



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF).

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Special Climate Change Fund

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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	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5459
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Nature Protection	Submission Date:	August 8, 2014 <u>August 22, 2014</u>
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. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²:

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCA-1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	SCCF-A	1,723,783	19,380,000
CCA-2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change Adaptation	SCCF-A	898,782	110,000
CCA-3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	SCCF-A	423,782	510,000
Total Project Cost		3,046,347	20,000,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: to support climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities in Lebap and Dashoguz velayats in Turkmenistan					
Project Component	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Local adaptation interventions	Inv	1. Climate related socio-economic outcomes improved in targeted agricultural communities in Lebap and Dashoguz velayats through the implementation of community-based adaptation solutions	SCCF-A	1,658,761	19,370,000
Adaptation mainstreaming	TA	2. Adaptation mainstreamed in agricultural and water sector development strategy/policy	SCCF-A	383,761	500,000
Iterative adaptation planning	TA	3. National capacity for iterative climate change adaptation planning strengthened	SCCF-A	858,761	100,000
Subtotal				2,901,283	19,970,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴			SCCF-A	145,064	30,000
Total Project Cost				3,046,347	20,000,000

If Multi-Trust Fund project :PMC in this table should be the total and enter trust fund PMC breakdown here ()

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

² When completing Table A, refer to the GEF Website, [Focal Area Results Framework](#) which is an Excerpt from [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

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.

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Turkmenistan	cash	19,170,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	cash	830,000
Total Co-financing			20,000,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					0	0	0

a) No need to fill this table if it is a single Agency, single Trust Fund, single focal area and single country project.

b) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	SCCF-A	Country <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	150,000	14,250	164,250
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total PPG Amount					150,000	14,250	164,250

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF upto \$1 mil; \$100k for PF up to \$3 mil; \$150k for PF up to \$6 mil; \$200k for PF up to \$10 mil; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

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>(Enter number of hectares)</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>(Enter number of 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>(Enter number of freshwater basins)</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>(Enter 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>(Enter number of 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>(Enter number of tons)</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>(Enter number of tons)</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>(Enter number of tons)</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>(Enter number of countries)</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>(Enter number of countries)</i>

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

1. The territory of Turkmenistan is a part of the Aral and Caspian sea basins. It is a predominantly flat country containing deserts and oases with mountainous zones along its borders (mainly in the south). Karakum Desert, one of the largest deserts in the world, occupies 80% of the country's total land area. The total annual rainfall is only 191 mm on average and 96% of Turkmenistan is characterized as arid land, making it the most arid of the five Central Asian countries. Drought is a semi-permanent condition in the country. Water is a scarce resource and is unequally distributed across Turkmenistan. There are few rivers, the largest being Amu-Darya, with little to no surface flows across most of the desert landscapes. Water shortages are common, particularly in the south and west of the country.
2. Despite challenging conditions, agriculture remains a key strategic sector of the economy, employing approximately 50% of the workforce and contributing 10% of GDP (USD \$3.8 billion). Livestock, wheat and cotton are the primary areas of economic activity. Approximately 55% of Turkmenistan's population lives in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods; 81% of the rural population is poverty-

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. 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.

stricken. As agriculture is one of the most climate sensitive sectors, climate change will affect poorer rural populations and have negative consequences on economic growth and livelihoods.

3. Turkmenistan has considerable reliance on irrigation-fed agriculture, and agricultural productivity is strongly correlated with the availability of water. As a result of limited water resources, of the 17 million hectares available for irrigated agriculture, only two million are currently utilized for this purpose. Despite this, agriculture currently consumes 92% of all available surface waters in the country.
4. Climate change modelling indicates significant increases in temperature and reductions in rainfall. Temperatures are expected to increase by 20C by 2040, with precipitation declining across all agro-ecological zones after 2020. These trends will be accompanied by increased frequency and severity of climate induced disasters (drought, floods, strong winds).
5. Projected changes in climate are likely to result in reduced river flows and higher evaporation rates. According to national estimates, these factors are likely to result in a water deficit of up to 5.5 km³ per annum by 2030-40. This is equivalent to approximately 20% of current water use in the agriculture sector.
6. This water deficit has the potential to result in significant economic losses to the agriculture sector. In productive land equivalencies, over the period 2015-2030 this water deficit would result in output reductions equivalent to nearly 4 million tons of wheat and more than 3 million tons of cotton.
7. At the same time water consumption in Turkmenistan is inefficient due to outdated approaches to managing water, deteriorating irrigation infrastructure and subsidized water prices. Despite inherent water scarcity, Turkmenistan has among the highest water consumption per capita in the world. However, the high water consumption levels are largely related to the inefficient irrigation systems in the country, as opposed to high household consumption.
8. Farmers in Turkmenistan are not well prepared for climate change, particularly in relation to the efficient use of water. They are often unaware of water saving options. By improving end use efficiency, adaptation measures can deliver immediate benefits in term of yield enhancement and provide short-term economic payback. They also serve to make the farming system more robust and resilient.
9. Implementation of adaptation measures depends in part on financial resources, particularly at individual (small holder) farm levels. While the government continues to invest in large-scale inter-farm water management infrastructure, adaptive capacity is relatively low among small holders, who have limited access to finance.
10. Currently, Turkmenistan does not have a legal and institutional framework that manages adaptation in a holistic, integrated and comprehensive manner. There is a disconnect between policy, law, planning, budgeting and climate change adaptation needs; and there is no mechanism for monitoring vulnerability and adaptation indicators and using such data in development planning. In addition, adaptation opportunities are further hindered by inadequate use and availability of evidence-based methodologies and toolkits.

