and governance systems in place, identifying the enabling conditions (such as Tajikistani: demography, markets/GDP, better communication of knowledge, and new infrastructure etc) that have contributed to the local successes and failures in Tajikistan. Stocktaking assessments are typically followed by key consultations to discuss the findings among key stakeholders at the local and national levels. Generally this component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant</p>

<p>and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>plans, policies and reports; (b) Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being. Part (a) will be done by national consultants before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings.</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, &amp; Priorities of the Strategy</b></p> <p>Before the NBSAP is developed, Tajikistan will determine its targets and priorities first and taking into account the guiding results from Component 1. Small multi-sectoral committees will do the ground work, which will then be discussed by all stakeholders (See section on Tajikistan Stakeholders below). This component will be further guided by the instructions analysis given by the Convention which has determined the existing baseline for biodiversity conservation in Tajikistan. Specifically, Tajikistan has adopted the following instruments: Law on Nature Protection (1993); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2003); State Program for Protected Areas Development (2005); State Program for Forestry Development (2006); and National Environmental Action Plan (2006). There is also the Law on Biological Safety (2005), which regulates activities on development, testing, production, import, export and release into the environment and at markets of genetically modified organisms (GMO) and aims to reduce the risk posed by GMOs on human health, biodiversity, ecological balance and environmental status.</p> <p>To improve the rare and endangered species conservation, the Tajik Government approved legislation regulating flora and fauna management, as well as implementing a series of projects and concrete measures. Various agricultural laws specify the need to conserve genetic diversity, especially of the economically important species. National agricultural laws stipulate the need for rational use and conservation of wild relatives of fruits by the local population for cultivation of new varieties of fruits, nuciferous, grapes, and berries. Also, relevant measures have been undertaken to prevent extinction of species, varieties, and flora and fauna inside and outside protected areas. These instruments form a strong guiding foundation within which to set the national targets, principles and priorities of the strategy. The objective here is not to re-write the whole legal, policy and national target framework of Tajikistan but to increase and enhance its capability. In this work Tajikistan can be assisted by an international consultant (if necessary) based on the many emerging issues which will be updated in the NBSAPs and which will add different dimensions to the consultations. These emerging issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The recently adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators which require fresh consultations by countries;</li> <li>ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes and the MDGs</li> </ul>
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iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: The Tajikistan population is culturally diverse, and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

iii) Gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards: -the initial NBSAPs had ignored mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives. Gender mainstreaming is a comprehensive strategy aimed at achieving greater gender equality. This is attained by integrating a gender perspective into existing mainstream institutions and all programmatic areas or sectors that are concerned with natural resource management (e.g. forestry, fisheries, trade, constructions, mining, environment, transportation, etc.). Gender roles may affect economic, political, social and ecological opportunities and therefore constraints faced by both men and women. Recognizing which group (men or women) is the primary one in land and resource management is central to the success of biodiversity policy <http://www.cbd.int/gender/what/>)

In this project, gender aspects will be included to ensure that views on how various social groups utilize biodiversity, how lack of conservation might affect both genders and how the needs of indigenous groups, and other local communalities should be taken care of in BD conservation. In the same vein, issues of BD conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in this project. Although the project itself is not intervention based, it is important to discuss the poverty- conservation nexus, so that the right principles are laced in the final official documents.

When Tajikistan was under the Soviet system, women enjoyed equal civic rights to men. The levels of labor force participation of Tajik women were high and political representation was higher than in most western European countries. However, they have been adversely affected by the lack of personal security the economic impoverishment and declining participation accompanying economic transition. The transition has severely affected industries that employ a high proportion of women (textiles, manufacturing, agriculture), causing them to be among the first to lose their jobs. The collapse of the state social safety net has exacerbated the number of women and families living in poverty, while the loss of quotas guaranteeing equal representation in political and governmental bodies has increasingly kept them out of decision-making positions. Furthermore, women and girls are increasingly facing discrimination in access to basic services. There is a growing awareness of the gendered nature of transition within Tajikistan. However, urgent action needs to be taken to prevent losing all the advances gained by women under the Soviet system, and to ensure that both women and men have access to the opportunities afforded within the emerging economic and social systems. This project presents an opportunity, not to resolve the country gender considerations but to enhance and mainstream gender into important sectors within the Tajikistan economy, and especially those related to natural resource management [http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Country briefing papers/Women in Tajikistan/women in tajikistan.pdf](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Country%20briefing%20papers/Women%20in%20Tajikistan/women%20in%20tajikistan.pdf))

iv) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: Tajikistan is a land locked country with no marine and or coastal biodiversity needs but the country has important aquatic resources.

