



REQUEST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	First Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Tajikistan	GEF Project ID: ¹	9333
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5644
Other Executing Partner(s):	Committee for environmental protection under the GoT	Submission Date:	10 Dec 2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	Biennial Update Report (BUR) National Communications (NC)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	First BUR: December 2017 Fourth NC: December 2018

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: Support the Government of Tajikistan to prepare its Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Report under the UNFCCC				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. National circumstances	1.1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis updated and described. 1.2 Progress towards mainstreaming of climate change considerations into key development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks assessed.	1.1.1 Features of the country, its population, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect the country's ability to deal with climate change mitigation and adaptation, described; 1.1.2 Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports on a continuous basis described; 1.1.3 Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation, enabling the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports defined; 1.2.1 National development objectives, priorities and circumstances impacted by climate risks described and mainstreaming progress into policy frameworks assessed.	42,000	2,000
2. National greenhouse gas inventory	2.1. National GHG Inventory updated up to 2013 (period of 2010-2013) for the FBUR and up to 2014 for the 4NC	2.1.1 GHG inventory for the period of 2010-2013 (FBUR) and 2014 (4NC) calculated for the categories: Energy; Industrial Processes; Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use; Waste, according to the to the 1996 and	180,000	10,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		<p>2006 revised IPCC Guidelines</p> <p>2.1.2 Emission factors for the key sources updated, as needed.</p> <p>2.1.3 Cross-sector collaboration for the preparation of GHG Inventory strengthened.</p> <p>2.1.4 Set-up of the GHG emission data collection system within the national statistics agency.</p>		
3. Vulnerability assessment and adaptation (V&A)	3.1. In-depth vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors of socio-economic development and natural environment conducted.	<p>3.1.1 A stocktaking exercise of vulnerability and sensitivity of the country territory to climate risks performed;</p> <p>3.1.2 An in-depth vulnerability assessment of key socio-economic sectors (energy, agriculture, transport) and natural environment to climate impacts conducted;</p> <p>3.1.3 A study integrating response measures in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) conducted.</p>	175,000	18,000
4. Mitigation and policy measures	4.1. Using best practices and latest INDC, assessment of sectors and interventions contributing to GHG emission reduction at the national level conducted	<p>4.1.1 Mitigation potential in key development sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, industrial processes) sectors assessed, and abatement measures proposed;</p> <p>4.1.2 Progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG from 2010, at national, sub-national and local levels assessed;</p> <p>4.1.3 A study to develop a national GHG emission reduction strategy conducted.</p>	78,000	
5. Domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system	5.1. Establishment of domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification system supported	<p>5.1.1 Options and possibilities for establishment of a domestic MRV system analyzed;</p> <p>5.1.2 The development process of national institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV supported.</p>	104,000	

6. Constraints and gaps, finance, technology and capacity needs	6.1. Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs assessed and recommendation for addressing the needs provided	6.1.1 Based on the assessment produced within the outcome 4, finance resources needed for implementation of the GHG emission reduction strategy estimated; 6.1.2 Based on the V&A assessment, a cost benefit analysis, estimating potential costs for a long-term adaptation (at least for water sector) and BAU, performed; 6.1.3 A study on technological needs assessment conducted, and a list of the most effective/new technology solutions at least for two sectors (e.g. water and agriculture) compiled.	57,550	
7. Other information	7.1. Other information relevant for the preparation of FBUR and 4NC consolidated. The interventions will be guided by the principles of Doha Work Programme under Article 6 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.	7.1.1 Stock-take of all awareness raising, education, and research on climate change that has been carried out within different programmes and projects, including donor-funded interventions, which will be made available on the national knowledge platform. This platform will seek to disseminate relevant information to countries of Central Asia and globally. 7.1.2 Conduct public awareness campaigns on climate change at the national level. 7.1.3 Conduct training on climate change negotiations for young professionals engaged in climate change. 7.1.4 Conduct a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process. 7.1.5 Compile the section on other information, relevant for 4NC and/or FBUR incorporation.	58,000	
8. Submission of FBUR and 4NC	8.1. FBUR compiled, approved by the GoT and submitted to UNFCCC 8.2. 4NC compiled, approved by the GoT and submitted to UNFCCC	8.1.1 4NC compiled, approved and submitted; 8.1.2 FBUR compiled, approved and submitted.	50,000	