BASELINE SCENARIO AND BASELINE PROJECTS

11. The baseline for the SCCF intervention is the President of Turkmenistan's Programme for social and economic development for the period 2012-2016, which is a part of a larger development framework - National Programme for social and economic development until 2030. The Programme allocates over USD 150 million to the Ministry of Agriculture for modernization of (water) reclamation system, increase in crop productivity, improving traditional irrigation methods and introducing of new production technologies. In 2016 the next phase of the Programme (2016-2020) will be launched.
12. In addition, part of the baseline is a UNDP financed initiative on Development of Green Economy Strategy for Turkmenistan (US\$ 0.7 million). This initiative is in place to support the Government to develop a strategy to advance a Green Economy. Several policy level consultations, stock taking exercises and assessments are planned under this initiative to inform discussions and decisions on the formulation of an action plan to articulate a Green Economy Strategy. The proposed project will build on this programme to ensure that climate change concerns are fully integrated in the articulation of the Green Economy strategy.

ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO AND ADDITIONAL COST REASONING

13. The objective of the project is to support climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities in Lebap and Dashoguz veloyats in Turkmenistan. These are the driest regions in the country primarily due to their downstream location of the major water runoffs in Turkmenistan. Under Component 1, SCCF resources will be used to address the existing adaptation deficit and build resilience. The project will help farmers improve the productivity of farm operations and be better prepared for increasing water scarcity and at the same time introduce alternative income sources. Options that are ‘no or low regret’ will be implemented along with some capacity building activities. However, as drought risk is an everyday reality, adaptation action needs to be systematically incorporated into national development planning processes and supported by budgetary allocations. Therefore, SCCF resources will be used to work with the Ministries of Nature Protection, Economic Development, Finance, Agriculture and Water Economy to establish a multisectoral planning and budgeting framework, as part of the adaptation planning process. Best practices from Component 1 will be scaled up under Component 2, which will focus on mainstreaming climate change considerations into agricultural and water sectors and will aim to address short- to medium-term development timescales. Finally, Component 3 will look into creating iterative pathways for medium- to long-term adaptation planning through building the evidence base and then creating feedback loops for planning purposes.
14. The following section discusses each component, expected outcomes and outputs in terms of the existing baseline and the expected alternative under the project implementation.

Component 1 - Local adaptation interventions

Outcome 1. Climate related socio-economic outcomes improved in targeted agricultural communities in Lebap and Dashoguz veloyats through the implementation of community-based adaptation solutions

