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# **UNDP and UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), Tajikistan-Phase 1 Inception Report (September, 2010-December, 2012)**



**PEI Team  
10<sup>th</sup> May 2011**

## Donors:

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## Abbreviations

AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CAAP	Central Asia Adaptation Programme
CACILM	Central Asia Countries Initiative for Land Management Multicountry
CASE	Centre for Association Support and Excellence
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEP	Committee for Environmental Protection
CMPF-SP	Partnership Framework – Support Project
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CP	UN Communities Programme
CPAP	Country Program Action Plan
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DDP	District Development Plans
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DWG	District Working Group
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EIG	Environment Initiative Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GosKomStat	State Statistics Committee
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit
ICST	Institute for the Civil Servants Training
LEDS	Low-emissions Development Strategies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MES	Monitoring and Evaluation System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPM	National Project Manager
P-E	Poverty – Environment
PEER	Public Environmental Expenditure Review
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PPCR	Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy

RGP	Rural Growth Programme
RRF	Result and Resources Framework
RT	Regional Team
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
TAFF	Tajik Agriculture Financial Framework
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Economic Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USD	United States Dollars
VDP	Village Development Plan
YGPE	Youth Group for Protection of Environment

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# PART 1

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Overview of  
Programme &  
Inception Phase

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## 1.1 Overview of Programme

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More than 70% of the population of Tajikistan is living in rural areas. According to the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2010-2012, 53% of the population lives below the poverty line (*Tajikistan Living Standards Survey, 2007*), and 17.1% live in absolute poverty. According to the update from the State Statistics Agency under the President of Tajikistan, by the end of 2009, 46.7% of the population lived in poverty and 13.8% out of this are suffering from critical poverty. Poverty continues to be a predominantly rural phenomenon.

In Tajikistan, the key income-generating sectors that are impacted by the environment are: agriculture, forestry and energy, among others. As with the rest of Central Asia, agriculture plays a more important role in the economy of the Tajikistan than it does in more developed market economies. An estimated 24% of GDP, 66% of employment, 26% of exports and 39% of tax revenues makes agriculture a major component of the Tajik economy. While only 7% of the territory is considered to be suitable for economic land use, about two thirds of Tajikistan's population living in rural areas depends on agriculture for their livelihoods. It is largely believed that this growth is unsustainable in the long run. Land degradation is a particular problem for Tajikistan. Caused by deforestation, desertification and erosion, land degradation adversely impacts farmers' ability to generate income and to escape poverty. With only 3% of Tajikistan's land covered in forest, falling below the desired level of 10% (Tajikistan Forestry Department) reforestation is key to reducing soil erosion.

An unreliable energy supply has a critical impact on Tajikistan's ability to generate income and for poor people to lift themselves out of poverty. Attempts to develop significant income-generating activities and to raise living standards in rural communities have largely failed in part due to the absence of a reliable electricity supply. Similarly, reduced access to electricity often means reduced access to water, sanitation, irrigation, health, and other social services provision of which requires adequate electric power supply (for pumping); this has a direct effect on the population's ability to work efficiently. An increase in electricity tariffs may push the low-income households to use of off-grid resources, such as coal, diesel-fired generators, firewood, and dung resulting again in deforestation, greater air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions), and increased incidence of respiratory and water-borne illnesses.

Currently in Tajikistan, as much as 40% of the water consumed is not potable and 41% of the population uses water from public utilities that is of a poor quality. Environmentally un-friendly systems of waste disposal deteriorate the quality of the country's water sources and lead to deterioration of the ecological condition of water, soil and life conditions of the population.

With more than half of the country's territory covered by high mountains above 3,000 metres, Tajikistan is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, avalanches and extreme climate conditions. According to UNDP 2007-2009 Disaster Risk Management Programme Document: (1) the country suffers on average nearly 500 disasters per year, which cause widespread damage to communities and social infrastructure, increasing household vulnerabilities and hampering development gains; and (2) these categories of environmental damages have an economic cost of 4.8% of gross domestic product (GDP), and they primarily affect the poor.

As part of Central Asia, Tajikistan is one of the climate change "hot spots" in the wider Eastern Europe and CIS region. The combined effect of observed climate change factors will be a decline in annual river flows despite expected exacerbated seasonal floods, and a consequent need to adjust reservoir operations and water networks. More frequent floods will adversely affect livelihood in the country already highly prone to natural disasters. Sectors mainly to be affected by climate change are water management, irrigated agriculture (consuming 94% of water), and energy (98% of the national energy is produced by the hydropower plants).

Considering the above background, the major country framework documents: the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2007–2015 and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) 2010-2012 (so called PRS3), identify promotion of environmental sustainability as one of the country's development priorities. They call in particular for increasing institutional capacity to promote

environmental sustainability, for preventing and coping with natural disasters, sustainable use of natural resources, and for conserving and properly managing biodiversity and ecosystems.

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2010-2015, designed to support Tajikistan's development goals set in NDS and PRS, and the achievement of MDGs identifies four pillars / focus areas: (i) poverty reduction and governance, (ii) food and nutrition security, (iii) clean water, sustainable environment and energy, and (iv) quality basic services in health, education and social welfare for the most vulnerable.

With the aim of enhancing the capacity of Government and other national and sub-national stakeholders to integrate environment into sustainable pro-poor development planning, budgeting and monitoring systems, the UNDP/UNEP poverty-environment initiative (PEI) – Phase 1 in Tajikistan started in May 2010 with an initial inception phase running until January 2011. The PEI country program covers the period from May 2010 to December 2012. The Tajikistan PEI Phase 1 country project document was signed in June 2010 by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Government of Tajikistan, the UNDP Tajikistan Country Director, and UNDP/UNEP Facility.

Analyzing plans and budgets from a poverty-environment (P-E) perspective is integral to understanding the role of the environment within projects, programs, legislation and policies. Relations between environment and poverty should be reflected in planning and resource allocation; if they are not, project, programs, legislations and policies outcomes are unlikely to achieve the objective of sustainable development.

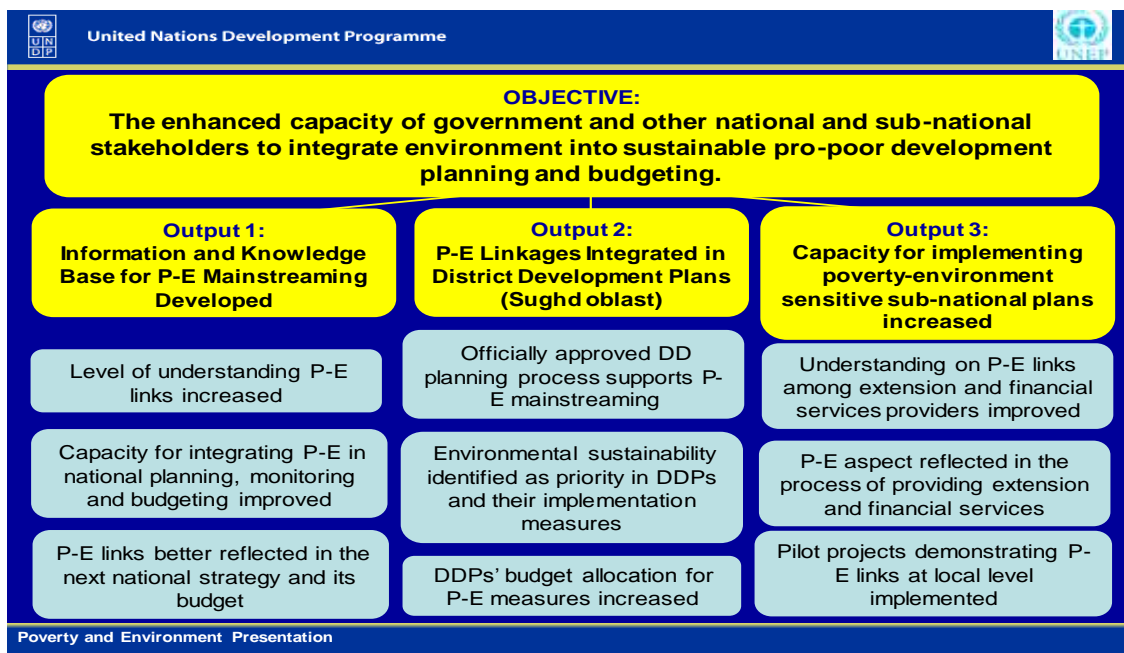
Planning interlinked with the budgeting process should, therefore be seen as a critical tool for mainstreaming P-E perspective into the process of policy implementation in the functional, production and social blocks of Poverty Reduction Strategy 3 (PRS-3) of the Government of Tajikistan across key spending sectors such as agriculture, energy, forestry, education, social protection, water and irrigation, transport, utilities and land management.

The key identified entry points for the project are (i) district level planning and budgeting processes to support the implementation of PRS-3 within the framework of National Development Strategy (NDS) 2007-2015, and (ii) potentially next PRS itself. The PEI program has been directly linked with the economic development focused DFID, UNDP and GTZ Rural Growth Program (RGP)<sup>1</sup> implemented in the Sughd Oblast<sup>2</sup> and with the upcoming UNDP project supporting the key ministries in better PRS3 monitoring and evaluation. The following diagram outlines the key outputs of the PEI Phase 1 in Tajikistan. Delivery of these outputs is crucial to ensure sustainable economic growth in the country. This multi-stakeholder effort that entails working with government actors (environment, finance and planning bodies, sector and sub-national bodies, political parties and parliament, national statistics office and judicial system), non-governmental actors (civil society, academia, business and industry, general public and communities, and the media) and development actors.

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<sup>1</sup> The Rural Growth Programme (RGP) started in January 2010. RGP is being implemented in partnership between two main agencies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH; and is funded primarily by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The Programme has a budget of USD 18.7 ml. It's goal is to foster more comprehensive economic development in rural areas of Tajikistan in support of the host government's National Development Strategy (NDS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).

<sup>2</sup> Oblast is equivalent to region in the Government of Tajikistan administrative structure



**Diagram 1: Objectives for PEI**

Within the framework of the program, the following thematic areas are considered as cross cutting across the 3 identified outputs:

- Awareness raising
- Capacity assessment and development
- Public participation
- Integrated planning
- Transparency and accountability in planning
- Gender, climate change, disaster risk reduction.

The PEI is being implemented by the Tajikistan UNDP Communities Program (CP) within the context of UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the UNDP Country Program Action Plan (CPAP), in close collaboration with the Government of Tajikistan. For this purpose the CP has adopted its structures to incorporate the PEI in its Annual Work Plan (AWP) as a standalone project with most of its components linked to Rural Growth Program (2010-2012) and the upcoming "Policy and Technical Support to Government on Improvement of the NDS/PRS Implementation Management and its Monitoring and Evaluation, and support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion" project. This ensures adequate alignment with other project dimensions, effective, efficient coordination with different project interventions and transparent project administration procedures and operation systems. A project financial management system has also been established to ensure accountability, and annual audits.

## 1.2 Inception Phase

The launch of the PEI started with the six-month inception phase (September 2010 – February 2011). The inception phase allowed PEI Country and Regional Team (RT) and their partners to elaborate joint approaches, refine implementation strategies in each program component, clearly define roles and coordinate implementation plans.

Prepared by the PEI Country Team with support from the joint UNDP and UNEP Regional Team, this Inception Report is a key deliverable from Phase 1 and contains details of the methodologies used or that will be used for each of the key outputs.

An inception mission and the workshop, with presence of the regional and global PEI teams' representatives were held between 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> September 2010. The inception workshop was

attended by national and sub-national stakeholders and representatives of the Sughd oblast (province). The agenda, report on the mission and the list of participants are enclosed in Annex 1.

The aim of the workshop was to officially launch the PEI programme in Tajikistan and to consult with key stakeholders the PEI activities and the role of stakeholders in PEI implementation.

During the course of the inception phase key stakeholders for the PEI were identified and consultative meetings were held, among others, with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), National Statistics Committee (GosComStat), Institute for the Civil Servants Training (ICST), representatives of Regional and District Working Groups responsible for the elaboration of District Development Plans, representatives of UNDP, UK Department for International Development (DFID), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Aga Khan Foundation, Young Group for the Protection of Environment (YGPE), Sughd Micro Fin.

During the meetings officials were informed about PEI intentions, indicative approach and coordination mechanisms to maximise harmonisation with national objectives. A round of working level consultations were conducted, particularly with RGP consultants and MEDT officials to discuss the potential for developing common methodology for elaborating district development programmes and Jamoat development plans, and define potential support packages related to enhancing the local capacity to successfully mainstream poverty-environment to facilitate sustainable economic development. In November, 2010, an official presentation of PEI methodology took place in Khujand<sup>3</sup> at Regional Working Group and District Working Group meetings. In addition to sharing information about PEI in general and PEI's approach to DDP formulation in particular, the following issues were discussed:

- Setting up of Environmental Initiative Group;
- Type of technical support required; and,
- Applicability of PEI methodology for poverty-environment mainstreaming.

Based on the outcome of the various meetings, it was agreed by the PEI team that poverty-environment interventions would concentrate on all three tiers of government: national, oblast and district. Planning and monitoring of district development plans based on the MEDT methodology (of which PEI methodology is a part - see output 2 for more details) will be the main focus of the capacity building initiative for the first two years. Technical support packages will include tools for mainstreaming poverty-environment in the district development plan in the short term and PRS formulation in the medium term.

Upon request from the Sughd oblast authority it will also receive technical support from the PEI to formulate their Oblast (Regional) Development Plan ensuring it is consistent with the district and national environmental sustainability objectives. The process is also to be led by the RGP. It will be done in close collaboration with the local P-E mainstreaming experts who will be facilitating the formulation of district development plans and will provide early guidance to the Oblast to include P-E issues in their regional development strategy.

At the district level, the PEI will coordinate very closely with the District Working Group, sectoral Initiative Groups and particularly Environmental Initiative Groups. At the regional level immediate partners of the PEI include the Oblast Working Group and regional representatives of the CEP.

Throughout the project implementation, civil society actors will be closely involved from taking part in designing of the District Development Plans to monitoring of P-E components of district and regional development plans, as part of civil society organisations. PEI will ensure the Civil Society is already involved in the formulation of programmes and plans so they are relevant and address the actual needs of the public. In fact, the working groups, formed by the Rural Growth Programme (RGP) to work on the elaboration of district development plans, including the PEI environmental group, have representatives of the Civil Society so their engagement in the process has already been ensured.

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<sup>3</sup> Khujand, second-largest city in Tajikistan, is the administrative center of the Sughd Oblast.

The role of various stakeholder groups directly relevant for PEI was also identified during the inception phase. These roles are highlighted in the newly developed P-E mainstreaming training handbook (see output 2 for further details). PEI will provide further technical support to each of the stakeholders to strengthen their roles in the process.

To bridge capacity gaps, the PEI will pursue the following strategies, among others, in providing support packages to its partners:

- Support the district working groups, sectoral initiative groups, environmental initiative groups in targeted districts in getting introduced to basics and tools for poverty environmental mainstreaming and their application in respective development plans and support the regional working group in the Sughd region to formulate the regional development plan taking poverty-environment into consideration;
- ToT for various government working groups and civil society organizations at the district, regional and various ministries at the national level on the application of the methodology of poverty-environmental mainstreaming based on upgraded DDP methodology;
- Institutionalize a Module on Poverty-Environmental Mainstreaming at District and National levels in the curriculum of the Institute for the Civil Servants Training (ICST);
- Organize exchanges with other countries to showcase the relationship between sustainable environmental practices and economic growth;
- Improve the knowledge base through economic studies establishing linkages between environmental degradation and economic loss. This will be the basis for advocacy work on raising general awareness at the policy-making and implementation levels on the importance of poverty-environmental mainstreaming;
- Supporting State Statistics Committee (GosComStat) and the PRS-3 monitoring department of MEDT on refining existing P-E indicators and adding new relevant ones, identifying existing data gaps in data collection and analysis in line with the updated planning methodology, updating the system of P-E related data collection, strengthen links between national and sub-national level indicators.

During the inception phase, the following progress was made. It is to be mentioned that the PEI team defined certain priorities for the inception phase in order to align the PEI with RGP in its immediate strategy to formulate district development plans. These priorities fall under the overall broader framework of the output 2 of the project.

- a. Conducting the Inception workshop;
- b. Recruitment of the project management team (i.e. National Project Manager and Administrative/Finance Assistant);
- c. Recruitment of the Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) for a period of 6 months;
- d. Various stakeholder consultations at the National, Regional and District Level;
- e. Membership approval of the Committee for Environmental Protection in the Community Programme Steering Committee and RGP Steering Committee;
- f. Draft formulation and inclusion of poverty environmental mainstreaming guidance into the general DDP elaboration methodology to be formally adopted by the MEDT in December, 2011 once the guideline has been revised based on the "lessons learned" from the pilot phase.
- g. Preparation of Poverty Environmental Mainstreaming Training Handbook;
- h. Two trainings on Poverty Environmental Mainstreaming to support formulation of district development plans (one at the national level and one at the district level with more than 50 participants in total);
- i. Development of detailed coordination mechanism and joint approach with RGP for DDPs elaboration support (January, 2011-June, 2011);
- j. Development of detailed PEI programme indicators, targets, and activities as indicated in the revised RRF;
- k. Analysis of the district level and national level monitoring and evaluation system;
- l. Recruitment of local consultants (from Sughd oblast) to facilitate the process of mainstreaming P-E aspect into district plans;
- m. Draft ToR for national level Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming Working Group;
- n. Draft ToR for the economic study to establish a clear linkage between economic growth and environment.

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# PART 2

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## Output 1

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Information and  
Knowledge Base for P-  
E Mainstreaming  
Developed

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The Output 1 will be achieved through implementation of the following activities:

### 2.1.1 Provide Evidence Base for Linking Economic Development, Poverty and Environment

Various studies, methodologies and tools for providing evidence of links between economic development, poverty and environment have been reviewed in general terms to assess their value and usefulness. During the inception phase, following consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Energy and Environment Program of UNDP and the CEP, it has been agreed to commission a study on the impact of agricultural land degradation on national economy and poverty reduction. The main purpose of this assignment is to develop a framework to assess the impact of land degradation and the benefits of sustainable land management (SLM) (e.g. crop diversification and water management components) on economic growth and poverty reduction. The framework is intended to present the extent, severity and impact of land degradation taking a sample region (Sughd) in Tajikistan in order to provide information on the costs of degradation, benefits of SLM practices, and trade-offs involved in policy choices. This could guide decision-making, with the aim of supporting the mainstreaming of environment into the pro-poor national planning and budgeting process. The recent report funded by UNEP DTIE-Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production about agro-ecosystems and organic agriculture, and their link to improving livelihood of rural communities in Tajikistan, contains collected hard data. PEI will look into using the findings in its economics work. Potential collaboration will also be established with Central Asia Countries Initiative for Land Management Multicountry (CACILM) Partnership Framework – Support Project (CMPF-SP), particularly with project's initiative on Sustainable Land Management Research.

The overall objectives of this activity will be:

1. To conceptually develop a methodological framework for assessing the impact of land degradation on the national economy;
2. To apply the framework and critically assess the macroeconomic cost of land degradation using a sample region;
3. To identify current crop varieties, technologies and assess, based on the demand, potential for new diversified crops to be introduced as part of sustainable land management process;
4. To prepare a PEI Policy Brief for high-level Government Decision-makers based on the findings of the study.

The respective ToR (See Annex 2) has been designed. This will need to be further discussed with key national stakeholders (i.e. CEP, Ministry of Agriculture; State Committee on Zoning and Geodesy of Republic of Tajikistan) to determine **a.** if there is a need to include sample size beyond the Sughd region to ensure statistically significant national representation and **b.** if other poverty-environmental subject areas (i.e. water supply) should also be taken into consideration as part of the study. Once the ToR is finalized by end of April, a study will be commissioned for a four-month period starting from May 2011. The study is expected to provide key baseline information and key performing indicators related to sustainable land management (and other areas depending on the final scope of the study).

The following "indicative" inputs will be required to accomplish this. The skills requirements may expand to accommodate water management and / or energy specialist, depending on the actual expressed needs of the relevant stakeholders.

	Total Days	Time Frame	Result
One International Consultant and One Leading National Consultant	20 days	May-July 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Study establishing the link between poverty and environment is</li> </ul>
Local Agriculture Specialist	15 days		
One National Statistics Specialist	10 days		

One Environmental Specialist	15 days		<p>conducted, published and disseminated by June 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy briefing paper is available by July 2011</li> <li>• National Workshop to disseminate the results is organized between July and – September 2011</li> </ul>
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Once complete, the results of the study will be widely distributed via workshops, training sessions and promotional materials to stakeholders in order to increase the knowledge base of PE links and to strengthen justification for PE mainstreaming into the planning and budgeting process.

Economic evidence is key to convincing policy makers that environmental sustainability should be a higher development priority. PEI intends to use the outcome of the study to demonstrate and present the evidence of economic returns of investing in the environment.

### 2.1.2 Identify Economic Instruments for Sustainable Financing Options and Identify the Options of Integrating PE links into National Budgeting Process

In order to improve the national funding level for the environmental sector, various financing options will be analyzed. Sources of finance such as Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), as well as financial incentives for environmental investments to address social and economic barriers will be explored. The outcome of the analysis will be a "**proposal**" on environmental fiscal reform for the Ministry of Finance to consider. Further consultation will be needed with Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy and Industry, and E&E Programme of UNDP before implementation of this activity.

The following inputs will be required to accomplish this:

	Total Days	Time Frame	Result
One International Consultant	40 days	February 2012 - March 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the current revenue sources and potential to generate additional revenue from the environmental resources</li> <li>• Identification of economic instruments for environmental fiscal reform</li> </ul>
One Local Consultant	40 days		

Subject to further consultation with Ministry of Finance, it is proposed that in order to improve the knowledge base regarding environmental budget allocation and expenditure, a preliminary Public Environmental Expenditure Review (PEER) study is carried out in the beginning of 2012. The

study will aim to establish the levels, trends and distribution (geographic and thematic) of environmental expenditure by Government and to assess the level of environmental “investment” required in relation to the country’s environmental priorities and poverty reduction objectives. It will also help to outline the current roles of relevant actors in supporting the integration of environmental considerations in the planning and budgets. At present the definition and scope of the terms “environment sector”, “environmental expenditure” and “environmental revenue” are not clear. Among the first tasks of this assignment will therefore be to prepare and discuss with the key stakeholders a definition and scope of these in relation to environmental laws and policies as applicable to Government of Tajikistan.

	Total Days	Time Frame	Result
One International Consultant	25 days	Mid March- May 2012	A PEER study examining the levels, trends and distribution of environment budget allocation, expenditure and revenue is available by June 2012
One Local Consultant	40days		

This is expected to promote political momentum for internal and external resource mobilization for investing in environmentally sustainable natural resource use and enhance advocacy for sustainable financing.

It is important to consider the integration of poverty environment into budget planning and execution processes nationally and sub-nationally. A preliminary analysis of the budgetary linkages between the national government and the Sughd Oblast shows that the fiscal transfer is originated from the Ministry of Finance to the Sughd. This is then channelled to the districts under the Oblast mainly through the Finance Department of the Oblast which consist of Treasury, Revenue and Budget units. The initial starting point of the sub-national budget cycle is the Region Strategy based on which budget is planned and prepared. The budget is then executed, accounted, reported and audited before the next budget cycle kicks off. Although it is important to ensure sector strategic plans are aligned to the local government priorities to establish strong relationship between multi-year planning and budgeting (i.e. Medium Term Expenditure Framework) there is unfortunately no clear evidence that sector strategic plans have been widely distributed to the planning or budgeting officers in the Oblast or they exist. Since successful mainstreaming of poverty-environment issues is dependent on a strong budgeting system where budgeting and planning are undertaken in co-ordination rather than in isolation, it is imperative that initiatives are taken by the Government and other development partners to strengthen the system first and foremost.

Taking the above into consideration, a more in-depth analysis of the budgeting system at the national and sub-national levels will be conducted by PEI. Based on the analysis several P-E mainstreaming entry points within the budgetary process will have to be identified including the Prime Minister’s order (issued in January); Orders from various levels of local government officer including Oblast chairman (issued in February), Rayon Chairman and City Mayor (issued in March to May); Budget instructions from the Ministry of Finance (issued in March); and Budget ceilings issued by the Ministry of Finance (issued in August to December). In addition, an order from the Oblast Head of Finance for the Rayons and cities is also issued within the Oblast to commence budget planning and preparation.

In order to succeed, it is essential that the Ministry of Finance is fully on board along with other relevant international development partners (i.e. European Commission, World Bank) who are currently engaged in improving the Public Financial Management of the Government of Tajikistan.

An analysis will also be carried out to check how the poverty-environmental priorities, as reflected in the DDPs, have actually been translated into budgetary requests and what proportion of such request has been allocated by the Ministry of Finance. PEI will also prepare a poverty-

environment budgeting guideline with emphasis on various tools and processes that can be undertaken to prepare budget requests with significant environmental investment. The guideline will show how to treat the environment as an economic asset and rationalize a budget request to effectively, efficiently and sustainably use its goods and services. Three workshops will also be organized at the sub-national level to provide training on how to prepare poverty-environment budgeting.

	Total Days	Time Frame	Result
One International Expert and One Local Expert	4 Months*	June 2011-September 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key entry points for P-E mainstreaming is identified based on the in depth analysis of the National and Sub-national budgeting process</li> <li>• Strategies formulated for P-E mainstreaming into the budgeting process</li> <li>• Analysis completed on how DDP poverty-environmental priorities have been reflected in the district budget allocation</li> <li>• Poverty-environment budgeting guideline formulated and three workshop training delivered</li> </ul>

### 2.1.3 Improve and Link Existing Poverty and Environment Indicators

Identification of the poverty-environmental indicators will take place at two levels: National and District. The overall purpose of this is to support the Government of Tajikistan to develop/refine a set of indicators linking poverty and environment that can be used to **a.** identify where environment and poverty reduction linkages contribute to achieving national and sub-national social and economic development objectives and targets and **b.** to enable assessment of progress toward sound environmental management and poverty reduction.

#### National Level Entry Points for P-E Indicators

Specific interventions at the national level will synergize with activity 6 of the proposed UNDP project - *Policy and Technical Support to Government on Improvement of the NDS/PRS Implementation Management and its Monitoring and Evaluation, and support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion*. The key objective will be to integrate P-E indicators into national planning processes via the PRS (and potentially NDS) monitoring and evaluation frameworks. A preliminary assessment was conducted during the inception phase, on the PRS-3 objectives, proposed measures and the M&E framework in this regard as well as its implementation and M&E coordination arrangements.

Following are the key findings related to the PRS Monitoring System:

- a. The environmental sustainability indicators are reflected under the social block (see the matrices below); while this is a significant achievement on part of the Government of Tajikistan to acknowledge the importance of environmental sustainability, the existing 11 environment indicators may require refinement and additional indicators may need to be added to provide a holistic approach to poverty-environment linkage;

- b. There is a room for mainstreaming P-E concepts within existing indicators in other blocks, particularly "production block," keeping the data availability, cost, quality, capacity, and relevance of existing data base in mind;
- c. The hierarchy of objective terms is not clear in the PRS-Monitoring System - i.e. the terms 'impact'/'outcome'/'output' have been used interchangeably. This will require further discussion, analysis and correction, where appropriate;
- d. The year 2008 has been considered as the baseline year with set targets for 2012 in the PRS Monitoring System. It needs to be further analyzed if there are any milestones in between the baseline and target years. Monitoring modality of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Monitoring and Evaluation System (MES) also have to be further discussed with the PRS Monitoring Department of MEDT and the State Statistics Committee (GosKomStat) regarding existing and planned data collection and management systems, protocol for data collection and storage, census and surveys.
- e. Opportunities to add and mainstream P-E indicators into components of relevant blocks must be done taking the "*Promotion of the Environmental Sustainability*" objective of the PRS-3 and related *Matrix of Action (2010-2012)* of the PRS Monitoring System into consideration. This will ensure maximum harmonization with PRS and sector strategies and plans. P-E indicators need to be proposed at the output, outcome and impact levels ensuring there is clear logical linkage between each level of results hierarchy;
- f. While proposing P-E indicators, the relationship between the planning and budgeting should also be taken into account. The definition of each of the new proposed/refined PE indicators, cost of additional/refined indicators, responsibilities of data collection, frequency of data collection and methodology should also be proposed;
- g. The P-E Indicators will, where possible, reflect achievement towards economic growth, generating public revenues, alleviating and reducing poverty and meeting the MDGs. Elements of disaster and climate risk will also be taking into consideration along with gender disaggregated indicators;
- h. The P-E indicators should be developed in close collaboration with relevant Government and civil society stakeholders, both possible users and providers of data. There needs to be a clear argumentation on the different uses and purposes of each new P-E indicators proposed as well as their benefits to encourage sectoral buy-in;
- i. After the initial proposals on P-E indicators have been prepared and adopted by the concerned Ministries, CEP, MEDT, particularly the Department of Monitoring and Implementation of National and Regional Development and GosComStat, their suitability at sectoral levels (i.e. Agriculture, energy) need to be tested starting from initial data collection to their usage. The indicator testing will be accompanied with training (see capacity building section below). In the course of indicator testing it may turn out that some of the initially identified indicators may need to be revised or new indicators introduced. This will be the basis for mainstreaming tested P-E indicators into PRS-4 in 2012.

<b>Functional Block:</b>	<b>Indicator of Impact</b>	<b>Indicator of Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator of Resources</b>	<b>Indicator of Output</b>	<b>P-E Indicators (from total indicators)</b>	<b>Potential for P-E Linkage to Existing Indicators</b>
Macroeconomic Development	6		2			
Improvement of Investment Climate / Development of the Private Sector and Entrepreneurship	5			2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Staff trained in State Investment Committee</li> <li>Number of Trainings for Entrepreneurs</li> </ul>
Development of Regional Cooperation and Integration into the Global Economy		8		2		
<i>Total</i>	11	8	2	4		2

<b>Promotion of Sustainable Economic Growth (Production Block):</b>	<b>Indicator of Impact</b>	<b>Indicator of Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator of Resources</b>	<b>Indicator of Output</b>	<b>P-E Indicators (from total indicators)</b>	<b>Potential for P-E Linkage to Existing Indicators</b>
Food Security and Development of Agricultural Sector		8		5	5	
Development of Infrastructure, Energy and Industry						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport Section</li> </ul>		4		1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The length of new (rehabilitated) parts of commissioned highways (national and local roads)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication Section</li> </ul>	1			1		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy Section</li> </ul>	3	6		2	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coal production</li> <li>Oil production</li> <li>Gas production</li> <li>Number of households provided with their own source of electricity</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry Section</li> </ul>		5		1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volume of industrial production</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

<b>Social Block:</b>	<b>Indicator of Impact</b>	<b>Indicator of Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator of Resources</b>	<b>Indicator of Output</b>	<b>P-E Indicators (from total indicators)</b>	<b>Potential for P-E Linkage to Existing Indicators</b>
Development of Education System and Science		14	2			Proportion of schools provided with water, heating system, and sanitation and hygiene conditions meeting relevant standards
Development of Health Care System	8			3		
Improvement of Social Welfare	2	5		7		
Expansion of Access to Water Supply,				2	2	

Sanitation and Housing and Municipal Services						
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability	5			6	11	
Promotion of Gender Equality	1	4		3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	1

In order to accomplish the above, an International Expert with extensive experience and substantial knowledge of developing Monitoring and Evaluation system both in terms of the process and product needs to be hired who will be supported by a national consultant and relevant focal points. Since the proposed UNDP project is yet to be officially approved and also due to the fact that a lot of emphasis is now directed at the district level, the identification and integration of P-E indicators at the national level could begin from July 2011.

Key Tasks of the International and National Consultant	Total Days	Time Frame	Expected Results
Define examples of P-E indicators, drawing from international experience	3	July 2011- November 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P-E indicators are jointly refined, developed, and adopted with clear methodology for data collection, data sources, responsibilities by December 2011</li> <li>Training handbook is ready by December 2011</li> <li>Three Capacity Building workshops delivered by January 2012</li> </ul>
Review of existing indicators at the national level	3		
Analysis of data collection methodology, frequency, responsibilities for PRS Monitoring System	5		
Developing, refining core set of P-E SMART indicators consistent with national objectives in participatory manner	15		
Ensuring consistency between District level indicators and national level indicators (see section below)	7		
National Level Workshop	1		
Three day training of trainers course	3		
Developing a 3 day capacity building training program and handbook	7		
Two training inputs	7		
Total	51		

Focal points (see details below) could play the role of national specialists.

#### District Level Entry Points for P-E Indicators

At the district level, the Environment Initiative Group (EIG) will be proposing P-E indicators both for the environmental sector and other sectors, where appropriate based on the objectives they formulate as part of the district development plan elaboration process (see output 2 for more details). While finalizing these district level indicators, it needs to be ensured: **a.** that the proposed indicators are specific, measurable, achievable, reliable and time bound; and, **b.** that they are consistent with the national level objectives/P-E indicators. The local experts hired by the PEI programme (see output 2) for the elaboration of district development plans should ensure such consistency.

Based on the district level P-E indicators proposed, updating and improvement (i.e. automation) of the existing M&E system for DDP implementation will be carried out in coordination with RGP program.

#### Organizing National and District Level Workshops

Once the indicators have been revised, refined, added and the methodology of data collection, analysis and storage has been proposed, a national level workshop will be organized in November 2011 to highlight the importance of P-E indicators, present the process of P-E indicators refinement/development, explain the key steps undertaken to formulate indicators and obtain inputs on some of the issues, such as training needs

identification. The main objective of the workshop would be to retain commitment from the relevant stakeholders to institutionalize the indicators into the national and sectoral monitoring system. A training handbook and other training materials will be developed accordingly. The timing of the trainings will be aligned with UNDP *NDS/PRS Implementation Management and its Monitoring and Evaluation project*.

#### **2.1.4 Mainstream PEI During the Formulation of the Next Poverty Reduction Document and Utilize Poverty-Environment Indicators in the Relevant Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

Poverty reduction strategies provide conceptual and operational framework for macroeconomic, structural, and social policies in developing countries. It is therefore important that poverty-environmental issues are taken into account in the PRS process. The PEI team of experts will be involved in mainstreaming P-E during the formulation of the next PRS in Tajikistan and ensure that the P-E is incorporated into the key sectors for social development and economic growth.

Based on these interventions, sector wide cross cutting P-E indicators will be proposed and integrated into the monitoring and evaluation framework of PRS. The capacity of the MEDT, CEP, GosKomStat, 18 focal points of line Ministries and agencies that constitute the main network for PRS monitoring and information flows, District Working Groups and Environmental Initiative Groups will be supported through a series of three day training programs and on the job support.

This will help to build the capacity to monitor and evaluate PRS and DDP implementation in terms of contribution to poverty reduction and environmentally sustainable development. This will be done in coordination with the UNDP M&E project at the national level and also the RGP at the district level.

	Total Days	Time Frame	Result
One International Adviser	6 Months	April 2012- October 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P-E incorporated as a cross cutting issue under PRS4</li> <li>• P-E indicators are fully integrated into the PRS4</li> <li>• Three workshops organized to improve the capacity on monitoring</li> <li>• On the job training is provided to various Ministries and District Authorities</li> </ul>
One National Technical Adviser	9 Months	April 2012- December 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the delivery of the above results</li> <li>• On the job training is provided to various Ministries and District Authorities</li> </ul>
One National Consultant	6 Months	April 2012- October 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the delivery of the above results</li> </ul>

### 2.1.5 Design and Implement Awareness Raising and Capacity Development Program to Mainstream P-E Linkages into National Planning and Budgeting Process

A stakeholder analysis will be conducted in order to assess the audience and the different approaches which could be used to raise awareness and understanding of the links between economic development, poverty and environment. A clear donor mapping exercise will also be conducted to explore potential partnership opportunities. This will go beyond the donors to include research and academic institutions.

Based on the above analysis a communication strategy will be elaborated reflecting the needs of the various stakeholders. The strategy will have two principal aims. 1) To raise awareness and understanding of P-E links amongst stakeholders by distributing PEI Tajikistan materials as widely as possible. 2) To promote PEI amongst donors and development assistance agencies by show casing good practices from Tajikistan. In this regard, a detailed ToR for a local consultant for the rest of the duration of the project is developed.

	Total Days	Time Frame	Result
One Local Expert	20 Months	May 2011-December 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation and communication strategy for PEI elaborated by June 2011</li> <li>• Relevant country stakeholders, including media and donors aware of PEI concept, objectives, activities and results</li> <li>• Development and distribution of communications materials for different target group</li> </ul>

### 2.1.6 Establishment of Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming Working Group (optional)

The objective of this specific task is to create an informal group of experts representing the key ministries and agencies to promote their involvement into the PEI project implementation and to strengthen their cooperation in addressing the links between environment, economic development and poverty reduction. The group shall have the operational, not political character and the inputs from its members shall be P-E strategy oriented.

The following tasks are suggested (but will be the subject of further discussion):

- Review and providing inputs to the products and deliverables (reports, studies, work plans, etc.) produced by the PEI;
- Inform colleagues and supervisors on the PEI progress, results and plans;

- Inform the PEI project team, the national project manager in particular, on the needs of the ministry / agency, in terms of capacity development and knowledge, and on the ministry / agency activities related to the project;
- Advise in the process of PEI looking for the particular national expertise needed for concrete PEI activities;
- Appoint the person (or group of people) serving as the group members and PEI contact people/person;

Group may have the form of the on-line body with its group-email address and / or face-to-face group meeting either regularly or as needed (i.e. discussion over the particular PEI product);

The PEI team had the preliminary discussion with the representatives of the MEDT, Ministry of Agriculture and the CEP, who have said such group is needed but not necessarily a new one. Based on the further discussion and the need, the ToR of the group will be finalized by end of April and the group is likely to be operational from early June 2011.

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# Output 2

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P-E Linkages  
Integrated in  
District  
Development Plans

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As indicated in the project document, integrated development planning and plans implementation at the District level (with a special focus on the development of the rural economy) will serve as an entry point for the P-E interventions. This will build on Rural Growth Program (RGP)'s on-going work on district/jamoat development planning support in partnership with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT). In the process of addressing the key P-E issues, PEI will draw on the expertise and capacities available within RGP.

Considering the tight deadline of completing the District and Jamoat Development Plans by the end of April 2011, as envisaged by the RGP, the PEI team came to an agreement to focus on district level development plans only. This is to ensure that both the process of mainstreaming P-E into the district development plan and also the product (i.e. 14 district development plans with P-E mainstreamed) are of sufficient quality. It is to be mentioned that out of the 14 districts, 7 already have their DDPs. The focus in the 7 districts will be on refinement and improvement of their current DDPs according to the new methodology.

In coordination with the RGP support to DDP elaboration, a pilot phase will be introduced from February 2011 to April 2011 in order to test the P-E methodology for its applicability, practicality and user-friendliness within the DDP guidelines. At the end of the pilot phase, the lessons learned will be included into a revised set of guidelines for DDPs.

### **2.2.1 Develop Capacity for P-E Mainstreaming at Sub-National Level**

During the PEI inception phase, the draft manual on elaboration and implementation of the social and economic development programs of Districts and Jamoats produced by the RGP, in coordination with MEDT was reviewed for their P-E linkages. A comprehensive analysis of the draft methodology produced for district and jamoat development planning suggest that in order for the decentralized entities to make well informed sustainable strategic decisions for enhancing pro-poor local economic development, the methodology needs to be strengthened. Specifically, it should provide:

- A set of practical tools related to situation analyses in order to get a preliminary understanding of any critical P-E linkages and issues and how these relate to District Vision;
- Guidance on setting prioritized objectives aligned to NDS, PRS-3, and country environmental policies and obligations, and elaborating poverty environmental indicators and targets linked to local economic development;
- Guidance to flag potential environmental opportunities or constraints and their implications within each sector goal/objectives using participatory processes;
- Guidance on environmental screening of district programmes' implementation measures / projects.

At present RGP along with the MEDT is formulating the Sughd Regional Development Strategy. In order to ensure proper mainstreaming of P-E issues in the plan, it is proposed that a consultant with regional poverty environment expertise is recruited immediately for a total of six months. A ToR for a team of consultants has already been developed by the RGP and recruitment process is underway. The ToR will be reviewed by the PEI team in the beginning of March 2011 to ensure that P-E expertise is adequately reflected in the "qualifications" of potential consultants. The consultant hired for P-E mainstreaming in the Regional Development Strategy will work closely in coordination with the four P-E

consultants working at the district level to ensure P-E prioritized issues are reflected both ways.

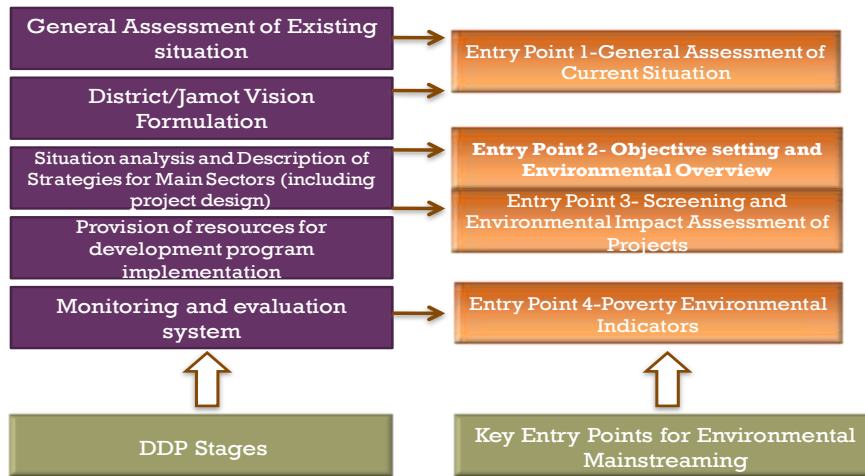
	Total Days	Time Frame	Result
One Local Expert for DDP planning combines the tasks on the Regional Strategy	6 Months	April 2011- October 2011	Regional plan reflects sustainable management of natural resources linked to economic growth environmental sustainability as a priority in the formulation of its objectives and measures and sufficient alignment exists between regional development plan and the district development plan

### 2.2.2 Integrate P-E Linkages into selected District Development Plans (DDPs)

Based on the comprehensive review, the most appropriate indicative approach for P-E mainstreaming was identified, and a chapter on poverty-environment was decided to be added to the DDP elaboration guideline. The key entry-points were determined based on the linkage with the various stages of DDP elaboration and the methodology for P-E mainstreaming to ensure maximum harmonization of the processes. A specific section on “Environmental Sustainability” has also been elaborated which has the “Sectoral” status at the same level as Economy, Social and Infrastructure Sectors (for more details see Annex 3). Prior to these additions, the proposed indicative approach along with specific comments on both the generic and poverty-environmental aspects of DDP Manual were provided to the RGP team. All the comments were accepted and changes were made to the final draft of the manual. The P-E indicative approach was also presented at the workshop to the Committee of Environmental Protection (CEP), RGP team, District Working Group and the Regional Working Group for comments and feedback during November 2010.

The key aspects of the P-E mainstreaming process are illustrated in the following diagram. For further details please see the Brief Environmental Mainstreaming Guideline.

**Poverty-Environment (P-E) Mainstreaming in DDPs and Jamoat Development Plans**



**Figure 2: Interaction between the Draft DDP Guidelines and key entry points for environmental mainstreaming.**

Based on the P-E mainstreaming guideline, an assessment of the current situation of each of the 14 districts included within PEI / RGP will be conducted as well as a review of the specific environmental (and to the extent possible climate and natural disasters) issues and risks relating to poverty reduction. The methodology is outlined with the environmental section prepared for the DDP guidelines; tools proposed include a checklist of questions and problem trees, objective trees and option analysis. The usage of the guideline will also help the planners to identify prevention and mitigation activities for different sectors and cost them (see page 23 of the Guideline-Environmental Overview for further details). In order to reduce negative environmental externalities of projects, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) brief guideline has also been issued as part of the training handbook. Discussion is in progress with the RGP to ensure its usage before granting Trust Fund (initiated by RGP) projects. In order to encourage the application of EIA, a small amount of funding may be provided to District Authorities. The feasibility of doing will be assessed over the next three months.

The PEI Team, in collaboration with RGP, will be developing the mechanism of competitive project selection criteria. Among the criteria will be environmental and climate friendliness (including energy aspects). Projects that are “green” in nature, as well as those which suggest innovative environmental approaches to enhance local economic development will be also promoted.

There will be stakeholder consultations at almost every stage of the P-E mainstreaming. Guidance is given within the DDP guidelines and the training of trainer’s handbook as to the importance of including all social groups, in particular women, into the consultation process.

Time Frame	Result
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February 2011- June 2011	1	DDP reflects environmental sustainability linked to economic growth in the formulation of sectoral objectives and costing of implementation measures
	2	All 14 district project proposals go through environmental screening criteria
	3	Guidance for mainstreaming P-E into district development planning, monitoring and budgeting adopted by the government

Following the pilot phase ending in April 2011, recommendations will be provided on how to replicate the process in other Oblasts, districts and Jamoats and capacity building support to do so will be provided accordingly by the PEI. This will also include distributing the results and lessons learned from the pilot phase. Based on the results, a national and regional guideline for P-E mainstreaming will be formulated which is expected to ease the facilitation of P-E aspect in the next iteration of the Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Time Frame	Result	
February 2011 - June 2011	1	Revised set of guidance on poverty-environment mainstreaming guideline is available by July 2011
	2	Lessons learned in 14 pilot districts on poverty-environment mainstreaming is documented by June 2011
	3	A national and regional guideline on P-E mainstreaming is available by June 2011

At present there are sixteen consultants (8 from MEDT) working at the district level under the RGP Programme. In order to strengthen the support on environmental mainstreaming in district development plans, hiring of four consultants is recommended on a four to six monthly basis. These consultants will be under direct supervision of PEI National Project Manager in Dushanbe and the Khujand Area Manager. The consultants will be providing coordination and technical assistance for mainstreaming poverty-environment into the pro-poor economic development planning and budgeting in 14 targeted districts alongside with UNDP Khujand AO Local Governance Advisors.

In coordination with the RGP consultants, they will be responsible for providing technical assistance to targeted District Working Groups and Environmental Initiative Groups (EIGs) in each district in elaboration of their plans in line with the DDP guideline, particularly in relation to the issues of environmental mainstreaming for poverty reduction and economic growth. They will also ensure sufficient alignment and harmonization regarding P-E mainstreaming issues between the Oblast, Rayon and Jamoat plans. In addition, they will be responsible for building the capacity of the existing RGP consultants on environmental mainstreaming. District level planners in the form of Environment Initiative Groups and District Working Groups (which will be formed as per the district development planning guideline) will primarily be supported by these consultants in the participatory process of P-E mainstreaming.

An indicative work plan of the four consultants to support the District Working Group and Environment Initiative Group to elaborate their DDPs is given below. For more details on the specific responsibilities of these consultants, please see the ToRs enclosed in *Annex 4*.

	Vision and SWOT Exercise with District Working Group (per district)	Review of Current Situation (per district)	Information Collection	Setting Goals/ Objectives/ Activities/Projects Formulation/ Indicators (per district)	Environmental Overview	Environmental Screening of District Projects	Total District Covered	Total Days	Number of Workshop/Meetings to be Organized
Consultant 1	½ day	½ day	10 days	1 day	1 day	1 day	A, B, C	14*4 =56	3.5 per district
Consultant 2	½ day	½ day	10 days	1 day	1 day	1 day	D, E, F	14*4 =56	3.5 per district
Consultant 3	½ day	½ day	10 days	1 day	1 day	1 day	G, H, I	14*4 =56	3.5 per district
Consultant 4	½ day	½ day	10 days	1 day	1 day	1 day	J,k, L	14*4 =56	3.5 per district

In addition, each consultant will also review the logical matrixes from other sectors.

A comprehensive training guide has been designed during the inception phase for building awareness and training the national and district level authorities, planners and other stakeholders in P-E mainstreaming. The first training session took place at the end of January 2011 in Dushanbe. A total of 32 participants attended the training including representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT), Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Regional Development Programme, Institute for the Civil Servants Training (ICST), Regional Ecological Centre and other Non-Governmental Organizations.

All the sixteen consultants currently, responsible for the elaboration of the district and jamoat development plans, working under the RGP program, participated in P-E mainstreaming Training of Trainers (ToT) program. A district level training in Sughd oblast, Kairakkum resort-town was also organized to train the officials responsible for the elaboration of district and jamoat development plans. As part of this, one day training was organized on P-E mainstreaming for all the participants.

In order to ensure that the 14 DDPs have successfully integrated P-E mainstreaming with sufficient quality following the guideline issued, a Quality Assurance Group will be established in April 2011. The group will focus both on quality of the process and product of P-E mainstreaming in the targeted districts. It will compose of four P-E consultants, P-E focal points (see below for further details), and civil society representatives. The quality assurance criteria have already been developed.

### 2.2.3 Future Capacity Building Inputs

#### a. The Institute for the Civil Servants Training (ICST)

To ensure sustainability, the current P-E Mainstreaming guideline for DDP elaboration along with the National P-E mainstreaming guideline (to be developed in the later part of the year) is proposed to be offered as a combined module to be instituted by the Institute for the Civil Servants Training (ICST). This will require screening of existing courses

and thorough dialogue with the College and coordination with Energy and Environment Learning Program of UNDP to ensure alignment (rather than duplication), develop necessary content, and ensure efficient delivery mechanism and time frame. This activity is proposed to be carried from July 2011 once the DDP elaboration is fully completed.

**b. P-E Mainstreaming in the Local Economic Development Module**

As part of the DDP elaboration guideline, RGP has produced a Local Economic Development Module. The Module will be reviewed and necessary P-E mainstreaming issues will be proposed for inclusion in April 2011 following thorough detailed consultation.

For the above two activities, following expertise will be required

	Total Days	Time Frame	Result
One International Expert	10 days	June 2011 - July 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key entry points for P-E mainstreaming is identified in the Local Economic Development Module</li> <li>• P-E Mainstreaming module formulated for Institute for the Civil Servants Training based on the available P-E guideline</li> <li>• Initial training of trainers conducted for the above</li> </ul>

**c. Other Capacity Building Initiatives**

To build capacity for P-E mainstreaming, ensure its sustainability and more specifically, to strengthen the implementation of P-E mainstreaming guideline through training, knowledge sharing and support, it is proposed to involve P-E mainstreaming Focal Points at the national level from CEP, GosComStat, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and Institute for the Civil Servants Training (ICST). The Focal Points play an important change management role in introducing, implementing and building capacity in P-E mainstreaming practices both at the national and decentralized level. They will train and mentor a new cohort of P-E mainstreaming Focal Points from the Government cadre. Focal Points may engage in all phases of the P-E mainstreaming cycle. They will facilitate training, as well as provide learning and support role in mainstreaming P-E principles, practice and methods in their immediate organizational unit. Specific tasks may include:

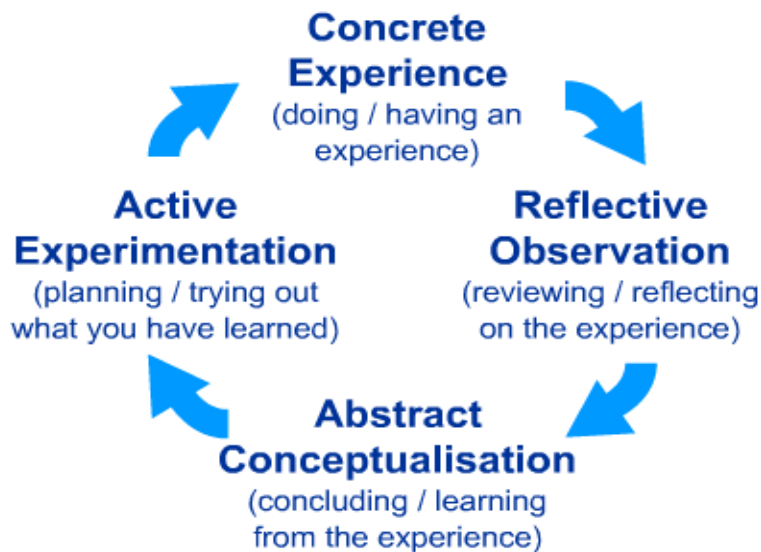
**2.2.4 Facilitating P-E Mainstreaming Training at the Oblast Level**

- Facilitate and/or co-facilitate the delivery of the P-E mainstreaming training modules to staff in the immediate organizational unit of the Focal Point, both nationally and in districts
- Contribute to the contextualization and improvement of the training modules by providing feedback to PEI team
- Brief PEI on the training facilitation experience and lessons learned on a regular basis

### 2.2.5 Mainstreaming P-E principles, practice and methods into the planning and budgeting process

- Understand the content and detail of, and play a proactive role in P-E related activities and phases, e.g. refinement of DDPs, engagement during the formulation of next PRSP
- Be actively involved in development, refinement and monitoring of their sector specific P-E indicators
- Assist in P-E awareness sessions and briefings
- Communicate P-E messages to colleagues
- Coach Government colleagues on P-E principles, practice and methods
- Encourage knowledge sharing and learning by linking colleagues to knowledge and information resources
- Facilitate participation and team building through P-E training and related activities
- Gather and communicate improvement feedback from colleagues on P-E activities and tools, and collect stories about impact of P-E mainstreaming
- Network with other P-E Focal Points in the region
- Mentor and support new P-E Focal Points (full time staff members of the selected Government institutions)

These consultants along with interested representatives of various institutions (including civil society organisations) will be provided with a five-day intensive training of trainer course on poverty environment mainstreaming (for which the guideline and training handbook are already available but they will be revised based on the lessons learned) in May 2011 and a refresher course in November 2011. The delivery model will be based on the Kolb experiential model of learning shown below in *Figure 3*:



**Figure 3: The Kolb Experiential Learning Cycle**

The reflective/experiential learning process will operate at several levels within the training sessions: through providing opportunities for participants to share, exchange and learn from experiences acquired prior to the training; through the provision of opportunities for participants to engage in, observe and reflect on 'classroom-based' experiences (e.g. a practice training session). Within this overarching methodological framework the trainers/facilitators will draw on a repertoire of presentational,

participatory and task-based approaches in order to enhance the learning experience for participants and promote interest and retention in P-E mainstreaming, including:

- Case studies
- Observation and feedback tasks
- Group discussion
- Participant-led presentations
- Facilitator-led presentations
- Structured reflection

Taking the above into consideration the following workshops are proposed to be organized. The same approach will also be expected to be rolled out at the regional level where the P-E mainstreaming focal points will be expected to play the trainers role. It is expected that UN relevant staff members, whenever possible, will join these training sessions to build their capacity on how to mainstream P-E into project formulation, implementation and monitoring cycles.

	National Level	Regional Level (including district representatives)
Training of Trainers Course (3 day)	May 2011 and April 2012	June 2011, May 2012
Refreshers Course (2 day)	November 2011 and July 2012	December 2011, November 2012
PEI Orientation Course (1 day)	August 2011, February 2012	September 2011, March 2012
Total Number of Participants	20 (including PEI focal points)	20

In addition, two regional or/and international exposure visits of five participants will be organized to demonstrate best practices related to the relationship between environmental sustainability and economic growth in one or two PEI countries.

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# Output 3

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Capacity for Implementing  
Poverty Environment  
Sensitive Sub-National Plans  
Increased

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### 2.3.1 Integrate Poverty–Environment to the Local Extension Services

This particular intervention will be harmonized with RGP's intervention to introduce an agricultural extension system, which will allow organizations specialized in agriculture extension to upgrade their performance. Although an assessment of agricultural extension services have been carried out by the RGP with interviews of 15 organizations involved in extension, the specific areas of support are yet to be determined. Once contracts have been drawn with selected organizations (including NGOs), staff training will be conducted. It is to be mentioned that RGP intervention in agricultural extension services will be limited to fruit and vegetable sector only. A baseline survey conducted by RGP reveals that agriculture has the highest share of GDP in Sughd Oblast (i.e. 28.2%). Within the agricultural sector, fruit and vegetable grown by smallholders, are considered important crops with substantial production capacity, which could be used as an alternative for cotton. Fruit production in particular can help to control soil erosion on sloping land. Apart from smallholders who produce 80% of the total fruit and vegetable production, there are 39 food and vegetable processing companies in the Oblast among which six are out of business and illiquid.

This sector has been selected by RGP as a key stimulator of economic growth in the Oblast, with an aim to increase overall production and also because it can diversify production and control soil erosion. Therefore it is suggested the P-E intervention link to support for this sector. In order to improve the extension services in the sector, a ToT training will be developed for the organizations selected by RGP for extension services. The training should focus on sustainable land, water and energy management practices in the fruit and vegetable sector. Climate change issues will also be addressed. One of the fruit/ vegetable production areas can then become a demonstration site for best sustainable practices. The results and lessons learned will then be disseminated in other regions and principles can be applied to other sectors as well. The timing of this specific P-E intervention needs to be aligned with the work plan of RGP. Depending on the availability of skills set, a local or international consultant need to be hired for a six-month period to develop the ToT package (based on RGP prepared materials) and deliver four rounds of ToT training for the staff members of selected organizations.

A specific ToT could also be organized on sustainable business development practices for Centre for Association Support and Excellence (CASE), an umbrella organization, which is presently in the process of being established by about 20 business associations. This will in turn help the business associations to receive similar training on sustainable business development from CASE.

	Total Days	Time Frame
National or Regional/International Specialist on Sustainable Fruit and Vegetable Production Practices	40 /25 days	June 2011 - December 2011
National or Regional Specialist/International on Sustainable Business Development Services	15 days	

### 2.3.2 Integrate Poverty – Environment to the Local Microfinance Services

Under the RGP, two UNDP supported Microfinance institutions (Rushdi Vodii Zarashan and Sughd Microfin) will receive an allocation of US\$1,400,000 in four tranches. The fourth tranche will be received by Microfinance institutions through APEX MDO Bovari va Hamkori (B&H). During the PEI inception phase, meetings were held with Sughd Microfin and possibilities to include sustainable environmental criteria to screen loan requests of over US\$10,000 from farmers/farmers organizations were explored. Subject to further discussion, such criteria will be formally proposed to two UNDP supported Microfinance Institutions in September 2011 and application of this could become a condition to release third tranche due in November 2011 after thorough consultation with all stakeholders involved. In this regard, PEI may decide to inject small amount of capital in these institutions to support sustainable environment management enterprises (i.e. waste management systems, garbage collection etc.). PEI should explore potential linkages with UNEP-Green Economy and ILO to support the development of green decent jobs.

The possibility of replicating this within APEX MDO Bovari va Hamkori's own credit processing will also be assessed. A set of guidelines will be devised and trainings provided for microfinance organizations as well as training on how to approve / reject loans based on poverty- environmental criteria, among others.

National Consultancy Input (1)	Total Days	Time Frame
Setting environmental criteria for loan approval	10 days	August 2011- November 2011
Provision of training to the Microfinance institutions and Apex body on how to apply environmental criteria to approve loan	15 days	

The above PEI intervention addresses the supply side of provision of microfinance. On the demand side approximately 200 borrowers will be trained on how to prepare business proposals taking environmental sustainability into consideration. Such capacity building initiatives will be channeled through the organizations selected for provision of agriculture extension services as well as CASE as mentioned above.

The possibility of putting some small funds into the MFI will be further assessed during the identification of entry points of poverty-environment mainstreaming into the microfinance sector.

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# Output 4

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Effective Project  
Management Team Fully  
Operational

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## Introduction

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### 2.4.1 Set Up a Fully Functioning PEI Management Unit

In order to ensure the PEI Management Unit is fully operational, a national project manager, a finance/admin associate and Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) were recruited during the inception phase. PEI is implemented under the umbrella of Communities Program of UNDP Tajikistan, and financial/administrative assistance is provided through the Project Assistant shared between Rural Growth Program (RGP) and PEI with the further support of Communities Program Administrative Associate, Senior Finance Officer and Logistics Officer. The decision was made in the CO in consultation with the regional offices of UNDP and UNEP at the initiation phase of the project to have shared responsibilities for the Project Assistant of RGP and PEI taking into account close coordination of the two projects in development planning.

National Project Manager (NPM) is reporting dually to the Communities Program Manager and UNDP E&E Focal Point. Also, in the light of PEI's outputs corresponding to two CPAP focus areas (poverty and environment) NPM follows document clearance, approval mechanism and reporting modalities to Program Analysts responsible for poverty and environment.

Chief Technical Adviser's assignment is to help establish the foundation for the PEI Phase 1 programming. The International Technical Advisor provides advisory and management support to the first steps of the implementation of the Tajikistan PEI and supports the National Project Manager, in day-to-day management of Tajikistan's PEI project.

M&E department of Communities Program supports timely management of the reporting by requesting and entering the information into Atlas on Quarterly Progress Reporting and Annual Reporting.

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# PART 3

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Exit Strategy,  
Linkage with Other  
Programs &  
Monitoring and  
Evaluation  
Framework

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### 3.1 Exit Strategy

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During the inception phase, strategies were formulated taking a clear exit strategy into consideration. The implementation of various project activities has been designed to ensure the P-E mainstreaming remains as an integral part of national and sub-national planning and budgeting process.

- The PEI has a strong focus on capacity building at the national, regional and district level. Regular training sessions including refreshers trainings will be conducted throughout the project aimed at training national stakeholders in the importance of P-E mainstreaming and providing the tools for successful implementation.
- A number of local consultants will be recruited for the project. By working with local consultants/focal points, it ensures that the knowledge of PEI stays within the country and government agencies and can be passed on to others.
- P-E indicators will be incorporated in the national and sub-national monitoring framework and capacity of relevant stakeholders will be built accordingly.
- Integration with the DDPs and availability of P-E mainstreaming guideline mean that P-E factors will become a mainstay of planning for the future, ensuring long-term sustainability.
- The PEI communications will raise awareness of the importance of P-E throughout the country, not just amongst officials but also amongst the general public.
- Environmental assessments will be introduced for projects of a certain monetary value. Similarly, microfinance organizations and others will be encouraged to set P-E criteria for their assessment of business plans. This will ensure that environmentally friendly projects are given precedence over projects with negative P-E consequences.
- The P-E mainstreaming guideline will be institutionalized in the existing curricula of the Institute for the Civil Servants Training (ICST). ToT trainings will be organized for the staff members of the institute so that in the future, beyond the PEI project period, the training and capacity building on P-E mainstreaming can be taken over by the institute.
- Demonstration projects that show a clear linkage between environmental investment and good economic returns will also pave the way for sustainability and replication.
- Incorporation of PEI as a cross cutting issue and mainstreaming PEI indicators into the PRS monitoring and implementation framework will ensure sustainability of the process beyond the project period.

### 3.2 Potential Linkage with Other Programs

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As mentioned at the beginning of the report, PEI is being implemented under the Communities Program of UNDP Tajikistan. The PEI has already been incorporated under the CP Annual Work Plan. The PEI contributes to the following CP outcome:

- Poverty reduction and economic development programs are enhanced, with particular focus on the rural poor, women and marginalized people.
- Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy.
- National and local levels of government have the capacity to implement democratic governance practices, and effectively and strategically plan, finance and implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner.

PEI also supports the following UNDAF outcome achievement:

- 2.1 Good governance and economic and social growth are jointly enhanced to reduce poverty, unlock human potential, protect rights and improve core public functions.
- 2.3 There is a more sustainable management of the environment and energy and natural resources.

Operationally, PEI will also be implemented in alignment of the following RGP outputs and deliverables:

- a. Improving capacities of local government actors (government, private sector and civil society) for local development planning with an emphasis on sustainable rural economic growth, including the implementation and monitoring of local development plans;
- b. Facilitate access for producers/farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises to appropriate, professional and sustainable business and technical advisory/extension services;
- c. Supporting organized member focused business associations and apex institutions in developing adequate and responsible services and advocacy support for their members;
- d. Facilitating access for producers/farers, poor, women and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to a variety of national products and services available from Microfinance Institutions (MFI)

The PEI has also been incorporated as the component of the upcoming UNDP project- Policy and Technical Support to Government on Improvement of the NDS/PRS Implementation Management and its Monitoring and Evaluation, and support to Effective National Aid Coordination and Investment Promotion.

The PEI will further collaborate with the UNEP Sustainable Consumption and Production, and the Green Economy teams and ILO. Potential research linkages will also be established with Institute of Soil Sciences of the Tajik Agricultural Academy, which is working on component 3 of the Central Asia Countries Initiative for Land Management Multicountry (CACILM) Partnership Framework – Support Project (CMPF-SP)

Considering that Tajikistan is one of the climate change hot spots, it is imperative that the "Climate Risk" aspect of environment is integrated in the resource materials prepared by the PEI team during the inception phase. Climate risk as one of the mainstreaming components should be included during the next iteration of the resource materials, which will take place in June 2011. Expertise should be brought in from both UNDP and UNEP. There is a potential to cooperate with the UNDP Climate Risk Management project, especially in relation to one of its objectives: "to develop climate-resilient strategies, policies and legislation in priority sectors and geographic areas".

Potential linkages and coordination should also be explored with the Environmental Learning Program of Energy and Environment Program of UNDP Country Office, particularly in relation to their engagements with the Institute for the Civil Servants Training (ICST).

### **3.3 Project Monitoring and Evaluation**

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The Annual Work Plan for 2011 is enclosed in *Annex 5* along with the revised Result and Resources Framework (RRF) in *Annex 6* that builds on the initially work plan submitted as part of the PEI Phase 1-Tajikistan Project Document. They elaborate all the outputs with activities that need to be implemented in order to achieve desired results. These have been fully aligned with the PEI global M&E system to reflect the contribution of the PEI-Tajikistan Phase 1 to the global PEI programme.

Actual progress in implementing the plan will be discussed during quarterly PEI internal coordination meetings (between the national and regional PEI teams). A quarterly progress report will be prepared accordingly by the National Project Manager.

An Issue Log has been activated in Atlas. This is updated by the M&E Officer of communities program with the information provided by PEI Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change. Progress in achieving targets and indicators will be reviewed semi-annually between PEI, RGP and other project partners and also annually in the CP Steering Committee meetings using the standard report format. The report will be submitted to the PEI Regional Team as well. Financial progress will also be reported semi-annually. The financial reporting concerns disbursements and expenditures related to the project.

The Regional PEI team will provide technical and quality assurance support and organize joint missions as and when required throughout the duration of the project.

Corrective measures will be undertaken if any anomaly is discovered. As the PEI has a close cooperation with the RGP and PRS-3 Monitoring Project, CP management, which runs both the projects under its operational framework, will ensure that PEI team receive adequate and timely information regarding progress and way forwards from these two projects implementation teams.

Annual review, as explained in the project document, will be carried out by the UNDP CO. Such review will focus status of the activities in terms of meeting targets as illustrated in the revised results framework, and implementation plans. Annual Progress report will be prepared in coordination with CP reflecting progress made in the Annual Work Plan

(AWP). This will also include a reassessment of the risks and assumptions to determine whether the still hold.

A final evaluation will be conducted by external experts upon the donor request at the end of the project period focusing on PEI Phase 1 impact, effectiveness, efficient, relevance and sustainability.

### 3.4 Current Status of the Risk Log

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#	Description	Date reviewed	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Management response
1	The objective of the project might be too ambitious and the support from the project resources and the government resources may not be adequate to initiate the changes required by the project strategy	15/04/2011	Strategic	The occurrence of the risk will reduce the project impact P=3 I=3 Status: not changed	Annual reviews will be conducted to assess the progress of the project and the adequacy of resources that are mobilized.
2	Lack of relevant expertise and capacities in local market may result in delay of required outputs and distortion of targeted deadlines	15/04/2011	Operational	The occurrence of the risk will delay implementation of the project P=3 I=3 Status: not changed	Implementation of project activities and recruitment of relevant national expertise is monitored and actions will be identified if the lack of expertise is affecting the timely implementation of the project  Up to date based on the experience of other projects in UNDP there is a lack of national expertise in the area of climate change. Whereas possible climate change projects need to coordinate when using international consultants for cost effectiveness and to use learn by doing exercise for local experts.
3	The government is not committed to implement institutional and policy changes proposed during the implementation of the project	15/04/2011	Political	The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project P=3 I=3 Status: not changed	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. UNDP TJ has an established partnership with Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, which is responsible for the most policy changes PEI will be

					implementing in partnership with the above institution, including PRS monitoring framework and approval of the DDP methodology that will mitigate the risk to certain extent. For PE mainstreaming in budgeting processes more advocacy work should be planned. Committee on Environment Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Finance have to be involved on a regular basis in the joint events with the MEDT.
4	Change of government priorities	15/04/2011	Political	The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project P=3 I=5 Status: not changed	Ensuring government ownership of the program including through deep engagement with the government at different levels. Up to date government of Tajikistan shows high commitment towards MDGs achievement, and UNDP's mandate. PEI engages governments on all levels in PEI activities – district, region, and national.
5	Decline in commitment from key stakeholders	15/04/2011	Strategic	P=3 I=5 Status: not changed	Ensuring that the work plan reinforces national and sub-national processes and vice versa, and is agreed upon with all key stakeholders during the inception phase Inception report needs to be shared with key stakeholders and approved at the steering committee of communities program by key stakeholders.

6	Discrepancy in time lines between national and sub-national processes and program activities	15/04/2011	Strategic	P=3 I=3 Status: not changed	The implementation plan has been revised taking the timeline of the sub national and national planning process into consideration, however, PEI team in TJ should continue on monitoring the timelines for government processes.
7	Changes of personnel in the government administration, the UNDP country office, and UNDP-UNEP PEI	15/04/2011	Organizational	The occurrence of the risk will undermine the impact of the project P=4 I=3 Status: not changed	The information on PEI has to be updated and disseminated through various channels, to different levels of government. To mitigate impact of changes in personnel more staff has to be involved into the project activities and program board has to be updated regularly by the project manager.
8	Project successes are not maintained after the project, and are not replicated to other sites.	15/04/2011	Organizational Strategic	The occurrence of the risk will force the downscaling of the activities P=3 I=3 Status: not changed	The project strategy focuses on (i) developing realistic policies based on grass-roots experience; (ii) working with the existing UNDP Communities Program; and (iii) ensuring there are economic benefits. Together, these elements should ensure the sustainability and potential replication of the project successes.

## Annex 1

### Inception Mission and Workshop

#### PEI TAJIKISTAN INCEPTION MISSION OUTLINE

13 – 17 September 2010

Dushanbe

#### Monday 13 September

Morning: Arrival

15.00 – 16.00 Meeting with the UNDP Deputy Country Director, Ms. Zahira Virani

16.00 - 18.00 Discussion of the draft PEI work plan and log frame with the PEI focal point, National Project Manager and the Rural Growth Programme representatives

#### Tuesday 14 September

Meetings with key government stakeholders:

09.00 – 10.00 **Ministry of Economy and Trade –**  
Bahodur Eshboev, Head of the Department on Monitoring and Evaluation of the District Development Plans

10.30-11.30 **Ministry of Agriculture –**  
Nazirova Tojiniso, Head of the Department of Science;  
Ormonov Mahmadi – Head of the Plant Growing Department;  
Kadyrov Ahmadjon - Deputy Head of the Department on Economic Policy and Prognosis;  
Fayzova Zamira – Chief Specialist of International Relations Department

13.00 – 14.00 **Committee on Environment Protection under the Government of Republic of Tajikistan –**  
Saidov Ibrahim, Head of the Department;  
Oyhon Sharipova, Deputy Chairman of the Committee

14.30 – 15.30 **Ministry of Labor and Social Protection –**  
Sharipova Latofat, Deputy Minister;  
Yahyojon Vahobov, Head of the Department of Population Migration

16.00 – 18.00 Summarizing discussion on the draft PEI work plan and log frame with the PEI focal point, National Project Manager and the Rural Growth Programme representatives

#### Wednesday 15 September

09.30 – 10.30 Meetings with relevant donors and agencies: **DFID –**  
Mrs. Gaia Allison, Livelihoods Adviser

- 11.00 – 12.00 Meetings with relevant donors and agencies: **GTZ** –  
Mr. Hartwig Ungethuem, Team Leader – Private Sector Development  
Component
- Ms. Zarina Kosimova, Deputy Team Leader – Private Sector  
Development Component
- 12.00 – 14.00 Working lunch with the representative of Sughd NGO “Youth Group on  
Protection of Environment” (YGPE)” - Mr. Dima Prudskih
- 14.00 – 17.00 Meetings with key representatives of the region and Sughd oblast  
(discussing the work plan and their role)

**Thursday 16 September**

- 09.00 – 17.00 Inception workshop

**Friday 17 September**

- 09.00 – 10.00 Meeting with the **Ministry of Finance** –  
Nuraliev Jamoliddin, The First Deputy Minister
- 13.00 – 14.00 Meeting with the **Civil Servants Training Institute** (Department of civil  
service under the president of RT) – Ali Aliev, Vice-rector on economy  
and international relationship
- 16.00 – 18.00 Wrap-up meetings with the PEI CO focal point, National Manager, and  
RGP people and DRMP to discuss the next steps on finalization for the  
work plan and start of the implementation.



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## **POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE IN TAJIKISTAN INCEPTION WORKSHOP**

### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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# POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE IN TAJIKISTAN

## Inception Workshop Agenda

16 September 2010, Dushanbe

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade

08:30-09:00	<b>Registration</b>
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09:00-09:30	<b>Opening remarks</b>
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- Opening remark by *Mr. Nazriev, Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade*
- Opening remark by *Mr. Michael Jones, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Tajikistan*

09:30-09:40	<b>Introduction to the workshop agenda, PEI team and workshop participants</b>
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*by the Chair of the session, Ms. Nara Luvsan, PEI Senior Regional Adviser*

09:40-10:05	<b>UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative</b>
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- Introduction to the PEI  
*by Mr. David Smith, Poverty Environment Facility Manager (OIC)*
- Q & A session

10:05-11:20	<b>Tajikistan context for the PEI implementation</b>
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### **Introducing the UNDP and UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative in Tajikistan**

- *Exercise on environment and poverty issues*

10:35-10:50	Coffee break
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- Poverty – environment issues and policy responses at national and sub-national level  
*by Mr. Shavkat Rakhmatov, Deputy Chairman of the Sogd oblast Committee for Environment*
- *Discussion*

11:20-12:15	<b>Other associated programmes</b>
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- Presentation of the Rural Growth Programme  
*by Mr. Yusuf Kurbonkhojaev, Local Governance Advisor, UNDP*
- Presentation of the report on “Sustainable agriculture and agro-friendly business”, Tajikistan  
*by Dr. Neimatullo Safarov, Head National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center*
- Q & A session

12:15-13:30	Lunch
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13:30-14:20	<b>Examples of PEI approaches and methodologies</b>
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- Presentation of the PEI experience in Asia Pacific  
*by Ms. Nara Luvsan, PEI Senior Regional Adviser*
- Presentation of the PEI experience in Africa  
*by Mr. David Smith, Poverty Environment Facility Manager (OIC) and PEI Africa Manager*
- Q & A session

14:20-16:30	<b>PEI Tajikistan Country Programme</b>
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- Presentation of the objectives, expected results, work plan and logical framework  
*by Ms. Henrieta Martonakova, PEI Regional Programme Manager*

15:30-16:00	Coffee break
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- Feedback session on the PEI management modality, including role of stakeholders  
*Facilitated group exercise*

16:30-16:45	<b>Summary and the next steps</b>
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*By Ms. Zulfira Pulatova, PEI National project manager*

16:45-17:00	<b>Closing remarks</b>
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**POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE IN TAJIKISTAN**

**MINUTES**  
**Thursday, 16 September 2010**  
**INCEPTION WORKSHOP**

**Agenda:** Attached

**Time:** 8:30 – 17:00

**Venue:** Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of RT

**List of Participants:** Attached

**Background:** The UNDP and UNEP jointly with the Ministry of Economy and Trade are launching a new poverty and environment protection project in Republic of Tajikistan. This has been pronounced today in the Inception Project Workshop that has taken place in the UNDP Office involving representatives of the Ministry, international organizations, various NGOs and other business organizations. The UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative in Tajikistan aim to enhance opportunities for the environment to contribute to human well-being, pro-poor economic growth and reach the Millennium Development Goals. This will result in enhanced government and other stakeholders' capacity for integrating environmental considerations into national and sub national planning and budgeting processes.

Mr. Nazriev, Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade of RT, welcomed the participants and thanked international organizations and donor countries for support provided to Tajikistan. He underlined that NDS, PRS were adopted in Tajikistan towards achieving MDG and several of measures being developed directed to the prosperity and development, poverty reduction of the country and noticed that today's discussion is the first step towards realization this new initiative and emphasized a value of cooperation between the UNDP, UNEP and MEDT

Mr. Michael Jones, UNDP Resident Representative, welcomed the participants and in his speech emphasized importance of environment conservation, cause it's degradation has negative impact in to many spheres of our life. Thus in order to generate social, economic, health benefits it is really important to reduce level of environment contamination, efficient use of natural recourses, application of renewable sources of energy and rise awareness among the population on significance of all aforementioned factors thereby it would influence to improvement of living standards. All the measures related to the environment conservation are interconnected with energy, infrastructure, socio-economic, healthcare and education sectors and we have to remember that there is a possibility for us to contribute valuable input towards improvement of situation in the country jointly with support of Government. Thus, our contribution is the PEI initiative which hopefully in nearest future will give effective and sustainable results at the local and national levels. In Tajikistan in last two years an initiative is implemented, namely, *Tojikistoni Khamesha Sabz (TKS)*, under the Committee of Environment under the Government of RT, and UNDP, GTZ, FAO and etc. are supporting this initiative. It is important to have a long-term programme on environmental issues under support of government

and we're considering to organize coordination committee which be decreed by President to cooperate at all levels and will formulate objectives and priorities of the project. The PEI will be a part of *TKZ* programme and certainly trying to apply the experience of numerous of countries to ensure achievement our goals. Today we're here to discuss all questions, gaps, challenges of this initiative

Ms. Nara Luvsan, PEI Senior Regional Adviser, has introduced the participants to the agenda, PEI team and workshop participants.

### **Presentation of Mr. David Smith, Poverty Environment Facility Manager.**

#### **Q&A:**

- 1) **Question by Gaia Allison, DFID:** Are there any plans developed to be implemented further and any related examples on involving donors and government for recourse mobilization in order to achieve the success?

**Answer by David Smith, PEI Facility Manager:** The issue on transformation of words into the actions at the local level is still a question. Based on the experience of Tanzania the initiative been successfully implemented at sector and national levels. Previously in African countries we had focused to the national, sector and local levels, but probably it was not effective enough, thus in Tajikistan from the very beginning of this initiative our main focus will be the local level in order to save time and to achieve successes.,

- 2) **Question:** What priority areas would you chose to start financing to make sure that within the shortest period of time we may have positive results, which positively will impact to livelihood?

**Answer by David Smith, PEI Facility Manager:** The National priorities are already as a part of Tajikistan programme. For the given period the land degradation, food shortages are the basic priorities in the country and the Government of Tajikistan in partnership with UDNP are working to highlight the main problems.

**Comments by Nara Luvsan, PEI Senior Regional Adviser:** In frames of this programme round of meetings, consultations with government structures involved in to the process. To identify the list of main priorities an economic analysis going to be conducted during the implementation of the initiative. We will also work with our sub-national and national partners on the issue of identifying the most important objectives.

- 3) **Question by Maqsud Aripov, UNDP Khujand AM:** Based on previous experience what country's model would be the best to use in Tajikistan?

**Answer by David Smith, PEI Facility Manager:** We have a general model and also it is to be considered that each country has particularities, and obviously the existing general model will be adapted with regard to specifications of Tajikistan.

- 4) **Question by Committee of Environment Protection under the Government of RT:** Whether this initiative will cover all problems of environment sector (soil, vegetation, energy, waste and etc.) or only the specific areas?

**Answer by David Smith, PEI Facility Manager:** Resources available under this initiative are not good enough to cover all problems of environment. Obviously the meaningful priorities defined by Government of Tajikistan via development of working plans, implementation plans and dialogue with partners, stakeholders to coordinate all crucial problems in frames of given programme.

**Presentation by Mr. Shavkat Rakhimov,** Deputy Chairman of the Sughd oblast, Committee for environment under the Government of RT, has emphasized the importance and influence of environment to the further development of living standards of people. Based on the model of sustainable development the Government has enacted number of documents: NDS until 2015, concept of sustainable development of Tajikistan and PR document for 2010-2015. In the area of environment number of documents were enacted in Tajikistan: national plan on protection of environment, state ecological programme for 2005-2019, national programme on environmental education and etc. however the effect of this programme depends of deferent aspects. There are a lot of environment problems interrelated with poverty in Sughd region, but most critical are: deterioration and degradation of soil, irrational use of water, water pollution, lack of access to pristine water, problem of toxic and radioactive wastes, air pollution, pasture degradation. Given these days rural population of Tajikistan is 70% and poverty effects to this part. Ash, Zafarabad, Kanibadam and Isfara districts are most affected by soil salination and amount of such soil is growing (over 22000 ha). Tree cuttings leads to deforestation as a result we have increasing of cases of natural disasters. Use of vast lands year to year leads to degradation and decrease of productivity of land. Issues of environmental protection, poverty reduction are interrelated and actions need to be done are to monitor the environmental situation in the region, carry out activities and campaigns on raising awareness on poverty and environment, develop the methods of economic stimulation for the use of natural resources. As a result of this initiative we expect to gain the practical experience and raise awareness of population /government on linkage between poverty and environment, obtain the indicators of environmental status and etc. to improve the environment situation and decline the poverty level in the rural areas and in the country in general.

## **Q&A**

**1) Question by Henrieta Mortanakova, :** Participation of the Committee for Environment protection under the Government of RT in development of DDP's in the Sughd region?

**Answer by Mr. Shavkat Rakhimov:** Experts been involved in the process of developing the DDP's in six districts of Sughd region. The process was conducted in a participatory manner heads of districts, experts and specialists were involved and during the dialogue all the issues discussed.

**2) Question by Henrieta Mortanakova:** If there was any support, including financial, from the Local authorities/government?

**Answer by Mr. Shavkat Rakhimov:** All the districts were instructed to implement certain actions on environment protection, for instance, in B. Gafurov district about four hectares of land been allocated for the waste. Regarding degradation of land the Water reclamation department has conducted monitoring and we are working on it, there are already some results.

**Comments by Dmitry Prudskih, YGPE:** for the first time in many years in Sughd region we developed the environmental development strategy for Taboshar city in 2007 jointly with the Committee for Environment protection and executive authorities of Taboshar. This strategy aims at the resolution of some specific environmental problems where the public opinion/concerns were taken into account. This strategy was approved at the local Majlis and at the three years of the strategy the Government of Tajikistan allocated 10000 TJS for the environment protection purposes and for the resolution of water related issues. Similar document was adopted for Kayrakkum. Thus it is obvious that population is ready and willing to support such programmes and help to solve raised problems of course finding the financial resources is not a resolution of the problem, who is going to implement the measures we have planed, certainly the population with cooperation with Committee for EP, local NGO and international organizations.

**Comment by Nematullo Safarov:** The bottom up approach when the Government hears all the concerns of the population and this way of proceeding is always effective, and this experience could be applied in other areas too.

**Comments by Sukhrob Sharipov:** Government, regional authorities do a lot of efforts to resolve issues regarding environment, for instance there were a decision of the Chairman of the region we have arranged plant fairs in order to increase planting of the greens and implement measures on environment protection. Also in the regional Development Plan we have planned the measures on providing drinking water as well as improve water supply system in Sughd region and for this EBRD have allocated USD 10 millions. Khujand and Chkalovsk the funds were allocated from local budget to arrange Housing Committees for rational waste disposal. In Kanibadam through attracting foreign investments the techniques for garbage collection and removal been purchased. Local authorities help us in order to achieve our general goals.

**Presentation by Yusuf Kurbonkhojaev on RGP programme.**

**Presentation by Nematullo Safarov:**

#### **Q&A**

1) **Question:** Please indicate the beneficiaries, target groups of this initiative, are they going to be the agricultural entrepreneurs or farmers?

**Answer by Henrietta Mortanakova:** Target groups will be the local authorities and our aim is ensure measures on environment protection and land, water management.

2) **Question by Henrieta Mortanakova:** Is it possible to convert agricultural sector in to the more efficient and dynamic structure?

**Answer by Nematullo Safarov:** There were a lot of investments in to the agricultural sector to support development of local entrepreneurship. Hope that this project through environmental protection will ensure the country access to the market.

**Presentation of the PEI experience in Asia Pacific by Nara Luvsan.**

**Presentation of the PEI experience in Africa by David Smith.**

## Q&A

- 1) **Question:** Were the local NGOs in countries where you have implemented PEI been incorporated and do you have successful mechanism of bottom up approach? Please clarify the level of involvement of Government, civil society based on your previous experience?

**Answer by David Smith, PEI Facility Manager:** The involvement of civil society been valuable in most of the African countries. NGOs are very active and Government has mechanisms which allowed NGOs to participate in the development processes.

**Comment by Gulshod Sharipova:** To involve our organization and local NGOs based on experience had in the process of implementation of given initiative.

**Comments by Vladimir Mikhalev:** To conduct discussions with Ministry of Finance on possibility to reflect budget reform on environment

**Comment by Nara Luvsan:** Our team had developed guidelines for three sectors in Bhutan, ten rural areas were selected we worked along with local authorities and Ministry of Finance, I think the best approach is to organize conference with Bhutanese to have them share the experience with us. PEI Asia Pacific focused on investment policies to affect them, particularly the private and public sectors.

**Presentation of the objectives, expected results, work plan and logical framework by Henrieta Martonakova, PEI Regional Programme Manager.**

## Q&A

**Comments by Committee for Environment Protection:** from our side we do support the launch of this initiative in Tajikistan, there is another programme initiated by the Government covers all problems related to the environment. Would like to mention in order to achieve successful results of targeted objectives we need to have sufficient fund. The Committee and Implementing Agencies should be always in touch while implementing this initiative.

- 1) **Question by Henrieta Mortanakova:** The reasons why most of the time the DDPs are not linked to the budget?

**Answer:** the reason is the shortage of financial resources, but also to be noticed that districts and cities like Chkalovsk, Khujand, Kayrakkum, Istaravshan have complementary funding that could be used to finance the real sector in order to support of economic growth of those areas. This is sense we should be able to link this complimentary funds of local budget with DDP.

**Comment by Yusuf Kurbonkhojaev:** We do have districts subsidized by the central budget and there are two processes: budget and planning, thus decision making is a centralized process, when programmes and plans developed at the local level than reviewed by the administration in coordination of the MEDT. Our approach on planning and budgeting are different, the budget more centralized and approaches on planning are rather bottom up and it is difficult to track the interrelation between these two.

**Zulfira Pulatova, PEI Project Manager**, in her closing remarks thanked all participants for their active participation, and noticed that the workshop is the first step of PEI project launched in Tajikistan. In this workshop main problems related to the poverty and environment been sounded and agreed as well as the mechanisms of implementation of given initiatives has been underlined.

## REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE

### BACK TO OFFICE REPORT – Henrieta Martonakova

Date: 02 October 2010

**I. GENERAL:**

a) Mission date(s)                      13 – 17 September 2010

b) Country, Office/Unit                UNDP Tajikistan

c) Events attended/organized:

- 13 – 17 September: Meetings with several national and sub-national stakeholders
- 15 September: Meeting with the representatives of the Sughd oblast (province)
- 16 September: Inception workshop for the UNDP and UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) Tajikistan Country Programme (with the separate report)

d) Mission member(s)

Members of the global and regional UNDP and UNEP PEI teams:  
 David Smith (UNEP), Henrieta Martonakova (UNDP), Vladimir Mikhalev (UNDP) Nara Luvsan (UNEP), Aitziber Echeverria (UNEP), Sheila Marnie (UNDP)

Description of Mission TOR

- To launch officially the PEI TJ country programme;
- To consult with the key stakeholders the PEI activities and the role of stakeholders in the PEI implementation

**II. DESCRIPTION OF MISSION ACHIEVEMENTS/TASKS COMPLETED:\***

**Background**

The PEI Tajikistan Phase 1 country project document has been signed by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan and by the UNDP Tajikistan Country Director in June 2010. The main objective of the programme is to build capacity of the national and sub-national stakeholders in integrating environment into the pro-poor planning, budgeting and monitoring. The programme has three main outputs: (1) Information and Knowledge Base for P-E

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\* This section should consist of a 250 word paragraph that will also be used for reporting purposes for RBEC and BDP.

Mainstreaming Developed, (2) P-E Linkages Integrated in District Development Plans, and (3) Capacity for implementing poverty-environment sensitive sub-national plans increased. The key entry points for P-E mainstreaming will be process of District Development Plans elaboration in the Sughd oblast and potentially of the next country development strategy (current PRS covers the period till the end of 2012). PEI programme will be directly linked with the DFID, UNDP and GTZ Rural Growth Programme implemented in the Sughd oblast and potentially with the project supporting the key ministries in better PRS3 monitoring and evaluation. The PEI country project document can be found at: [http://www.unpei.org/programmes/country\\_profiles/tajikistan.asp](http://www.unpei.org/programmes/country_profiles/tajikistan.asp)

**Consulted institutions:**

*Government institutions:* Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Finance, Civil Servants Training Institute (Department of Civil Service under the President of RT)

*International organizations:* DFID, GTZ,

*NGOs:* Youth Group on Protection of Environment – YGPE (Sughd oblast)

(Names and titles of people consulted are in the enclosed mission outline.)

**Key findings and conclusions:**

*PEI integration with the PRS process (related to the PEI prodoc Output 1):*

PEI team has met with representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development (MEDT), Department on Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as the UNDP staff to find out at what stage is the preparation of the project “Improvement of the NDS/PRS implementation management and its monitoring and evaluation” (further referring to as the PRS M&E project). The PRS M&E project document has been finalized but resources for its implementation need to be mobilized. The project will build on the current UNDP project on state planning, budgeting and monitoring (ending in December 2010) that will result in (i) evaluation of the PRS2 implementation; (ii) evaluation of the up to date PRS3 implementation (report to be submitted to the Donor Coordination Council in November); and (iii) assessment of key ministries’ (economy, finance, etc.) capacity to set up and utilize efficient PRS M&E system.

The main project output will be strengthened/ built capacity in MEDT and line ministries and agencies for NDS/PRS management and implementation based on competent staff able to analyze and assess the PRS implementation progress and achievement of the indicators. (Latest project document draft is available upon request). PEI will support this project by building the capacity of MEDT and other agencies in monitoring and evaluation of PRS (and NDS) implementation in terms of its contribution to poverty reduction and environmentally sustainable development by improving analysis and use of existing (and potentially new) PRS data and indicators. PEI offers to work closely with the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) under the Government of RT to strengthen their ability of active participation in the PRS-

3 monitoring, reporting and evaluation. UNDP CO is currently discussing with donors (DFID) and other country-present UN agencies the possibility of joint funding of the project (UNDP CO + PEI could contribute with up to US\$200,000). If successful, the project implementation could start at the beginning of next year.

PRS3 covers the period from 2010 to 2012. It is therefore assumed that the country will start developing its next strategy in 2012. PEI team identifies the next strategy elaboration process as a great P-E mainstreaming entry point. By that time the PEI information and knowledge base, including the P-E indicators will be developed. The PEI has communicated to UNDP Deputy Country Director, Ms. Zahira Virani that once government brings this process on to its agenda, UNDP senior management support in linking the PEI with the planning process will be needed. The PEI team needs to further discuss this issue with the MEDT representatives.

*PEI support to district level planning, monitoring and budgeting (related to the PEI Output 2 and 3):*

PEI will support 7 districts in the Sughd oblast in mainstreaming P-E aspect into their District Development Plans (DDPs), including budgets. It will link with the Rural Growth Programme (RGP; 2010 – 2012) being implemented jointly by UNDP and GTZ (financially supported by DFID, GTZ and UNDP). RGP covers Sughd region and aims to support economic, especially agriculture development in the oblast through elaborating DDPs and creating financial mechanisms for their implementation. (The full RGP project document is available upon request). PEI inputs to RGP are welcome by UNDP, GTZ and DFID.

The inception phase of the RGP has been finalized and implementation initiated. PEI team had several discussions with UNDP RGP staff, as well as DFID and GTZ to synchronize the RGP and PEI activities. RGP will build on lessons learned of the previous UNDP projects supporting district level planning and monitoring that has shown that despite of all the efforts the capacity of district level authorities to elaborate their plans, priorities measures and identify the needed budget in advance is still very low.

So far elaborated DDPs do not contain projects / measures promoting environmentally sustainable use of natural resources. The very first RGP activities most relevant for PEI are: evaluation of several completed DDPs; based on that the revision of the officially adopted (by MEDT) methodology for district development planning, budgeting and monitoring; revision of training material on sub-national planning and programme-based budgeting and conducting training at district and Jamoat levels; and establishment of the Trust Funds to financially support DDPs implementation in targeted districts. RGP aims for elaborating DDPs in 7 districts by the end of June 2011. Corresponding PEI inputs will be: providing recommendations for P-E mainstreaming to be reflected in the revised DDP methodology; provide inputs to the training material on planning and budgeting; reflect P-E aspect in the Trust Funds criteria and procedures; support selected district in P-E mainstreaming into the DDPs' elaboration process. Considering the relatively short time for full PE integration into the DDP elaboration process, the PEI needs to combine the 'quick and dirty' approach with more comprehensive analytical work. As such, the quick inputs into the DDP methodology and training material will be followed by elaborating more detailed and comprehensive P-E mainstreaming guidelines and training.

RGP and PEI enter the process of the sub-national planning and budgeting reform starting with the new Law on Local Self-Governance that says Jamoats will be responsible for their budget, starting from January 2011. This will be very difficult to apply in practice in case there are no changes in still centralized tax-revenue system.

*PEI activities to improve information base and knowledge on PE links (related to Output 1):*

Within the first 6 months of the PEI implementation the ToR for the economic analysis of unsustainable and sustainable resources will be designed and the analysis fully or partially completed. Since agriculture employs most of the people in the country and in the Sughd oblast, the economic analysis will focus on expressing in monetary and non-monetary terms the costs of land degradation in relation to the level of agricultural productivity and impact on farmers' income. Work on identification of P-E indicators to be applied at national and sub-national level will be partially or fully completed. This work will be linked to the PRS M&E project mentioned above.

Chief technical adviser's work plan listing all activities to be implemented between October 2010 and April 2011 is available upon request.

*Cooperation with key national and sub-national stakeholders and international agencies:*

- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade: Key implementing partner; PEI will be coordinated by the Department of the Development of Real Sectors of Economy. The MEDT is very supportive of the PEI project and its representatives has stressed that the sustainability aspect of the technical assistance needs to be strengthened since the experience shows the PRS monitoring system works when supported by the international organization but the capacity of national players remains low.
- Ministry of Agriculture: The message has been that since 70% of population lives in rural areas, the Ministry shall be another key PEI implementing partner. Unlike the MEDT, this ministry does not have the environment related department and water and land use issues are covered only by two people. Responsibilities over management and protection of land and water resources are fragmented, not addressed by the single state body. Sustainable use of water and climate change shall be better reflected in the agriculture sector plans. PEI aim will be to strengthen the role of the ministry, both at national and sub-national level, in the RGP and PEI implementation.
- Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan (CEP): The committee has thoroughly reviewed the PEI project documents, will send the written comments that need to be incorporated in it. The CEP has asked the PEI team to more clearly indicate the role of the CEP in the project document. The PEI will do so within the inception report. PEI aim is to bring the CEP and its Sughd oblast committee as the partner to the RGP (not included so far) and PEI implementation. PEI has taken up the suggestion to develop a study describing current environmental policy, governance and institutional setting for environmental management and management of natural resources. Such study shall be developed at the initial PEI implementation stage.
- Ministry of Labor and Social Protection: The work of the ministry potentially linked with / to be used by the PEI is: identification of poor households in terms of paying for electricity and gas, reporting the people affected by the internal migration due to unfavorable environmental conditions, Programme for Labor Assistance: job fairs and training; and micro-credits programmes for poor households; on-going work on Strategy for Rural Development (with FAO); Potential cooperation especially in connection with the Poverty, Energy and Vulnerability research shall be further explored.
- DFID: It supports RGP within its Sustainable Economic Development Programme. DFID representative has welcomed the link between the PEI into RGP under the two preconditions: (1) PEI will not undermine economic development as the main RGP focus and (2) PEI makes an effort to mainstream PE, climate change and disaster risk issues as one package not to overburden local authorities with too many parallel mainstreaming processes. The activities with the potential to link with are: PPCR supported by DFID and World Bank where UNDP shall play role in the awareness rising and institutional arrangements for climate change.
- GTZ: It leads RGP components focused on extension and microfinance services improvement. It fully supports

the PEI integration with the RGP. As the key P-E challenges they have identified land degradation due to the slope farming, pastures degradation and too big numbers of small farmers not having knowledge on how to use land sustainably. Activities beyond RGP interesting for PEI could be: GTZ participation in the Tajik Agriculture Financial Framework (TAFF) where it supports private extensions services system creation; supporting MEDT in identifying additional economic development indicators.

- Sughd oblast authorities and CSOs from the following districts - Shahristan, Ganchi, Zafarabad, Mastchoh, Istaravshan, Asht, and Spitamen: The PEI team has held the meeting with the representatives of Sughd oblast districts to introduce in more details the PEI programme and to hear from them what are the key environmental problems in their districts and what type of support they would need. The key environmental problems are: shortage of clean potable water, outdated irrigation and drainage systems, soil salinity, deforestation due to electricity cuts, too many very small farmers, very low knowledge on links between environment and development among the population, increased amount of waste and lack of waste collection and disposal system, lacking or ineffective sewage and sanitation systems, unprotected nuclear waste disposals. All those problems have a big potential to adversely affect human well-being as well as the agricultural production. The oblast aims at increasing growth and trade of a good quality cotton, fruits, nuts and potatoes. The participants had very clear ideas on what measures shall be taken to improve the situation but have expressed views that there were no sufficient financial resources to implement them (districts usually get only 30% of requested funds from the state). Despite the fact that the PEI cannot directly finance the listed needed measures the Sughd oblast representatives welcome the PEI programme. They have admitted there is so far no culture and practice of linking economic development and environment in district planning.
- Civil Servants Training Institute ((Department of civil service under the president of RT): RGP have agreed to cooperate with the institute on delivering training on planning, budgeting and monitoring. The aim of the meeting was to explore the possibility of using the institute educational framework for delivering training on environmental sustainability and sustainable use of natural resources. So far not such training is included in the institute curriculum. The institute provides free of charge training in the areas of: human resources, economy and finance, law and state government, state and local governance and IT. The idea has been welcome by the Vice-Rector of the institute. It has been agreed that the follow-up discussions will take place once the PEI comes with more detailed proposal / outline of the environmental mainstreaming training. Integrating environmental mainstreaming training into the institute curricula would support sustainability of the PEI capacity development element.
- Ministry of Finance: the aim of the meeting was to provide information in the PEI objective and activities and explore the potential for cooperation. The First Deputy Minister was the only government representative the PEI met that did not appreciate the PEI, though the arguments put on the table have been contradicting themselves. On one side it was said the country did not need another big portion of money but needs to build capacity of its people to use available resources, on the other hand the First Deputy Minister asked for quick actions that would solve most urgent needs of the country now. And this would require a huge portion of financial resources. The First Deputy Minister strongly opposed selection of the Sughd region as the target one for both RGP and PEI and was asking to consider a shift to, according to him, poorer regions, such as Pamir. The negative position of the First Deputy Minister towards PEI (and RGP) has been communicated to UNDP TJ Resident Coordinator who has assured us to take action in case any official comments from the ministry reach UNDP CO.

*Link with other programmes / projects:*

- National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) project – Phase 3: The project has just been approved in the country. It has an experience with mainstreaming DRM in district planning that PEI could learn from. PEI has suggested to mainstream disaster, including climate risk into DDPs as one package with PE aspects. This has been welcomed and it has been preliminary agreed that the DRM programme would financially support the climate change expert supporting the process of the PE mainstreaming.

- Central Asia Adaptation Programme (CAAP): This UNDP programme will assist the five Central Asian countries to adjust their national development processes to address risks posed by current climate variability and future climate change. The components “develop climate-resilient strategies, policies and legislation in priority sectors and geographic areas” and “implement climate change adaptation interventions in priority sectors” indicate synergies with the PEI and the PEI team has already started communication on potential cooperation.
- Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience (PPCR) – lead by the World Bank and DFID, with UNDP involvement; More information is needed to explore the potential for cooperation.
- UNDP Project ‘Supporting RBEC countries transition to low-emission development’: The project will assist the RBEC countries to develop capacity to formulate, mobilize finance and implement Low-emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), fulfilling their commitments under the UNFCCC. PEI involvement in the national and sub-national planning has been identified as a good entry point to develop also carbon neutral but mainly climate resilient national and district level strategy.

*Project management:*

- Having the MEDT as the key implementing partner the PEI will be coordinated by its Department of Development of Real Sectors of Economy.
- As suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of RT, the PEI will identify the most appropriate way of supporting cooperation among different sectoral ministries and agencies, and CSOs in the PEI implementation. It will most probably create the multi-agency working group providing substantive inputs and comments to the PEI deliverables. It is suggested the group meets regularly (once a month) and is coordinated by the UNDP CO. The process will start with key ministries and potentially CSOs identifying the ‘PEI’ focal point.
- The current PEI implementation team comprises the national project management, international CTA and admin assistant shared with the RGP. Considering the work load and commitment to one project it has been agreed to hire a separate part-time PEI admin assistant.
- PEI needs to consider whether another local person shall be hired and placed in the Sughd oblasts in one of the UNDP Area offices.
- PEI will use the UNDP Khujand area office for working with Sughd oblast and districts’ stakeholders.
- Zulfira Pulatova, the National Project Manager will report directly to Nargiza Usmanova, UNDP TJ Energy and Environment Programme Associate, while her work will be overseen by the PEI Regional Team too. Zulfira will provide the PEI RT with the Quarterly Progress Monitoring Matrix.

**III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NEXT STEPS/FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS:**

- Finalize the recruitment of the international CTA (Nargiza and Zulfira; by October 18)
- Conduct the first CTA mission (November 2010; CTA and Henrieta)
- Recruit the separate PEI part-time administrative assistant (Nargiza, Zulfira; TBD)
- Prepare the 2010 budget revision and 2011 budget proposal (Zulfira, CTA; by October 29)
- Prepare the PEI inception workshop report and place the related materials on the PEI website (Aitziber, Henrieta; by October 15)
- Provide substantive inputs to the DDP methodology and training material (CTA, PEI RT; by November 5 – tentative, depends on provision of draft documents by the RGP team);

- To draft the ToR for the inter-ministerial / agency working group, to share with respective ministries and agencies (RT, CTA, Zulfira; by October 30, tentative)
- Suggest mechanism for coordinating with DFID and GTZ, in relation to the RGP and PEI links (RT; by October 30, tentative)

#### **IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

Documents enclosed:

- Mission outline with names of people met;
- List of ministerial contacts;
- Inception workshop agenda

## **Annex 2**

### **Terms of Reference to Conduct a Study on the Impact of Agricultural Land Degradation on National Economy**

#### **Background**

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Land degradation is a major factor in the low agricultural productivity. Worldwide, it is estimated to be responsible for 3 to 5 % loss in the GDP of countries. In fact, in 2002 the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) reported, "On about one-fourth of the world's agricultural land, soil degradation is widespread, and the pace of degradation has accelerated in the past 50 years". Due to the gravity of the problem and its impact on national economy, it is considered as a major development agenda, facing the development community today.

Like many other countries in the developing world, soil degradation is a substantial problem Tajikistan. While only 7% of the territory is considered to be suitable for economic land use, about two third of Tajikistan's population living in rural areas depends on agriculture for their livelihoods. However, the agricultural sector is prone to multiple challenges, land degradation being one of them leading to low agricultural productivity and consequent lower generated income. It is estimated that 97% of Tajik farmland has been harmed by the poor irrigation services and salinization. Land degradation results in diminished land-based livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, it induces emigration of rural youth, which exacerbates poverty and undermines economic growth in rural communities by depriving communities of the energetic youth required for sustainable development and management of land resources. Land degradation, combined with a slow land and market reforms, adversely influences farmers' income generation and slows down the process of poverty reduction.

Although the extent of the problem has been well documented in Tajikistan's National Development Strategy (NDS) 2007–2015 and the recently adopted Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) 2010-2012 (so called PRS3), adopted in February 2010, there has been relatively little national scale analysis of the cost of land degradation to the national economy.

Considering the importance of availability and sustainable usage of agricultural land in accelerating and sustaining pro-poor economic growth in Tajikistan, there is an imminent need to acquire a better understanding of the magnitude of land degradation (LD) and the related benefits of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) (from the perspective of crop diversification). Strong analytical findings on the negative impact/positive benefits of LD/SML backed by a credible methodology for data findings and analysis is expected to support future evidence based policy making processes in Tajikistan.

#### **Purpose of the Assignment**

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As part of the broader UNDP/UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), Phase 1 Project, the main purpose of this assignment is to develop a framework to assess the impact of land degradation and the benefits of SLM (crop diversification component only). The framework is intended to present the extent, severity and impact of land degradation taking a sample region (Sogd) in Tajikistan in order to provide information on the costs of degradation, benefits of SLM practices, and trade-offs involved in policy choices that could guide decision-making, with the aim of supporting the mainstreaming of environment into the national planning and budgeting process.

## Overall Objectives of the Assignment

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- (1) To conceptually develop a methodological framework for assessing the impact of land degradation;
- (2) To apply the framework and critically assess the macroeconomic cost of land degradation using a sample Region
- (3) To identify current crop varieties, technologies and assess, based on the demand, potential for new diversified crops to be introduced as part of sustainable land management process
- (4) To prepare a PEI Policy Brief for High level Government Decision-makers based on the findings of the study.

The above may provide inputs for the development of more detailed research under this ToR for the subsequent follow-up work.

## Specific Activities of the Assignment

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Specific activities to be carried out in cooperation with national experts include:

- (0) A preliminary conceptual framework and a road map prepared at the onset;
- (1) Review of key national policies, strategies and the associated legislations on existing issues related to usage and management of agricultural land;
- (2) Review reports on current practices of agricultural land usage;
- (3) Comprehensive collation, review and summary of all relevant data sets on agricultural land usage
- (4) Stakeholder's consultation: The results of the above analysis should be shared in consultative meetings to generate more knowledge and experiences from various stakeholders;
- (5) Analysis of the baseline situation in the pilot region, including the definition of the geographical area for the work, and the assessment of the availability, typology and quality of the existing data;
- (6) Dialogue with Government officials and Donor Agencies currently working in the pilot region to identify research gaps, lessons learnt, best practices, possible synergies and areas for cooperation;
- (7) Consultation with stakeholders, including national, regional and local governments, to acquire critical information to develop the conceptual methodological framework;
- (8) Identification and selection of the most appropriate approach (conceptual framework) and definition of the main assumption/hypothesis to implement a methodology to assess the impact of land degradation in the selected pilot region;
- (9) The framework, once confirmed and approved by the PEI Team and the Government will have to be applied to-
  - Assessing the physical impacts of land degradation on agricultural land use, productivity and ecosystem services, quantifying them, and, whenever possible, to translate them into economic terms (i.e. % of GDP);
  - Considering, and if possible quantify, the economic, social and environmental impacts of land degradation;
  - Assessing the impact of land degradation on other sectors.

- Assessing the introduction of new crop varieties for diversification as part of the SLM.

In conducting this impact analysis, the consultant/firm must be very clear that the objective and outputs are focused upon convincing, decision makers in Government as well as donors that environmental sustainability (in form of sustainable land management practices) is a key to pro-poor growth and development. The case made must therefore be authoritative, compelling and easily communicable.

## Reporting

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The consultant/firm will be reporting..... The consultant/firm will be supervised on a day to day basis by the National Coordinator of the Poverty Environment Initiative Project.

## Required Expertise and Qualification

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It is anticipated that the study team will comprise an international expert/institution working collaboratively with two national consultants.

The lead consultant must have the following qualifications-

- i. A minimum of Masters Degree in Economics, Development Economics, Environmental Economics or related fields; PhD is preferred;
- ii. Extensive expertise, knowledge, and experience of not less than seven (7) years on agricultural land usage and management related issues at national and sector levels, including thorough understanding of impact analysis studies and their application in several countries;
- iii. Knowledge and understanding of international and country-level implementation of sustainable use of land usage and its relation to environment preservation and poverty reduction;
- iv. Extensive experience in national development policies, monitoring and budgeting processes;
- v. Through knowledge on qualitative and quantitative analysis;
- vi. Excellent presentation and report writing skills and
- vii. Experience of working in Central Asian countries would be an added advantage.

## Output

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- i) An inception report with detailed road map of the work to be carried out
- ii) A report on methodological framework of the study to be carried out (consultant/firm is encouraged to propose alternative methodology, if deemed appropriate)
- iii) A comprehensive report on the key findings related to the cost of agricultural land degradation to the national economy and benefits of sustainable land management practices.
- iv) A brief policy showing the linkage between economic growth and sustainable land management.

Two national workshops will be held involving all key stakeholders (GoT, civil society, private sector, donors). The first will discuss the conceptual framework, raise feedback and support finalisation of

the methodology. The second will act as validation of the impact findings to present the results to stakeholders and identify next steps.

## Timing

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The assignment will be carried out through a period of 60 working days commencing from 10<sup>th</sup> of January 2011 to 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2011

## Deliverables

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- Submit 1 hard copy and a soft copy of the inception report one week after signing the contract;
- Submit 1 hard copy and 1 soft copy of the conceptual framework, three weeks after signing the contract;
- Submit 1 hard copy and 1 soft copy of the final report, one week after the validation workshop.
- Submit 1 hard copy and 1 soft copy of the Policy Brief, one week after the validation workshop.
- Submit 1 hard copy and 1 soft copy of 15 page final summary report, two weeks after the validation workshop

## Response to the ToR

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Please submit a technical and financial proposal to.....with the following. The technical proposal must not be more than 5 page long.

- Understanding of the consultancy;
- Working methodology
- full details of international and national institutions/consultants including CVs and assigned roles and responsibilities;
- work plan with key milestones and outputs;
- fully costed budget.

## **Annex 3**

### **Environmental Section of the DDP**

#### **2.3.4 Environmental Sector**

##### **A. Situation Analysis**

Ensuring environmental sustainability in the Districts includes complying with legislation requirements in the area of environment protection. Environmental aspects to the extent possible should be integrated by the sectors in the elaboration of their respective sections of the District Development Plans. Thus, for example, irrigation and ineffective use of land resources in agriculture sector might lead to degradation of lands; lack of access to energy sources may lead to deforestation and growth of industrial production to the air pollution. Degraded land can in turn adversely affect the soil productivity and income from agricultural production. The environmental integration in the sub-national development plans and consequently in the sectoral goals, strategies and indicators allows not to lose focus on sustainable development and to bring closer the issues of socio-economic and environmental sustainability. Among the sectors most prone to environmental changes are agriculture, ore mining industry, infrastructure, forestry and fishery. This section suggests summarizing poverty-environmental situation in the Districts. To describe specific situation it is suggested to analyze the following:

- Main ecological problems in the District, including the main sources of environment pollution (in the air, water, soil) and climate change caused threats;
- Availability of forestlands and protected areas on the territory of the District and their condition in the recent years (reduction/expansion of forestlands, preserving the biodiversity etc);
- Key pressures on natural resources (including mining, land clearing, illegal logging and poaching) and associated impacts (e.g. pollution from mining, soil erosion, resource depletion, biodiversity losses);
- Key environmental factors affecting migration, health, labour productivity;
- District's vulnerability to environmental and climate change hazards, such as droughts, floods, landslides, etc.?"
- Environmental causes of malnutrition (e.g. poor soils)?
- Main environmental assets of the District, their current status and how they contribute to the key sectors (i.e. agriculture, industry, infrastructure);
- Organization of system of environmental monitoring and control in the District and its effectiveness;
- Environment protection measures implemented on the territory of the District.

For further guidance on situation analysis, please refer to the poverty-environmental mainstreaming guidance section in Chapter 4.

Sufficient time should be allocated to collect statistical information related to key environmental issues highlighted during the situation analysis.

##### ***B. Problems Summary in Environment Sphere***

Once the situation analysis is completed and adequate information (both quantitative and qualitative) have been collected, the focus should be on identifying focal problems related to environment. In addition to identifying key generic environmental problems in the District and analyzing them using the "problem tree" tool, sector specific environmental concerns (i.e. usage

of excessive chemical fertilizers to increase agricultural production) should also be addressed. The analysis of such sector specific environmental issues must be taken into consideration while Economy, Infrastructure and Social sectors are identifying key problems, as explained in the earlier section of this methodology. The baseline information (where available) collected after the situation analysis related to the key problems should be assessed to check the gravity of the problems. For examples of such indicators, please see the key entry point-4 of the poverty-environmental mainstreaming guideline.

While conducting the problem tree analysis, it is important to refer to the SWOT analysis to ensure that the specific environmental weaknesses and threats as identified in SWOT has been dissected/further analyzed using causes and effects principle of problem tree. The process has been explained in more detailed in the poverty-environmental guidance section (see key entry point 2).

In this part a short summary (in bullet points) of main environmental problems, their causes and effects should be presented.

Key focal problems	Caused	Effects

### C. Strategies and Objectives of Environment Sector

In this section the following is to be formulated in relation to the environment sector:

- strategic goals resulting from objective tree
- prioritized objectives/activities for achieving each stated goal;
- activities that need to be implemented for achieving objectives;
- progress/ success indicators.

It is recommended to present this information as the form of the table

Key focal problems	Strategic Goals	Objectives	Suggested activities/ projects	Success indicators

For further information on how to formulate objectives, priorities them and set indicators, please see the key entry point -2 and 4 of the poverty-environment mainstreaming guideline in Chapter 4.

## Annex 4

### Terms of Reference for District Development Programs and Oblast Development Strategy

#### TOR

<b>Organization:</b>	UNDP Communities Programme
<b>Post title:</b>	Poverty Environment Consultant
<b>Duty Station:</b>	Khujand (with frequent travel to the districts)
<b>Type of contract:</b>	IC
<b>Duration:</b>	4 months over 6 month's period

#### A. Background

The Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) is a global joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) initiative supporting country-level efforts to mainstream environmental management into national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes through creation of knowledge base, technical assistance and capacity development. To foster change in policy and operational framework in the Government and Non-Government Institutions, PEI focuses on mainstreaming Poverty-Environment (P-E) issues into national and sub-national plans, sectoral strategies, budgets, training programs and tools to facilitate sustainable economic decision-making.

The intended outcome of the Tajikistan PEI Phase 1 program is to enhance capacity of Government and other national and sub-national stakeholders to integrate environment into sustainable pro-poor development planning and budgeting process. The key entry points have already been identified which include district and Jamoat level planning and budgeting processes to support the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)-3 within the framework of National Development Strategy (NDS) 2007-2015.

#### B. Objective:

To provide technical advice and build capacity of the consultants, local authorities and planning working groups in mainstreaming poverty-environment into economic development planning in close collaboration with Rural Growth Program.

#### C. Scope of work

Under the supervision of the UNDP Communities Program Manager and Khujand Area Office Manager in close collaboration with UNDP Communities Program, Khujand Area Office staff and local consultants the expert will be responsible for but not be limited to, the following:

- Provide technical expertise to targeted 14 Rayons Working Groups and Environmental Sub-groups in elaboration of their plans in line with the planning guideline, particularly in relation to the issues of environmental mainstreaming for poverty reduction;
- Consult on the way to align P-E mainstreaming issues between the Oblast, Rayons and Jamoats plans;
- Review of the Rayons and Jamoats development plans and provide quality assurance support;

- Provide expertise during the inclusion, refinement and monitoring of relevant environmental mainstreaming indicators in partnership with Chief Technical Advisor;
- Assess capacity gaps at Oblast, Rayon and Jamoat levels for poverty - environmental mainstreaming;
- Provide capacity building training to the existing DDP consultants and other national, regional, Rayon and Jamoats stakeholders on poverty - environmental mainstreaming by request;
- Conduct field visits to Jamoats and Rayons to respond to any specific needs related to environmental mainstreaming requested by the working groups in the target areas;
- Provide expertise on environment during environmental screening of the projects proposed in DDPs;
- Draft and submit regularly activity reports

#### D. Deliverables

<b>Deliverable results</b>	<b>Tentative Deadlines</b>	<b>Payment structure</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction with the target working groups (WG) in oblast (1) and districts (14) is conducted;</li> <li>• Formation of the environmental sectoral groups within WG in oblast, districts and djamoats in collaboration with governance advisers;</li> <li>• Providing training on PE mainstreaming for the sectoral groups (15)</li> <li>• Refinement of PE indicators to be included into DDPs for each district in collaboration with CTA and Statistics Committee</li> <li>• Advisory work with the existing local consultants (34) for DDP on PE mainstreaming in accordance with the Training Handbook is done in 14 districts</li> </ul>	March 2011	30%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training for WG (15) and advise on project prioritization with the focus on environmental sustainability</li> <li>• Advise in conducting Environment Screening of the projects</li> <li>• Ensure the alignment of the district and djamoat plans with Oblast plan</li> </ul>	April 2011	30%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of DDPs of 14 districts to the subject of Poverty- Environment in mainstreaming according to the official methodology</li> <li>• Monitoring of the process of PE mainstreaming in different sectors by the DDP consultants.</li> </ul>	June 2011	40%

#### E. Qualifications and Experience

- University degree in Environment or other related subjects;
- At least three years of previous experience in working for national/international organizations in the field of environment;
- Good general knowledge on the national and sub-national planning system;
- Excellent Russian and Tajik;
- Working Knowledge of English is welcomed but not necessary;
- Ability to travel within Tajikistan

## **TOR**

<b>Organization:</b>	UNDP Communities Programme
<b>Post title:</b>	Local Poverty Environment Consultant
<b>Detailed title:</b>	Local consultant on PE (poverty-environment) mainstreaming in Sughd Development Strategy and PE mainstreaming in DDP (District Development Program)
<b>Duty station:</b>	Khujand
<b>Type of contract:</b>	Individual Contract
<b>Duration:</b>	6 months over 8 month's period (4 months for DDP elaboration + 2 months for Sughd Development Strategy elaboration)

## **Background**

The Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) is a global joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) initiative supporting country-level efforts to mainstream environmental management into national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes through creation of knowledge base, technical assistance and capacity development. To foster change in policy and operational framework in the Government and Non-Government Institutions, PEI focuses on mainstreaming Poverty-Environment (P-E) issues into national and sub-national plans, sectoral strategies, budgets, training programs and tools to facilitate sustainable economic decision-making.

The intended outcome of the Tajikistan PEI Phase 1 program is to enhance capacity of Government and other national and sub-national stakeholders to integrate environment into sustainable pro-poor development planning and budgeting process. The key entry points have already been identified which include region, district and jamoat level planning and budgeting processes to support the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)-3 within the framework of National Development Strategy (NDS) 2007-2015.

## **Objective of hiring local PE consultant:**

1. To mainstream poverty-environment linkages into Sughd Development Strategy and District Development Programs;
2. To provide technical advice and build capacity of the District Development Planning consultants, local authorities and oblast/district working groups in mainstreaming poverty-environment into economic development planning in close collaboration with Rural Growth Program according to the methodology of the poverty-environment mainstreaming elaborated by PEI Chief technical Advisor (CTA) and included into official local planning methodology of MEDT.

**Scope of work:**

Under the supervision of the UNDP Communities Program Manager and Khujand Area Office Manager through PEI Project Manager the following scope of work is anticipated:

**The main functions of a local PEI consultant for the Oblast level are:**

Participate in elaboration of the environment part of the Sughd Development Strategy including:

- Preparation of the structure of the environment unit of the Development Strategy
- Advice on the content of each chapter of the unit of the Development Strategy
- Providing consultancy to environment expert group
- Provide consultancy to other sectoral expert groups on mainstreaming Poverty-Environment aspect
- Participate in drafting and finalization of the Sughd Development Strategy document
- Coordination of expertise/experts on environment in the government responsible for elaborating plan of action in environment sector
- Cost estimation and resource availability estimations of the projects on environment
- Close coordination and work with International Consultant – coordinator for amending Sughd Development Strategy and local authorities
- Based on the work being done in DDP to align programs of 14 districts with Sughd Development Strategy by presenting the problems, objectives, projects from PEI perspective

The main functions of a local PEI consultant for the district level are:

- Provide technical expertise and capacity to targeted District Working Groups and Environment Initiative Groups as well as other sectoral groups in elaboration of their plans in line with the planning methodology, particularly in relation to the issues of environmental mainstreaming for poverty reduction;
- Provide advice to target districts in elaborating DDPs from the poverty-environment perspective according to the DDP elaboration schedule by:
  - i. Establishing the Environment Initiative Groups and ensuring representation in District working group;
  - ii. Data collection and analysis (social, economic and statistical literature, national, regional, district and sector strategies and programs, reports, financial documents the results of research concerning the given district, etc.) aimed at making an environment sector analysis;
  - iii. Reviewing formulated district vision and SWOT analysis for PE linkages;
  - iv. Developing the problem tree and logical framework from PE perspective;
  - v. Facilitating development of sector strategies according PE mainstreaming guidelines;

- vi. Reviewing and prioritization of DDP sub-projects for environment sustainability/environmental screening/recommendations for conducting Environment Impact Assessment (EIA);
  - vii. Ensuring that environment monitoring is the part of DDP M&E system.
  - viii. Reviewing integrated sectoral strategies in a single DDP document.
- Conduct field visits to districts to respond to any specific needs related to environmental mainstreaming requested by the working groups in the target areas;
  - Provision of technical progress reports according to the project requirement and approved by the project management timeframe and a common reporting format (a visit log and report on support provided to the district);
  - Payment schedule will be followed upon submitting satisfying documents listed in the section on deliverables

### **Deliverables**

<b>Deliverables/ results</b>	<b>Tentative date of deliverables</b>
District Development Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction with the target working groups (WG) in 3 districts is conducted;</li> <li>• Formation of the environmental initiative groups (EIG) in districts finished in 3 districts/list of EIGs available;</li> <li>• Review of SWOT analysis developed for the correct reflection of environment issues in 3 districts/ written recommendations for the SWOTs</li> <li>• Organize the process of data collection by EIG in 3 districts/list of responsible people for data collection and deadlines/ data available by deadline</li> <li>• Facilitate problem tree analysis with sectoral groups (economic, social, infrastructure, environment) in 3 districts according PE mainstreaming methodology/lists of participants; reports on the meetings</li> </ul>	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2011
District Development Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate developing logical matrixes with EIG/reports on the meetings</li> <li>• Review all logical matrixes from the sectors of economy, social and infrastructure and check for linkages with environment /written recommendations for the logical matrixes from PE point of view</li> </ul> Sughd Development Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the environment unit structure of Sughd Development Strategy</li> <li>• Provide analysis of the situation on environment in Sughd oblast</li> <li>• Identification of the problems and objectives through consultations with relevant stakeholders – all sectors to be identified</li> </ul>	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2011
District Development Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advise in conducting Environment Screening (ES) of the projects/written</li> </ul>	31 <sup>st</sup> August 2011

<p>description of ES process for the projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advise on project prioritization with the focus on environmental sustainability/written recommendations for environment mitigation of the certain projects</li> <li>• Review of DDPs of 3 districts to the subject of Poverty- Environment in mainstreaming according to the official methodology/final report</li> </ul> <p>Sughd Development Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop guideline for monitoring the process of PE mainstreaming in districts</li> <li>• Report on consultation provided to experts on environment in the government responsible for elaborating plan of action in environment sector</li> </ul>	
<p>Sughd Development Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing cost estimation for the projects that have been prioritized</li> <li>• Give recommendations on mitigating environmentally unsustainable practices</li> <li>• Give recommendations on resources part of the projects</li> <li>• Based on the work being done in DDP to align programs of 14 districts with Sughd Development Strategy by presenting the problems, objectives, projects from PEI perspective</li> <li>• Sughd Development Strategy's chapter on Environment is finalized and Poverty-Environment Issues are reflected throughout the document of the Sughd Development Strategy</li> </ul>	<p>31<sup>st</sup> October 2011</p>

### **Qualifications and Experience**

- University degree in Environment or other related subjects;
- At least six years of previous experience in working for national/international organizations in the field of environment;
- Experience in conducting environment screening and expertise;
- Good general knowledge on the national and sub-national planning system and structure;
- Skills of project prioritization and project proposal formulation;
- Experience in work with data collection and analysis in the environment field;
- Experience in elaborating environment indicators;
- Knowledge of government management in resource and expenses in environment sector;
- Excellent Russian and Tajik;
- Ability to travel within Tajikistan.

## Annex 5

### ToT for Environmental Mainstreaming in District and Jamoat Development Plans

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> January 2011 (National level - Dushanbe)

Date: 27-29<sup>th</sup> January 2011 (Regional level - Khujand)

*Indicative programme: timing of sessions may need to be refined according to local circumstances*

Day 1	
9:30-10:00	<b>Introductory Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Opening and Welcome</li><li>• Introduction: Participants and Facilitation Team</li><li>• Objectives and Programme</li><li>• Hopes and Concerns</li></ul>
10:00-10:30	<b>Module 1 Introductory Principles</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What and why of Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming</li><li>• Relevance of Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming for Tajikistan</li><li>• Roles and Responsibilities for Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming</li></ul>
10:30-11:15	<b>Module 2 Steps in Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Setting Environmental Objectives</li><li>• Stakeholder Identification</li><li>• Problem Analysis</li><li>• Group Exercise</li></ul>
11:15-11:30	Coffee Break
11:30-12:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Objective Tree and Options Analysis</li><li>• Group Exercises</li></ul>
12:15-13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental Overview</li><li>• Group Exercise</li></ul>
13:00-13:45	Lunch Break
13:45-14:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental Indicators</li><li>• Group Exercise</li></ul>
14:45-15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental Screening of Projects</li><li>• Environmental Impact Assessment</li></ul>
15:30-15:45	Coffee Break
15:45-16:00	Review of the Day

### List of participants

Poverty and environment mainstreaming in the process of DDP and JDP  
elaboration

Dushanbe, 25<sup>th</sup> January 2011

**Venue: UNDP Big Conference Hall**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title/Organization</b>
1.	Abbos Norov	Head of department on formation of information recourses, MEDT
2.	Inoyatullo Kosimov	Senior specialist of analytic center of MEDT
3.	Odina Odinaev	Head of department of resource mobilization and State procurement, MEDT
4.	Khursand Khakimov	Senior specialist of department of constructions, MEDT
5.	Zafar Burkhonov	Head of department on macroeconomics, MEDT
6.	Zokir Khushmuhammadzoda	Senior specialist of analytic center of MEDT
7.	Jahongir Dekhkonov	Planning Specialist, P&B, MEDT/UNDP
8.	Tanzila Ergasheva	Monitoring & Evaluation specialist, P&B. MEDT/UNDP
9.	Hamidov Sultonsho	MEDT, Specialist of the Department of Territorial Development
10	Khalimjon Ibragimov	Head of department on control and analysis of environmental monitoring and policy, CEP
11	Firdavs Kodirov	Chief Specialist of Department of Scientific Research, Ministry of Agriculture
12	Abdurasul Kurbonov	Specialist of the Department of Economic politics and prognosis, Ministry of Agriculture
13	Ali Aliev	Institute for Civil Servants, Vice-rector on Economy and International Relationship
14	Alisher Haydarov	Head of Department of economic and financial management of the Institute for Civil Servants
15	Holmatov Bahodur	Chief specialist of the department of analysis and prognosis of social and labor resources, Labor and Social Protection Committee
16	Saimuddin Muhiddinov	Governance Adviser, Gharm Area Office, UNDP
17	Timur Idrisov	Little Earth
18	Malika Bobojanova	Regional Ecological Center
19	Muazzama Burkhanova	Dastgiri Center
20	Bahriddin Sharipov	Translator
21	Valeria Trupanova	Translator

**List of ToT participants January 27-29<sup>th</sup> 2011**  
**Venue: Kayrakkum resort, Sughd Oblast**

#	Name	Position	Phone #	E-mail
1	Shadieva Muazzam	Employee of NGO AWS	(918) 881105	<a href="mailto:shadieva57@rambler.ru">shadieva57@rambler.ru</a>
2	Hallokov Ozif	Deputy Chairman of Economic Department, Isfara	(919) 25 28 52	n/a
3	Fattoev Ibodullo	Chairman of DDC, Isfara	(92) 770 04 06	<a href="mailto:umed_i@mail.ru">umed_i@mail.ru</a>
4	Boqiev Hudoydod	Chairman of Economic Department, J. Rasulov	(83455) 22458	n/a
5	Aminov Munir	Chairman of DDC, B. Ghafurov	(92) 776 74 86	n/a
6	Akhmedov Tolib	PO "Health, Right and Society"	(92) 7806482	<a href="mailto:tolibah@rambler.ru">tolibah@rambler.ru</a>
7	Nazarov Abdushukur	Head of NGO "Municipal training"	(92) 7074971; (3422) 40144	<a href="mailto:anazarov_mtm@rambler.ru">anazarov_mtm@rambler.ru</a>
8	Koziev Akmad	Employee of DDC Isfara	(918) 426621	<a href="mailto:gozizoda@mail.ru">gozizoda@mail.ru</a>
9	Khomidov Ilkhom	Employee of Jamoat Puloton, Kanibadam.	(918) 182440	n/a
10	Buzurgkhojaev Maruf	Employee of DDC Isfara	(918) 793566	<a href="mailto:mbbm78@mail.ru">mbbm78@mail.ru</a>
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## Annex 6

### Results and Resources Framework

#### **Relevant intended outcome as stated in the Tajikistan UNDAF and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2010-2015:**

2.1 Good governance and economic and social growth are jointly enhanced to reduce poverty, unlock human potential, protect rights and improve core public functions.

2.3 There is a more sustainable management of the environment and energy and natural resources.

#### **Contributing to UNDP Programme component:**

- Poverty reduction and MDGs achievement
- Environment and Sustainable Development
- Good governance

#### **CP Outcome:**

- Poverty reduction and economic development programmes are enhanced, with particular focus on the rural poor, women and marginalized people.
- Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy.
- National and local levels of government have the capacity to implement democratic governance practices, and effectively and strategically plan, finance and implement development initiatives in an inclusive and participatory manner.

#### **PEI country programme outcome:**

Enhanced capacity of government and other stakeholders to integrate environmental concerns into sustainable pro-poor national and sub-national development planning and budgeting

#### **PEI outcome indicator:**

Level of capacity of country stakeholders to systematically integrate environmental concerns into sustainable pro-poor sub-national development

planning and budgeting

**Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):** Key result area 4.1 Mainstreaming Environment and Energy

**Partnership Strategy:** UNDP-UNEP PEI working with national, regional and local government and community institutions; Key partner: Ministry of Economy and Trade

**Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):** PEI Tajikistan

INTENDED OUTPUTS	Targets	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES AND SUB-ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p><b>Output 1: Information and Knowledge Base for Poverty-Environment<sup>4</sup> Mainstreaming Developed</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty and environment indicators are not linked in the current system of national and sub-national planning, budgeting and its monitoring and evaluation system. There is no evidence of existing studies demonstrating the links between poverty and environment, hence low awareness of main stakeholders about poverty-environment linkages</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Performing Indicators:</b></p>	<p><b>Targets for 2011:</b></p> <p>1.1 One study establishing country specific relationship between economic growth and environment is conducted, published and disseminated</p> <p>1.2 P-E indicators utilized in fourteen pilot districts</p> <p>1.3 Core set of PE indicators are included in the next PRS monitoring system</p> <p>1.4 Key country stakeholders, including media and donors aware of PEI</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.1: Provide evidence base for linking economic development, poverty and environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and summarize value and utility of P-E development tools and methods</li> <li>Develop study showing evidence of poverty-environment links to support key stakeholders in planning and decision-making process.</li> <li>Widely distribute (workshop, training, promotion materials) results of the study and / or research</li> </ul>	<p>CTA, PEI RT, UNDP CO, MEDT</p>	<p>PEI: USD 302,680  (indicative)</p>

<sup>4</sup> Whenever Poverty-Environment issues referred to, they include climate change and disaster related problems impacting natural resources sustainability and will be addressed to the extent possible

<p>1.1 Existence of country-specific evidence on the contribution of the environment to human well-being and pro-poor economic growth collected and used for poverty-environment mainstreaming</p> <p>1.2 # of districts utilizing PE indicators in DDPs</p> <p>1.3 Level of adoption of PE indicators by the government in the next PRS monitoring system</p> <p>1.4 Increased knowledge of Key Tajik government agencies on national and sub-national level, civil society representatives active in poverty-environment area, and key media sources in Tajikistan</p>	<p>concept, objectives, activities and results</p> <p><b><u>Targets for 2012:</u></b></p> <p>1.1 Draft PE indicators included in the next PRS monitoring system</p> <p>1.2 All study results are disseminated through publications/ leaflets/ flyers</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.2: Identify economic instruments for sustainable financing options and identify the approach to integrating PE links into National Budgeting process</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and evaluate existing financing options</li> <li>• Identify economic instruments for environmental financing options</li> <li>• Prepare a proposal to MoF for economic incentives for environmental financing options</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 1.3: Improve and Link Existing Poverty and Environment Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and evaluate existing, unlinked poverty and environment indicators</li> <li>• Select or create new set of SMART P-E indicators for national and sub-national planning processes and use , gender statistics (sex disaggregated data) during processes of identifying P-E indicators</li> <li>• Include disaster and climate risk related indicators in the new set (extent will depend on data availability);</li> </ul>		
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**Activity 1.4: Mainstream PE and Utilize Poverty-Environment Indicators in Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in PRS3 and during the formulation of the next PRS**

- Apply linked P-E indicators in the design of PRS4, its development process and implementation arrangements in terms of its address of P-E links;
- Support capacity development of the Ministry of Economy and Trade and other relevant actors, to monitor and evaluate PRS (and NDS) implementation in terms of its address of P-E links
- Organize exposure visits for Government officials to better understand PEI

**Activity 1.5: Design and Implement Awareness Raising and Capacity Development Program to Mainstream P-E Linkages into National and Sub-National Planning Processes**

- Conduct stakeholders' analysis for designing awareness raising, communication and capacity

		<p>development programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop training packages and deliver training on PE mainstreaming</li><li>• Elaborate the PEI country programme communication strategy reflecting the needs of different stakeholders' groups.</li><li>• Design a long-term capacity building program to be potentially implemented during Phase 2 of the PEI programme.</li></ul>		
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<p><b>Output 2: P-E Linkages Integrated in District Development Programmes</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>Poverty and environmental sustainability aspects are not systematically addressed in district level planning, budgeting and monitoring processes. Planning authorities lack the knowledge and experience in poverty-environment mainstreaming</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>1.1 Number of sub-national DDPs including support to environmental sustainability, climate resilience as one of the development priorities;</p> <p>1.2 Level of integrating PE aspect into DDPs' sectoral priorities and implementation measures</p> <p>1.3 Level of capacity to mainstream PE links to sub-national planning;</p> <p>1.4 Percent of women among all stakeholders involved in DDPs elaboration and consultation</p>	<p><b>Targets for 2011:</b></p> <p>1.1 PE guidance for mainstreaming P-E into 14 district development planning, monitoring and budgeting and oblast development strategy adopted by the government</p> <p>1.2 At least 50% of proposed PE issues / suggestions integrated into the final DDPs and regional strategy;</p> <p>1.3 Authorities, planners and experts from Sughd region have a knowledge and experience in mainstreaming PE links in sub-national planning</p> <p>1.4 30% of all stakeholders involved in DDPs elaboration and consultation are women</p> <p><b>Targets for 2012:</b></p> <p>1.1 National guidance for mainstreaming P-E into district budgeting adopted by the government</p> <p>1.2 PE is incorporated as a cross cutting issue in the</p>	<p><b>Activity 2.1: Develop Capacity for PE mainstreaming at sub-national level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train district level authorities and planners and other stakeholders in P-E mainstreaming, and potentially disaster and climate risk reduction based on the above developed guidelines. Ensure participatory and gender approaches.</li> <li>• Help planners to design and cost DDPs' implementation measures supporting environmental sustainability and possibly CC adaptation</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 2.2: Integrate P-E Linkages into selected District Development Plans (DDPs)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaborate poverty-mainstreaming e guidelines for districts</li> <li>• Prepare extended version of P-E mainstreaming guideline for districts based on the learning of the "pilot phase"</li> <li>• Develop P-E mainstreaming module for institutionalization at the Institute for the Civil</li> </ul>	<p>CTA, PEI RT UNDP CO MEDT District authority</p>	<p><b>PEI: USD 261,570</b></p> <p>(indicative)</p>
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	<p>formulation of PRS4</p> <p>1.3 14 Districts regularly monitor PE indicators and make informed decision based on the progress</p>	<p>Servants Training;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop an Environmental Project Screening Criteria for RGP Trust Fund for districts;</li><li>• Include priorities for women groups and ways to create green, decent jobs for women in rural areas</li><li>• Evaluate the mainstreaming process and widely distribute results and lessons learned to facilitate future replication in other districts.</li><li>• Provide recommendations on how to extend integrated DDP services to the jamoat levels</li><li>• Mainstream P-E into the Regional Development Strategy</li></ul>		
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<p><b>Output 3: Sub-National and Local PEI Plan Implementation Initiatives and Capacity Building Supported</b></p> <p><b><u>Baseline:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a limited consideration of environmental sustainability and climate risk in current extension services and in provision of microfinance. In terms of rural entrepreneurship, women do not have equitable access to support resources (e.g. vocational training, micro-credit, advisory services, etc).</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Indicators:</u></b></p> <p>3.1 Number of local service providers and micro-finance institutions adopting poverty-environment, including climate change aspect in their support mechanism;</p> <p>3.2 Number of projects supporting environmental sustainability and climate risk management funded and implemented</p> <p>3.3 Number of local actors trained in provision of P-E sensitive extension and financial services;</p>	<p><b><u>Targets for 2011:</u></b></p> <p>3.1 Clients of MF organization of at least one district submit business plans with a section on environment</p> <p>3.2 Two projects supporting environmental sustainability and climate risk management were funded and implemented</p> <p>3.3 50 local actors trained in provision of P-E sensitive extension and financial services;</p> <p><b><u>Targets for 2012:</u></b></p> <p>ToT and training packages on mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages in extension services are delivered</p>	<p><b>Activity 3.1: Integrate Poverty – Environment to the Local Extension Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct capacity assessment of extension services providers in terms of their support to sustainable land restoration and management in poor rural/agricultural areas, and identify the best approaches, lessons learned and gaps remaining that PEI can fill to promote environmentally sustainable, climate resilient and income generating development.</li> <li>Determine if existing extension services, can be adapted, improved or expanded to providing PEI-related services and, if so, what capacity building or changes in organization and staffing may be needed to serve that purpose.</li> <li>Based on the above, design and implement a small-scale demonstration of P-E sensitive approaches and corresponding extension services providing training and technical assistance on sustainable land, water, and</li> </ul>	<p>CTA, PEI RT UNDP CO MEDT CEPF Local authorities</p>	<p><b>PEI: USD 255,750</b> (indicative)</p>
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natural resources management, especially in the agriculture and energy sectors. Ensure gender balance participation.

- Monitor and evaluate the demonstration and disseminate results and lessons learned to support replication in other areas/districts;

**Activity 3.2: Integrate Poverty – Environment to the Local Microfinance Services.**

- Identify an existing financial mechanism (micro-credits, loans) that could be influenced by PEI to support introduction of environmentally sustainable, climate resilient as well as income generating solutions.
- Identify poverty-environment, including climate change related set of criteria to be applied by the selected financial services providers (micro-finance institutions); explore the possibility to include gender related criteria for micro-credits and loans provision.
- Support implementation of the proposed financial

		<p>services provision modality, including necessary training for borrowers and / or lenders / providers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and, if the time frame set for PEI allows, evaluate the impact of the interventions listed above, describe and disseminate results and lessons learned to support potential replication.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Output 4: Project management team fully operational</b></p> <p><b>Target:</b></p> <p>4.1 A PEI Management Team fully equipped with human, material and financial resources and adequate support from UNDP and UNEP</p>	<p><b><u>Targets for 2011:</u></b></p> <p>A PEI Management Team fully equipped with human, material and financial resources and adequate support from UNDP and UNEP</p>	<p><b>Activity 4.1: Setting up a fully equipped and functional PEI Management unit comprising of a Project Manager and an Administrative and Financial Assistant</b></p>	<p>CTA, PEI RT UNDP CO MEDT</p>	<p><b>80,000</b></p>

## Annex 7

### Annual Work Plan 2011

Project 5. Poverty and Environment Initiative (Project ID: 00064097)										
<p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty and environment indicators are not linked in the current system of national and sub-national planning, budgeting and its monitoring and evaluation system. There is no evidence of existing studies demonstrating the links between poverty and environment, hence low awareness of main stakeholders about poverty-environment linkages</li> <li>Poverty and environmental sustainability aspects are not systematically addressed in district level planning, budgeting and monitoring processes. Planning authorities lack the knowledge and experience in poverty-environment mainstreaming</li> </ul>	<p><b>Activity Result 1: Information and Knowledge Base for P-E Mainstreaming Developed</b></p> <p>1.1 Conduct an Economic Study Showing Evidence of P-E links to Economic Growth.</p> <p>1.2 Improve and Link Existing Poverty and Environment Indicators</p> <p>1.3 Mainstream PE and Utilize Poverty-Environment Indicators in Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in PRS3 and during the formulation of the next PRS</p>						CTA, PEI, UNDP CO, MEDT,  DISTRICT AUTHORITY,  LOCAL AUTHORITIES	PEF	International consultants, National consultants, Contractual services, Workshops, Printing, Translation, PEI team, Equipment.	<p><b>Activity 1</b> 122,400 USD</p> <p><b>Activity 2</b> 145,000 USD</p> <p><b>Activity 3</b> 120,000 USD</p> <p><b>Management</b> 53,300 USD</p> <p><b>Total</b> <b>440,700 USD</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a limited consideration of environmental sustainability and climate risk in current extension services and in provision of microfinance. In terms of rural entrepreneurship, women do not have equitable access to support resources (e.g. vocational training, micro-credit, advisory services, etc).</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Performing Indicators:</b></p> <p>1.5 Existence of country-specific evidence on the contribution of the environment to human well-being and pro-poor economic growth collected and used for poverty-environment mainstreaming</p> <p>1.6 # of districts utilizing PE indicators in DDPs</p> <p>1.7 Level of adoption of PE indicators by the government in the next PRS monitoring system</p> <p>1.8 Increased knowledge of Key Tajik government agencies on national and sub-national level, civil society representatives active in poverty-environment area, and key media sources in</p>	<p>1.4 Design and Implement Awareness Raising and Capacity Development Program to Mainstream P-E Linkages into National and Sub-National Planning Processes</p> <p>1.5 Organize exposure visits for Government officials</p> <p><b>Activity Result 2: P-E Linkages Integrated in Oblast, District, and Jamoat Development Plans</b></p> <p>2.1 Elaborate poverty-environment mainstreaming guidelines for districts and revise it based on the learning of the "pilot phase"</p> <p>2.2 Train district level authorities and planners and other stakeholders in P-E</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>				
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Tajikistan									
1.5 Number of sub-national DDPs including support to environmental sustainability, climate resilience as one of the development priorities;	mainstreaming, and potentially disaster and climate risk reduction based on the above developed guidelines. Ensure participatory and gender approaches.								
1.6 Level of integrating PE aspect into DDPs' sectoral priorities and implementation measures			X	X					
1.7 Level of capacity to mainstream PE links to sub-national planning;		2.3 Help planners to design and cost DDPs' implementation measures supporting environmental sustainability and CC adaptation							
1.8 Percent of women among all stakeholders involved in DDPs elaboration and consultation									
3.4 Number of local service providers and micro-finance institutions adopting poverty-environment, including climate change aspect in their support mechanism;	2.4 Develop P-E mainstreaming module for institutionalization at the Institute for the Civil Servants Training;				X	X			
3.5 Number of projects supporting environmental sustainability and climate risk management funded and implemented	2.5 Develop an Environmental Project Screening Criteria for RGP Trust Fund for districts;	X	X						
3.6 Number of local actors trained in provision of P-E sensitive extension and financial services;	2.6 Evaluate the								

<p><b>Targets 2011:</b></p>	<p>mainstreaming process and widely distribute results and lessons learned to facilitate future replication in other districts and djamoats.</p>			X	X				
<p>1.5 One study establishing country specific relationship between economic growth and environment is conducted, published and disseminated</p>									
<p>1.6 P-E indicators utilized in fourteen pilot districts</p>	<p>2.7 Mainstream P-E into the Regional Development Strategy</p>	X	X	X	X				
<p>1.7 Core set of PE indicators are included in the next PRS monitoring system</p>									
<p>1.8 Key country stakeholders, including media and donors aware of PEI concept, objectives, activities and results</p>	<p>2.8 Mainstream poverty-environment in Local Economic Module</p>	X	X						
<p>1.5 PE guidance for mainstreaming P-E into 14 district development planning, monitoring and budgeting and oblast development strategy adopted by the government</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 3: Sub-National and Local PEI Implementation Initiatives and Capacity Building Supported</b></p>								
<p>1.6 At least 50% of proposed PE issues / suggestions integrated into the final DDPs and regional strategy;</p>	<p>3.1 Conduct capacity assessment of extension services providers in terms of their support to sustainable land restoration and</p>	X	X						
<p>1.7 Authorities, planners and experts from Sughd region have a knowledge and experience in mainstreaming</p>									

<p>PE links in sub-national planning</p> <p>1.8 30% of all stakeholders involved in DDPs elaboration and consultation are women</p> <p>3.1 Clients of MF organization of at least one district submit business plans with a section on environment</p> <p>3.2 Two projects supporting environmental sustainability and climate risk management were funded and implemented</p> <p>3.3 50 local actors trained in provision of P-E sensitive extension and financial services;</p>	<p>management in poor rural/agricultural areas</p> <p>3.2 Identify the best approaches to promote environmentally sustainable, climate resilient and income generating development</p> <p>3.3 Design and implement a small-scale demonstration of P-E sensitive approaches. Ensure gender balance participation.</p> <p>3.4 Identify poverty-environment, including climate change related set of criteria to be applied by the selected financial services providers (micro-finance institutions); explore the possibility to include gender</p>			X		X	X						
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	<p>related criteria for micro-credits and loans provision.</p> <p>3.5 Support implementation of the proposed financial services provision modality, including necessary training for borrowers and / or lenders / providers.</p>			X	X				
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