



ANNEX A: New PDF A Streamlined Template

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY
REQUEST FOR PDF BLOCK A FOR FSP**

(UNDP PROJECT INITIATION DOCUMENT)



AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: 3647

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY: Tajikistan

COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY: UNCBD ratified in 1997

PROJECT TITLE: Conservation and Sustainable
Use of Agro-biodiversity of Tajikistan

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): National
Biodiversity and Biosafety Center

DURATION: 6 months

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Biological Diversity

GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM(S): OP#13

GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY(IES): BD SP#2

ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: February 2006

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT	
PDF A	25,000
<i>Sub-Total GEF</i>	25,000
CO-FINANCING	
GEF Agency (UNDP)	
National Contribution	
In Cash	
In Kind	6,000
Others	
<i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i>	6,000
<i>Total PDF Financing:</i>	31,000

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Mr. Abduvokhid Karimov

Date: 31 January 2006

*Head of State Committee on Nature Protection
and Forestry*

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for PDF Block A approval.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PROBLEM STATEMENT	2
2. PROJECT LINKAGE TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES, ACTION PLANS AND PROGRAMS	5
3. STAKEHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT	7
4. RATIONALE FOR GEF INVOLVEMENT AND LINKAGES WITH GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES.....	8
5. EXPECTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES OF THE FINAL PROJECT AND RELEVANCE TO OUTCOMES OF CPD AND UNDAF	9
6. DESCRIPTION OF PREPARATORY INCEPTION STAGE	10
6.1 EXPECTED OUTCOME AND COMPLETION DATE OF PDF A PROJECT	10
6.2. COMPONENTS, COST AND COMPLETION DATES	11
7. TOTAL WORKPLAN AND BUDGET	11
8. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS.....	12
8.1. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES, INCLUDING FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MODALITIES	12
8.2. MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION	13
8.3. LEGAL CONTEXT	13
9. MANDATORY ANNEXES.....	14
ANNEX 1: TOR FOR KEY STAFF	15
<i>Project Coordinator/Administrator</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Short-term Project development specialist (International Consultant).....</i>	<i>17</i>
ANNEX 2: GOVERNMENT GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT LETTER	18
ANNEX 3: OTHER GEF – FUNDED PROJECTS IN TAJIKISTAN	19
ANNEX 4: UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME IN TAJIKISTAN	21
ANNEX 5: GLOBALLY IMPORTANT SPECIES AND GENETIC RESOURCES	23
SIGNATURE PAGE.....	27

1. Global Significance and Problem Statement

1. The Republic of Tajikistan is a landlocked country located in the southeastern corner of Central Asia, with Kyrgyzstan to the north, Afghanistan to the south, China to the east and Uzbekistan to the west. The total land area is about 143,100 square kilometers, 93 percent of which is covered by mountains. In general, Tajikistan's climate is continental, subtropical, and semiarid, with some desert areas. However, the climate changes drastically according to elevation. Tajikistan's subtropical southwestern corner experiences some of the highest temperatures in the country, on average 35° to 42° C in the summer. At Tajikistan's lower elevations, the average temperature range is 25° to 30° C in July and -1° to 3°C in January. Although rainfall can be sporadic, as the drought of 1999-2001 has shown, most precipitation occurs in the winter and spring.

2. Central Asia is one of the nine basic centers of origin for cultivated plants worldwide identified by Vavilov (Russian researcher and geneticist). Tajikistan's diverse landscape, with a variety of soils, climate and bio-geographical diversity, is globally important for agro-biodiversity, and especially mountain agro-biodiversity. The agro-ecosystems of Tajikistan are found from foothills (300 meters above the sea level) to the high mountainous deserts of East Pamir (3,500 meters above the sea level). Within such a wide range of soil and climatic conditions there are 1550 varieties of fruit-berries cultivated and wild growing (e.g., apple (*Malus sieversii*), pear (*Pyrus korshinski*), apricot (*Armeniaca vulgaris*), plum (*Prunus darvasica*), persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*), sea-buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*), currant (*Ribes linchevskii*)), 463 varieties of vegetable-melons (e.g. onion (*Allium cepa*, *A. Rosenbachianum*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), melon (*Cucumis melo*), water-melon (*Cucurbita aedulis*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), pumpkin (*Cucurbita aedulis*); 46 varieties of cereal, 39 varieties of food legumes (oats (*Avena barbata*), rye (*Secale silvestre*), sorghum (*Sorghum halepense*), peas (*Pisum arvense*), lentil (*Lens orientalis*)), 39 varieties of forage, and about 1850 varieties of decorative plants (e.g. tulips (*Tulipa affinis*, *T. tubergeniana*, *T. lanata*, *T. subpraestans*, *T. lehmaniana*); aster (*Aster serpentintanus*), narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*), peony (*Paeonia intermedia*), saffron (*Crocus Korolkovii*), iris (*Iris darvasica*), camomile (*Matricaria aurea*), carnation (*Dianthus seravschanicus*)) and many others.

3. Tajikistan harbors the genetic base for numerous traditional crops, including barley (2 types: *Hordeum bulbosum* and *H. brevisubulatum*), chick-pea (3 types: *Cicer baldshuanicum*, *C. songoricum*, and *C. chorosanicum*), apple (2 types: *Malus sieversii* and *M. semenovii*), pear (2 types), persimmon (1 type), onion (30 types), pomegranate (1 type), almond (1 type), currant (8 types) and many others (see [Annex 5](#) for more detailed information). Presently 1880 varieties of global significance are cultivated in agriculture in Tajikistan. Most of them are widely used in food, forage, as technical and medical means as well as for decorative purposes. Biodiversity of agro-ecosystems is very significant with nearly 50% of cultivated crops in Tajikistan being of local variety. Many of the varieties and the wild relatives in Tajikistan are known to have natural resistance to diseases, harsh climates and pests and as such constitute a valuable source of genetic material, which may be of great importance for future germplasm enhancement programmes around the world. The Tajikistan's agricultural biodiversity is not only of importance to the livelihoods of rural communities, to the local economy and to local long-term

food security, but also to global food security, particularly in light of the global challenges of climate change and desertification.