15. Baseline: While agriculture sector has lagged behind in terms of fixed asset investment over the last 5-10 years, investments in the water sector have been increasing rapidly to a total of US\$632 million between 2000 and 2008. Major governmental programmes were initiated, including “Program for Development of Agriculture Water Management System of Turkmenistan until 2030”, the “Concept of water resources development of Turkmenistan until 2030” and “Proposals for the development of water resources in Turkmenistan until 2030” by the Ministry of Water Resources and the “Turkmensuvlymtaslama” Institute. However, the focus of these programmes is mostly on expanding supply side capacity, particularly in terms of water storage, to support agricultural irrigation for government managed croplands and the provision of drinking water. It is likely that while the large-scale farms will continue to benefit from government interventions, small holders with limited access to finance will become more vulnerable to climate change due to lack of access to irrigation infrastructure. Additionally, the low level of application of innovative water management techniques/technologies will lead to increased supply/demand constraints as climate change impacts accelerate.
16. The President of Turkmenistan’s Programme for social and economic development for the period 2012-2016 lists among priorities of agricultural sector development of irrigated cropping and rational use of water and land resources. However, there is no references to climate change in this document. Moreover, as in the above mentioned programmes, major investments are foreseen for construction of large water reservoirs, such as ‘Garaşsyzlygyň 15 ýyllygy’ (15th anniversary of independence) and Garagum lake (Altyn Asyr Turkmen lake).
17. Alternative:
 - 1.1. *Participatory vulnerability and adaptation assessments carried out in selected communities to identify priority adaptation solutions;*
 - 1.2. *Local gender sensitive adaptation plans developed and implemented;*
 - 1.3. *Innovations focused on providing additional income and supporting climate-resilient livelihoods implemented (e.g. bee-keeping, mobile dairy plants, mini plants for fruit and vegetable processing);*
 - 1.4. *Participatory mechanism in place for implementing and monitoring change in community resilience;*
 - 1.5. *Up-scaling mechanisms for successful adaptation measures in place.*

18. SCCF funding will be used to develop Local gender sensitive adaptation plans for at least 4 communities in Lebap and Dashoguz veloyats in a participatory manner and to provide seed funding for implementation of priority activities. This will build upon activities under the Program on social uplift of villages, towns, districts and district centers which is a part of the President of Turkmenistan's Programme for social and economic development for the period 2012-2016 . The SCCF-funded plans will include locally tailored no regret adaptive solutions for reducing water demand and improving water availability and supply systems, with a focus on remote communities whose needs are not currently addressed by existing government programs. Examples of activities include supplying smallholders with drip irrigation kits and small tunnels for self-installation, training and distribution on use of treadle pumps, construction of wells, rainwater harvesting, establishing greenhouses, introduction of water usage measurements, establishing climate-smart crop production systems, etc. According to national experts, introduction of drip irrigation systems and rainwater harvesting techniques will reduce water consumption by 30-50%. The adaptation plans will serve as best practice examples for replication by other communities, with the approach potentially being adopted by local government authorities. The plans will also seek to reflect and integrate into existing development planning processes where possible as support and leverage for larger scale resources. Innovative solutions focused on providing additional income and supporting climate-resilient livelihoods will be implemented (e.g., bee-keeping, mobile dairy plants, mini plants for fruit and vegetable processing, enterprises for storage of agricultural products). Vocational capacity development activities for women will be implemented to enhance their access to productive resources and technologies, this will build on Vocational education programmes planned under the President of Turkmenistan's Programme for social and economic development for the period 2012-2016. To monitor changes in community vulnerability, resilience and adaptive capacity due to progressing climate change, project activities and other interventions and factors, a participatory monitoring mechanism will be put in place in each target community. To ensure up-scaling of successful adaptation measures, guidelines that include criteria for location and adaptive measure selection will be provided to the Ministry of Nature Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Component 2 – Adaptation mainstreaming

Outcome 2. Adaptation mainstreamed in agricultural and water sector development strategy/policy

19. Baseline: There are some attempts to integrate climate change considerations into agricultural and water sectors. These include discussions of a new Water Code text that is currently under review (likely to be adopted in 2014). However, the Water Code has not been adapted to CC impacts yet. Moreover, there is a gap between the provisions of the Code and practice in the field. There are no provisions on water saving, water measurement and although there are provisions on licensing they are not implemented.
20. Recent climate change policies have highlighted the sectoral risks created by climate change. The Second National Communication and the National Climate Change Strategy highlight the vulnerability of the water sector in Turkmenistan and the expected impacts on both the agriculture and water sectors. Some activities to identify adaptation mainstreaming capacity gaps have been initiated, for example by the Central Asian Climate Risk Management Programme, however, there was no effort yet to comprehensively address sectoral capacity gaps to enable the mainstreaming of adaptation with gender considerations.
21. Alternative:
 - 2.1. *Capacity development strategy for agriculture and water sectors enabling effective adaptation planning with gender considerations developed and implemented;*
 - 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;*
 - 2.3. *Regulation and guidelines for inclusion of adaptation in national and local development planning and budgeting developed and linked to sector based planning processes, cross-sectoral coordination mechanism and implementation monitoring framework;*
 - 2.4. *Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy developed;*
 - 2.5. *Rural development investments funded by the Ministry of Water Economy and other ministries take account of and address climate change related risks.*

22. SCCF funding will be used to support the government in the integration of climate resilient policies and measures into the water and agriculture sectors. The project will do it in the following ways: i) by developing legal, structural and institutional capabilities; ii) by including adaptation considerations in sector's strategies and plans; and iii) by making adjustments in sectoral infrastructure investments. This will build on the achievements of the Development of Green Economy Strategy (GES) for Turkmenistan initiative. For example, the proposed project will use its interministerial consultation platform. Sectoral capacity development strategy will be elaborated based on sectoral capacity needs assessments (building on basic analysis done under the GES) and implemented at the national level and in target regions. This will include, for example, training on climate change integration in local development planning, policies and regulation and capacitating key sectors to assess and document economic losses due to impacts of climate change in their sectors. A guidelines will be developed for the water and agriculture sector ministries on identifying and addressing women's specific vulnerabilities and needs and including these in agriculture sector adaptation planning and budgeting processes. An assessment of the impact of introducing principles of IWRM and RBM in the management of water resources in Turkmenistan for the purpose of climate change adaptation will be conducted and based on this assessment an Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy will be developed. Relevant changes in legislation (Water Code, Environmental Code etc.), implementing regulation and institutional structures of relevant ministries (for example combining quantity/quality responsibilities, combining ground and surface water responsibilities) will be proposed. An IWRM based strategy will address priorities identified in Turkmenistan's National Climate Change Strategy and provide a first opportunity to test innovative and integrated water-related solutions involving both climate adaptation and IWRM to sustain livelihoods, reduce climate related risks, secure access to water for non-state farmers on a basin-wide basis. Finally, SCCF funding will be used to adjust the rural development investments planned under the President of Turkmenistan's Programme for social and economic development for the period 2012-2016 so that they take account of and address climate change related risks.

Component 3 - Capacity building for adaptation planning

Outcome 3. National capacity for iterative climate change adaptation planning strengthened

23. Baseline: Although climate change actions in the agriculture and water sector are being supported by a number of initiatives in Turkmenistan, the magnitude of the problem calls for a systematic approach across vulnerable sectors. However, none of the State programmes approach the issues of adaptation to climate change in a systematic way, though they briefly or indirectly touch upon climate change (e.g. National Program of Socio-economic Development of Turkmenistan for the period of 2011 – 2030, National Program of the President of Turkmenistan on Improvement of Social and Living conditions in villages, towns and district centers for the period up to 2020, etc.). The required medium- to long-term and cross-sectoral planning that would enable a comprehensive assessment of the benefits and trade-offs of climate change adaptation interventions for society has not been undertaken.
24. Alternative:
- 3.1. *Mechanism for iterative national adaptation planning in place;*
 - 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;*
 - 3.3. *Actions to build the evidence base for robust decision making implemented (e.g. modeling of major agro-ecological zones);*
 - 3.4. *Communication and outreach strategy for support to medium- to long-term adaptation planning developed and implemented.*
25. SCCF funding will be used to create enabling conditions for and to put in place a mechanism for iterative adaptation planning. The development of a National Adaptation Planning Process will ensure that as new information on risks becomes available it can be reviewed and updated and further integrated into sectoral planning cycles. Priority actions that are needed today to plan for the future risks will be identified and implemented. These will focus on actions to build the evidence base for robust decision making, such as

sector and economic studies, modeling, establishing an adaptation monitoring and evaluation system and identifying critical thresholds. For example, the SCCF funding will support the government in developing more detailed modeling of its major agro-ecological zones. This will be done through international expertise and local research institutions using national data and by applying a combination of climate, crop, water and economic models. The outputs would provide a higher resolution understanding of potential impacts, economic costs and the benefits of action. This process will also help inform long-term government investment policy in the sector. Finally, a mechanism by which the evidence will be evaluated and integrated into development planning will be designed.

ADAPTATION BENEFITS

26. The project will strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce the vulnerability of over 10,000 households in Lebap and Dashoguz target regions by helping farmers improve the productivity of farm operations, be better prepared for increasing water scarcity and by introducing alternative income sources. The immediate replication potential is to at least half a million people in other remote areas as well as in some of the other agricultural areas. 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.
27. By promoting adaptation as a dynamic process that requires ongoing and iterative management, an additional benefit is the possibility that coordination between the agriculture and water sectors might open new development perspectives and present attractive opportunities for coping with the looming threats of climate variability and change, the need for balancing water uses and preventing the risks of large scale water quality degradation. In this sense the project represents a relevant demonstration that might be up-scaled for development of an integrated water resource management approach.