**COMPONENT 3: Strategy and action plan development:** Components 3 will entail developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations. The resultant NBSAP will be discussed at sub-national levels and local consultations. Based on results from stakeholder consultations (including sub national levels) national experts will be used to draft the final Strategy and Action Plan, which will later be moderated and validated by the stakeholders.

**COMPONENT 4: Development of Implementation Plans:** Once there is a revised draft strategy and action plans – further consultations will be required to develop implementation plans and related activities. These implementation plans will be integrated into the national policies, priorities, targets and law that will have been improved upon from Component 2. Furthermore, Component 4 addresses the supporting systems for the NBSAP process and will have several areas including (a) Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation; (b) Technology needs assessment; (c) Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP; and (d) Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation.

**COMPONENT 5: Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange:** This component will address establishment and or strengthening of national coordination structures. Nature protection in the Republic of Tajikistan is regulated by the Constitution of the law on nature protection, land, water, forest, atmospheric air, flora and fauna. The principal act among legislative acts on environment protection is “The law of the Republic of Tajikistan on nature protection” adopted by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan in December 27, 1993. The above mentioned law establishes legal, economic and institutional principles of nature protection and rational use of nature resources, and determines specially authorized organizations on nature use and nature protection. In Tajikistan, the Ministry for Nature Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Committee on state control in industry and mining are authorised to carry out the state control on nature protection. Moreover, the state system of nature protection includes Ministry of water resources, State forest authority, Meteorological service, Ministry of agriculture and others. Major state institution of nature protection is Ministry for Nature Protection. The structure of this ministry includes various departments, scientific-research laboratories, meteorological service, 8 special inspectorates:

- specialized inspectorate on the analytical control
- specialized inspectorate on the use and protection of atmospheric air
- specialized inspectorate on the water use and water protection
- specialized inspectorate on the use of fish resources
- specialized inspectorate on the flora, fauna and nature reserves
- specialized inspectorate on the wastes and secondary resources

- specialized inspectorate on the land use and land protection
- specialized inspectorate on the ecological examination

(<http://enrin.grida.no/htmls/tadjik/soe/soe/environ.htm>)

The component will also develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD which will be prepared following the guidelines given by the COP and the SCBD. Using the framework for goals and targets adopted by the CBD COP in its Decision 10 and the Guidelines for the Fifth National Report to the CBD, the development of the report will use the data already gathered during consultations for the NBSAP process and from data gathered by various experts. This means the development of the national report and the revision of the NBSAP is one process but with 2 different products. A portal to assist the preparation of the 5th National Report and revision of the NBSAP will be developed by the SCBD and will be constantly updated, permitting also on-line status reporting in real-time to the CBD, the implementing agencies, the GEF, countries and interested audience, as well as allowing countries to exchange experiences. UNEP will assist in facilitating this inter-country knowledge exchange and a communication for the process will be developed in this Component for the general public, media and legislators. Importantly the 5<sup>th</sup> National Report will also provide more detailed information on how the NBSAP will be mainstreamed into national policies and sectors.

**Format for 5th National Report: As per the guidelines**

(<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc>),

the 5th BD national report will address 3 areas;

- Part I - An update on biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well being
- Part II - The national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity.
- Part III - Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

**Project Execution:** The Committee for environmental protection will be the national executing agency (NEA) and will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the NEA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.

At the NEA, a Project Manager will oversee all the activities of the project as per the TORs given in **Appendix 9**, and following the work plan shown in **Appendix 10**. He/She will further follow the reporting requirement summarized in **Appendix 8** and the project deliverables are given in **Appendix 7**.

**Project Implementation by UNEP**

i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP budget shown in **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2** shows co financing from Tajikistan. This budget follows closely

on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and is shown in **Appendix 6**, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in biodiversity. However these cost benefits are based on the budgets for LDCs and SIDs and so the percentage proportions for each component will be extrapolated according to Tajikistan's needs.

ii) UNEP will provide remote enhanced oversight from its Nairobi offices to assist Tajikistan to execute the project. Previous experience of enabling activity projects has shown that sustained use of virtual medium such as: e-mail, telephones and free web based applications such as Skype (a free web based instant messaging and phone service- [www.skype.com](http://www.skype.com) ) can be of great assistance to enhanced project oversight. Thus once the country has signed the legal instrument for the project, UNEP will disburse funds as per the amounts agreed in the legal instrument. To ensure that the country is following through on its work, the country will be required to report on a six quarterly basis of how monies are being spent.

iii) Tracking of these funds will be done by a dedicated Fund Management Officer (FMO) from UNEP DEPI who will follow up on country requests for cash advances and expenditure reports. A UNEP DEPI task manager (TM) will follow up on the countries technical activities and provide any required project management coordination assistance to the project manager such as coordination of the PSC and Monitoring and evaluation.

iv) The project coordinator will regularly communicate to UNEP DEPI and provide substantive technical reports in a six monthly basis to UNEP. Furthermore UNEP DEPI will adopt their best practices and review the project regularly to ensure that it is on track and that Tajikistan will not exceed the project duration and hence adhere to the SCBD's deadlines.

v) UNEP DEPI will also provide assistance to Tajikistan using the training modules on NBSAP development earlier developed by UNEP and Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD) and guidelines given by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/a3-train-intro-nr-en.pdf>). In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and SCBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/>).

vi) Through the UNEP Task manager UNEP DEPI will provide project oversight, including coordinating the PSC, and monitoring evaluation.

#### **SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:**

The executing agency (**COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**) is the national authority in charge of environmental matters in the country and is the agency that will follow up the recommendations made in this project. This will be done by making sure that:

- a) The **COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION** will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP.

- b) The **COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION** will ensure that GEF 5 projects, and others funded by other donors or by Tajikistan itself will adhere to the key recommendations in the NBSAP.
- c) Registering the project with the UNDAF process in the country is another measure to anchor it into the donor matrixes for future possible funding of its outcomes
- d) Through its website, **COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION** will ensure that the CHM is active and is used by all stakeholders as a clearing mechanism to keep stakeholders updated and to receive information from the stakeholders.

#### Sustainability through Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the National Planning Process

A series of regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops was organized during 2008 and 2009, in response to decision VIII/8. The purpose of the workshops was to strengthen national capacity for the development, implementation, review and update of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors and cross-sectoral strategies, such as poverty eradication strategies. This was accomplished through, for example, the exchange of experience in these areas and training in the use of relevant tools and mechanisms. (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-wafr-01/nbsapcbw-wafr-01-ng-01-en.pdf>). The workshops provided an opportunity for countries to identify ways and means of overcoming challenges in the mainstreaming of NBSAPs.

Tajikistan has numerous sectors where biodiversity conservation can be mainstreamed (included) e.g. Agriculture, Culture, Economic Development, Education, Energy and Industry, Finance, Foreign affairs, Health, labor, Land, Water. As of 2007 Tajikistan has developed a National Development Strategy that will cover the period up to 2015 and outlines how some of these sectors will be included into the national development goals. Using already existing national plans, the goal of mainstreaming biodiversity in Tajikistan will be to internalize the NBSAP into these various economic sectors, development models etc to influence the conservation behavior of people in Tajikistan. In this project the Committee on Environmental Protection will coordinate these mainstreaming activities. Specifically, sustainability and mainstreaming will be ensured through the following aspects:-

i) UNEP, through its Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA) has an ongoing programme, through its Inter-Agency and Country Level Coordination Team will work with UN Country Teams (UNCTs), UN Development Group ((UNDG), national institutions, and other stakeholders to promote the integration of environmental sustainability and climate change into UN country programming processes such as;

(ii) UNDAF 2010-2015 Tajikistan. [http://www.untj.org/files/library/UNDAF\\_2010-2015\\_Tajikistan\\_final\\_English.pdf](http://www.untj.org/files/library/UNDAF_2010-2015_Tajikistan_final_English.pdf) )

(iii) Tajikistan Joint Country Partnership Strategy  
([http://www.untj.org/jcps/documents/Relevant\\_documents/JCPS\\_November\\_2009\\_signed\\_eng.pdf](http://www.untj.org/jcps/documents/Relevant_documents/JCPS_November_2009_signed_eng.pdf) )

(iv) Tajikistan National Development Strategy. This strategy is covering the period 2007 – 2015. Its inclusion of biodiversity mainstreaming is envisaged in sectors such as: Education, Science, Healthcare, Water, Environmental Sustainability and Gender equality. ([http://www.untj.org/files/library/NDS\\_\(English\).pdf](http://www.untj.org/files/library/NDS_(English).pdf) )

(v) Tajikistan has revised its education sector in line with the National Development Strategy above. The timeline for this is similar to that of the National Development Strategy i.e. up to 2015 the objectives set by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in the sphere of education, as well as with the purpose of implementing the goals set forth in the policies such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the MDGs.  
<http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Tajikistan/Tajikistan%20Education%20Plan%202006-2015.pdf>

(vi) Agriculture is the second largest sector of the economy, after services. In 2004, it accounted for 24% of GDP, 66% of employment, 26% of exports and 39% of tax revenue. For instance cotton is the main agricultural export crop, contributing 90% of agricultural exports. The agriculture sector in Tajikistan is extremely important to the countries economic and development goals.

([http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTAJIKISTAN/Resources/MB\\_300407\\_E.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTAJIKISTAN/Resources/MB_300407_E.pdf)). Aside from commodities such as cotton Tajikistan's food processing industry amounts to over \$333 million, approximately 20% of the total industrial output of Tajikistan of \$1.7 billion.

[http://globalimpactconsulting.com/47/3/2/hot\\_sectors/food\\_processing/tajikistan.html](http://globalimpactconsulting.com/47/3/2/hot_sectors/food_processing/tajikistan.html). It is clear that agro-biodiversity, an important and emerging issue in global environmental conservation holds a vital place in the economic and environmental development of Tajikistan. The revision of the NBSAP presents an important opportunity for Tajikistan to improve on the sustainability of this important sector by planning for this sector using ecological techniques.

(v) Millennium Development Goals Needs Assessments. The MDGs have already been integrated in previous Tajikistan polices such as the development strategy and education policy above. This project will compliment these activities by especially building on the in country work for achieving MDG 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability. ([http://untj.org/files/mdg/MDG\\_NA\\_Full\\_Eng.pdf](http://untj.org/files/mdg/MDG_NA_Full_Eng.pdf))

vi) Financial sustainability: It is anticipated that after the completion of the new NBSAP Tajikistan will factor its implementation in its national budget. This outcome is laid down in the log frame in component 4 of this project, and will be followed up before project closure. The executing agency (committee of environmental protection) is expected to ensure this outcome is fulfilled.

vii) Future GEF Interventions: completion of this project will be an important precursor for Tajikistan to engage and be engaged in future GEF interventions

which may not be limited to the biodiversity focal area. Other donors may also see a fully functioning NBSAP and 5<sup>th</sup> national report as a good baseline for investment into conservation activities in Tajikistan.

viii) And finally through the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) that will be developed as a result of this project, continuous integrated stakeholder participation thought this CHM will keep stakeholders active and participating in future Tajikistan biodiversity intervention's

**STAKEHOLDERS:**

The NBSAP involves both planning and implementation. If 'biodiversity planners' are to become 'biodiversity implementers', then everyone with a stake in the outcome of the NBSAP needs to be engaged. If the NBSAP is to be effective and meet its goals, all relevant government agencies, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous and traditional peoples' groups, scientific associations and the academic community, business and industry, educators and the media need to be involved in its design and implementation.

In a country like Tajikistan with a population of under 8 million and a size of over 140,000KM<sup>2</sup> no one group can have a monopoly on biodiversity and or conservation information. In other words no small group of officials or experts from the executing agency will have the understanding, experience and knowledge to be able to successfully identify all the policy and biodiversity issues that will arise in such a broad exercise, and even still less to identify a set of policy proposals that will effectively address the issues. Such a restricted exercise would inevitably be a theoretical, top-down approach to policy development which, without the input of real life experience from local stakeholders outside the policy makers such as NGOs and indigenous peoples groups.

This project seeks to include; The State Committee on Environmental Protection and Forestry of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan; the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan; the State Committee on Land Management of the Republic of Tajikistan; the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Tajikistan; the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan; the Institute of Economy of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan; the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center of the Republic of Tajikistan; the UN Development Program in the Republic of Tajikistan; the World Bank. NGOs are an important element of civil society. They are in constant contact with society and man. Human Development in Tajikistan depends on how NGOs can engage people and help them realize their potential.

On 9 June 2001, Tajikistan acceded to the Aarhus Convention, a unique international agreement on public participation in environmental protection. Since joining, the country's environmental NGOs have been putting the convention's principles into practice, promoting free access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice. With support from the OSCE, the Tajik Ministry of Nature Protection and the

	<p>environmental NGO "Team for Nature Protection" have conducted roundtables and workshops on the Aarhus Convention since February 2001 as a result of this today in Tajikistan there are around 200 active NGOs. Their activities cover almost all the areas they deal with problems of social welfare, issues of youth education, health, environment, gender equality, human rights etc as well as security issues and human rights. More information on these NGOs is provided in the Tajik Development Gateway (<a href="http://www.tajik-gateway.org/">http://www.tajik-gateway.org/</a> )</p> <p>Generally the stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities , Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiveristy conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations and these include IUCN, WWF, Birdlife international, Wetlands International and many others. They will also be active in checking final documents before they are submitted to the SCBD (e) Multi laterals such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank and others will be invited to attend the consultations.</p>
<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p><b>Cost effectiveness:</b> This project requests \$220,000 (without agency fees) from the GEF Trust Fund for support for revision of the NBSAP and development of 5th National Report. It will be highly cost effective in that it lays the foundational planning for conservation, which if well implemented has great gains for the country as all conservation efforts will depend on it in the future. In addition, this project is an intervention in alignment with the GEF’s mandate to generate global benefits by paying for the incremental costs of planning and foundational enabling activities that countries implement to generate global biodiversity benefits. Specifically, the project will concentrate on overarching themes that touch upon protected area systems, biodiversity hot spots, endemic and threatened species, as well as biomes and ecosystems of global significance.</p> <p>If GEF funds are not provided, Tajikistan would “self-finance” for the preparation of their Fifth National Reports and revision of the NBSAPs to achieve the outcomes of this project. However past experience has shown that this method would be the least effective. Tajikistan might not revise its NBSAP and develop the 5th National Report to the CBD at all or may be very late in doing so. In both cases, the functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected. Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity &amp; Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity. The project will also be cost effective by feeding into other national and regional initiatives that can provide valuable information, resources and lessons learnt, details of these initiatives are provided in</p>

	<b>Appendix 4b.</b>
<b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A project log frame (<b>Appendix 3</b>).</li> <li>b) A project's web-based portal '5NR Portal' (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/nr5">www.cbd.int/nr5</a>) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly.</li> <li>c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Tajikistan Biodiversity Committee and UNEP. The PSC will meet once every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs.</li> <li>d) The M&amp;E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in <b>Appendix 7</b>.</li> <li>e) The M&amp;E process will be ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in <b>Appendix 8</b></li> <li>d) A budgeted M&amp;E plan as shown in <b>Appendix 5</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>	n/a

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Talbak Salimov	Chairman	COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	04/16/2011

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**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	10/29/1997	DR. TALBAK SALIMOV
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for (select) Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		March 07, 2012	Esther Mwangi	2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

**ANNEX A**

**CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
Local			

Project Manager	167	72	Overall project coordination and manager at Executing Agency. Main liaison person to UNEP providing substantive technical and financial reports and submitting them to UNEP
Administrative Support	69	72	part time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
Local			
Local Consultants	144	282	Technical local Assistance to provide all technical data collection, workshop facilitation, reports compilation, technical backstopping to the project manager when required and general support support and coordination of all 5 technical components.
International			
International Consultant (Indicators and Targets development International Consultant (CHM, Institutional Strengthening, capacity building))	1,520	20	Assisting Tajikistan in developing indicators and targets at national and sub-national level, according to CBD guidelines and best practice, including assistance for the facilitation of broad stakeholder consultation workshops and validation process. Assisting the country on building national capacity for all technical and institutional strengthening aspects of the project, including the set-up and management of the CHM,

## OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

### Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- [GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities](#)
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)

### Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

### Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

### Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

### National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

### National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)