9. Monitoring and evaluation	9.1. Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted and lessons learned compiled	9.1.1 Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted. 9.1.2. End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.	30,000	
Subtotal			774,550	30,000
Project Management Cost (Including Direct Project Cost up to \$9,000) ³			77,450	50,000
Total Project Cost			852,000	80,000

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Committee for environmental protection under the GoT	In-kind	80,000
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			80,000

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} / (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Tajikistan		Climate Change	852,000	80,940	932,940
(select)	(select)			(select as applicable)			
				Total Grant Resources	852,000	80,940	932,940

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Tajikistan ratified the UNFCCC Convention as a non-annex I Party in 1998 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2008. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Government of Tajikistan (GoT) developed and submitted its First National Communication in 2002 (1NC), Second National Communication (2NC) in 2008 and the Third National Communication (3NC) in 2014. By October 1, 2015, the Government of Tajikistan submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in line with COP 19. A flexible target, not exceeding 80-90% of the 1990 level by 2030, which amounts to 1.7-2.2 tons in CO2 equivalent per capita, has been determined as the country’s contribution to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission reductions.</p> <p>The Government of Tajikistan is ready to start preparation of the Fourth National Communication (4NC) under the UNFCCC. In the context of the previous NCs, the Government of Tajikistan prepared and submitted three National Greenhouse Gas inventories covering 1990-2010 in total, conducted vulnerability and adaptation assessment of key socio-economic sectors (water, energy, agriculture, transport, and forestry), natural ecosystems (water, glaciers, natural environment) and human health (public health and reproductive women health), capacitated national experts and raised awareness of policy makers. In fact, all NCs of Tajikistan served as an evidence base for formulation of the national climate policies. For example, 1NC has been used to prepare Tajikistan’s National Action Plan for climate change mitigation (2003), while 2NC has been referred to throughout the formulation of the National Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR, 2011) and mobilization of climate investments. The 3NC is the key document, which has been used to formulate the National Strategy on climate change adaptation and INDCs (2015).</p> <p>At the same time, in line with the COP 17 decisions, the non-Annex 1 countries like Tajikistan have to submit Biennial Update Report (BUR), which shall contain updates of the national greenhouse gas inventories, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received, and efforts on establishing domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system. A BUR report shall be prepared regularly, every two years, taking into account national development priorities, objectives, capacities and national circumstances.</p> <p>Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports on climate change is in line with the priorities of the Government of Tajikistan. It is consistent with Tajikistan’s national priorities to promote environmental sustainability and sustainable natural resource management as defined in the National Development Strategy up to 2015 and Living Standards Improvement Strategy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2015. Priorities for sustainable economic and environment development as well as gender equality in Tajikistan are also considered in the frames of the new National Development Strategy for 2016-2030 and Mid-term Development Strategy for 2016-2020, which has to be endorsed by the end of 2015.</p> <p>Considerations of climate change are slowly but steadily becoming pronounced in key strategic documents. The National Action Plan for climate change mitigation, which has been developed and adopted by the Government of Tajikistan in 2003 for the time being remains the only officially recognized policy document tackling climate change and suggesting joint and coordinative efforts of line ministries and departments. At the same time, the Government is in a progress to finalize its National Strategy on climate change adaptation and respective action plans to address climate risks and incorporate sector-based response measures beyond 2015.</p> <p>Since 2010, Tajikistan has been successful in mobilizing the external resources for climate adaptation and resilience. By the end of 2014, the country was a recipient of more than 77 million USD. The biggest share of this amount has been attained in the context of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). Access to finance resources helped the Government to set the country’s adaptation priorities and accommodate its efforts to fight against climate change. The national climate adaptation agenda nowadays prioritizes hydropower, water resources management, agriculture and forestry, as well as disaster risk reduction and enhancing meteorological services. All interventions in the context of PPCR are strategically aligned with other donor funded activities and regularly produce knowledge and experience useful to designing scaled-up adaptation measures.</p>
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At the national level, the principle governmental agency, which coordinates climate change initiatives on behalf of the Government, is the Committee for environmental protection under the GoT, which is responsible for the preparation of the National Communications under the UNFCCC, policy formulation and institutional and technical capacity building. Key stakeholder institutions to consider climate change within their sector based policy formulation are the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Committee of emergency situations and civil defence and others. Governmental institutions, which are involved to the preparation of the National Communications on a regular basis are those mentioned with additional stakeholders representing the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, Ministry of Education, Forestry Agency, Agency on Statistics, Academy of science and its research institutes, civil society organizations and international development agencies.

Recognizing important steps taken for the institutionalization and mainstreaming of climate change in the country's development agenda, and considering growing finance ambitions for existing and new climate initiatives in the country prior and beyond the 2020 New Global Agreement, the regular information update for the UNFCCC secretariat and parties is critical. Hence, the preparation of the First Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC will not only inform the international community about the actions taken by the country to address climate change but support the enhancement of institutionalization and integration process, maintain regularity of national GHG inventory reporting and inter-agency coordination. On the other hand, the country like Tajikistan accumulated a lot of best practices on climate resilience and adaptation both at the national and community-based level within the PPCR investment envelope. These can be showcased in the context of BURs and NCs.

In order to fulfil obligations set forth from Cancun and Durban COP decisions on national communications and biennial update reports, support from the Global Environment Facility is needed. 4NC will continue to be a regular reporting process on climate change and an example of an excellent inter-agency coordination and capacity building platform. It will be based on recommendations and findings of the TNC (including set-up of the national GHG data collection system, linking DRR and CCA, new studies and research, etc.) and ongoing complementary projects, while Tajikistan's First Biennial Update Report will build on and provide an update to the most recent NC, assure regularity of GHG national inventory and data collection.

<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<p>The overarching goal of the project is to support the Government of Tajikistan to mainstream climate change considerations into development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks, ensure a regular mechanism of national monitoring, reporting and verification, and move towards a low-carbon development and climate resilience path.</p> <p>The immediate objective of the project is to assist the Government of Tajikistan in preparation of its First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) and Fourth National Communication (4NC) under the UNFCCC Convention in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party (as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of this Convention) and COP 17 decisions.</p> <p>The project is prepared in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3 on fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. In particular, Program 5 of this objective aims to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs.</p> <p>Expected outcomes of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis updated and described. 1.2 Progress towards mainstreaming of climate change considerations into key development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks assessed. 2.1. National GHG Inventory updated up to 2013 (period 2010-2013) for the FBUR and up to 2014 for the 4NC. The year 2010 will be recalculated to revise uncertainties. 3.1. In-depth vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors of socio-economic development and natural environment conducted. 4.1. Using best practices and latest INDC, assessment of sectors and interventions contributing to GHG emission reduction at the national level conducted. 5.1. Establishment of domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification system supported. 6.1. Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs assessed and recommendation for addressing the needs provided. 7.1. Other information relevant for the preparation of FBUR and 4NC consolidated 8.1. FBUR approved by the GoT and submitted to UNFCCC 8.2. 4NC compiled, approved by the GoT and submitted to UNFCCC <p>The expected outcomes will be achieved through a number of outputs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Features of the country, its population, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect the country's ability to deal with climate change mitigation and adaptation, described. 1.1.2 Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports on a continuous basis described. 1.1.3 Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation, enabling the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports defined. 1.1.4 National development objectives, priorities and circumstances impacted by climate risks described and mainstreaming progress into policy frameworks assessed. 2.2.1 GHG inventory for the period of 2010-2013 (4NC) and 2014 (FBUR) calculated for the categories: Energy; Industrial Processes; Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use; Waste according to the 1996 and 2006 revised IPCC Guidelines. 2.2.2 Emission factors for the key sources updated, as needed.
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- 2.2.3 Cross-sector collaboration for the preparation of GHG Inventory strengthened.
- 3.1.1 A stocktaking exercise of vulnerability and sensitivity of the country territory to climate risks performed.
- 3.1.2 An in-depth vulnerability assessment of key socio-economic sectors (energy, agriculture, transport) and natural environment to climate impacts conducted.
- 3.1.3 A study integrating response measures in the context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) conducted.
- 4.1.1 Mitigation potential in key development sectors assessed, and abatement measures proposed.
- 4.1.2 Progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG from 2010, at national, sub-national and local levels assessed.
- 4.1.3 A study to develop a national GHG emission reduction strategy conducted.
- 5.1.1 Options and possibilities for establishment of a domestic MRV system analyzed.
- 5.1.2 The development process of national institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV supported.
- 6.1.1 Based on the assessment produced within the outcome 4, finance resources needed for implementation of the GHG emission reduction strategy estimated.
- 6.1.2 Based on the V&A assessment, a cost benefit analysis, estimating potential costs for a long-term adaptation (at least for water sector) and BAU, performed.
- 6.1.3 A study on technological needs assessment conducted, and a list of the most effective/new technology solutions at least for two sectors (e.g. water and agriculture) compiled.
- 7.1.1 Study on gender's role in adaptation and mitigation ambitions, policy formulation and decision-making, process conducted.
- 7.1.2 A stocktaking exercise on best practices and lessons learned accumulated in the context of Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) performed; national knowledge platform maintained and accessed by the countries of Central Asia and globally.

The preparation process of Tajikistan's National Communications to the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Committee for environmental protection under the GoT, as a competent institution for meeting the obligations under the Convention at the national level. In addition to that, national knowledge, concerns and awareness of the different stakeholders have been increased, in particular those from the government and non-government sectors, and academia. Based on the National Communication experience in Tajikistan, the following recommendations and newly proposed principles of the project implementation will be considered.

The stakeholder engagement process will not be limited to a reduced group of experts, dealing with specific tasks (GHG inventory, V&A, etc.) but accommodate a wide range of stakeholders and institutions both at the national and community-based levels. The issue of mainstreaming climate change considerations into policy formulation and national development strategies is becoming more prominent. Therefore, an inter-agency coordination to meet strategic objective of sustainable development and its goals is critical. Since the process of NC preparation supports this coordination, its role can be enhanced up to a regular exchange platform for mainstreaming, policy formulation, capacity building, awareness raising and knowledge exchange. The 4NC process will expand its network of stakeholders and include women associations. This is particularly important in view of growing rate of male migration outside the country and the role of women as decision-makers is slowly but steadily increasing.

The COP in Lima (2014) stressed out that climate policy is a part of a complex and comprehensive development policy, where a strong emphasis should be made on enhanced coordination between investments, climate ambitions and global development processes. Financing adaptation and mitigation ambitions are closely interlinked with sustainable development principles, while fighting against climate change is listed as a Goal 13 in SDGs. For Tajikistan, NC and FBUR preparation process will support synchronization of climate change efforts with existing global interventions at least in the context of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative. At the same time, Tajikistan is expected to participate in the Central Asian regional platforms for a joint positioning on climate change and sustainable development.

Over the past decade Tajikistan has progressed in climate policy formulation, prioritization of adaptation goals, capacity building and practical interventions on a community based level in the context of PPCR investment envelope. The project will look at how to link NC and BUR process to the best practices and lessons learned acquired in the frames of PPCR and showcase these outside the country. The project will also support a number of studies and stocktaking exercises that will add a value to mainstreaming process, policy formulation and contribution to global climate policy. For example, in the context of mitigation and policy measures, the team will try to consolidate existing ambitions of the country towards a low-carbon development and assess the opportunity for the national policy formulation on GHG emission reductions and carbon sequestration. At the same time, arrangements for establishing the domestic MRV and launching a regular data collection process for GHG emissions around key categories of the national GHG Inventory in the national statistics system will be assessed and supported.

The project will comprehensively consider gender and equity issues. First of all, the project team will equally consider both female and male professionals and experts, dealing with climate change, economic development, natural environment, and human health. The project team will keep a track record of data disaggregation (gender, age, etc.) and use different approaches in involving female professionals to the discussions. Observations show that female participants do not freely express their opinion during the plenary sessions of the events. However, being in small working groups they more eagerly exchange.

Content-wise, the topic of gender and climate change has unfortunately received a little attention in Tajikistan. There are some separate studies on gender perception of climate risks and responses, which have been produced at the community-level. However, the linkage between the integration of these findings into a broader context is mean. There is still a concern that the process of policy formulation should remove a gap between the priorities for the national-scale interventions and needs for adaptation at the community based level, taking into account gender specificity. The project is envisaged to perform a study analyzing the role of gender in adaptation and mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge. The expected findings will build recommendations for most of the project outcomes (National Circumstances, V&A, Mitigation, etc.).

<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>Committee for environmental protection under the Government of Tajikistan will act as the project implementing entity on behalf of the country. UNDP Tajikistan will act as the GEF Implementing Agency and support the Government of Tajikistan to meet its commitment under the UNFCCC by timely preparation and submission of the First Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication to the Convention Secretariat. UNDP will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project to GEF, providing a substantive support to the project team in meeting the administrative, finance and management requirements.</p> <p>The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of FBUR and 4NC will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Tajikistan. Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible to set the project team, while the national focal point on behalf of the Committee for environmental protection under the GoT will monitor and verify the project results. Chief Technical Advisor is expected to provide a substantive support to the project and guide the local experts on fulfilling the expected outcomes. At least three thematic working groups will be set to meet the outcomes on GHG Inventory, Vulnerability and Adaptation, Mitigation and Policy. All other outcomes will be attained by involving individual national and international experts.</p> <p>The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Tajikistan. It is expected that the composition of the PSC will be expanded in the FBUR/4NC, and not limited only to the Committee for Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, Ministry of Agriculture, Academia, UNDP, NGOs. To assure a regular coordination, exchange and mainstreaming, the project team will organize back-to-back stakeholder meetings prior to PSC to discuss the project progress, including verification of completed FBUR and 4NC outcomes, developments in the context of socio-economic development and new climate projects. The project stakeholders will to the most extent include governmental and non-governmental agencies, international development partners and private sector, working at the national, sub-national and community based level. The latter will be renewed to the National Association of Business Women, Association of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs, Association of Ecological NGOs, and Association of Energy Specialists. Involvement of associations rather than individuals seems more favourable to the project as associations work with different groups of people in various geographic parts of the country, who have a better understating of the people’s needs on the ground.</p> <p>The project outputs will be achieved through a wide range of activities:</p> <p>National Circumstances</p> <p>National Circumstances of the Third National Communication (3NC) described geographic features, climatic conditions and updated the readers about natural resources, including glaciers, water, land, forests, as well as touched the ground of the changes in key socio-economic parameters and policy. 3NC made a particular highlight on migration and its deviation for human capital, which in combination with the state of health and education directly affect coping capacities of the vulnerable population to respond to climate risks.</p> <p>The information on the national circumstances in the context of the First Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication will be updated taking into account all new studies, projects and research. Special attention will be paid to new information and data related to those sectors that are largest contributors to the GHG emissions, in particular focusing on energy and agriculture. National development objectives, priorities and circumstances will also be updated, including the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change. The chapter will also analyse climate change mainstreaming process and reflect on existing institutional arrangements and mechanisms of stakeholder engagement to ensure coordination efforts of regular NC and BUR reporting.</p>
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In the context of National Circumstances the project team will analyze climate change considerations in key development strategies and sector-based policy documents. Nowadays Tajikistan's national development priorities, including environmental sustainability and sustainable natural resource management are outlined in the National Development Strategy up to 2015 and Living Standards Improvement Strategy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2015. At the same time, the year 2015 is a turning point for updating sustainable development targets in the new National Development Strategy for 2016-2030 and Mid-term Development Strategy for 2016-2020.

Activities:

- *Identify sources of information and establish links to get the data as necessary.*
- *Validate the gaps of information identified under stocktaking exercise in light of recent socio-economic developments and natural environment, if any.*
- *Collect data and information using official statistics and inter-departmental records throughout the project implementation.*
- *Analyze links between national development strategies, sector-based frameworks and climate change policies.*
- *Describe institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports on a continuous basis.*
- *Define mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation, enabling the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports.*
- *Finalize and approve the section on National Circumstances for the FBUR and/or 4NC incorporation.*

National greenhouse gas inventory

The Third National Communication supported the preparation of the third national greenhouse gas inventory covering the period of 2004-2010 with five main GHG sources: Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Waste and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and considered 9 GHG gases with direct greenhouse effect, including, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and perfluorocarbons (CF₄ and C₂F₆) and indirect greenhouse effect, including CO, NO_x, NMVOC and SO_x. The third national greenhouse gas inventory provided a consolidated view to the calculations of all previous inventories and made a narrative analysis of 1990-2010 period, with a particular focus on baseline years 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010.

The findings of the third national GHG inventory showed that the largest volume of GHG emission in CO₂-eqv. amounted to 25.5 Mtons in 1990. The smallest amount was observed in 2000 and equalled to 7.4 Mtons. In 2010, the total volume of GHG emissions in CO₂-eqv. was 9.0 Mtons. The main sectors, which have contributed to the GHG emissions were agriculture and energy sector. The overall uncertainty of Tajikistan's third GHG inventory is medium.

In FBUR and 4NC Tajikistan's national GHG inventory will cover all sources and sinks as per the IPCC categories as well as all gases, including direct GHGs: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CF₄ and C₂F₆ along with indirect GHGs such as: CO, NO_x, SO_x and NMVOC. Estimates of the *key sources, sensitivity analysis and uncertainty level* will be also provided. The GHG inventory will report on estimates of aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO₂ equivalent.

The national GHG inventory will cover the reporting time frame for 2010-2013 in the context of FBUR The year 2010 will be recalculated to revise uncertainties. GHG Inventory will be updated up to 2014 in the frames of 4NC. A special attention will be given to the key source categories and a sensitivity analysis will be undertaken to see how/whether the key sources have changed. Priority will be given to the activity data, which made constraints in the previous GHG inventory, including the data on *mobile combustion and fuel combustion in industry, enteric fermentation and rice cultivation, etc.* Based on availability of data, relevant re-estimation of GHG emissions for the fourth GHG inventory will be made. The National GHG emission inventory will be performed according to the 1996 and 2006 revised IPCC Guidelines with UNFCCC software v.1.3. Methods of data compilation will be those of "Tier 1" and "Tier 2".

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Activities:

- *Enhance the capacity of the specialists of the Climate Change Centre to conduct regular GHG inventory and coordinate data collection.*
- *Set up the working group, representing international and/or local experts from all GHG Inventory categories: Energy; Industrial Processes; Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use; Waste.*
- *Conduct capacity building exercise to introduce the methodology of GHG Inventory to newcomers.*
- *Collect data, using official statistics and inter-departmental records to compile the GHG categories.*
- *Calculate GHG inventory for the period of 2010-2013 (FBUR) and up to 2014 (4NC) for the categories: Energy; Industrial Processes; Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use; Waste.*
- *Update emission factors for the key sources, as needed.*
- *Setting the GHG emission data collection system within the national statistics agency.*
- *Compile and approve the section on National greenhouse gas inventory for the FBUR and/or 4NC incorporation.*

Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

V&A assessment in the context of 3NC was performed for the key socio-economic sectors such as agriculture, hydropower and industrial development. Key climate parameters – air temperature, fluctuations in atmospheric precipitation and melting of glaciers and snow packs have been selected as indicators for the assessment. The findings of the assessment reconfirmed that agriculture and energy sectors remain the most vulnerable to climate change as they are directly dependent on water resources. V&A has also highlighted that natural environment and human health are particularly susceptible to climate risks. For example, land resources, forests and natural habitat are impacted by climate-induced disasters, such as floods, droughts and fires. At the same time, human health and health of women in their reproductive phase deserves a particular attention. V&A stressed out that long-lasting hot temperature threatens pregnant women’s health, upscale medical pathologies of unborn infants and misbirths.

Vulnerability and Adaptation for 4NC assessment will highlight impacts of climate change on socio-economic development, natural environment and ecosystems (including forests) and human health, which have taken place over the past decade in Tajikistan. A stocktaking exercise will be conducted to map out the most vulnerable country zones/territories to climate risks. Back to back study will complement the exercise and explore the link between Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) for the development of response measures. In overall, the project team will follow a research-type approach in the context of V&A, which has been proved efficient throughout all Three National Communications.

Activities:

- *Set up the working group, representing local and/or international experts from key socio-economic sectors, natural environment and ecosystems, human health.*
- *Analyse air temperature and atmospheric trends and deviations over the past several decades.*
- *Update projections of key climate indicators (temperature, precipitation, snow cover) until 2050 and 2100.*
- *Perform a stocktaking exercise of vulnerability and sensitivity of the country territory to climate risks.*
- *Conduct an in-depth vulnerability assessment of key socio-economic sectors and natural environment to climate impacts.*
- *Conduct a study integrating response measures in the context of DRR and CCA.*
- *Compile and approve the section on V&A for the 4NC incorporation.*

Mitigation and policy measures

The 3NC provided a narrative analysis of the mitigation and policy measures. It mostly reported about large emitting sectors, such as energy, agriculture and industry. The sectors of transport and waste have also been recognized. A number of measures to reduce GHG emissions have been proposed and accounted the current and forecasted trends in socio-economic development, newly adopted or revised laws and programs. The forecast of GHG emissions in a medium and long-term perspective used a qualitative method, and therefore proposed measures have a recommended character without detailed calculations of potential and numeric value of GHG emission reductions.

In the context of FBUR and 4NC, mitigation and policy measures section will analyze mitigation potential of the country and assess its interventions towards a low-carbon future, including newly adopted policies and sector-based frameworks beyond 2010. A list of abatement measures proposed for the mitigation for each development sector will be reviewed and updated in the light of recent developments and needs. A stakeholder consultation and research will be conducted to assess possibilities for the Government of Tajikistan to formulate its national GHG emission reduction positioning (policy framework/strategic document) in light of a new Global Climate Agreement.

Activities:

- *Enhance the capacity of specialists of the Climate Change Centre to coordinate the mitigation ambitions in the country.*
- *Set up the working group, representing international and/or local experts from key socio-economic sectors.*
- *Assess mitigation potential in key development sectors, and propose/update a list of key abatement/reduction measures.*
- *Assess the progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG from 2010 at national, sub-national and local levels.*
- *Conduct a study to develop a national GHG emission reduction strategy.*
- *Compile and approve the section on Mitigation and Policy Measures for the 4NC and/or FBUR incorporation.*

Domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system

Within the context, the FBUR will propose the establishment of a national MRV system for appropriate national mitigation actions, following the guidelines to be developed by the Convention. An assessment will be made of the different options and possibilities for the national MRV, taking into account national circumstances, existing policies and regulations, institutional arrangements and technical capacities.

Activities:

- *Analyse options and possibilities for establishment a domestic MRV system.*
- *Organize meetings with key agencies, who might be involved in MRV, to discuss opportunities and gaps.*
- *Provide support to the development process of national institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV.*
- *Compile and approve the section on domestic MRV system for the FBUR incorporation.*

Constraints and gaps, finance, technology and capacity needs

These activities as part of the 4NC and FBUR will closely link the process and outcomes of the Tajik's NCs to policy formulation, planning, capacity building and decision making. Based on the assessment produced within the project outcomes on Mitigation and Policy Measures as well as V&A, a study of financial, technological and capacity needs and constraints of institutions responsible for climate change activities will be conducted through the collection, synthesis and analysis of existing information, individual interviews and stakeholder engagement meetings. As part of the exercise, the project team will also outline a list of the most effective/new technology solutions for at least two development sectors, which are the most vulnerable to climate risks.

Activities:

- *Set up the working group, representing local and international experts from socio-economic sectors, finance institutions and academia.*
- *Based on the assessment produced within the outcome 4, estimate finance resources needed for implementation of the GHG emission reduction strategy.*
- *Based on the V&A assessment, perform a cost benefit analysis, estimating potential costs for a long-term adaptation (at least for water sector) and BAU.*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Conduct a study on technological needs assessment, and compile a list of the most effective/new technology solutions at least for two sectors (e.g. water and agriculture).</i> - <i>Compile and approve the section on constraints and gaps, finance, technology and capacity needs for the 4NC and/or FBUR incorporation.</i> <p>Other information</p> <p>Other information relevant for reporting in the frameworks of the 4NC and FBUR will support the project outcomes with targeted studies and stocktaking analysis on gender, awareness, education and research on climate change, as guided by the Doha Work Programme under Article 6 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p><u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Stock-take of all awareness raising, education, and research on climate change that has been carried out within different programmes and projects, including donor-funded interventions, which will be made available on the national knowledge platform. This platform will seek to disseminate relevant information to countries of Central Asia and globally.</i> - <i>Conduct at least two public awareness campaigns on climate change at the national level.</i> - <i>Conduct training on climate change negotiations for young professionals engaged in climate change.</i> - <i>Conduct a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process.</i> - <i>Compile the section on other information, relevant for 4NC and/or FBUR incorporation.</i> <p>Submission of FBUR and 4NC</p> <p>Compilation and approval process of FBUR and 4NC will follow a close consultation with national stakeholders. Once finalized, both documents will be translated, edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The FBUR is expected to be submitted in 2017, while 4NC submission deadline is tentatively set for the late 2018.</p> <p><u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Compile FBUR and introduce it to the national stakeholders and PSC for approval.</i> - <i>Translate, edit and submit FBUR to the UNFCCC Secretariat.</i> - <i>Compile 4NC and introduce it to the national stakeholders and PSC for approval.</i> - <i>Translate, edit and submit 4NC to the UNFCCC Secretariat.</i>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The project will support the mainstreaming of climate change considerations in key strategic development documents and sector-based policies, and strengthen the institutional and technical capacity on climate change. The project does not intend to reduce greenhouse gas emissions directly but will contribute to a better understanding of a low-carbon development and climate-resilient future in Tajikistan. b. The project is structured in a way to meet two key objectives and outcomes under the UNFCCC commitments, which will reduce additional costs for management and administration.

<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP programming policies and procedures.</p> <p><u>Project start</u></p> <p>A Project inception meeting will be held within the first two months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Quarterly</u></p> <p>The Project Manager shall report progress made in the quarterly reports to be monitored in UNDP ATLAS and UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.</p> <p>Bi-annual progress:</p> <p>Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.</p> <p>Periodic Monitoring:</p> <p>A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.</p> <p>Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, Director or CTA (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.</p> <p>End of Project:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Audit on Project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.</p>
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>n/a</p>

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


A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
(Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Khayrullo Ibodzoda	Chairman, GEF Operational Focal Point	COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF TAJIKISTAN	OCTOBER, 27, 2015

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCCD	07/16/1997	Shams Nazarov – Deputy Chairman, Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan
UNCBD	10/29/1997	Neimatullo Safarov – Director, National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre.
UNFCCC	12/29/1998	Khomidjon Rasulov – Director, Agency for Hydrometeorology.

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF		October 28, 2015	Yamil Bonduki, Programme Manager, UNDP (GLECRDs)		yamil.bonduki@undp.org

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF