



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Supporting climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities in drought-prone areas of Turkmenistan			
Country(ies):	Turkmenistan	GEF Project ID: ¹	6960
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5459
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Nature Protection	Submission Date:	11 Jan 2016
		Resubmission Date:	10 March 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	60
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	289,403

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCA-1	1.1 Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced	SCCF-A	1,723,783	19,910,000
	1.3 Climate resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up			
CCA-2	2.4 Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	SCCF-A	898,782	210,000
CCA-3	3.2 Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	SCCF-A	423,782	710,000
Total project costs			3,046,347	20,830,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: to support climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities in Lebap and Dashoguz velayats in Turkmenistan

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Sept2015

Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Local Adaptation Interventions	TA and Inv.	1. Improved climate related socio-economic outcomes in the targeted agricultural communities in Lebap and Dashoguz velayats through the implementation of community-based adaptation solutions	<p>1.1 Participatory vulnerability and adaptation assessments carried out in selected communities to identify priority adaptation solutions</p> <p>1.2 Local Gender Sensitive Adaptation Plans developed and effectively addressing climate risks</p> <p>1.3 Innovations focused on providing additional income and supporting climate-resilient livelihoods implemented</p> <p>1.4 Participatory mechanisms for implementing and monitoring change in community climate resilience</p> <p>1.5 Successful adaptation measures up-scaled</p>	SCCF-A	1,796,785	19,800,000
2. Adaptation Mainstreaming	TA	2. Adaptation mainstreamed in agricultural and water sector development strategy and policy	<p>2.1 Capacity development for agriculture and water sectors enabling effective adaptation planning with gender considerations</p> <p>2.2 Guidelines provided to water and agriculture sector ministries on using gender disaggregated data in planning, conducting specific assessments on the needs of women and using these in sector adaptation planning and budgeting</p> <p>2.3 Regulation and guidelines for inclusion of adaptation in national and local development planning and budgeting developed and linked to sector based planning, coordination and monitoring processes.</p> <p>2.4. Institutional and legal</p>	SCCF-A	513,000	700,000

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Sept2015

			<p>mechanisms for water resource management integrate key principles of efficient use and climate risk management.</p> <p>2.5 National sectoral planning and rural development investments take account of, and address climate change related risks</p> <p>2.6 Ecosystem services valuated and potential impacts of climate change on natural pastures assessed to inform sustainable pasture management decision-making</p>			
3. Iterative Adaptation Planning	TA	3. Strengthened national capacity for iterative climate change adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring	<p>3.1 Mechanism for iterative monitoring, reporting and verification of implementation of the mainstreamed adaptation actions established</p> <p>3.2 Vulnerability/ resilience indicators and protocols for gender-disaggregated data collection, storage, processing and use in planning and decision-making</p> <p>3.3 Actions to build the evidence base for robust decision making implemented.</p> <p>3.4 Communication and outreach strategy to support the medium and long-term adaptation planning of NEPAAM developed and implemented</p>	SCCF-A	591,498	230,000
			Subtotal		2,901,283	20,730,00
			Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴	SCCF-A	145,064	100,000
			Total project costs		3,046,347	20,830,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF Co-financing FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Turkmenistan	Cash	20,000,000
GEFAgency	UNDP	Cash	830,000
Total Co-financing			20,830,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	SCCF-A	Country	Climate Change		3,046,347	289,403	3,335,750
Total Grant Resources					3,046,347	289,403	3,335,750

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>520,000 hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
---	--	-----------------------------

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁶

The table below summarizes the changes made, and the rationale for these changes, to the outputs from the PIF.

Outputs	PIF	GEF CEO ER	Rationale
	<i>Output 1.2 Local gender sensitive adaptation plans developed and implemented</i>	<i>Output 1.2 Gender Sensitive Adaptation Plans developed and effectively addressing climate risks</i>	Output simplified to acknowledge a continuous iterative process of adaptation planning
	<i>Output 2.2. Guidelines provided to water and agriculture sector ministries on using gender disaggregated data in planning, conducting specific assessments on the needs of women and using these in sector adaptation planning and budgeting processes</i>	<i>Output 2.2 Water and agriculture sectors using gender disaggregated data in adaptation planning</i>	Output simplified and made more relevant to local situation
	<i>Output 2.4. Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy developed</i>	<i>Output 2.4 Institutional and legal mechanisms for water resource management integrate key principles of efficient use and climate risk management.</i>	The development of an IWRM strategy was considered beyond the scope of the GEF project, but rather the GEF project focus on key legislative and institutional changes that are necessary to facilitate a shift to basin management and comprehensive recommendations for changes to the Code of Turkmenistan “ On Water” to promote efficient use of water resources, and revision of laws on Daikhan Associations to enhance their mandates and roles of daikhan associations in water resources management.
	<i>Output 2.5. Rural development investments funded by the Water Economy and other ministries take account of and address climate change related risks</i>	<i>Output 2.5 National sectoral planning and rural development investments take account of, and address climate change related risks</i>	Output simplified and focused on national level planning and investment rather than focusing on investments alone

⁶ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

	None	<i>Output 2.6 Ecosystem services valued and potential impacts of climate change on natural pastures assessed and guiding sustainable pasture management practice</i>	Geographically, a significant part of the territory of Turkmenistan is occupied by rangelands and these pastures are of great economic value at the local, regional and national levels. They provide invaluable ecosystem services such as conservation of catchment basins, pollination services, pastures value and conservation of wild relatives of crops, etc. However, the natural pastures are under severe stress and degradation making it essential to ensure its continued sustainable management. The use of economic valuation as a tool for improved understanding of the ecosystem services is important for policy making on sustainable pasture management. Economic valuation will enable raising awareness among decision makers and the local population about the importance of preserving natural services and in the development of actions for sustainable management of pastures, development and introduction of appropriate incentives for conservation grazing and introduction of financing mechanisms and payments for sustainable management of pastures.
	<i>Output 3.2. Adaptation vulnerability/resilience indicators and gender-disaggregated data collection protocols agreed and internal mechanisms for data collection, storage, processing and use in decision making and planning established</i>	<i>Output 3.2 Protocols for climate data assemblage, storage, processing and use in adaptation decision-making and planning established.</i>	Focus on development of protocols and systems for data management

A.1. *Project Description.* Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁷ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Refer UNDP Project Document, Section 1, Part I and II for details

A.2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

NA

⁷ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

A.3. *Stakeholders*. Elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement, particularly with regard to [civil society organizations](#) and [indigenous peoples](#), is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.

The objectives of the stakeholder involvement plan (SIP) include the following: (a) to identify the main stakeholders of the project and their basic roles and responsibilities in relation to the project; and (b) to take advantage of the experience and skills of the main stakeholders and safeguard their active participation in different activities of the project to reduce obstacles in its implementation and sustainability after completion of the project. The approach is based on the principles of fairness and transparency in selection of stakeholders, ensuring consultation, engagement and empowerment of relevant stakeholders comprehensively for better coordination between them from planning to monitoring and assessment of project interventions; access of information and results to relevant persons; accountability of stakeholders; implementing grievances redress mechanism and ensuring sustainability of project interventions after its completion.

Stakeholder involvement is guided by the objective of the project to promote climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities in Lebap and Dashoguz velayats in Turkmenistan. The Ministry of Nature Protection (MNP) will be instrumental in establishing coordinative and collaborative links with national and velayat and etrap government entities and other stakeholders. Velayat and etrap administrative entities will coordinate with pilot farmer and livestock associations and other stakeholders, may hire the services of local Support agencies in consultation with PMU.

Stakeholder Involvement Plan for implementation of the project

Following initiatives would be taken to ensure participation of stakeholders in project initiatives:

Identification of Potential Stakeholders

The SIP was prepared through the identification of the stakeholders that would be involved as partners in the pilot sites. Stakeholders at national, velayat, etrap and gengeslik levels including relevant federal ministries, research institutes and farmer and livestock associations will be engaged in project implementation.

Project inception workshop

Project stakeholders would participate in the multi-stakeholder inception workshop of the project that would be held within three months of the start of the project. The purpose of the workshop would be to create awareness amongst stakeholder of the objectives of the project and to define their individual roles and responsibilities in project planning, implementation and monitoring. The stakeholders would be acquainted with the most updated information (objectives, components, activities, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, financial information, timing of activities and expected outcomes) and the project work plan. The workshop will assist the partners to understand the project design, understand their role and responsibilities in the project including implementation, monitoring, reporting and communication, conflict resolution and grievance redress mechanisms. The workshop will be the first step in the process to build partnership with the range of project stakeholders and ensure that they have ownership of the project.

Project Board

A project Board/Steering Committee will be constituted under the chairmanship of the MNP, and include representatives of key institutional stakeholders at the national level and velayat level in the two target velayats. The Board will meet twice in a year and provide strategic direction for implementation of the project, approve annual work-plans and provide a coordination forum between key stakeholders.

Stakeholder Participation and Communication Strategy

A participatory strategy would be developed and implemented to ensure effective participation of stakeholders, including farmer and livestock associations and their involvement in design and implementation of project activities. The strategy would ensure that all relevant stakeholders are informed about the project's objectives; the proposed activities; and the opportunities for their involvement in various activities. Various communication techniques and approaches that are appropriate to the local context will be suggested. The strategy would also include a mechanism for providing technical assistance to the farmer and livestock associations through relevant public agencies and etrap administration, the management of farmer association community initiatives in climate adaptation; a mechanism for involvement of local farmers of both men and women for participatory resource and climate risk assessments and identification of local adaptation in project pilot sites and a system for participatory monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the project activities; a road map for stakeholders' participation in project activities highlighting what, how, who, when and where, considering capacity of stakeholders and sustainability of implemented interventions would also be developed;

Coordination Committee at etrap level

A committee of stakeholders would be constituted at the etrap level sector specialists in Agriculture, Water and Livestock working in the pilot areas as well as representatives of the farmer and livestock associations in the pilot areas. The committee will meet bi-monthly to review the progress, identify problems in achieving the development outcomes and milestones, facilitate coordination across sector agencies and programs, help resolve conflicts over resource use and develop future plans for the relevant pilot sites landscape. The minutes of the meeting would be recorded.

Quarterly Meetings with key stakeholders

On quarterly basis, Project Management Unit will organize meetings with the main farmer and livestock associations with the aim of discussing achievements, challenges faced, corrective steps taken and future corrective actions needed for the implementation of planned activities. It would be ensured that the groups of farmers have the participation of women and vulnerable persons. Result based management and reporting would consider inputs taken from stakeholders during such meetings.

Sharing Progress reports and work-plans

Copies of the annual and quarterly progress reports and work plans would be circulated to main stakeholders to inform them about project implementation and planning and outcomes.

Participatory approach for involving local communities

A participatory approach will be adopted to facilitate the involvement and participation of households within the farmer and livestock associations, including the vulnerable and marginalized members of the community (including women) in the planning and implementation of the project activities. The members of farmer and livestock associations would be trained in the participatory approach.

To ensure full participation of local farmers, the PMU will develop terms of partnership and sign the same with the pilot farmer and livestock associations before implementation of main activities of the project.

Role and responsibilities of key stakeholders and their Involvement Mechanisms and Strategies

Mechanisms and strategies for stakeholder involvement will ensure that the relevant stakeholders receive and share information and provide their inputs in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project initiatives and play a role in sustaining the initiatives during and after the closure of the project. Roles and responsibilities of main stakeholders of the project are summarized in the following table.

A description of their roles is presented in the following table:

Stakeholders/Partners	Roles and responsibilities	Involvement Plan and mechanisms
Ministry of Nature Protection	National implementing partner. Will provide overall project oversight and coordination with national initiatives and strategies regarding water management. Will join UNDP project team in leading design and execution of all project components at both national and velayat levels (including demonstration/investment projects for climate resilient agriculture and pasture management, as well as etrap climate adaptation action plans and national policies).	Chair of Project Board. Will join UNDP project team in leading design and execution of all project components at both national and velayat levels (including demonstration/investment projects for climate resilient agriculture and pasture management, as well as etrap climate adaptation action plans and national policies).
Ministry of Agriculture	Responsible for design and delivery of all project activity at the farm level, as well as accompanying training for farmers. Participate in development of national, regional, and local action plans on sustainable agricultural and land management. Will coordinate all connections between the project and local farmers' associations.	Project beneficiary, Member of the project Board, participation in project design of pilot activities
Ministry of Water Economy	Will provide overall project oversight and coordination with national initiatives and strategies regarding water management. Will join UNDP project team in leading design and execution of all project components at both national and velayat levels (including demonstration/investment projects for low-water irrigation, municipal water supply, and canal linings, as well as regional action plans and national policies).	Project beneficiary Member of the Project Board, participation in project implementation
National Committee on Hydrometeorology under the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan	Monitoring, O&M of observation network, preparation of drafts of regulations related to hydro-meteorological activities	Project Advisor
Ministry of Economy	Support design and delivery of all project activity. Ministry will provide support especially in projects related to infrastructure and scaling up of investment activity. Will be responsible for ensuring implementation on NEPAAM	Member of the Project Board. Manage institutional structures for NEPAAM implementation

Institute of Desert, Flora and Fauna	Conservation and sustainable use of desert ecosystems and their resources	Project advisor
Research Institute of Water Management	Research on water quality and quantity issues	Project advisor
Institute of Livestock Management	Will participate in the design, implementation and valuation of the pilot of the livestock association in the desert pastures, provide technical input for the assessment of ecosystem values of natural pastures in the pilot etraps	Will participate in the design, implementation and valuation of the pilot of the livestock association in the desert pastures, provide technical input for the assessment of ecosystem values of natural pastures in the pilot etraps
Velayat (Administrative and Territorial Units at Provincial level)	Oversight and support for the implementation of the vulnerability assessment and planning, implementation and monitoring of the participatory adaptation plans in the pilot etraps.	Member of the Project Board
Etrap (Administrative and territorial unit at district level)	Direct participation in adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring of farmer and livestock association adaptation plans.	Implementing partner and member of etrap coordinating committees
Gengesh (local government bodies)	Support for agriculture and livestock associations adaptation planning and implementation. Member of etrap coordinating committee	Member of etrap coordinating committee
Daikhan (Farmer) and Livestock Associations	Participation and decision making at all stages of all activity related to agriculture, irrigation, drainage, and sustainable land and pasture management in the pilot entraps. For demonstration projects, formal letters of understanding outlining mutual commitments will be jointly prepared and signed.	Project implementers and direct beneficiaries
Daikhan farms	Participation as part of the pilot daikhan associations that also include a few daikhan farms. These farms will be directly involved at all stages of all activity related to agriculture, irrigation, drainage, and sustainable land and pasture management in the pilot entraps. For demonstration projects, formal letters of understanding outlining mutual commitments will be jointly prepared and signed.	Project implementers and direct beneficiaries
Daikhan Bank	The Daikhan Bank will be the key financial institution for providing credit funding to the pilot daikhan associations for implementation of the participatory adaptation management plans	Financial Institution supporting credit facilities for daikhan associations and daikhan farms

A.4. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Turkmenistan adopted legislation and a National Action Plan for Gender Equality for 2015-2020 that was approved by the Resolution of the President of Turkmenistan in January 2015. In the pilot farmer associations and livestock farm, women account for, on the average, around 51-52% of the population. They are mainly engaged in housekeeping, teaching, and administrative support services. Many more women form part of the unpaid family labor in home farming and lease of agricultural lands. The different responsibilities that women generally have in agricultural activities include: (a) participation in planting and harvesting activities in the production of state crops (around 30% by women), and particularly in growing vegetables and fruit crops in the private household plots (in the latter case, 65-70% of cultivation in household plots is done by women); (b) at the household level, many hours a day in the preparation of food for the farm workers, raising livestock and poultry, fetching water and engaging in non-farm activities; (c) some women are responsible for managing farm finances and marketing products from private household plots; (d) despite these roles, women have limited role in control of land and decision making on agricultural practices; and (e) have limited access to capacity-building services and training. The different roles that women play in agriculture require a targeted set of adaptation and resilience measures addressing their needs. This indicates a need for rethinking the role of women and their treatment as land and water users for production purposes, beyond domestic needs. Regional experience shows that insufficient attention is paid to participation of women in user association management, and that without leadership examples women do not try to enter into boards or become user association managers. Management positions within the municipal authorities and daikhan associations are occupied predominantly by men. Thus, women at the local level have generally less access to decision making, capacity building and knowledge. This can be explained by both current conditions of land and water use and poor awareness and knowledge among women.

The project has been designed taking into account the above situation and constraints. While, efforts would be made to integrate and engage women in all of the project activities, women's participation and role in decision-making would be specifically enhanced through the following activities:

- *Output 1.1 Participatory vulnerability and adaptation assessments carried out in selected communities to identify priority adaptation solutions.* This will entail the preparation of gender differentiated vulnerability assessments in the pilot daikhan associations and livestock farms that would assess particular vulnerabilities and impacts on women;
- *Output 1.2 Local Gender Sensitive Adaptation Plans developed and effectively addressing climate risks* This Output will result in the promotion of a Participatory Gender-Differentiated Village Adaptation Action Planning process to define community agriculture, livestock and water management and climate adaptation investments. A particular focus of this Output would be the development and implementation of participatory adaptation management plans that would include specific targeted activities for women to enable them to cope with the impacts of climate change. This would also entail improved measures for management and use of water, improved crop production and marketing facilities in private small holdings, crop disease and pest management, etc., all of which would have significant impact on women.
- *Output 1.3 Innovations focused on providing additional income and supporting climate-resilient livelihoods implemented.* An important activities under this output would be the diversification of the agricultural economy to include specific alternative income generation activities, such as bee-keeping, value addition to

agricultural products, small-scale cottage industries, crafts, etc. that would be largely directed at women to help them cope in times of climatic extremes and economic difficulties.

- *Output 2.1 Capacity development for agriculture and water sectors enabling effective adaptation planning with gender considerations.* An institutional capacity review will help identify gaps in addressing specific climate risks and to clarify and refine specific training needs of staff and farmers, including vulnerable farmers and women. The ensuing training program would focus on a target effort to enable stakeholders to apply steps to strengthen the adaptive elements of their agricultural activities. Specific training curriculum and programs would be designed to target women and vulnerable farmers.
- *Output 2.2 Guidelines provided to water and agriculture sector ministries on using gender disaggregated data in planning, conducting specific assessments on the needs of women and using these in sector adaptation planning and budgeting.* This output will facilitate the wider adoption of a gender-sensitive approach in the water and agriculture sectors to achieve greater, more effective, sustainable, and equitable climate change results, outcomes and impacts and to build equally women and men’s resilience to, and ability to address climate change, and to ensure that women and men will equally contribute to, and benefit from activities that address climate change, as well as to mitigate against assessed potential risks for women and men associated with adaptation activities and to contribute to reducing the gender gap of climate change-exacerbated social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities.
- *Output 3.2 Vulnerability/resilience indicators and protocols for gender-disaggregated data collection, storage, processing and use in planning and decision-making.* Under this output, specific efforts would be directed at develop an indicator framework that would differentially measure vulnerabilities on a gender basis so as to be able to develop specific targeted adaptation measures for women.
- *Output 3.4 Communication and outreach strategy to support the medium and long-term adaptation planning of NEPAAM developed and implemented.* This out put is directed at improving understanding and participation of key target groups, including women and vulnerable segments of the population on climate risk and adaptation options. The communication and outreach strategy is intended to promote meaningful stakeholder participation in the adaptation action, implement direct outreach to diverse communities and communicate adaptation implementation activities and outcomes to the broader public, including women and the vulnerable communities.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The following are the key assumptions in relation to the management of potential risks from the GEF increment:

Risk	Level	Mitigation Measures
The government is not committed to implement	Medium	The recently developed National Economic program of Action on Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (NEPAAM) defines the measures for instituting institutional and policy changes to address climate change related risks in their development planning

institutional and policy changes proposed during the implementation of the project		and sets out institutional arrangements for overcoming existing sectoral barriers to climate risk management. The project will provide staffing, training and other support to facilitate the institutional and policy changes recognized in the NEPAAM. The project team will also closely monitor the developments and establish partnership with the NEPAAM coordination institutional arrangements for design, implementation and monitoring policy and planning measures for climate risk management and adaptation.
National government does not give permission for data sharing and cooperation between institutions and at the local level	Medium	The project will be agreed at a high level with the Cabinet of Ministers, with permissions sought for cooperation with the necessary ministries and state bodies. State committees will be used as key elements of the project steering committee. Permission to engage with local communities will be sought from relevant ministries and bodies.
Coordination among national institutions is often problematic and their capacities are limited.	Medium	The intervention will contribute to addressing these issues through a sustained capacity building and engagement effort. Policy dialogue will give priority to emphasizing the criticality of increased commitment to climate proofing to decrease climate vulnerability, increase productivity, generate revenues and contribute to food security.
The process involved in modification of sectoral policy and plans to address climate change adaptation may require a long time	Low	The Government is committed to implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change of 2012 and the National Economic program of Action on Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (NEPAAM) of 2015, the latter is represents the government's vision for addressing adaptation to climate change in order to deliver the country's development objectives, economic and social growth. The NEPAAM recognizes the inherent need to introduce climate change adaptation measures in sectoral planning and policies. To complement the NEPAAM process, the SCCF project will provide technical support, capacity building and consultative meetings to facilitate mainstreaming of climate adaptation measures in the water and agriculture sectors
Governance issues, including "Elite capture" with the "plausible recurrent risk" of deviation and capture of the benefits accrued from the project by the more influential persons	Low	The project will support daikhan associations as a collective group, through the proposed participatory planning process. Specific criteria and guidelines will ensure that investment decisions at the local level are made through a collective decision-making process that would be facilitated by technical staff provided by the project. Regular monitoring and oversight provided by the project is intended to ensure that benefits are fairly well distributed to all participating households, including women.
There is a risk of community institutions not adopting the adaptation planning approach and financing mechanism adequately.	Medium	The measures to overcome the risk are: (i) the p associations and livestock farm that is the most matured community institution in the pilot etraps. The rules of engagement with participating community institutions will be clearly spelt out during the initial engagement with the farmer associations and livestock farm; (ii) there will be a strong emphasis on strong participatory adaptation planning processes; technical assistance with resource allocation will be provided to the etraps and farmer associations and livestock farm in an efficient and effective manner through an effective support structure and financial institutions.

Climate change impacts may increase to the extent that even if the project reduces vulnerability, it may not be enough to make a significance difference	Medium	The project’s approach to building capacity for adaptation focuses on practical tools and principles for water management and agricultural productivity improvements that will enable communities to modify and/or adjust their adaptation approaches to the proper scale and scope necessary. Under Component 1, the project will attempt to incorporate core elements of adaptation in the local planning process, while in Component 2, it will facilitate the mainstreaming of adaptation at the local and national sectoral planning level, and enhance capacity using specific tools for adaptation work and under Component 3, it will strengthen national planning, monitoring and budgeting capacity to ensure that climate risk management receives central focus in national economic development.
--	--------	---

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be carried out under a **National Implementation Modality (NIM)**. UNDP and the Government agreed that UNDP through the Country Office will provide support services to the project at the request of the National Implementing Partner. These support services may include assistance with reporting requirements, procurement and direct payments (see Annex 9.7 to the Project Document). In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened.

As the national implementing partner (NIP), the **Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan (MNP)** will oversee all aspects of project implementation. This role is consistent with MNP’s role as the national agency responsible for environmental protection and use of natural resources in Turkmenistan, in defining overall policy directions and responsibility for the protection of ecosystems, protection of surface and underground water resources and monitoring the environment and natural resources, and climate monitoring. MNP is accountable to the government and UNDP for ensuring (1) the substantive quality of the project; (2) the effective use of both national and UNDP resources allocated to it; (3) the availability and timeliness of national contributions to support project implementation; and (4) the proper coordination among all project stakeholders, particularly national parties.

Overall governance of the project will be carried out by the **Project Board**, which will include MNP, Ministries of Agriculture, Water, Economy, and UNDP. The Project Board may invite other agencies to join as members, with the roster to be definitively set and approved no later than the project’s inception period. The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will serve as Chair of the Project Board, with assistance from UNDP in organizing and running all meetings and other exchanges of information. Meetings of the Project Board will take place at least once annually in time for approval of the following year’s Annual Work Plan. Additional meetings may be called as needed by the NPC.

UNDP will provide quality assurance, in accordance with plans approved by the Project Board. Most of UNDP’s work for the project will be based in its Country Office (CO) in Ashgabat, under the supervision of the Programme Specialist for Environment and Energy and other senior programme staff, including the UNDP Resident Representative and Deputy Resident representative as warranted. UNDP will also engage contractors to carry out Midterm and Final Evaluations of the project. The UNDP Regional Technical Advisor, based in the UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, will provide technical support, assistance with coordination, and overall project monitoring to ensure consistency with expectations from UNDP and GEF.

The **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be established in MNP. It will comprise of a National Project Manager (NPM), Project Administrative Officer (PAO), Project Finance and Human Resources specialist and other technical and administrative staff as relevant. The PMU, in collaboration with the MNP will have overall management and administrative responsibility for facilitating stakeholder involvement and ensuring increased veloyet and etrap level ownership of the project. The PMU staff will be located in Ashgabat to ensure coordination among key stakeholders at the national level and with Velayet administration during the project period. It will also ensure close collaboration with

the institutional structures established under the auspices of the Ministry of Economy and Development for implementation of the NEPAAM. In addition, the PMU will also recruit two field coordinators, one for each pilot etrap who will facilitate and coordinate the planning and implementation of the adaptation programs of the pilot farmer and livestock associations, as relevant.

Day-to-day operations of the project will be carried out by full-time project staff, headed by the **Project Manager**. The Project Manager will be responsible for carrying out the activities of the project as set forth in this Project Document and any revisions approved by the Project Board. At least one month in advance of the start of each project year, the Project Manager will prepare Annual Work Plans. These plans will be reviewed and approved by the Project Board and thereafter will be used by project staff as tools for planning, implementing, and tracking work flows. In addition, for each meeting of the Project Board, the Project Manager will prepare a full status report on project activity, including recent accomplishments, risks, and proposed mitigation measures. The Project Manager will also be responsible for preparing all required annual reports for UNDP and GEF.

The Project Manager will directly supervise two **Project Specialists**. The Project Specialists will be responsible for the implementation of the technical, policy-related, and educational aspects of all project components, including pilot projects. It is expected that the specialists will include one person with strong technical expertise in efficient water-management systems, and one with expertise in agriculture, pasture and land management. Because of the components are all so interdisciplinary and often deeply intertwined, it is expected that both specialists will work across all Components, in close mutual support of each other. In addition, the project will recruit field coordinators for the two pilot etraps. The field coordinators will report directly to the Project Manager and will work closely with pilot farmer and livestock associations and etrap administration to implement climate resilient measures. Etrap level coordination committees consisting of representative of pilot farmer and livestock associations, sector representatives of etrap municipality and local technical experts will guide and advise the implementation of pilot activities, facilitate coordination among the different socio-economic development programs, monitor and oversee progress and facilitate the dissemination of best practices and lessons to other etraps within the two pilot velayats. The Terms of Reference for these positions and the overall staff structure may be revised based on project needs and on availability of suitably-skilled candidates.

Apart from the standard project implementation support and oversight provided by UNDP to the implementation of the SCCF project, UNDP will provide specific support services at the request of the Government of Turkmenistan. The services are charged on an item by item basis against UNDP's Universal Price List (UPL) according to the form of a Letter of Agreement between the Government and UNDP.

Coordination with other on-going initiatives would be addressed through the following:

“Addressing climate change risks to farming systems in Turkmenistan at national and community level project” (2012-16), financed through the Adaptation Fund, has a number of complementary objectives: (i) Support policy development in the areas of more efficient water use for agriculture through reform of the water code and improving the knowledge base around water pricing and economics of climate change; (ii) Promote adaptation measures in three agro-ecological zones (mountain, irrigated agriculture and desert pasture), benefiting more than 30,000 farmers; (iii) Develop community level water management structures for more rational use of available water resources. The proposed project will build on the work done to adjust water sector legislation and will replicate successful adaptation practices in Lebap and Dashoguz target velayats.

The proposed project will also build on lessons and experiences from the *UNDP Central Asian Climate Risk Management Program* that assisted the five Central Asian countries in adjusting their national development processes to address risks posed by current climate variability and future climate change. In Turkmenistan, the project sought to improve the enabling environment by mainstreaming climate risk management concepts into national policies and

regulations. It also sought to increase national capacities to develop climate risk information at the national and local levels, and proposed changes to institutional mandates. At the same time, the project encouraged the effective use of climate risk information in rural communities by developing pilot initiatives. For example, the project promoted linkages between Turkmen hyromet to support the development of information products for vulnerable rural agricultural communities.

The project will strongly coordinate and share experiences with the recently approved UNDP and GEF-supported *Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Management in Turkmenistan*. The above-mentioned project intends to introduce new technologies in irrigated agriculture water conservation, and sustainable land management, scale-up investment in new and expanded efficient water-management infrastructure and deliver local and region-specific planning and educational outreach for IWRM and SLM among farmers and water-sector designers and managers. The proposed project will work closely with the relevant agencies involved in water and agriculture management to build synergies, share lessons and ensure complementarity between the two projects

The project will ensure coordination with the UNDP-UNEP *NAP Global Support Program* helps in integrating medium- to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change. The program ensures that the NAPs are integrated within or aligned with the current development planning and budgeting processes within each country to ensure that a successful NAP is not a stand-alone document, but integrated into existing development and poverty reduction plans. Since, the NAP process is country-driven, continuous, participatory, progressive and iterative, this process enables countries to identify, finance and implement appropriate adaptation measures, and to balance sectoral and cross-sectoral priorities, at national, sub-national and local levels. Importantly, the medium- to long-term adaptation planning underpinning the NAPs are to be multi-stakeholder oriented, and based on and guided by the best available science, rigorous collection and analysis of appropriate data, and consideration of experiences and good practices within, and outside, countries. The learning and experience from the UNDP-UNEP NAP Global Support Program, including methodologies, technical support and consultations would benefit the GEF project.

The project will also cooperate with the GEF-financed project *Regional Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Systems in Central Asia and Turkey*. This regional project is extremely relevant to the SCCF project and provides an opportunity for collaboration and shared learning in terms of knowledge of costs of land degradation and benefits of integrated natural resources management; approaches to integration of resilience into policy and legal frameworks; approaches to management of drought risks in pastoral and irrigated and rain-fed lands; technologies for management of salt affected landscapes, etc. This Project and the proposed SCCF are being overseen by the Ministry of Nature Protection, which makes sharing of information and experiences and collaboration easier. The SCCF project will also draw lessons from the completed GEF-financed project “Capacity Building and on-the-ground Investments for Integrated and Sustainable Land Management” (2007-2010), in particular those related to stakeholder consultation mechanisms, governance, replication and sustainability considerations, information management and policy and institutional lessons related to local level management of land resources.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) implements a number of projects in Central Asia. Among these is the Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia Program, where together with the Ministry of Nature Protection, a pilot project on “Drainage Waters of Khankhowuz Irrigation System” is being implemented. This includes development and update of maps; annual cycle of hydro-ecological monitoring and capacity building. The project will draw lessons from this project. The project is relevant as it includes best practice examples for sustainable planning and management, involving national and local partners, along with other stakeholders. The capacity building efforts and diverse pilot projects with water management organizations provide lessons that the SCCF can build on in the design of training programs and revision of legislation of daikhan associations to enhance their role in water management and decision making. The pilot activities in rehabilitation of water infrastructure, introduction of water-

efficient irrigation to the construction of a small hydropower plant in a remote area, creation of data bases and maps using GIS (Geographic Information Systems) are directly relevant to the SCCF project as well. Such systems would help in the improved availability and predictability of water, better functioning infrastructure and better planning for natural hazards.

At a broader national level, overall coordination of climate adaptation measures would be established through the institutional structures to be established under the auspices of the Ministry of Economy and Development for the implementation of NEPAAM. The coordination mechanism for implementation of NEPAAM would provide the platform to move towards a comprehensive government approach to climate change with targeted sector responsibilities for addressing climate risks. A high-level inter-ministerial climate change council (IMC), inter-ministerial technical working groups for adaptation and mitigation that will assist in promoting inter-sectoral approaches to planning, implementation and monitoring of climate actions, and a Secretariat to support the Ministry of Economy and Development to support the work of the IMC and support ministries to coordinate their actions.

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project goal is to reduce vulnerability to water and climate stress and damages. The primary socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by this project derive from enabling stakeholders to reduce these vulnerabilities to climate change. Loss of productivity due to climate change is substantial, but has not been fully estimated. The damage to agricultural assets would be reduced significantly as a result of this project, though it is not possible to quantify the reduction in financial terms at this stage.

By strengthening the adaptive capacity and reducing the vulnerability of over 40,000 to 50,000 persons (8,000 to 10,000 households), about 51.2 % of which would be women, among the pilot daikhan and livestock associations in the Lebap and Dashoguz target regions, the project would help farmers improve the productivity of their farm operations, be better prepared for increasing water scarcity and introduce alternative income sources. The replication potential is to at least half a million people within the Lebap and Dashoguz velayats and other remote agricultural areas in the country. Successful replication of efficient water management and climate resilient agricultural and sustainable pasture management practices of the pilot adaptation models and implementation of new climate-friendly sectoral planning, legislative and capacity development measures would have an indirect effect on extending the benefits of climate adaptation measures in the country. In the long term these examples could be expanded to all the agricultural areas in the country (51% of population). The project will focus on increasing the resilience of water resources for the most vulnerable and water-stressed communities, that are engaged in non-state agriculture and livestock management and that are unlikely to benefit from government's large-scale water supply and storage infrastructure.

There are additional, indirect socioeconomic benefits. The project will develop community-based climate-risk oriented planning methods which are new to Turkmenistan, which are collaborations between community members and practitioners from etrap and velayat administrations. In addition to improving water and agricultural practices, effective water and land management has the further benefit of improving the environment of their communities and the sub-basin in which they are situated. The new approach will lead to an increase in cultivable land, which has far reaching socioeconomic benefits and opportunities for improving livelihoods. There may be increased agricultural productivity through better land and water management.

The project is working at several levels simultaneously – community, regional and national. The project draws lessons from its activities at the community and regional administration levels and uses them to modify the governing legislative and policy base at the national level. Changes to policy and law in turn will result in improved adaptation

practices in water, agriculture and pasture management not just in the project area, but across the country, and with them, the socioeconomic benefits of reduced vulnerability to water stress.

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The project knowledge management approach is two-pronged. On the one hand, the project will introduce skills and knowledge and on-the-ground experience in bio-physical and socio-economic impact and vulnerability assessments and scenario-based planning that are essential to achieve climate sensitive investments in water and agriculture in Turkmenistan. At the same time, the project will generate field-based experience of local adaptation measures that will feed back to the national policies and social protection and development programs. Under Output 1.5, the project will facilitate a horizontal and vertical exchange of information and knowledge to strengthen decision support systems available to the farmers and facilitate knowledge exchange through field visits and awareness trainings, identify promising and good practice adaptive mechanism relevant to agriculture, irrigation, livestock and natural resources management, promote establishment of model demonstrations by involving smallholder farmers to showcase such best practices, and document and disseminate and share results of adaptive approaches for up-scaling. It would promote localized information dissemination mechanisms (field demonstrations and site visits, workshops, training events and media publicity) and support programs to improve awareness and capacities of farmers and community groups and enhance the use of information communication technologies to disseminate adaptation best practices.

As part of a strategy to influence and mainstream adaptation in national and sector policy, the project would help identify and document best practices and based on field experiences will prepare notes for integration of adaptation into sector policy. It would also promote dialogue and discussion between research institutions, community institutions and velayat and national level policy makers to build linkages between practice and policy. National and regional workshops will be organized to facilitate dissemination of field lessons and help inform legal and policy reform relevant to climate change. The project will support regular workshops at the regional level (Year 3 onwards) to share lessons and experiences and a national workshop at the end of Year 5 to facilitate the sharing of lessons more widely, but importantly to be able to further develop and refine successful approaches for replication and introduction nationally.

Output 2.1 will facilitate the promotion of a solid basic grounding in adaptation-critical knowledge and skills and help practitioners build on this knowledge by applying specific tools and approaches for adaptation under Outcome 1. The project will also set up linkages with suitable national institutions such as the Agricultural Institute of Dashoguz, Agricultural University of Ashgabat, National Research Institute “Turkmensuwlymtaslama” and the Land Management Service under the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure continuity and enhancement of knowledge and information on climate risks and adaptation actions in the country.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

The project is fully in line with the national priorities. The **Second National Communication** identified the agriculture and water sectors as the most acute adaptation priorities. The project builds on priorities identified through development of the **National Climate Change Strategy** and the President of Turkmenistan's **Programme for social and economic development** for the period 2012-2016.

The Government of Turkmenistan recognizes that the country is highly vulnerable to climate change and thus early and coordinated actions to the unavoidable impacts of climate change will help Turkmenistan to minimize the impacts of costly disruptions and safeguard the long-term prosperity of the environment, economy and communities. Recognizing that the sustainable development of the country may be hampered by the negative impacts of global climate change, the country adopted a "**National Strategy on Climate Change of Turkmenistan**" in 2012. In order to implement the strategy the government established two inter- ministerial technical working groups to develop an inter- ministerial plan that would define the actions to be taken by targeted line ministries to start to move towards a low carbon climate resilient economy. One of the technical working group focused on defining the actions to move to a low carbon economy with the view to mitigating climate change, while the other defined the actions on how to manage more effectively water resources and protect the environment as an approach to adapt to climate change and become more climate resilient. The actions of both working groups has been compiled into an inter- ministerial plan called the **National Economic Program of Action on Adaption and Mitigation to Climate Change (NEPAAM) defined for the period 2016- 2020**. A set of specific objectives were developed for NEPAAM to promote the development of long – term sectoral planning on climate change in sector entities and promote an inter- sectoral planning approaches to climate risk management. It is also focused on implementation of sustainable actions to improve the livelihood of farmers as one of the most vulnerable groups affected by climate change and promote a behavioral change towards a "rational use of water resources" and to become "energy conscious" in sector production and in the daily lives of the people as the country moves to an industrialized economy.

The Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan has participated actively in all stages of development of this project. All elements of the proposal have been developed in order to advance and lend concrete substance to the existing directions defined by the Ministry of Economy and Development and the country, while also fulfilling GEF objectives. The Ministry of Nature Protection is also committed to serving as the national implementing partner of the project, while other national agencies also offer their support.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities. The M&E budget is provided in the table below.

Project start:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 3 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and program advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and MNP staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
- b) Based on the project results framework, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.

- c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- e) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).
- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

UNDP CO and the UNDP IRH will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP IRH and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

Mid-term of project cycle:

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the [UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

End of Project:

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the [UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance is required with the GEF and UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can

GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Sept2015

be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

Monitoring and Evaluation Workplan and Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF 	Indicative cost: 6,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP GEF RTA/ Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop. Indicative cost: 12,000 (cost built into PMU budget)	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project Manager ▪ Project team 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation. Indicative cost: 12,000 (cost built into PMU budget)	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ UNDP EEG 	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 35,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team, ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost : 35,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ local consultant 	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project manager and team 	Indicative cost per year: 3,000 (total 15,000)	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ Government representatives 	10,000	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST		US\$ Approx: 125,000	
Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		(+/- 5% of total budget)	

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁸ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu Executive Coordinator UNDP - Global Environmental Finance		03/10/2016	Nataly Olofinskaya; Regional Technical Specialist		nataly.olofinskaya@undp.org

⁸ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Sept2015

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

<p>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD: Outcome #6: The national policy, legislative and institutional frameworks are responsive to climate change issues by promoting climate resilience, adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction measures at sector and community levels.</p>
<p>Country Programme Outcome Indicators: Indicator 6.1.1: Share of sustainable, climate change land/water/ biodiversity/coastal management innovations and safe waste disposal piloted as part of NEPAAM Baseline: 0 implemented <u>Target:</u> 10% of total such NEPAAM activities on adaptation by 2020; MoV: NEPAAM reports; project reports Indicator 6.1.2: Number of communities benefitting from adaptation measures Baseline: Three communities in Ahal and Mary provinces MoV: Programme reports Indicator 6.1.3: Number of new research products produced on climate change adaptation, climate risk management /biodiversity/water and coastal management used by policy makers and local actors involved in implementation Baseline: 0 <u>Target:</u> Five research publications by 2020; MoV: National institute, UNDP, other partners Indicator 6.2.1: Extent to which targeted institutional capacities at subnational level are strengthened in adaptation/CRM planning and implementation, to promote increased local livelihoods through sustainable use of water, land, biodiversity and coastal areas Baseline: To be established in 2016 MoV: Project reports.</p>
<p>Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 3. Promote climate change adaptation</p>
<p>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: CCA 1, 2 and 3</p>
<p>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: CCA-1: 1.1 <i>Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced</i> CCA-1: 1.3 <i>Climate resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up</i> CCA-2: 2.4 <i>Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures</i> CCA-3: 3.2 <i>Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures</i></p>
<p>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: CCA-1: Indicator 1: <i>Number of direct beneficiaries (percentage of whom are female)</i> Indicator 2: <i>Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change (ha of cropland/rangeland)</i> Indicator 4: <i>Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technology/practice (measured in number or percentage of users, of whom are female) or geographical area</i> CCA-2: Indicator 9: <i>Number of people (percentage of whom are female) trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures</i> CCA-3</p>

Indicator 12: Number of regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Project Objective⁹ <i>Supporting climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities in Leahap and Dashoguz velayats in Turkmenistan</i></p> <p>(equivalent to output in ATLAS)</p>	<p>Number of hectares of agricultural land under more resilient management utilizing climate resilient technologies, efficient irrigation management and improved crop production systems (CCA TT Indicator 2)</p>	<p>Some of the coping mechanisms employed by farmers and pastoralists in the pilot etrap are increasingly strained by mounting water deficits. A combination of innovative and traditional measures for climate adaptation has not been systematically utilized (beyond individual fragmented pilots) to improve water capture, optimize water demand and improve water efficiency, as well as improve soil fertility and soil moisture regimes and ensure less water consumptive agricultural practices Baseline value: 0</p>	<p>At least 20,000 ha of agricultural lands and 500,000 ha of natural pasture lands receiving reliable irrigation water supply from climate-proof rehabilitated and properly maintained irrigation schemes and/or managed under improved soil fertility, soil moisture regimes or crop and pasture production systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline and impact surveys - Interviews/focus groups - Studies and surveys - M&E reports - Etrap and Velayet data 	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local farmers and other key actors are willing to become involved in climate adaptation - Decision-making on planning of climate adaptation measures by farmer associations enhanced <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cost of adaptation measures are higher than anticipated negating efforts to address risks - Unexpected and extreme weather events during project implementation period make adaptation less likely to be successful on the short-term and there is no appetite for investment for more longer-term solutions

⁹ Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR
 GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Sept2015

	<p>Number and percentage of targeted farmers/ households adopting improved on farm soil and water conditions through climate-resilient efficient irrigation technologies and improved crop production systems that enhance productivity and water efficiency (CCA TT Indicator 4)</p>	<p>Agricultural and pastoral communities not effectively applying irrigation and agricultural technologies that enhance resilience to climate risks Baseline value: 0</p>	<p>Climate-resilient agriculture and livestock production practices are adopted by at least 3,000 (or at least 30%) targeted farmers/households of which at least 30% are women/women-headed households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline and impact surveys - Interviews/focus groups - Studies and surveys - M&E reports - Etrap and Velayet data 	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local farmers and other key actors recognize the benefits of water efficiency improvements and good agronomic practices <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Management of land and water for collective adaptation benefit might impinge on individual farmers access to current resource use levels, with misunderstanding that needs to be managed
	<p>Number of direct beneficiaries (percentage of whom are female) (CCA TT Indicator 1)</p>	<p>Baseline value: 0</p>	<p>40,000 (including 50% women)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline and impact surveys - Interviews/focus groups - Studies and surveys - M&E reports - Etrap and Velayet data 	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local farmers and other key actors are willing to become involved in climate adaptation - Decision-making on planning of climate adaptation measures by farmer associations enhanced <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cost of adaptation measures are higher than anticipated negating efforts to address risks - Unexpected and extreme weather events during project implementation period make adaptation less likely to be successful on the short-term and there is no appetite for investment for more

					longer-term solutions
Outcome 1 <i>Climate related socio-economic outcomes improved in target agricultural communities in Lepab and Dashoguz velayats through the implementation of community based adaptation solutions</i>	1.1. Number of targeted communities adopting participatory gender sensitive adaptation plans	Coping mechanisms currently not conceived within a common planning platform at the farmer association level and with a committed budget. Consequently most current efforts are individualistic, uncoordinated and not very effective Baseline value: 0	At least eight farmer and/or livestock associations adaptation plans designed and budgeted through the project and linked to collective community based actions on water savings and efficiency improvements as well as soil fertility and moisture improvements as follows: (i) four adaptation plans by MTR; and (ii) eight adaptation plans by end of project	- PMU reports - M&E reports - Mid-term and final consultant evaluation reports	<u>Assumptions:</u> -The GoT and Velayet and Etrap Municipalities actively promoting and supporting climate change adaptation principles, planning and practice -The GoT and Velayet and Etrap Municipalities maintain suitable incentives to ensure that changes in water and land use practices are effective <u>Risks:</u> - Failure to effectively engage local farmers and other stakeholders leads to conflict and inaction at the ground level
	1.2 Number and percentage of farmers (disaggregated by gender) reporting improved crop production systems and livelihoods	Annual irrigation norms vary by soil type. For medium and heavy-loam soils, norms are 6,700 m ³ /ha for cotton; 4,500 m ³ /ha for winter wheat; and 29,000 m ³ /ha for rice. Baseline value: 0	At least 3,000 (or 30%) of targeted agricultural farmers and pastoralists (30% of which are women) reporting improved production of major crops and natural pasture	- Baseline and impact surveys - Interviews/focus groups - Studies and surveys - M&E reports - Etrap and Velayet data	<u>Assumptions:</u> - Extension services available to farmers for improved crop production facilitation -Robust monitoring system in place to capture changes in income and production <u>Risks:</u> -Extraneous events (climate and other) undermine effectiveness of adaptive measures
	1.3. Percentage additional income earned by participating households from alternative climate-	Farmer associations and farmers constrained by lack of opportunities (beyond the growing of	At least 50% of the households supported through alternative climate-resilient livelihood opportunities reporting an	- Baseline and impact surveys - Interviews/focus groups - Studies and surveys - M&E reports	<u>Assumptions:</u> -Farmers are willing and committed to trying new and diverse methods for

	resilient livelihoods	state mandated crops that have high demands) to broaden their livelihood base to cope with climate risks Baseline value: 0	increase of >15% of real net household farm income, of which at least 20% are women-headed households	- Etrap and Velayet data	income generation -Financial institutions committed to financing risks associated with diversification <u>Risks:</u> - Elite capture at the local level would prevent most vulnerable farmers from benefiting from the project - Engaging local farmers more robustly in decision-making contains some risks, given that centralized approaches are still the norm in Turkmenistan
Outcome 2: <i>Adaptation mainstreamed in agricultural and water sector development strategy and policy</i>	2.1 Number of staff (national, velayat and etrap levels) and farmers reporting good knowledge of climate change risk reduction measures in irrigated agriculture and soil and water management (CCA TT Indicator 9)	Crop production and water use at farmer level not using climate risk management approaches Baseline value: 0	At least 3,000 (30% women) of agricultural and pastoral farmers and 100 government staff (20 % women) are trained in on-the-ground application of climate adaptation-related technologies as follows: (i) 1,000 farmers (30% women) and 50 government staff (20% women) by MTR; and (ii) 3,000 farmers (30% women) and 100 government staff (20% women) by end of project	Ministry of Nature Protection and PMU reports Training completion reports Interviews with farmers and farmer associations	<u>Assumptions:</u> - Government staff, Farmers and pastoralists willingness to engage in planning and management of adaptation actions -Farmers and pastoralists recognize benefits of adaptive planning - Training design simple and easy to apply in the field <u>Risks:</u> - Failure of national and Velayet municipalities to effectively engage local farmers in adaptive management decision-making --Staff turnover may constraint improvement in capacity development

	2.2 Number of articles included in the Water Code and Laws “On daikhan farm” and Environmental Code supporting non-structural climate change adaptation practices and their implementation	National water code and daikhan laws adopted, but no regulations or other sub-legislative acts for IWRM, roles and capacities of farmer and water use associations	A package of amendments to the legislation with economic instruments and support for water delivery and local level decision making under increased communal control (refer Output 2.4 for details of proposed legislative measures)	Ministry of Water Economy Documents and Websites Legislative notices	<u>Assumptions:</u> - Water management authorities willing and committed to adaptive planning and management <u>Risks:</u> -National government less conducive to change existing narrowly focused water policies and priorities
	2.3 The number of approved sector strategies and plans in the water and agriculture domain that include climate change adaptation considerations and budgetary allocations (CCA TT Indicator 12)	Water and agriculture policies remain outdated as well as poorly enforced due to underdeveloped regulations and subsidiary legislation. Tools and methods are missing to identify the most cost-effective adaptation options in the water and agriculture policies. Baseline value: 0	At least two sector plans (agriculture and water) integrate climate adaptation considerations and budgetary allocations	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water Economy Documents and Websites	<u>Assumptions:</u> -There is a willingness in national, regional and local administrations to integrate climate change risks into water and agricultural management and budgeting systems <u>Risks:</u> - Government unwilling to adjust budget planning to integrate costs of climate adaptation would constrain its effectiveness
Outcome 3 <i>National Capacity for iterative national adaptation planning established</i>	3.1 Functional iterative national monitoring, reporting and verification system for adaptation planning and management operational	Absence of a coordination structure for inter-sectoral approach to climate change that balances respective priorities of different government agencies	National monitoring, reporting and verification system to measure changes in vulnerabilities from adaptation actions with functional procedures and rules in place	Ministry of Economy reports and websites, including NEPAAM website	<u>Assumptions:</u> -GoT fully committed to implementation of NEPAAM measures and institutional structures and procedures -Capacity and technical support available for establishing MRV system -Sector ministries committed and actively participating in mainstreaming and action for climate risk

					management <u>Risks</u> -GoT unwilling to provide adequate budgetary resources and personnel for undertaking MRV
	3.2 Number of agro-ecological zones with established climate change models of potential impacts, economic costs and benefits of adaptation actions	Planning of regional development investments with little consideration of adaptation costs and benefits Baseline value: 0	Five agro-ecological zones in the country models developed that integrate impacts, costs and adaptation actions	Ministry of Nature Protection Reports and Websites Agro-ecological climate model reports	<u>Assumptions:</u> -GoT committed staff and resources for undertaking climate modelling of agro-ecological zones <u>Risks:</u> -Lack of adequate information to make qualified and quantified modelling for climate change

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

Comments	Responses
GEF Review	
<p>10. By CEO endorsement: (i) Please also discuss the role of civil society organizations in project design and implementation. (ii) Please consider including SCCF activities that women can engage in and take a leadership role on.</p>	<p>Farmer (daikhan) associations and livestock associations, who are directly beneficiaries of adaptation measures will directly participate in decision making at all stages of all activity related to agriculture, irrigation, drainage, and sustainable land and pasture management in the pilot entrap (Component 1). A participatory approach will be adopted to facilitate the involvement and participation of households within the farmer and livestock associations, including the vulnerable and marginalized members of the community (including women) in the planning and implementation of the project activities. The members of farmer and livestock associations would be trained in the participatory approach. To ensure full participation of local farmers, the PMU will develop terms of partnership and sign the same with the pilot farmer and livestock associations before implementation of main activities of the project. Outputs listed below refer to participatory planning and implementation activities, and those related to gender:</p> <p>Output 1.1 Participatory vulnerability and adaptation assessments carried out in selected communities to identify priority adaptation solutions</p> <p>Output 1.2 Local Gender Sensitive Adaptation Plans developed and effectively addressing climate risks</p> <p>Output 1.3 Alternative income and livelihood innovations enhancing climate-resilience of agricultural communities</p> <p>Output 1.4 Participatory mechanisms for implementing and monitoring change in community climate resilience</p> <p>Output 2.1 Capacity development for agriculture and water sectors enabling effective adaptation planning with gender considerations</p> <p>Output 2.2 Guidelines provided to water and agriculture sector ministries on using gender disaggregated data in planning, conducting specific assessments on the needs of women and using these in sector adaptation planning and budgeting</p> <p>Output 3.2 Vulnerability/resilience indicators and protocols for gender-disaggregated data collection, storage, processing and use in planning and decision-making</p> <p>Refer Section I, Part II Strategy: Project Goal, Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs: Outcome 1 and Section IV, Part IV Stakeholder Involvement Plan of UNDP Project Document</p>
<p>11. By CEO endorsement: consider potential risks to: sustainability (including maintenance of adaptation technologies such as drip irrigation, greenhouses etc. that will be provided to smallholders -- e.g., drip irrigation systems can become clogged during periods of</p>	<p>Participating farmers and pastoralists will contribute towards the cost of investments that would build ownership to project-supported adaptation measures and ensure some level of commitment to sustain these investments. Daikhan and livestock associations are already the main field organizations engaged in agricultural and livestock production in the country and it is anticipated that the project-supported participatory adaptation planning process, strengthened roles and responsibilities</p>

<p>extended drought); please consider the potential risks posed by climatic extremes on the project activities. Please also discuss potential concerns regarding the ability to effectively engage women and civil society organizations.</p>	<p>envisaged through legislative changes, capacity building and training and strengthening of linkages with local-level financial institutions would provide an adequate incentive to galvanize their support towards maintaining, continuing and sustaining the adaptation efforts. Further, the strengthening of etrap and velayet adaptation planning efforts and integration of climate resilient measures in local level planning and budgeting and sectoral planning and budgetary processes will provide further options for sustaining and expanding adaptation measures in agriculture. In addition, Output 2.4 will support the review and revision of the laws on daikhan (farmer) associations to enhance their mandates to cover management, operation and maintenance of irrigation networks as well as water distribution. This would entail ensuring some level of economic independence to daikhan associations and expanding their role to implement inherent functions of Water Users Associations, without drastic alteration of their current responsibilities of agricultural production. Refer Section I, Part II “Project Goals, Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs” and “Sustainability and Replicability in UNDP Project Document.</p> <p>Section I, Part II “Risk and Assumptions” of UNDP Project Document provides discussion of key risks, including climate change related risks.</p> <p>In order to get an understanding of the vulnerabilities across different strata of society at the etrap level, the project would support vulnerability assessments. The vulnerability assessments will cover the physical (related to weather), social (related to various socio-economic and socio-demographic groups, women and vulnerable households), governance (related to institutional and policy aspects), and economic (related to costs of agricultural losses at the household, community, regional and national economy levels) vulnerability dimensions. Based on these vulnerability assessments, the project would support a Participatory Gender-Differentiated Village Adaptation Action Planning to define community agriculture, livestock and water management and climate adaptation investments, including specific activities related to women and vulnerable groups. Refer Section I, Part II “Project Goal, Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs” Output 1.1 through Output 1.3. Output 2.2 would facilitate the wider adoption of a gender-sensitive approach in the water and agriculture sectors: (i) to achieve greater, more effective, sustainable, and equitable climate change results, outcomes and impacts, (ii) to build equally women and men’s resilience to, and ability to address climate change, and to ensure that women and men will equally contribute to, and benefit from activities that address climate change, (iii) to address and mitigate against assessed potential risks for women and men associated with adaptation activities, and (iv) to contribute to reducing the gender gap of climate change-exacerbated social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. Such a gender-sensitive approach is required as climate change impacts women and men differently, and existing gender inequalities are likely to exacerbated by climate change.</p> <p>The capacity and training needs assessment under Output 2.1 would focus on identifying specific training needs to expand outreach to women and most vulnerable groups in the community that would be then implemented as part of the training program under this Output from Year 2 onwards to encourage and support women’s participation. Further the alternative livelihood activities (Output 1.3) would be directed, largely at women to diversity their income base.</p> <p>Additionally, Grant financing to daikhan (farmer) and livestock associations would be performance-based and designed on the basis of ensuring transparency and extensive consultations with daikhan</p>
---	---

	<p>associations and other relevant stakeholders, be well coordinated and promoted through effective technical support to daikhan associations and etrap municipalities, regular review of implementation arrangements and the use of monitoring and evaluation information to adjust and refine the system in consultation with the stakeholders. Grants would be typical cash for work payments that would be based on the following principles: (i) competitive assessment and tender to selected beneficiaries; (ii) selection of beneficiaries in accordance with transparent criteria (to be defined early in the project); (iii) upfront payment (percentage of payment to be defined in consultation with stakeholders); and (iv) balance payment on successful completion and verification of work. The promotion of performance-based grant financing to daikhan associations for adaptation investments would further ensure the sustainability of investments.</p>
<p>13. By CEO Endorsement: The Agency is requested to provide clear information on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovative aspects of the project - Strategy for sustainability, and - Potential for scaling up the interventions 	<p>(A) <u>Innovativeness of the project</u>, includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) introduction of participatory vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning at farm level that gets integrated into etrap level planning and budgeting; (ii) enhancing role of farmer associations in the management, operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure and water distribution at farm level through legislative changes; (iii) establishing linkage with financial institutions (e.g. Daikhabank) to provide sustainable financing for local level adaptation measures (iv) sectoral planning that integrates climate adaptation and budgets frameworks (v) integration with the national adaptation planning process developed through NEPAAM <p>(B) <u>Sustainability</u>:</p> <p>Sustainability and community ownership of investments in adaptation measures would be achieved through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) revision of laws on Daikhan (Farmer) Associations to enhance the mandates and roles of daikhan associations to cover management, operation and maintenance of irrigation networks as well as water distribution; (ii) ensuring that decisions on adaptation investments are based on the collective needs and requirements of the community (through the participatory adaptation planning process) rather than be imposed by the municipalities; (iii) the participatory adaptation management plans will serve as an agreement with the farmer associations and etrap municipalities on the management, operation and maintenance of such investments; (iv) building ownership to the adaptation investments by requiring farmers to provide some level of co-financing (either in kind or cash); (v) building collaboration with the Daikhanbank for expansion of the preferential credit lines to farmer associations, daikhan farms, landowners and other land users in the pilot areas for supporting climate adaptation measures.

(vi) building clear linkages and mainstream with the National Economic Program for Action on Adaptation and Mitigation, which will serve as the main mechanisms for mainstreaming climate adaptation into national, regional and sectoral planning, investment and budgeting.

(vii) Performance-based grant financing for adaptation activities to farmer and livestock associations will likely facilitate and ensure the sustainability and protection of adaptation investments

Section I, Part II “Sustainability” of UNDP Project Document outlines considerations on the project sustainability in more detail.

(C) Scaling Up:

Output 1.5 is specifically designed to secure replication and scaling-up of successful adaptation measures. In addition, sustainability and replicability will be further achieved through sectoral policy and legislation frameworks that are conducive to the replication and dissemination of new experiences and achievements (under the Outcome 2 of the project). The project will engage in a policy dialogue, and work closely with all concerned decision makers and branches of the administration in order to reach the desired policy targets..

The SCCF project addresses the adaptation priorities identified in the NEPAAM reports, in terms of awareness raising, capacity building, adaptation technologies, field implementation measures and mainstreaming adaptation needs into sectoral policies, namely agriculture and water. The results of the pilot adaptation actions will be widely disseminated within and outside the project area, and beyond the scope of the project. The project will be linked to ongoing national, regional and global programs to ensure exchanges and dissemination of information at a wider scale using the UNDP website, UNFCCC, GEF and other platforms for experience sharing.

The replication potential of the project’s adaptation practices amplify the adaptation benefit. The project’s work of modifying the agricultural and water sector plans and policies specifically for climate change adaptation will provide guidance for replication and serve as a model for developing or improving sector planning and other relevant legislation in other countries. With water becoming scarce and water demands rising due to climate change across the larger region, greater reliance on water efficiency will be necessary. The IWRM approach to be supported in this project can serve as model in many parts of the broader region with the comparable conditions. The project introduces participatory preparation of agro-ecological climate risk mapping that can be replicated to any area that is affected by increasing climate risks.

The project is seeking to promote the use of innovative financial instruments for fund-transfer to intended beneficiaries through collaboration with the Daikhanbank for expansion of the preferential credit lines to farmer associations, daikhan farms, landowners and other land users in the pilot areas for supporting climate resilient livelihoods in agriculture and livestock production, including water saving improvements, land development and levelling, agriculture and pasture improvements, etc. The learning and experience from this effort will help move the preferential credit facility for resilient agricultural technologies and water beyond the pilot sites to enable its replication elsewhere in the country.

	<p>Section I, Part II “Replication” of UNDP Project Document outlines considerations on the potential and approach for scaling-up in more detail.</p>
<p>STAP Review</p>	
<p>1. During the project design, STAP proposes that UNDP consider attributing greater significance to indicators and monitoring of vulnerability, resilience and adaptive capacity described in component 1. This includes defining this sub-activity in the project description summary (section B), and its outcomes.</p>	<p>Through Output 1.4 (<i>Participatory mechanisms for implementing and monitoring change in community climate resilience</i>) the project will identify indicators to measure changes in climate resilience, vulnerability and adaptive capacity. Some potential indicators might include: organizational costs and benefits, institutional and financial sustainability, farmer incentives and impacts of the on-the-ground investments on community climate resilience, vulnerability and incomes. Monitoring criteria will be set up together with stakeholders in the pilot sites and include explicit criteria related to gender, land use, incomes and climate resilience. Data from the physical and socio-economic surveys, profiles and baselines that feed into the Participatory Adaptation Management Plans will guide the development of these time-bound indicators, particularly those that are simple to collect. Monitoring data from the pilot sites will be consolidated at velayat level to develop lessons for wider application and potential policy guidance. Project Management Unit (PMU) specialists will provide technical support and guidance for the development of the participatory monitoring framework and train local communities and government institutions to carry out the monitoring and analysis of the monitoring outcomes.</p> <p>The nature of climate change adaptation is particularly challenging for direct monitoring of change in vulnerability, resilience and adaptive capacity using standard approaches (e.g. <i>via</i> individual, quantitative, outcome-based indicators) because of a range of factors such as: (i) long time scales associated with climate change and the difficulties with distinguishing the natural climate variability from anthropogenic climate change, and the indirect impacts of climate-driven socio-economic change; (ii) the moving baseline presented by climate change; (iii) the inherent uncertainty associated with climate projections; (iv) the mix of hazards and opportunities (e.g. taking advantage of opportunities such as longer growing seasons may increase exposure to hazards such as mid-season drought); (v) the multi-sectoral nature of adaptation and the involvement of a large number of responsible organisations and delivery partners at different scale; (vi) the inherent challenges of defining a long-term vision of the outcome of adaptation, since it constitutes the process of making adjustments to everything else (infrastructure, livelihoods, institutions, etc); and (vii) the absence of agreed definitions of acceptable performance in adaptation, or even agreement over what constitutes success.</p> <p>Given, the relatively short duration of the project, a more practical approach to monitoring climate adaptation is to use indicators to measure community role in decision-making, application of resources and new technologies, diversification of resource base and incomes; and enhanced capacity and knowledge for climate adaptation. The following are some of the indicators that will be used in the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Number of targeted communities adopting participatory gender sensitive adaptation plans (Target: At least eight farmer and/or livestock associations adaptation plans designed and budgeted through the project and linked to collective community based actions on water savings and efficiency improvements as well as soil fertility and moisture improvements) (b) Number of targeted beneficiaries adopting improved on farm soil

	<p>and water conditions through climate-resilient efficient irrigation technologies and improved crop production systems that enhance productivity and water efficiency (Target: Climate-resilient agriculture and livestock production practices are adopted by at least 30% of supported farmer households)</p> <p>(c) Percentage additional income earned by participating households from alternative climate-resilient livelihoods (Target: At least 50% of the households supported through alternative climate-resilient livelihood opportunities reporting improved incomes)</p> <p>(d) Number of farmers (disaggregated by gender) trained in climate resilient farming systems and technologies (Target: At least 3,000 of agricultural and pastoral farmers are trained in on-the-ground application of climate adaptation-related technologies)</p> <p>However, the project will support international and local consultancies to undertake household surveys and assessment of changes in household perceptions of vulnerability and adaptive capacities and the development of a methodological framework for assessment of vulnerability and adaptive capacity, for potential application later in the project.</p>
<p>2. STAP encourages UNDP to add the indicator development and monitoring of vulnerability, resilience, and adaptive capacity to the section on "innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up". Improved measurement and monitoring methods on adaptation will help address important gaps identified by the IPCC Working Group 2, such as the following: "Although findings from this chapter are based on a high level of consensus in source materials and in the expert communities, the amount of supporting evidence is relatively limited because so many aspects of sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation have yet to be experienced and studied empirically."</p>	<p>See response 1 above, and outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 of the project (UNDP Project Document).</p> <p>Project Outputs that would contribute to addressing the issue of measurement and monitoring of adaptation methods:</p> <p>Output 1.4 <i>Participatory mechanisms for implementing and monitoring change in community climate resilience</i></p> <p>Output 3.1 <i>Mechanism for iterative monitoring, reporting and verification of implementation of the mainstreamed adaptation actions established</i></p> <p>Output 3.2 <i>Vulnerability/ resilience indicators and protocols for gender-disaggregated data collection, storage, processing and use in planning and decision-making</i></p> <p>Output 3.3 <i>Actions to build the evidence base for robust decision making implemented.</i></p>
<p>3. STAP recommends describing further how the communities will be identified, and on what basis will vulnerability be defined and selected?</p>	<p>The two velayats (provinces) of the five in the country were selected for piloting climate adaptation as they were experiencing water shortages and severe weather conditions and are considered important agricultural production areas of the country. In particular, the Dashoguz velayat is the driest province in the country. Further, the remaining three velayats were already receiving climate adaptation support through the Adaptation Fund. Within the two velayats, a single etrap (district) was selected in each of the velayats for piloting based on a number of conditions, but more particularly because these etrap were the most productive in terms of agricultural products and livestock. These etrap were also considered to be most vulnerable in terms of climate change. In addition, the interest, responsiveness and willingness of the etrap municipalities to participate in an climate adaptation program were extremely high, including their willingness to share experiences and best practices with other etrap and velayats in the country. Three farmer associations and a livestock association were selected from these two pilot etrap for the initial phase</p>

	<p>of participatory adaptation planning and implementation. These associations were selected based on the following factors: vulnerability of communities to climate impacts, cohesiveness and maturity (based on past performance as assessed by the respective etrap municipalities) of the associations, extent of support from the local administration. Additional (4) farmer associations and livestock farm would be selected in Year 2 for the second implementation phase of the project based on the above-mentioned criteria.</p> <p>See also project document Section I, Part I “Vulnerability of Dashoguz and Lebap communities: introducing project pilot sites”</p>
<p>4. In component 1 in the description of participatory assessment, describe further how you will select the participants for this activity to ensure inclusion of marginalized groups such as migrants, and religious minorities. Additionally, please describe how you are defining community, and who is included in the community that will be monitored for resilience (e.g. ensuring that marginalized groups are not further marginalized as the wider community builds resilience).</p>	<p>A community is defined as a farmer or livestock association that is the basic agricultural production unit at the ground level. Each farmer or livestock association includes all households within a given geographic or administrative unit, and in particular, all individuals who farm the land or own livestock. The participatory vulnerability assessment and participatory adaptation management planning process in Component 1 is designed to ensure the participation and involvement of all persons (including vulnerable households) within the farmers association, and an assessment of the land, water and other productive assets of the farmers within the association.</p>
<p>5. In the sample of activities described paragraph 18, detail how the sustainability of these technologies will be considered beyond the project's life and how will community ownership be addressed?</p>	<p>Sustainability and community ownership of investments in adaptation measures would be achieved through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) revision of laws on Daikhan (Farmer) Associations to enhance the mandates and roles of daikhan associations to cover management, operation and maintenance of irrigation networks as well as water distribution; (ii) ensuring that decisions on adaptation investments are based on the collective needs and requirements of the community (through the participatory adaptation planning process) rather than be imposed by the municipalities; (iii) the participatory adaptation management plans will serve as an agreement with the farmer associations and etrap municipalities on the management, operation and maintenance of such investments; (iv) building ownership to the adaptation investments by requiring farmers to provide some level of co-financing (either in kind or cash); (v) building collaboration with the Daikhanbank for expansion of the preferential credit lines to farmer associations, daikhan farms, landowners and other land users in the pilot areas for supporting climate adaptation measures. (vi) building clear linkages and mainstream with the National Economic Program for Action on Adaptation and Mitigation, which will serve as the main mechanisms for mainstreaming climate adaptation into national, regional and sectoral planning, investment and budgeting. (vii) Performance-based grant financing for adaptation activities to farmer and livestock associations will likely facilitate and ensure the sustainability and protection of adaptation investments

	<p>Section I, Part II “Sustainability” of UNDP Project Document outlines considerations on the project sustainability in more detail.</p>
<p>6. STAP encourages the project developers to use the open-access database, World Overview Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) to access, and share, technologies and tools on sustainable land management and climate resilience planning. The database has several resources for Turkmenistan, as well as for similar agro-ecological systems as the target areas: https://www.wocat.net/en/knowledge-base.html</p>	<p>Agreed</p> <p>Output 3.2 Vulnerability/resilience indicators and protocols for gender-disaggregated data collection, storage, processing and use in planning and decision-making, Output 3.3 Actions to build the evidence base for robust decision making implemented, and Output 1.5 Successful adaptation measures up-scaled are intended to build a information system that is easily accessible, that could be considered for linkage with the WOCAT open-access database.</p>
<p>GEF Council - Germany</p>	
<p>1. Germany highly welcomes that the PIF includes pilot applications of no-regret adaptation measures in remote rural areas targeting water-efficient agricultural practices (component 1). However, some of the proposed measures such as “supplying smallholders with drip irrigation kits and small tunnels for self-installation” seem to require complementary awareness raising activities and user trainings in order to be successful. Moreover, the sustainability of these technologies critically depends on the availability of maintenance services after the installation. Germany therefore suggests including more detailed information on how the uptake and sustainability of the technology-based adaptation measures will be ensured.</p>	<p>UNDP fully agree with this comment.</p> <p>Training will be a key component of this program, and in particular with an emphasis on learning by doing. The capacity building process will integrate participatory elements to fully address issues that affect the long-term sustainability of natural resources and the welfare of local agricultural and livestock communities (continuous training and on-farm demonstrations to consolidate adoption of adaptation technologies and encourage replication). In particular, training and capacity building are embedded into the Output 1.1. (<i>providing on-the-ground training and capacity development for etrap and other regional staff and daikhan association members on bio-physical and socio-economic inventory and mapping techniques, assessment of climate and environmental risks and in the interpretation of information arising from these exercises</i>), Output 1.2. (<i>capacity building of daikhan associations and farms, pasture users and local authorities e.g. training and advisory services for climate risk management and adaptation; specialized district centers for training in adaptation technologies, seminars and consultation on rational use of water and land resources; training of women and most vulnerable farmers to adjust cropping patterns based on climate variability, sustainable agricultural systems for nutrition and high-value added products, sustainable land management, disaster risk management and early warning systems will facilitate adaptation</i>); and output 2.1. (training and capacity building to water and agriculture managers at velayat and etrap levels).</p> <p>In addition, participating farmers and pastoralists will contribute towards the cost of investments (mostly in the form of labor) that would build ownership to project-supported adaptation measures and ensure their commitment to sustain these investments. The project will be working through the existing daikhan and livestock associations that are already the main field organizations engaged in agricultural and livestock production in the country, so project-supported participatory adaptation planning process, strengthened roles and responsibilities envisaged through legislative changes, capacity building and training and strengthening of linkages with local-level financial institutions would provide an adequate means to galvanizes their support towards maintaining, continuing and sustaining the adaptation efforts, including maintenance of irrigation and infrastructure. In addition, Output 2.4 will support the review and revision of the laws on daikhan associations to enhance their mandates to cover management, operation and maintenance of irrigation networks as well as water distribution. This will also contribute to ensure the sustainability and</p>

	<p>maintenance of water systems and water distribution at the field level. The promotion of performance-based grant financing to daikhan associations for adaptation investments based on transparent criteria would further ensure their full participation in the adaptation actions as well as provide the incentive that ensures sustainability of investments. In order to expand access to finance for ensuring sustainability of investments and replication of resilience agricultural and water management technologies and practices the project will support collaboration with the Daikhanbank for expansion of the preferential credit lines to farmer associations, daikhan farms, landowners and other land users. These funds can then be used for replication of adaptation measures and maintenance of irrigation and agricultural infrastructure etc., at the farmer level.</p>
<p>2. The PIF mentions that the immediate replication potential of the pilot applications comprises “at least half a million people in other remote areas as well as in some of the other agricultural areas”. This number seems rather optimistic, given that no explicit replication strategy is outlined how to realise this potential. In particular, it remains somewhat unclear how the lessons learnt from the pilot applications will be systematically gathered and disseminated, which represents an important prerequisite for successful replication. Against this backdrop, Germany suggests strengthening the knowledge management activities under component 1 and describing how the stated replication potential could be realised.</p>	<p>Replicability will be ensured through the dissemination of lessons learnt in the pilot etrap sites and demonstration, and the locally adapted efficient irrigation technology and conservation agriculture management systems adopted by the beneficiaries in the pilot daikhan and livestock associations (see Section 2.11 “Replicability” in UNDP Project Document for discussion regarding replication strategy). In particular, Output 1.5 of the project is specifically designed to secure replication and scaling-up of successful adaptation measures. This output would support national and regional workshops to facilitate dissemination of field lessons and help inform legal and policy reform relevant to climate change. Specific topics of learning and success that might evolve from the pilot sites might include the participatory vulnerability assessment, participatory adaptation planning, outcomes or impacts of specific adaptation actions in agriculture, water and sustainable pasture management, livelihood diversification, financial instruments for climate adaptation and resilient agriculture development, and participatory monitoring, as well integration of adaptation planning in etrap development planning, soil, land and water management, etc. The initial documentation of these lessons will be included as part of the participatory monitoring process, that would be complemented by additional national technical support to distil and document the lessons and experiences. The project will support regular workshops at the regional level (Year 3 onwards) to share lessons and experiences and a national workshop at the end of Year 5 to facilitate the sharing of lessons more widely, but importantly to be able to further develop and refine successful approaches for replication and introduction nationally.</p>
<p>3. Germany appreciates that the PIF foresees taking into account lessons from the German-supported “Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia Program”, implemented by GIZ. We would like to emphasize the importance of close collaboration with this program before it finishes in December 2014, in order to make use of relevant learning.</p>	<p>The project will draw lessons from the GIZ Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia Program, where together with the Ministry of Nature Protection has been implemented. The project is relevant as it includes best practice examples for sustainable planning and management, involving national and local partners, along with other stakeholders. The capacity building efforts and diverse pilot projects with water management organizations provide lessons that the SCCF can build on in the design of training programs and revision of legislation of daikhan associations to enhance their role in water management and decision making. The pilot activities in rehabilitation of water infrastructure, introduction of water-efficient irrigation to the construction of a small hydropower plant in a remote area, creation of data bases and maps using GIS (Geographic Information Systems) are directly relevant to the SCCF project as well. Such systems would help in the improved availability and predictability of water, better functioning infrastructure and better planning for natural hazards. Please see paragraph 156 of the Project Document.</p>

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS¹⁰

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$150,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$) 150,000</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP GEF Project Document for project:”Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas of Turkmenistan”	150,000	37,516	112,484
Total	150,000	37,516	112,484

The stated **outputs**, which were listed in the PPG request, are as follows:

- a) An international consultant specialized in preparation and supporting implementation of GEF-funded climate change adaptation projects to undertake discussions with local partners and carry out a more detailed assessment of climate impacts and vulnerability of agricultural communities in the two target provinces; defining required institutional/policy/legislative frameworks in the agriculture and water sectors; review of laws, regulations, responsibilities and financial provisions to support a conducive structural environment for climate adaptation; analysis of barriers to effective promotion of climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities with the intent of identification of specific sites for intervention and pilot demonstration; integration of climate concerns in policy and regulations and planning systems at the local and national levels. Based on this analysis, the consultant was expected to prepare a full-sized project proposal for GEF funding.
- b) A team of national consultants, to undertake consultations in the two pilot areas, with local level municipalities and agricultural communities to identify potential agricultural and livestock communities for piloting of adaptation planning, assessing current local planning process and existing adaptation and climate risk management approaches being practices; assessment of vulnerability of agricultural communities to climate change and current adaptation practices, if any. An important output of this work is a method to identify simple, but relevant, planning approaches, adaptation options and institutional arrangements that can be proposed to communities to implement adaptation actions.

3. The PPG funds have been **used** to fund the following specific activities:

- Stakeholder consultations for identification of current climate risks and impacts, community sites for pilot support under the project and potential menu of options for climate adaptation;
- Assessing capacity and commitment of velayat and etrap municipalities for implementation of climate adaptation measures

¹⁰ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

- Assessing capacity and interest of local agricultural communities to participate in planning and implementation of climate adaptation measures and defining suitable participatory planning approaches for climate risk assessment and climate adaptation;
- National workshop to reach agreement on key project components and activities, including sector specific legislative and institutional measures necessary for mainstreaming climate adaptation in sector planning and programs;
- Defining institutional management and coordination arrangements for project implementation
- Preparation of a UNDP project formulation document, GEF CEO endorsement document and GEF tracking tools

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

NA