4. Biodiversity provides the significant portion of material wealth for Tajikistan's population living in the rural areas (around 80% of the population in the country lives in the rural areas). This is especially true for the productivity of agro-ecosystems. Valuable genetic resources of global significance are preserved on the territory of Tajikistan in their natural habitats. These resources have successfully been used by the rural population in agricultural production and gardening for centuries. A large number of them also inhabit local agro-ecosystems. This is particularly typical for wild growing fruit trees that represent a unique material important for practical use in agriculture (e.g. apple, peach, apricot, mulberry, cherry, plum, walnut, almond, grapes, currant bushes, sea-buckthorn etc.).

5. Despite the global importance of the mountain agro-biodiversity of Tajikistan, its agricultural varieties have not been well studied, and none have been included in any internationally recognized lists of threatened or endangered biodiversity (e.g. IUCN or CITES). As a result of this lack of international attention and support, and Tajikistan's own limited resources, it is highly likely that other wild varieties of cultivated plant species exist in Tajikistan's mountains, but remain unknown to modern science.

6. According to the assessment of the poverty level implemented by the World Bank, nearly 64% of the population in Tajikistan live in extreme poverty earning less than US\$2.50 per day. The UN index of human development has positioned Tajikistan to 110-th among 174 countries. The population of Tajikistan was led to poverty by low incomes, and a deficit of food products and fuel. Current economic difficulties were also caused by a substantial decrease in state support of the local population. The level of poverty is much higher in rural areas. This forced the population to actively use land resources, highly valuable pasturelands of mountain slopes, cut trees, and hunt illegally. They get a small income by gathering medicinal plants, walnuts, and pistachios.

7. The intensified use of agro-ecosystems has led to the deterioration of neighboring ecosystems and has reduced their self-regulating capacities. Evidence of the negative consequences of economic activities may be demonstrated through the frequent natural disasters (mudflows, landslips, floods), the extremely rapid speed of biodiversity loss, the reduction of water resources, and the land degradation. At the same time, this negatively affects incomes of the population and speeds up the process of ecosystems degradation. In the context of low living standards combined with the increase of the population in Tajikistan, the Government is frequently being forced to accept progressing ecological degradation in order to solve the urgent problems. People exhaust natural resources and do not leave anything for future generations. On the other hand, the exhaustion of these resources leads to an increase of the poverty rate particularly in the rural areas closely involved in agriculture.

8. The mountain agro-ecosystems of Tajikistan represent one of the most ecologically vulnerable territories in the world and are under threat by land degradation, desertification, deforestation, salinization, soil erosion and pollution. These ecological problems are extended by

the increasing pressure of economic development on the country's agricultural sector. The use of biodiversity is becoming increasingly intensive especially in agro-ecosystems. It is important to mention that the agricultural sector contributes up to 24.4% of Tajikistan's GDP. For the past ten years the amount of agricultural land in Tajikistan has significantly increased, primarily due to the development of dry and irrigated lands. Since most wild relatives occupy ecosystems close to existing agricultural land, their survival is threatened from the processes that impact agricultural land and from the consequent pressure to compensate for lost agricultural land. The latter is caused from converting land that was previously considered marginal for cultivation. The non-regulated use of land, violation of ecological norms, and the tendency to increase crop productivity without considering the capacity of agro-ecosystems, all contribute to exhaust the capacity of bio-resources. As a result, this causes a reduction in the productivity of agro-ecosystems and leads to the degradation of the country's biodiversity. A detailed threats/root cause barrier analysis will be conducted as part of the PDF A exercise. Based on the available information, the threats for agro-biodiversity in Tajikistan are primarily related to:

- Land conversion. This includes land previously considered marginal for cultivation and the use of agricultural crops of low production (e.g. wheat, flax, barley, bean, chick-pea) on vulnerable and unique ecosystem areas inhabited by globally important plants (e.g. timothy-grass, Origanum, tansy, persimmon, pea, grape, apple etc.).
- Genetic erosion of globally significant populations. Unregulated pasturing in zones of unique biodiversity causes the degradation and loss of valuable plants and genetic resources.

9. There are several barriers to effective mainstreaming and use of biodiversity, and overcoming these barriers is very important given the severity of above-mentioned threats to agro-biodiversity in many areas of Tajikistan. The detailed analysis of the barriers and key management issues will be undertaken as part of the PDF A process. Based on the existent information, the current barriers are related to:

- Productive use of traditional varieties requires detailed knowledge of adaptation and cultivation, lost during the decades of the planned economy. The knowledge of local varieties was significantly eroded during the years of the planned economy. Farmers have inherited the traditions of the Soviet system of agricultural production - dominated by the use of a handful of introduced varieties under conditions of substantial application of agrochemical and water inputs. Knowledge of different characteristics of local varieties, which would greatly contribute to a farmer's food security, has been eroded and at present is limited to selected staff in State-sponsored research institutions. The lack of awareness about the characteristics of local varieties, combined with their scarcity in the field, constitutes a major barrier for their re-introduction on farm lands.
- Conservation of agro-biodiversity is considered as an additional financial cost, with no opportunity for financial gain. There are few, if any opportunities for direct financial benefits from conservation and sustainable management of agro-biodiversity. Therefore, conservation initiatives are viewed as a drain on the scarce financial resources of farmers and the government. Without a sustainable mechanism to provide financial or other benefits from conservation of agro-biodiversity, efforts to build commitment for conservation will be ineffective. The conservation of wild relatives of crop plants provides a unique challenge. Unlike traditional varieties of agricultural crops, wild relatives occur in non-domesticated

ecosystems, though they may also occur as weeds on agricultural land. Unlike most cases of biodiversity conservation in natural systems, the conservation of wild relatives targets a specific and rather limited number of species. Furthermore, although wild relatives have historically contributed to the immense present-day value of agricultural crops, they may typically have no current commercial value. This means that, unlike traditional varieties, and unlike most specifically targeted species in natural systems, which have existing or potential commercial value, there is little or no possibility of generating financial incentives for conservation of wild relatives through sustainable management and harvesting of their products. Yet the rationale for conservation of wild relatives is very strong. Under conditions of global environmental change, crop breeders need to produce new varieties that are adapted to environmental conditions not previously encountered in agricultural systems, and it is likely that wild relatives, which are adapted to more diverse and extreme conditions than those found in cultivated systems may harbour genes that will prove to be very valuable in adapting to global change.

10. In line with Tajikistan's efforts to meet its commitments to the UN Convention on Biodiversity in formulating and carrying out national programs on biodiversity conservation, the Government is requesting GEF assistance to promote the principles of the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity. This will also improve the living standards of the rural population through its involvement in the sustainable management of Tajikistan's agro-ecosystems. The goal of the project is the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity. As such, the project will contribute to meet the targets of the GEF Strategic Priority BD-2.

11. This project proposal was prepared in accordance with GEF policy and procedures. The project meets the requirements of UNCBD, Decisions of the Conference of Parties, including COP7/3, which provides capacity building in the sustainable development of agro-ecosystems. Also, the project will develop some mechanisms for the sustainable management of the bio-resources which aim to meet the Bonn Leading Principles (Decision COP 7/19) and to ensure conservation of agro-biodiversity of mountain areas as indicated in the Program of Work on Biodiversity in Mountain Areas (Decision COP 7/27).

2. Project Linkage to National Priorities, Action Plans and Programs

12. The project is in line with the national priorities as defined in the:

- State Ecological Programme for 1998-2008 (1997);
- National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation (2003);
- State Programme on Development of Specially Protected Areas (2003);
- National Action Plan and Report on Building Capacity to Implement Commitments on Global Environmental Conventions (2005).

13. The State Ecological Programme targets the development of environmentally sustainable technologies to prevent erosion and other negative influences on biodiversity (including agro-biodiversity). It also improves the awareness of the governmental decision-makers on biodiversity conservation issues. The programme promotes the harmonization of the economic activities with the biodiversity issues in Tajikistan.

14. The National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation (NSAP) defines the priorities and directions for the work on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. Particularly, the NSAP puts an emphasis on sustainable use of natural resources with associated socio-economic benefits which further reduces stress on the biodiversity for its better conservation and sustainable use.

15. The State Programme on Development of Specially Protected Areas was designed to ensure the conservation of rare and unique species and ecosystems. This programme encourages the development of the protected areas to help manage natural resources. The programme was approved by the government and recommended for implementation by all stakeholders.

16. The National Action Plan and Report on Building Capacity to Implement Commitments on Global Environmental Conventions is a result of the NCSA process in Tajikistan. This document encourages the restoration of degraded agro-ecosystems according to their previous structure. It also supports the application of traditional methods of agro-biodiversity conservation and its rational use. The document outlines the need for the improvement of the legislative base for the implementation of government policy on agro-biodiversity.

17. The project will also contribute to meet the objectives of the national legislation on biodiversity conservation and development, which include the following:

- Environmental Protection Law;
- Law on Specially Protected Territories;
- Law on Protection and Use of Plants; and
- Law on Ecological Expertise.

18. These laws outline the state policies on nature protection and promotion of agro-biodiversity development. The aforementioned laws promote both investment in the agro-biodiversity sector and cooperation with international agencies and organizations, which are all considered as essential to improve the situation in Tajikistan's biodiversity sector. A specific reference is made to the development of a proper system for management of agro-ecosystems.

19. For the past few years, there has been a strong and increasing shift in the value of biodiversity in all fields of economy and primarily in agriculture. Several documents were issued on the national level to improve biodiversity conservation in Tajikistan. The Government is implementing several projects and programs to increase the effectiveness and productivity of the agricultural sector. The proposed project will also contribute to existing activities of other donors and will ensure conservation of capacity of agro-ecosystems resources and their sustainable use.

20. The new UNDP Tajikistan's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) is organized around finely-honed themes that constitute the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Tajikistan. Currently UNDP Tajikistan has prioritized the following four programming areas:

- Reversing Declines
- Overcoming Mountains

- Transforming Livelihoods
- Redistributing Responsibilities

21. The project is in line with UNDP's priorities and at least within three of the above priority areas (Overcoming Mountains, Transforming Livelihoods and Redistributing Responsibilities.) The project will build on extensive knowledge and networks of communal structures, local governments and national institutions. The project will also utilize the tools for community mobilization and the outreach already employed by other UNDP programmes.

3. Stakeholders and Beneficiaries involved in the Project

22. The main beneficiaries of the project will be local communities (Jamoats), NGOs, farmers, and local authorities. The project will work on the community level through Jamoat Resource Centers (JRC) established with support of UNDP's Communities Programme. The implementation of the small pilot projects will be done through the JRCs selected in accordance with the identified priorities on agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

23. Communities will be chosen during the feasibility study that will be prepared during the PDF A in cooperation with UNDP's Area Offices (AOs) and UNDP's Communities Programme (CP). CP is a successor of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Development Programme (RRDP) established in 1996. This program has successfully worked for several years in most of the rural areas of Tajikistan and has a positive experience in lowering the poverty on the community level. CP effectively increases the capacity of Jamoats (communities) through the cooperation of both the public and private sector. At the moment CP successfully works with 84 JRCs. Revolving Funds (RFs) were established on the basis of JRCs.

24. On a governmental level the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of project will include:

- National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre, which provides the implementation of activities linked with the implementation of Tajikistan's commitments to UNCBD.
- State Committee on Environment Protection and Forestry, which provides implementation of nature-conservative policy and ensures sustainable use of nature.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Academy, which form and execute the policies of agricultural production.
- Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, which is responsible for poverty reduction.
- Academy of Science of the Republic of Tajikistan and its authorized departments, which provide development of scientific justification of priority activities on sustainability of nature use.

25. The National Working Group on biodiversity conservation and its Coordination Committee will serve as a policy and technical base that will coordinate corresponding activities and consider possible problems. Initial consultations have already been carried out with the key

stakeholders of the project that unanimously expressed support to the project. The project was widely discussed with public groups and NGOs and it received their approval.

4. Rationale for GEF Involvement and linkages with GEF Operational Programs and Strategic Priorities

26. The project is contributing to meet the targets of GEF Strategic Priority on Biodiversity #2 “Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors”, and the Operational Program #13 “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Important to Agriculture.” The project will address SP-2 through: (i) integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within national and local policies; and (ii) assisting the protection and sustainable management of ecosystems through targeted and cost-effective interventions. It will promote on-the-ground (pilot) activities directly focusing on areas of high global biodiversity and it will also take steps to ensure replication to other areas of Tajikistan by the end of the project. The project will address these strategic considerations by attempting to mainstream agricultural biodiversity issues centrally and locally in Tajikistan. It will also work through developing incentive mechanisms (e.g. providing benefits from sustainable use and promotion of globally significant varieties, penalties etc.) and communication structures to enable for better protection of agro-biodiversity.

27. The project will address OP-13 through the following activities: (i) integrating agro-biodiversity conservation in natural resources management practices; (ii) demonstrating and applying techniques for the management of the biodiversity important to agriculture; and (iii) supporting capacity building activities to increase the knowledge and practices of local communities.

28. The project will target the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant plant agrobiodiversity and will help integrate the conservation of wild relatives into the agricultural sector in Tajikistan. The project will promote the positive impacts and mitigate the negative impacts of agricultural systems as well as practices on biological diversity. It will provide financial and technical support for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of both actual and potential value for food and agriculture. It will finally promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits which will come from the use of agro-biodiversity

29. The conservation of wild relatives is directly related to the third objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), namely the equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources, usually abbreviated as “Access and Benefit Sharing”, or ABS. This objective of the CBD has proven to be extremely complex. At its fourth meeting the Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the CBD decided to establish a regionally balanced panel of experts to “*explore all options for access and benefit-sharing on mutually agreed terms including principles, guidelines, and codes of conduct of best practices for access and benefit-sharing arrangements.*” Subsequently, the 5th meeting of the CoP also decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to develop guidelines for ABS, which led to the adoption of the “Bonn guidelines” by CoP VI. Subsequently, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group has continued to meet to discuss issues such as measures to support compliance with prior informed consent, the

need for capacity building, and elements to be considered for inclusion in an international regime on ABS.

5. Expected Goal, Objectives and Outcomes of the Final Project and Relevance to Outcomes of CPD and UNDAF

30. The goal of the project is the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant agrobiodiversity of Tajikistan. The objective of the project is to ensure the conservation of the threatened local plant genetic resources and to apply new methods and tools for conservation including partnerships among biodiversity conservation agencies, local communities (Jamoats) and the private sector. The experience and lessons learned will then be replicated in other territories/communities throughout Tajikistan.

31. This project will be implemented by the Government in close coordination with \$19 million UNDP's Communities Programme (CP) and will complement its existing activities in the agricultural sector. One of the main objectives of CP is to make significant interventions on the community level and increase the capacities of the communities in Tajikistan. Therefore, the project's interventions at the community level will be ideal when taking into account the existing experience and the strength of the community-based organizations in Tajikistan. The project will concentrate on the selected communities (Jamoats) currently covered by CP. The criteria and actual selection of the pilot Jamoats will be determined during the PDF A.

32. Based on the information which will be collected and analysis which will be done during the PDF A stage, the proposed outcomes to achieve the objective might slightly change. Currently, it is expected that the objective should be attained through the achievement of the following inter-linked outcomes:

- ***Strengthened institutional and financial framework for the agro-biodiversity conservation and joint use of the benefits of the sustainable use of the agro-ecosystems.*** The possible interventions in this outcome might include (but will not be limited to): institutional restructuring in agro-biodiversity; capacity building of relevant institutions; and identification and development of the sustainable financial mechanisms for long-term agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- ***Increased mechanism of co-operation with local communities on agro-ecosystem management including the traditional knowledge of conservation.*** The possible interventions here might include (but will not be limited to): assisting farmers and local authorities in understanding the value of conserving agro-biodiversity through educational campaign; and development of the effective mechanisms of cooperation between local authorities and communities on agro-biodiversity conservation.
- ***Ecosystem-based conservation and management of wild crop relatives established in the selected territories/communities.*** The possible interventions here might include (but will not be limited to): selection and identification of the problems to be addressed at the selected territories; identification of the activities for the pilot projects and establishment of the management plans; and actual implementation of the pilot projects.
- ***Lessons and experiences from target Jamoats created conditions for replication and expansion of conservation programmes.*** The possible interventions here might include (but

will not be limited to): wide dissemination of the project results and lessons learned; and incorporation of the agro-biodiversity conservation goals in the policy, action plans and operational programmes.

33. Indicators for objective and outcomes will be identified during the PDF-B, as well as the baseline and target values. The project is planned for five years.

34. The project falls under at least two CPAP/UNDAF outcomes: “Natural resources sustainably managed, and fewer persons killed or affected by disasters” and “Increased agricultural productivity, food security, and economic opportunities, especially for women and vulnerable groups”. Within these priority areas, UNDP has committed to contribute: to the improvement of agricultural productivity and food security, the local poverty initiatives (including micro finance), and the sustainable management of natural resources.

6. Description of Preparatory Inception Stage

6.1 Expected Outcome and Completion Date of PDF A project

35. The main outcome of the PDF A is the development of a Concept and PDF B for submission for GEF pipeline entry. PDF A will cover the costs of information collection, consultations and some other activities necessary for the development of the Project Brief. The project should be finished within 6 months. The following activities will be financed within PDF A:

1. Feasibility study: threat analysis, identification of root causes and barriers. A feasibility analysis will be carried out, helping in the development of a strategy for the project’s implementation. The feasibility study will be based on a detailed threat/root cause barrier analysis for the conservation and sustainable use of Agrobiodiversity in Tajikistan. The threat analysis will be conducted in a participatory manner and be facilitated by the project development specialist. The study will also assist with the development of criteria for the pilot activities (through Jamoat Resource Centers) to be implemented during the FSP (the actual selection of the sites will be made during PDF-B). The UNDP’s Communities Programme will provide the necessary assistance to select the JRCs. The study will also review the on-going projects supported by the GEF in Tajikistan and in the region and explore the possibilities for collaboration and complementarity.
2. Stakeholder analysis and participation plan (which will be expanded during PDF-B). The project will undertake a stocktaking of all relevant stakeholders, their impacts on the project and the project’s potential impact on them. It will provide a detailed description of partners and their roles in the project including NGOs, local administration, education institutions, JRCs etc. A specific attention will be paid to gender issues. Discussions with the Gender Department in the UNDP Regional center have been held to explore opportunities for collaboration and assistance in conducting the stakeholder analysis and preparing participation plan and ensuring an adequate participation and representation of both man and women. The stakeholder analysis will involve holding a series of consultation sessions with the identified primary stakeholders and interest groups. As a result of the consultation the most appropriate approach and activities for the project will be discussed and agreed to in

order to ensure acceptance of the project and sustainability of the project's results as well as to ensure transparency and participation.

3. Preparation of the Concept and PDF B. An international consultant will be hired to conduct an initial assessment, facilitate the threats analysis process and develop the concept and PDF B request document in accordance with UNDP/GEF requirements.
4. Consultative seminar for partners. Upon completion of both the consultation process and the feasibility study, a seminar will be organized where the main objectives, tasks and activities of the project will be approved.
5. Establishment of a project implementation unit (PIU). PDF-A will finance the operations of a small Project Implementation Unit for a period of six months to support the implementation of the above-mentioned measures. A national in-kind contribution will also be used to support the PIU. The final institutional arrangements for the implementation of the PDF-B and FSP will be identified during the PDF A.

6.2. Components, cost and completion dates

Activity	Cost (US\$)		Completion date
	GEF	Govt.	
Feasibility analysis – threats/root cause analysis	2,500	2,500	3.5 months
Stakeholder analysis and consultation process	2,000	2,000	3 months
A seminar with invitation of interested parties	1,500	500	3 months
Preparation of the Concept and PDF B - consultant	16,500	0	2 months
Project implementation unit	2,500	1,000	6 months
TOTAL	25,000	6,000	6 months

7. Total Workplan and Budget

Timetable

Activity/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6
Feasibility analysis						
Stakeholder analysis and consultation						
Preparation of the project proposal						
Missions						
Stakeholder workshop to present the project proposal						

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Award ID:						
Award Title: PIMS 3647 BD PDFA: Agrobiodiversity						
Project ID						
Project Title: PIMS 3647 BD PDFA: Agrobiodiversity						
Executing Agency: National Biodiversity and Biosafety center						
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Source of Funds	Atlas Code	ERP/ATLAS Budget Description/Input	Amount (USD) Year 1	Total (USD)
Concept and PDF B prepared through consultative process	National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre	GEF	71300	National consultants	4,500	4,500
		GEF	71200	International consultants	14,000	14,000
		GEF	71600	Travel	2,500	2,500
		GEF	71400	Contractual Services/Individual	2,000	2,000
		GEF	74500	Misceleneous Expeces	1,000	1,000
		GEF	72100	Contractual Services/Companies	1,000	1,000
TOTAL						25,000

36. Other organizations that will also contribute to the PDFA include:

- National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center will contribute US\$4,000 to the project as an in-kind contribution. This will include a computer, printer, copy machine, office space, and transportation.
- NGO “Noosphera” will contribute US\$2,000 to the project as an in-kind contribution, which will include manpower, selection of the sites, travel, and collection of information.

37. Total in-kind contribution of the Project will be **US\$6,000** and the total budget of the Project will be US\$31,000.

8. Management Arrangements

8.1. Roles and Responsibilities of the Parties, including financial and administrative modalities

Information on the Applicant Institution

38. UNDP Tajikistan will be the GEF implementing agency for the project. UNDP's Communities Programme's network of JRCs will be extensively used during the execution of the pilot activities of the project for efficiency and cost effectiveness purposes.

39. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) under the Chairmanship of the GEF Operational and Political Focal Point, will be established during the PDF A and strengthened during the PDF B and will include members of all key stakeholder groups including: National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center, State Committee for Environmental Protection and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Land Management, representative from PRSP Unit, UNDP, relevant national NGO representatives, etc. The PSC will meet periodically (either quarterly or biannually) to review the project's progress and to agree on strategic directions or possible revisions proposed by UNDP to increase the long-term impacts of the project.

40. The National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center will be the executing agency of the project under UNDP's NEX execution rules. The State Committee on Environmental Production and Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the State Committee for Land Management will be key partners during the implementation of the project.

Mandate (capacity assessment) and sources of revenue

41. The National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center is a state institution responsible for the activities in the field of biodiversity and some other ad hoc activities on environmental protection, policy development and implementation of the existing legislation in the field of environment. The main sources of revenue of the SCEPF are the contributions of donors and the state budget. The NBBC is currently implementing several projects funded by GEF (e.g. Dashtidzhum Biodiversity Conservation Project and Additional Financing for Capacity Assessment in Biodiversity Priority Areas of Tajikistan as well as some small projects.) The NBBC also successfully implemented the project on the First National Communication of Tajikistan on Biodiversity to UNCBD.

8.2. Monitoring, review and evaluation

42. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP CO) with support from UNDP/GEF. UNDP will be responsible for monitoring both the substantive implementation of project activities and the budgetary reports. UNDP will work closely with the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center to ensure joint coordination and support to the preparations of the project. A formal evaluation of project activities will take place according to normal UNDP requirements. Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team.

8.3. Legal Context

43. The project shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement Document (SBAD) between the Governments of the participating countries and the United Nations Development Programme. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the SBAD, refer to the government cooperating agency described in the relevant country agreement. This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 1 October 1993.

44. Revisions may be made to the Project Document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided that he or she is assured that the other signatories of the Document have no objection to the proposed changes. This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Nations Development Programme. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

45. UNDP will act in this Project as the Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all rights and privileges pertaining to UNDP as per the terms of the SBAD shall be extended *mutatis mutandis* to GEF. The UNDP Resident Representative in Tajikistan is authorized to effect -in writing- the following types of revisions to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of the agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document

9. Mandatory Annexes

Annex 1: TOR for key staff (project coordinator, international consultant)

Annex 2: Government GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement Letter

Other Annexes:

Annex 3: Other GEF projects in Tajikistan

Annex 4: Projects on Agriculture Executed in Tajikistan with the Support of other Donors

Annex 5: UNDP Country Programme in Tajikistan

Annex 6: Globally Important Species and Genetic Resources

Annex 1: ToR for Key Staff

Project Coordinator/Administrator

I. BACKGROUND

UNDP is starting PDF A (Project Development Facility, Block A) for the following full-size project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF):

- Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity in Tajikistan. The main outcome of the PDF A project is to develop a Concept and PDF B request in accordance with the project documents approved by GEF.

II. DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project Coordinator (PC) has an overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the activities of PDF A and the timely delivery of the project outputs as defined in the project document. The Project Coordinator works under overall guidance of the Programme Analyst on Energy and Environment and the Coordinator of the project appointed by the Government. He/she oversees the day-to-day management and reporting. The PC works closely with the UNDP Country Office, UNDP's Community Programme, GEF Political and Operational Focal Point, and the National Focal Point for the UNCBD. The duties and responsibilities of the PC will be following:

Project implementation:

- Ensure timely and effective transformation of the project inputs into project outputs;
- Be responsible for the daily management of the project – both organizational and substantive matters - according to the project document and relevant UNDP procedures;
- Prepare detailed monthly project work plans and monitor their observance;
- Participate in the identification and selection of project personnel and consultants, in coordination with UNDP;
- Facilitate the timely hiring of national consultants and subcontractors;
- Act as a supervisor for national experts;
- Guide the work of consultants and subcontractors and oversee compliance with the agreed work plan;
- Ensure the timely execution of assignments undertaken by the national consultants and other sub-contractors;
- Prepare project progress reports requested by the Executing Agency and other partners of the project;
- Facilitate the brainstorming and cooperation within and among the project's working groups, the various project consultants and stakeholders in order to achieve a holistic approach;
- Organize projects workshops & meetings;
- Work closely with and provide all necessary support for the International Consultants hired within each PDF A;
- Assume overall responsibility for the proper handling of logistics related to all project workshops and events;

- Maintain regular contact with the UNDP Country Office, UNDP's Communities Programme, GEF Political and Operational Focal Point, and the National Focal Point for the UNCBD on projects implementation issues of their respective competence.

Consultations, Coordination & Partnership Building:

- Ensure adequate information flow, discussions and feedback among the various stakeholders;
- Closely coordinate activities of the project with the National Center on Biodiversity and Biosafety;
- Conduct consultations with project stakeholders at the national, regional, and local level, including but not limited to stakeholders surveys and workshops;
- Ensure appropriate stakeholder participation in the projects' activities;

Financial Management:

- Assume overall responsibility for the reporting of funds and the related record keeping.
- Manage the project finance by monitoring the expenditures, commitments and balance of funds under the projects budget lines, and drafting projects budget revisions with the help of the Programme Analyst;
- Prepare and submit to UNDP regular progress and financial reports.

III. EXPERIENCE & QUALIFICATIONS

- Advanced Degree in the field of environment protection and natural resource management, or other related fields;
- Outstanding communication, project management and organizational skills.
- At least 5 years of working experience in relevant field;
- Familiarity with the working environment and professional standards of international organizations. Familiarity with GEF will be an asset.
- Working experience with the national institutions involved in land degradation and energy management.
- Experience in working with the civil society and with participatory approaches.
- Computer literacy and good knowledge of English will be essential.

Short-term Project development specialist (International Consultant)

Responsibilities:

The principal responsibility of the Project Development Specialist is to ensure that the Concept and PDF B request are finalized according to the specific requirements of the UNDP and the GEF. Under direct supervision of UNDP and in close consultation with the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center, the International Consultant will assist the local stakeholders in developing the required documentation and ensure that they will meet the UNDP and GEF requirements. More specifically, the tasks will include:

- Providing guidance for conducting the feasibility analysis and reviewing the results;
- Participating and facilitating consultations and planning of co-operation with other regional and international partners;
- Providing briefing and background materials on the Logframe Approach to the key stakeholders;
- Provide assistance during the implementation of the seminar of interested parties to ensure useable results;
- Participate in the process of the dissemination of the results of the seminar and local consultations and supporting the local counterparts in drafting the LF matrix;
- Work collaboratively with the local counterparts in order to finalize project budget;
- On the basis of the information gathered, the consultations undertaken and design work completed (including the detailed implementation and financing arrangements), the consultant will finalize the draft GEF PDFB proposal ;
- Finalizing the draft PDFB proposal based on the comments received, including the ones from the local counterparts, UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinator, UNDP/GEF Technical Adviser(s), other Implementing Agencies as applicable; and

Qualifications

- Postgraduate or other Advanced University Degree related to environment and/or education and awareness raising.
- 10 years of relevant experience, including experience on GEF project preparation in the different fields, including financial analysis and structuring financing for the projects.
- Previous experience of UNDP project document preparation and familiarity with UNDP NEX execution procedures.
- Demonstrated experience in capacity development initiatives, notably at the systemic and institutional levels, preferably in the region.
- Knowledge of capacity development issues in relation to MEAs.
- Good interpersonal, facilitation and training skills.
- Fluency in English language; knowledge of Russian is an advantage;
- Excellent writing skills

Annex 2: Government GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement Letter

The Letter of Endorsement is attached as a separate file

Annex 3: Other GEF – funded projects in Tajikistan

1. **Regional Project RER/01/G31 “Building potential for improvement of emission inventories (Europe/CIS)”**: Tajikistan is one of the 12 countries involved in this regional project. The project initiates a regional programming approach to improve the quality of data collection on national emission inventories based on the experience gained during the preparation of the First National Report. Improvement of the quality of the inventories for the consequential National Reports will allow for improving national strategies on decreasing the GHG emissions.
2. **National Capacity Self Assessment** project is in its final stage. The objective of the project is to determine the priority capacity development needs of Tajikistan in order for it to meet its commitments to global environmental management, specifically in the areas of biodiversity, climate change and combating desertification. The project assessed capacity related issues and constraints within each of these thematic areas and identified those that are common across the Conventions and which are therefore a priority. Currently, the National Action Plan is developed and sent to the Government for comments and further approval. The current project proposal is a follow up to the priorities identified by NCSA.
3. **Additional financing for capacity assessment in biodiversity priority areas (BSAP Phase II.)** The goal of this second phase biodiversity-enabling activity grant is to assist the Republic of Tajikistan in further evaluating its capacity building needs, in defining country specific priorities, analyzing functional capabilities and determining mechanisms necessary to protect national biodiversity in accordance with the BSAP recommendations and the GEF and CoP/CBD guidelines.
4. **Preparation of the Second National Report on UNFCCC**: A preparatory stage has begun to conduct an evaluation to develop the Second National Report on the UNFCCC. Academic partners will be involved in the preparation of this document.
5. **Project of the World Bank “Natural resources management and poverty reduction” (Component 3 “Specially protected areas management and conservation of biodiversity” (GEF 3.48 million USD)**: This project is targeted at strengthening cross-border cooperation in biodiversity monitoring and the management of strictly protected areas.
6. **Project of the World Bank “Dashtidzhum Biodiversity Conservation Project”**: the project is targeted at supporting in-site conservation of the globally significant biodiversity of the Dashtidzhumskiy Zakaznik, and community-based management of natural resources in its surroundings.
7. **Project of the World Bank “Community Agriculture and Watershed Management Project”**: The overall development objective of the Project is to help reduce rural poverty and improve livelihoods of rural communities in selected watersheds by supporting productive activities aimed at increasing incomes in a sustainable manner while reducing the pressure on the environment and ensuring the preservation of fragile mountain lands and ecosystems. The global objective of the project is to prevent land degradation and desertification and promote

conservation of mountain ecosystem biodiversity by mainstreaming natural resources conservation into agricultural practices and by implementing community-based biodiversity conservation activities. UNDP's Community Programme was contracted by the World Bank to implement the part of the project in Rasht Valley (with the total budget of US\$1,5 mln.).

Annex 4: UNDP Country Programme in Tajikistan

The direction for the new UNDP country programme, an integral part of the UN Development Assistance Framework for Tajikistan, will focus sharply on certain priorities in the PRSP. The UNDP Country Programme will contribute directly to meeting the outcomes set forth in the UNDAF 2005 – 2009, focusing on four interlinked thematic areas: (1) Transforming livelihoods — increased agricultural productivity, food security and economic opportunities, especially for women and vulnerable groups; (2) Redistributing responsibilities — increased responsiveness and accountability of decision-making structures, including the justice system; and (3) Reversing declines — strengthened capacity to prevent and reduce infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis as well as freeing Tajikistan from mine hazards (4) Overcoming mountains — Natural resources sustainably managed and fewer persons killed or affected by disasters. It will focus on supporting the Government in its progress towards achieving the MDGs, by advancing economic and democratic reform and fostering the participation of civil society in development processes at the national and local levels. The following programme components are linked to the proposed project:

Safe drinking water for rural and poor population

Water is recognized as a key prerequisite for both the Government and donors to ensure sustainable human development. Based on the promotion of decentralized and participatory water management policies, the implementation of water quality monitoring programmes, the integration of multi-hazards approach to address vulnerability, and risk assessment and disaster management related to water and sanitation services, UNDP's water programmes address key elements in providing clean water to Tajikistan. This approach is streamlined into UNDAF's priorities and reflected in all 4 focus areas of the UNDP Country Programme, promoting effective water governance: access to water and water management in local, national and sub-regional levels.

Sustainable Environment and Energy Management

Tajikistan's ability to manage its natural resources and environment is still hampered by low technical capacities, a lack of financial resources and the prevalence of extreme poverty. The Government of Tajikistan will be supported in meeting its international obligations through financial support and partnerships with competent counterparts. UNDP will complement its action plan on environmental management by implementing activities to curb the unsustainable use of natural resources through comprehensive resource conservancy measures including poverty alleviation.

Improving Water Management

Responsible and sustainable trans-boundary water management is capital for young Central Asian states. Few issues have the potential to either contribute or hinder development, to favor peace or conflict, as does managing scarce hydrological resources. Tajikistan, with the help of its high mountains, produces more than 13 million liters of water per capita. However, all this water is not enough to quench the thirst of a water hungry agricultural sector in Central Asia.

There are fundamental constraints imposed by the recent independence of Central Asian states resulting in their desires to assert national sovereignty. Economic, social, political and administrative issues rather than technical concerns plague the effectiveness of water management reform. Though the needs and costs of water infrastructure improvements should not be understated, the most rapid progress with trans-boundary water management in the region can be achieved through the introduction of improved management and governance systems at the regional, national and local levels.

Other UNDP's Activities Related to the Project

In the background of scarce and weak vital public services, UNDP has been concentrating its support on partnering directly with communities. This approach has created a multitude of community-based organizations in some parts of the country, while other areas are still lacking attention. Improved coordination among international donors and agencies has recently created an information system, which allows for better distribution of support across the country.

Ongoing support for civil and community groups (for example the Jamoat Development Committees and Jamoat Resource Centers) has built up a broad number of social actors, each capable of articulating the interest of local population and managing local affairs. Supported by multiple micro-finance programmes and advisory and training assistance, these groups are presently covering a wide range of activities in the areas of income generation, agricultural support, civil advocacy, water management, support for social services and rehabilitation of social and communal infrastructure. There are now more than 80 active JDCs/JRCs in 4 regions of Tajikistan.

The JDCs and JRCs are organizations with growing potential for advocacy and awareness in rural areas. In most Jamoats, JDCs/JRCs are the only vehicles for civic and awareness action. These organizations are well known in their communities and possess strong legitimacy. JDCs/JRCs are providing feedback from the community on local affairs as well as verified and reliable information to local communities from international organizations, NGOs and governments on various issues such as land rights, health, migration etc.... It is planned that this project will extensively use the existing network of JDCs and JRCs.

Annex 5: Globally Important Species and Genetic Resources

№	Names of species	Local varieties	Area of distribution
Grain-crops			
1.	Oats (<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott.)		Mogoltau, South, North Tajikistan at altitudes of 400 - 1300 m.
2.	Wild rye (<i>Secale silvestre</i> Host.)	“Chavdori romiti”, “Chavdori pomiri”, “Chavdori pomiri 180”	All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 500 - 2800 m.
3.	Sorghum (<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.)		North, Central and South Tajikistan at altitudes of 400 - 1900 m.
4.	Wild-growing barley (<i>Hordeum spontaneum</i> C. Koh.)	“Chavi kabutak”, “Surhak”, “Vatan”	North, Central and South Tajikistan at altitudes of 400-1800 m.
5.	Bulbous barley (<i>Hordeum bulbosum</i> L.)		All over the territory of Tajikistan except Pamir. At altitudes of 800-2700 m.
Leguminous			
1.	Field peas (<i>Pisum arvense</i> L.)	“Tochiki 10”, “Zimistona”	Central Tajikistan and Pamir at altitudes of 800 - 2800 m.
2.	Baljuansky chick-pea (<i>Cicer baldshuanicum</i> Lincz.)		Central and South Tajikistan at altitudes of 1400-2700 m.
3.	Jungarsky chick-pea (<i>Cicer songoricum</i> Steph.)		Central and South Tajikistan and Pamir at altitudes of 2000-4100 m.
Wild fruits			
1.	Apple-tree (<i>Malus sieversii</i> (Ledeb.) M. Roem)	Pahtaseb, Peshpazak, Tiramohi surh, Maliki, Amiri, Tobistona, Zardseb, Safedseb, Shakarseb	All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of up to 2500 m.
2.	Pear-tree (<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.)	Garmskij nok, Nashpotii zimistona, Sabznok, Surhnok,	All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 900 - 2000 m.

		Zardnok	
3.	Pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum L.</i>)	Desertnyj, Bashkalinskij turush anor	South Tajikistan, Hissaro-Darvaz at altitudes of 600-1800 m.
4.	Fig tree (<i>Ficus carica L.</i>)	Vahshskij	All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 600-1900 m.
5.	Unabi (<i>Zizyphus jujuba Mill.</i>)	Vahsh, Gissarskij pozdnyj, Finik	All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 800-1300 m.
6.	Persimmon (<i>Diospyros lotusi L.</i>)		Hissaro-Darvaz at altitudes of 1100-1400 m.
7.	Almond (<i>Amugdalu communis L.</i>)		Tajikistan at altitudes of 800-1700 m
8.	Pistachio (<i>Pistacia vera L.</i>)	Al'bina, Orzu, Oktyabrskij, Gornaya zhemchuzhina	North, Central and south Tajikistan at altitudes of 600-1700 m.
9.	Walnut (<i>Juglans regia L.</i>)	Tadzhikskij-17, Tadzhikskij-25, Durmenskij-1, Skoroplodnyj, Gissarskij, Fajzabadskij	All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 1000-2700 m.
10.	Meier currant (<i>Ribes Meyeri. L.</i>)		Central, South Tajikistan and Pamir 2000-4300 m.

Wild-growing relatives of decorative herbaceous plants			
1.	<i>Tulipa subquinquefolia</i> Vved.	Tyulpan rodstvennyj, Tyul'pan Kaufmana	Hissaro-Darvaz at altitudes of 2000-2500 m.
2.	<i>Tulipa lanata</i> Regel		South, Central Tajikistan at altitudes of 650-2000 m.
3.	<i>Tulipa ingens</i> Hoog.		Zeravshansky ridge 1600-1800 m.
4.	<i>Tulipa mogoltavica</i> M. Pop	Tyul'pan mogoltavskij	North Tajikistan at altitudes of 500-1600 m.
5.	<i>Tulipa praestans</i> Hoog.		Central, South Tajikistan at altitudes of 1000-2000 m.
6.	<i>Tulipa subpraestans</i> Vved		South Tajikistan at altitudes of 700-2000 m.
7.	<i>Tulipa hissarica</i> M. Pop.		Hissaro-Darvaz at altitudes of 1300-3500 m.

Medicinal plants			
1.	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L	Zeravshanskaya, Garmskaya, Ishkashimskaya	All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 500 - 3000 m.
2.	<i>Ephedra eguistena</i> Bunge		North, Central and South Tajikistan at altitudes of 1800-2000 m.
3.	<i>Rosa nanothamnus</i> Bouleng	Kajsagul, Guligulob, Kuragul, Ozudgul, Mirandi	All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 2000-3700 m.
4.	<i>R.beggeriana</i> Schrenk. in Fish		Tajikistan at altitudes of 400-3000 m.
5.	<i>R.maracandica</i> Bunge		All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 800-3200 m.
6.	<i>R.huntica</i> Chrschan		Central Tajikistan and Pamir at altitudes of 1400-3600 m.
7.	<i>Ungernia victoris</i> Vved		Hissaro-Darvaz valley of Khanaka river at altitudes of 1200-3000 m.
8.	<i>Rhus coriaria</i> L		Central Tajikistan at altitude of 1000-1600 m.
9.	<i>Crataegus altaica</i> Lange		Central, South Tajikistan and Pamir at altitudes of 1500-3000 m.
10.	<i>C.songorica</i> C. Koch in Verh		Central and East Tajikistan at altitudes of 1000-1600 m.
11.	<i>Rhodiola heterodonta</i> Boriss.		All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 2200-4900 m.
12.	<i>Inula helenium</i> L.		North, Central and South Tajikistan at altitudes of 700-1200 m.
13.	<i>Origanum tyttanthum</i> Gonsch		All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 800-2700 m.
14.	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L		All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 400-3700 m.
15.	<i>Mentha asiatica</i> Boriss.		All over the territory of Tajikistan at altitudes of 800-1700 m.
16.	<i>Ferula kuchistanica</i> Korov.		All over the territory except for North Tajikistan at altitudes of

			900-3500 m.
17.	<i>F.sumbul</i> Hook.		Central Tajikistan at altitude of 1500-2700 m.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Tajikistan

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): Overcoming mountains — Natural resources sustainably managed and fewer persons killed or affected by disasters
(Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s): same as in UNDAF
(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s): Managing energy and environment for sustainable development
(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Implementing partner: UNDP
(designated institution/Executing agency)

Other Partners: National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center
(formerly implementing agencies)
State Committee of Environmental Protection and Forestry

Programme Period: 2005-2009
 Programme Component: Overcoming Mountains
 Project Title: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity of Tajikistan
 PIMS No: 3647
 Project Award ID: 000 43086
 Project Atlas ID: 000 50078
 Project Duration: 6 months
 Management Arrangement: NEX

Budget	US\$ 31,000
Allocated resources:	
• Government	US\$ 6,000 (in kind)
• Other:	
◦ GEF	US\$ 25,000

Name	Date
Agreed by (Government): _____	
Agreed by (Implementing partner/Executing agency): _____	
Agreed by (UNDP): _____	