A.2. *Stakeholders.* Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? (yes X /no) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation:

Stakeholder name	Stakeholder mandate	Potential role in the project preparation
Ministry of Nature Protection	Environment, Nature protection, Climate monitoring	Implementing partner, guidance on project design
Ministry of Agriculture	Land Use Planning, Distribution and Management of Arable Lands	Project beneficiary, Member of the project Board, participation in project design
Ministry of Water Economy	Distribution and Management of Water Resources, Management and Development of Irrigation Infrastructure	Project beneficiary Member of the Project Board, participation in project design
National Committee on Hydrometeorology under the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan	Monitoring, O&M of observation network, preparation of drafts of regulations related to hydrometeorological activities	Project advisor
Ministry of Economy	Economic Planning	Member of the Project Board
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 for Strategic Planning and Development	Socio economic analysis; economic development trend and forecasting	Project advisor
Local Authorities	Local Planning and Administrative Decision-Making	Beneficiaries. Involved in identification and delivering of adaptation activities
Local Communities	Use of Resources	Direct beneficiaries. Beneficiaries. Responsible for identification and delivering of adaptation activities; as well as project beneficiaries

A.3. *Gender Considerations.* Are gender considerations taken into account? (yes X/no). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

28. Though the share of women in agriculture is higher than that of men in Central Asia, decision-making positions are held mostly by men, especially in cotton sector, which accounts for over 50% of irrigated area. This indicates to 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. This can be explained by both current conditions of land and water use and poor awareness and knowledge among women about their rights. As part of the project preparation, a gender analysis of participation in decision making processes and access to livelihood technologies will be conducted to ensure that gender oriented capacity development interventions will increase representation to the full range of users, so that user groups may act as vehicles for enhancing women's access to productive resources and enabling increased access to alternative livelihood technologies.

Environmental and Social Screening

29. Following the UNDP's Environmental and Social Screening procedure the project idea has been assigned a category 3a, indicating that impacts and risks are limited in scale and can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty and can be handled through application of standard best practice. The UNDP Initiation Plan for the preparatory phase will include activities and appropriate resources to further investigate likely environmental and social impacts of the project. Safeguards specific assessment will be conducted based on the initial risks identified during the screening of the PIF. Results of this assessment will inform project design and measures to minimize environmental and social risks will be articulated in the project document.

A.4 *Risk.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risk	Risk rating	Risk mitigation strategy
The government is not committed to implement institutional and policy changes proposed during the implementation of the project	Medium	The project team will closely monitor the developments. The related institution(s) will be contacted early on to establish a partnership with the project and involved into designing of policies
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.
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A.5. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives:

30. 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 regions.
31. The proposed project will also coordinate with the UNDP Central Asian Climate Risk Management Programme that assists 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 seeks to improve the enabling environment by mainstreaming climate risk management concepts into national policies and regulations. It also seeks to increase national capacities to develop climate risk information at the national and local levels, and proposes changes to institutional mandates. At the same time, the project encourages the effective use of climate risk information in rural communities by developing pilot initiatives. For example, the project promotes linkages between Turkmenhyromet to support the development of information products for vulnerable rural agricultural communities.
32. GIZ implements a number of projects in Central Asia. Among these is the Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia Programme, 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 GIZ project is scheduled to finish in December 2014, so the proposed project will take into account lessons generated by the initiative.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 IS THE PROJECT CONSISTENT WITH THE NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSEMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS? (YES X /no). IF YES, WHICH ONES AND HOW: NAPAS, ASGM NAPs, MIAS, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURS, ETC.:

33. 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.
34. The proposal provides a basis for developing an evidence-based integrated approach to vulnerability reduction and adaptation in the water and agricultural sectors based on a ‘flexible adaptation pathways’ approach. In leveraging the concept of adaptation as an ongoing and dynamic process, the approach uses risk-based decision frameworks that focus on contextually relevant livelihood-focused thresholds (rather than points in time) allowing for systematic adjustments in response to new information and changing circumstances by decision-makers at all levels. This provides a scale-neutral framework that inherently enables consideration of decision-making and adaptation planning at both local and national levels for consistency in the scaling of interventions. Establishment of the national adaptation planning process under Outcome 3 will benefit from guidelines and technical support provided by the Global Support Programme for NAPs for non-LDCs.

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

A. Record of Endorsement⁸ of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(s): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Babageldi Annabayramov	Minister of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan, GEF Political Focal Point	Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan	August 8, 2014

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator and Director a.i.,		August 8 22 , 2014	Anna Kaplina	+421 2 59 337 427	anna.kaplina@undp.org

C. Additional GEF Project Agency Certification (*Applicable Only to newly accredited GEF Project Agencies*)
For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required **GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template** to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

⁸ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

⁹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF