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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Strengthening capacity for an environmental information management and monitoring system in Tajikistan

UNDAF Outcome(s): 2.3: There is a more sustainable management of the environment, energy and natural resources.

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome: Mainstreaming sustainable and equitable trends of environment and energy.

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome: Mechanisms for sustainable management of natural resources are created.

Expected CP Outcome(s): Outcome 6: Improved environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, and increased access to alternative renewable energy.

Expected CPAP Output(s): 6.1: Government is provided with capacity building support to negotiate, ratify, and implement major international environmental agreements; transnational policy and legal frameworks on sustainable natural resources management and local communities are supported to participate in sustainable livelihoods.

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: UNDP Country Office in Tajikistan

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: The Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center of the Republic of Tajikistan

Brief Description: The goal of this project is to strengthen capacity for environmental monitoring and information management in Tajikistan in order to improve the reporting process to the Rio Conventions and ensure sustainable development through better environmental policy. The project's strategy emphasizes a long-term approach to institutionalizing capacities to meet MEA obligations through a set of learn-by-doing activities that lay the foundation for effective decision-making and policy-making regarding global environmental benefits. Specifically, the project will undertake a comprehensive assessment of the policy and institutional framework governing environment with particular reference to its contribution to the global environmental benefits; upgrade the standards, norms, indicators and procedures in the area of environmental information management and monitoring; and pilot this new system. Active participation of stakeholder representatives in the full project life cycle facilitates the strategic adaptation of project activities in keeping with project objectives. Moreover, the inclusion of non-state stakeholders contributes to the adaptive collaborative management of project implementation and promotes long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

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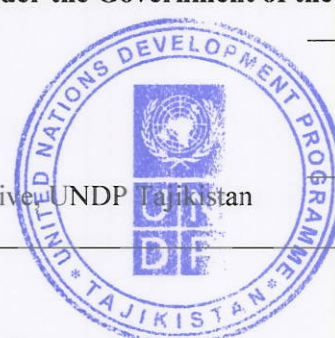
Total resources required	US\$ 1,450,200
Total allocated resources	US\$ 1,450,200
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ GEF ◦ Committee for Environmental Protection (in-kind) 	US\$ 250,000 US\$ 700,200 US\$ 500,000

Agreed by: Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
Ibodzoda Khairullo
Chairman

Date/Month/Year: 03 09 2014

Agreed by: United Nations Development Programme
Alexander Zuev
Resident Representative UNDP Tajikistan

Date/Month/Year: 03 09 2014



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACM	Adaptive Collaborative Management
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APR	Annual Progress Report
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCCD	Cross-Cutting Capacity Development
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought
CEP	Committee on Environmental Protection
EIMDSS	Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System
FCCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF Sec	Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
ICSD	Inter-governmental Committee on Sustainable Development
IMTF	Inter-Ministerial Task Force
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NBBC	National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center of the Republic of Tajikistan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDS	National Development Strategy
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NESDS	National Environmental Sector Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
PSA	Public Service Announcement
SEP	State Environment Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP/CO	UNDP Country Office

PART I - PROJECT

A. Project Summary

A.1 Project Rationale, Objectives, Outcomes/Outputs, and Activities

1. In 2005, Tajikistan completed its National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) in order to identify the priority cross-cutting capacity development needs of the country to meet and sustain obligations under the three Rio Conventions. One top priority identified in the NCSA was the need to strengthen environmental learning and stakeholder involvement in order to mobilize all sectors on Rio Convention themes. This priority cross-cutting need was the objective of an earlier cross-cutting capacity development (CCCD) project implemented in 2012. Another top priority was to strengthen the environmental management information system to facilitate more informed decision-making to meet Rio Convention obligations. This strengthened information system would serve to inform decision-making across sectors on environmental priorities and create synergies and partnerships that aid achievement of Rio Conventions obligations.

2. Tajikistan has made significant progress in strengthening its environmental policy and programming framework since the completion of its NCSA. The country has adopted 13 laws and bylaws pertaining to environmental protection and has taken important steps to integrate global environmental obligations within its national developmental strategies. For example, the Third Poverty Reduction Strategy identifies the need for climate change adaptation activities at the sectoral level. Another example is found in the 2013–2015 Living Standard Improvement Strategy which gives individual ministries a basis for carrying out high-priority actions on environmental issues.

3. The project is strategic in that it responds to a targeted set of underlying barriers to environmental management towards the goal of meeting and sustaining global environmental outcomes. Specifically, the project will catalyze cooperation and coordination that has previously been limited by narrow institutional mandates and obsolete methods of analysis and decision-making. This project will facilitate new partnerships between policy and decision-makers across environmental focal areas and socio-economic sectors while actively engaging other key non-governmental stakeholders. This project is innovative and transformative in that environmental and resource management at the sub-national level lacks institutional authority in the baseline. The strategic value of the project lies in developing technical capacities on how to structure and implement policy interventions that better respond to Rio Convention obligations.

4. The UNDP Country Office in Tajikistan is the implementing agency for this project and key partners for project implementation are CEP GRT and NBBC. Project will be developed in accordance with agreed policies and procedures between the UNDP and the Government of Tajikistan. In line with GEF rules and procedures, UNDP will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms and facilitate government decision-making. To catalyze implementation of project activities and timely delivery of project outputs NBBC has been assigned as one of the key project partners. The project was designed to be complementary to other related projects under implementation in Tajikistan, including those supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Given the number of ongoing projects in the country, careful attention will be given to coordinating project activities in such a way that activities are mutually supportive and opportunities capitalized to realize synergies and cost-effectiveness.

5. This project conforms to Programme Framework CD-5 of the GEF-5 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Strategy, which calls for the strengthening of capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends. Through a learn-by-doing and adaptive collaborative management approach, the project will strengthen targeted institutional and technical capacities to generate information for improved monitoring of global environmental trends and thus enable more informed decisions on policy interventions. The project will contribute to the development of capacities to implement and manage global environmental guidelines.

6. The project is consistent with the programmatic objectives of the three GEF thematic focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, the achievement and sustainability of which is dependent on the critical development of capacities (individual, organizational and systemic). This project is also consistent with Tajikistan's current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2010-2015, and responds directly to Output 2.3: There is a more

sustainable management of the environment, energy and natural resources. The project is also well-aligned with Tajikistan's programme for implementing the Millennium Development Goals, particularly MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

7. The expected outcome of this project is that best practices and innovative approaches for meeting and sustaining the Rio Conventions are available and accessible for implementation through national development policies and programmes. This outcome is disaggregated into three components:

Component 1: Integrated and coordinated Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System

Component 2: Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for knowledge creation

Component 3: Public awareness and environmental education

8. The project's objective is to **improve institutional and technical capacities to meet and sustain the objectives of the three Rio Conventions and other MEAs**. Specifically, this will be carried out by targeting and training government staff at the local, regional and national levels on the specific interpretation of Rio Convention provisions as they apply to their respective roles and responsibilities to implement associated development policies.

9. The project will take an adaptive collaborative management (ACM) approach to implementation, which calls for stakeholders to take an early and proactive role in the mainstreaming exercises, as well as to help identify and solve unexpected implementation barriers and challenges. By taking an ACM approach, project activities and outputs can be more legitimately modified and adapted to maintain timely and cost-effective project performance and delivery.

A.2 Key Indicators, Assumptions, and Risks

10. The main risks to the project lie in the poor coordination and shortage of technical capacity. As a result of the lack of information management, there is no tracking by the government of the previous national reports. Except for the fact that the only source of information, which is submitted annually to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the international organizations, according to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan № 392 as of September 1, 2003 is NBBC. Inter-ministerial coordination is lacking, and existing databases are managed as personal information systems, with information to be shared only on the basis of payment, even though these are government systems.

11. Another key risk of the project relates to the nearly constant flux in institutional leadership and mandates. Regular changes in government staff, including management and leadership, have depleted institutional memory and place in question whether this project will achieve the long-term political commitment necessary to sustain project activities and outcomes. To address this risk, the project is designed to take a careful and measured approach to implementation, with proactive encouragement of key government representatives in the peer review processes of analyses and strategy development. Furthermore, non-state stakeholders will also be given important opportunities to inform the development of project activities and outcomes that will enhance the overall sustainability of the project and its outcomes.

12. Project outcomes will be measured through a set of output, process, and performance indicators. Constructed using SMART design criteria, these indicators were developed to coincide with each major project activity. Output indicators include the preparation an in-depth baseline analysis of environmental information needs for the coordinated oversight and enforcement environmental legal instruments per Rio Conventions. Process indicators include the convening of an Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) that will facilitate better inter-agency communication, coordination, and collaboration with regard to the development of an environmental information management and decision support system. Performance indicators include the set of learn-by-doing review of codes, laws, and texts pertaining to protection of the global environment.

B Country ownership

B.1 Country Eligibility

13. Tajikistan is eligible to receive technical assistance from UNDP, and is thus eligible for support under the Global Environment Facility. Tajikistan acceded to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 29 October 1997, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought on July 16, 1997, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) on December 29, 1998. Tajikistan acceded to important protocols under the Rio Conventions in later years, namely:

- The Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety on 12 May 2004 to protect biodiversity from the potential risks posed by genetically modified organisms that are the product of biotechnology.
- The Kyoto Protocol on 29 December 2008, committing to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2008-2012 at the 1990 level.

14. Though not an eligibility requirement, Tajikistan has demonstrated its commitment to become a full member of the world community through ratifying other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), in addition to the three Rio Conventions, and amending its legislation to comply with the following other MEA obligations:

- Vienna Convention on Protection of Ozone Layer (ratified 1998)
- Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances (ratified 1998)
- London and Copenhagen Amendments to Montreal Protocol (ratified 1998)
- Convention on the Protection of Migratory Wildlife Species (ratified 2000)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and Convention SITEC (ratified 2000)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (signed September 20, 2011)
- Helsinki Agreement on Transboundary Water Bodies (ratified 2000)
- Aarhus Convention on Access to Environmental Information (ratified 2002)

15. *Fit with the GEF-5 CCCD Strategy:* The GEF strategy for Cross-Cutting Capacity Development projects serves to provide resources for reducing, if not eliminating, the institutional bottlenecks and barriers to the synergistic implementation of the Rio Conventions. The main CCCD Programme Framework under which this project falls is framework CD-5: To enhance capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends. The project will contribute to the development of other cross-cutting capacities, namely to generate, access and use information and knowledge and to strengthen capacities to implement and manage global environmental guidelines. Through a learn-by-doing and adaptive collaborative management approach, the project will strengthen targeted institutional and technical capacities to generate information for improved monitoring of global environmental trends and thus make more informed decisions on choices of policy interventions. This will be tested on selected sectoral policies, plans and/or programmes.

B.2 Country Driven-ness

16. The current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) covers the period 2010-2015. It has been designed to support Tajikistan's goals as defined in the 2007 National Development Strategy (NDS) and the Millennium Development Goals, among other national policies and strategies, with funds and programmes of the UN System agencies into a common operational framework for the UN's partnership with the Government of Tajikistan (United Nations Country Team Tajikistan 2009). Among its objectives, the NDS calls for the strengthening of monitoring and supervision systems to improve the effectiveness of the government to regulate national and international obligations (Republic of Tajikistan 2007)

17. Developed through an extensive consultative process involving all stakeholders, the NDS is also part of the donors' 2009 Joint Country Partnership Strategy for Tajikistan, which came about as a

result of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness¹ (Republic of Tajikistan 2009). There are four interrelated thematic areas within which the UN System and the Government of Tajikistan have agreed to cooperate on: Poverty Reduction and Governance; Food and Nutrition Security; Clean Water, Sustainable Environment, and Energy; and Quality Basic Services.

18. The Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy thematic area, promotes the sustainable management of the environment, and energy and natural resources; addressing three pressing issues: (i) national and trans-national agreements and policies covering environmental and natural resources must be better designed and implemented; (ii) Tajikistan's future development and poverty reduction depend on the country's ability to effectively use its energy resources; and (iii) environmental degradation and dangers are threatening the country's development potential. As a response to these issues, the UNDAF established a set of four expected outcomes under Pillar 3:

- National and transnational agreements and policies addressing environmental and natural resources are better designed and implemented
- Increased access to energy based on Alternative and Renewable Energy Technology
- Sustainable natural resource management is more widely understood and practiced
- Disaster risk management capacities are enhanced to integrate improved environmental and water management

19. In addition to the three Rio Conventions and other MEAs, Tajikistan has adopted a number of strategic frameworks that reflect the broad range of critical environmental priorities. These include the 2013–2015 National Living Standard improving strategy of Tajikistan that gives individual ministries a basis for carrying out high-priority actions on environmental issues. Environmental objectives and targets are also included in Tajikistan's programme for implementing the Millennium Development Goals.

B.2.a National Capacity Self-Assessment

20. Tajikistan completed their NCSA in 2005, which included a prioritization of cross-cutting capacity development needs to meet and sustain obligations under the three Rio Conventions. These included the need to reduce the risk of negative environmental impacts, increase adaptive capacity of the economic sectors that depend on natural resources, and to reduce vulnerability of poor populations in rural areas. A top priority of the NCSA was the need to strengthen environmental learning and stakeholder involvement as tools to mobilize all sectors on Rio Convention themes. This priority cross-cutting need was the objective of an earlier CCCD implemented in 2012. Another top priority need was to strengthen their environmental management information system as a means to make more informed decision-making to meet Rio Convention obligations. This strengthened information system would serve to better inform decision-making across sectors on environmental priorities and create synergies and partnerships towards policy interventions related to meeting Rio Conventions obligations.

B.2.b Sustainable Development Context

21. Tajikistan is a landlocked country in South-East Central Asia with a land area of 143,100 km² and a population of approximately 8.1 million. The country is bordered to the north by Kyrgyzstan, to the east by China, to the south by Afghanistan, and to the north and west by Uzbekistan. A mountainous country, Tajikistan has 72 peaks above 6,000 m., with the Tian Shan, Gissar-Alay and Pamir mountain systems covering about 93% of the land area. The greatest concentrations of the population are in the foothills and the lowest concentrations in mountainous areas. Settlements are influenced by natural conditions, with valley oases supporting villages of between 200 and 700

¹ The main objectives of the Joint Country Partnership Strategy for the period 2010-2012 are: (1) to affirm Joint Country Partnership Strategy partners' common commitment to support Tajikistan's overall development goals and strategy as described in the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2006-2015 and related Poverty Reduction Strategies; (2) to outline a shared strategic vision and operational framework for more effective coordination and management of Joint Country Partnership Strategy partners' resource flows to the country; and (3) to define the measures needed to achieve agreed development outcomes, including the benchmarks by which shared principles of aid effectiveness will be monitored.

households, whereas high mountain villages have on average between 15 and 20 households. Besides the capital of Dushanbe (population 600,000), the other important cities include Khujand, Kulyab, Kurgan-Tube, and Qurghonteppa.

22. After independence in 1991, Tajikistan entered into a civil war that lasted five years, the result of which was the loss of approximately 50,000 lives, over 800,000 displaced, and widespread damage to the country's infrastructure estimated at about US\$ 7 billion. The ensuing economic contraction and loss of social services were particularly dramatic in rural areas. For example, the GDP in 1996 is estimated to be 40% of the GDP of 1991. Recovery began in earnest in 1998 after a peace agreement, allowing the Government to focus on reconstruction and social and economic development reforms. Tajikistan is among the few post-conflict countries that moved quickly from war to internal stability with a functioning government.

23. Although economic recovery was slow at first, Tajikistan has achieved considerable economic success in recent years, with GDP growing steadily over the past several years to 7.9% before the economic crisis in 2008 and declining to 6.0% in 2012. Agriculture dominates the economy, providing the basis for food and fiber production industry, especially cotton fiber, canned goods and meat products. Hydropower production is an important sector, along with non-ferrous metallurgy industry, including production of aluminum, gold, silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten, mercury and antimony.

24. Despite its achievements, Tajikistan remains among the poorest and most fragile of countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States, with a Human Development Index of 0.622 and a ranking of 125 of 186 countries. Tajikistan's gross national product per person reached US\$ 964 in 2012, with an estimated 38.3% of the population living below the poverty line. This is among the lowest in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and one of the lowest globally. A period of increasing natural disasters, often exacerbated by human factors (e.g., deforestation, poor land management, and building on slopes), has further impaired the country's infrastructure and productive capacity.

25. Tajikistan is the least urbanized republic of the former Soviet Union with over 70% of the population still living in rural areas; this number continues to rise. These rural residents rely directly on natural resources, in particular agriculture and forestry for their livelihoods², food, water, fuel and shelter. Recent studies have found that 70-80% of the forest cover in select locations has been lost due to energy demand (Hoeck, et al. 2007). The rural population is mostly characterized by high levels of poverty, indicated by their relatively low levels of income and consumption, and limited access to education, health care, water, and energy.

26. Many of the country's most impoverished communities are at an elevated risk due to their dependence on climate change sensitive activities like agriculture, and their limited financial and capacity means of adapting to extreme climate events. These same communities are also vulnerable to natural disasters, which the UNDP estimates at US\$ 600 million in damages, or 4.8% of GDP, each year. Moreover, improper Soviet-era irrigation practices³, desertification, deforestation and erosion have led to increased land degradation which only exacerbates issues of poverty, and threatens national food security. In addition to reducing agricultural land fertility, poor natural resource and land-use management practices have also had other deleterious effects such as the desertification of mountain areas, the degradation of soils, salinization, swamping and a loss of biodiversity.

27. Although the country has vast energy and water resources⁴, both the energy and water sector are prone to great inefficiencies, and shortages of potable water and energy regularly impact large portions of the population, particularly the poor. Furthermore, poor management of these resources has serious implications both nationally and internationally since Tajikistan's 947 streams represent 60% of the water in the Central Asian region.

28. With nearly 4,000 sources of environmental pollution, Tajikistan faces serious issues regarding water and air pollution as well as of all types of waste generation. Water resources are negatively

² Two-thirds of the population works in the agricultural sector

³ Soviet irrigation practices and salinization have negatively impacted an estimated 97% of Tajik farmland.

⁴ Tajikistan receives 93.7% of its energy supply and 99% of its electricity from hydroelectric sources.

impacted by industrial, municipal and agricultural waste. Pesticides, nitrates and phosphates from agricultural runoff exceed the limits established by regulations. The majority of Tajikistan's air pollution is attributable to industrial enterprises and vehicles, and has grown significantly worse in recent years due to a rise in vehicles and poor emission control by relevant agencies. Nonetheless, Tajikistan's per capita greenhouse gas emissions were only 30 kg/person in 2010, or approximately five times lower than the world average at the time (UN 2010).

29. On the whole, waste management is poor in Tajikistan. The system of waste recycling is underdeveloped and underutilized, and the country has serious shortcomings with regard to meeting sanitation standards for waste collection and disposal sites. Additionally, there are 22 potentially hazardous radioactive and metallurgy wastes tailing ponds throughout Tajikistan that represent a significant proportion of the country's waste.

30. In addition to its negative impacts on human populations, water stress also places heavy burdens on the country's natural ecosystems. Much of Tajikistan's biodiversity resides in the Mountains of Central Asia hotspot, but water stress combined with detrimental human activities are a serious threat to wildlife, and 90% of the forests have disappeared over the last 100 years. Tajikistan has a network of protected areas⁵ to preserve its biodiversity that accounts for 28% of the country's land area. These areas contain more than 10-15% of the diversity of plant and animal species and 5-7% of species diversity of genetic resources (CBD 2014). Tajikistan has a tremendous amount of biodiversity considering its size; there are 1,132 endemic plant species, 81 species of mammals, 385 species of birds, 2 species of amphibians, 49 species of fish and 12,000 species of invertebrates. Included in this number are 226 rare and threatened plant species as well as 162 animal species listed by the Red Data Book (CBD 2014).

B.2.c Policy and Legislative Context

31. Tajikistan has three branches of state power: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative body is made up of a two-chambered Parliament. The first multiparty elections after the civil war were held in 2000, helping to consolidate the peace process and additional parliamentary elections were held in 2005. There are three levels of government. In addition to the national (republic) level, the country is organized at the provincial (*oblast*); district (*rayon*), and cities that have their own elected assemblies (*majlis*). The President appoints local government authorities at the oblast and rayon levels. Many of the central government ministries have offices at the provincial and district levels. For example, the Committee on Environmental Protection has equivalent oblast and rayon level environmental committees.

32. Between 2000 and 2013, Tajikistan undertook a number of initiatives towards strengthening a national policy on sustainable development in the aftermath of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. These included the conceptualization of a national strategy on sustainable development and recommendations for the integration of ecological policy into socio-economic reforms, and the preparation of an action plan for its implementation in 2000. The subsequent global economic crisis resulted in a loss of momentum towards completing and approving these.

33. The Government of Tajikistan has actively engaged in the formulation and adoption of a number of social and economic development plans, strategies and policies relevant to this project. This includes the Programme for Agrarian Reform for 2013-2020, the National Living Standard Improving Strategy 2013-2015, the Concept of Sustainable Development of Tajikistan, the National Environmental Development Strategy to the year 2015, and the Environmental Education Programme for 2020. Tajikistan's Strategic Directions and Objectives on Attracting International Technical Assistance and Cooperating with International Financial Institutions for 2009-2015 serves as a platform for further alignment and coordination of international assistance.

34. With the support of UNDP Tajikistan, the Government of Tajikistan and community-based organizations established the National Platform of the Civil Society Forum on Partnership to serve as an open forum for community organizations and their networks to discuss and consult on various

⁵ Known as Specially Protected Natural Territories

issues within the general framework of information management and analyses. As part of such fora, the National Platform serves as a mechanism to engage civil society in the formulation and legitimization of national policy. Mirroring the platform on civil society and non-governmental organizations, they are an inter-agency task force directed to engaging government agencies and authorities, the private sector, and academia towards developing the most reliable legal documents. These platforms are in effect stakeholder constituency public dialogues. This platform currently is working as it was first designed for, which is stipulated at National Communication of Aarhus Convention and is currently at Convention web site. Moreover because of infrastructure changes that are made lately at relevant agencies, advisably these sentiments should be taken into account while implementing the project and the work on establishment of interagency group should be renewed, which will reflect the reality and will let real and sustainable interagency cooperation. In early 2011, the inter-agency task force established by the national decree drafted a concept paper of Tajikistan's Transition to Sustainable Development. UNDP and other donor agencies in Tajikistan provided support to mainstream the concept and principles of biodiversity conservation, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, soil conservation, and efficient use of natural resources.

35. In an effort to meet Rio Convention obligations Tajikistan has developed a number of key strategies, laws and regulations. One of the products of the NCSA was the preparation of the National Environmental Sector Development Strategy (NESDS, 2007) that framed commitments under the Rio Conventions and other MEAs from the perspective of World Trade Organization membership. The NESDS represents a strategic evaluation of Tajikistan's national environmental potential and serves as a basis for helping Tajikistan coordinate its national reform agenda with Rio Convention obligations, World Trade Organization requirements, among other MEA commitments. The goal of the NESDS is *to stabilize and improve Tajikistan's environment by integrating environmental objectives into sectoral socio-economic policies.*

36. In addition to the NESDS, Tajikistan passed the Law on Environmental Monitoring- 25 March 2011, N°707 and National Environment Action Plan – 3 May 2006, N°191, which regulates a legal, economic and social development basis for ensuring environmental monitoring in Tajikistan and also regulates cooperation amongst state authorities and local self-managed authorities in rural settlements and villages, civil society and regular inhabitants. The purpose of the law is to observe the natural environment including the state of the environment from anthropogenic impact and effect. The law also helps to evaluate and forecast changes of the state of environment under a different impact of natural and anthropogenic factors. It ensures that entities have adequate information on the state of the environment and changes needed for prevention or reduction of the negative changes. Tasks for the law are to conduct regular observations on the state of the environmental monitoring objects; create environmental information databases, evaluate indicators and functionality of the natural complexes and human being healthy status, develop programme, proposals and activities for liquidation of consequences of adverse effect to the natural environment, information of state authorities, physical and juridical entities on the state of natural environment.

37. In August 2011, the country enacted a revised Forest Code. The code incorporates all regulatory aspects related to the establishment of plantations, cultivation of forests and planting of new tree species on lands deforested due to illegal logging. In particular, the new draft Forest Code includes responsibility for the classification of forestland based on the ecological and economic needs of traditional farms and rural communities who depend upon forest resources.

38. In September 2011, Tajikistan adopted the revised Law on Environmental Protection (N° 402) giving priority to addressing environmental concerns of national interest. This law determines a legal basis for the state policy on environmental protection and is directed to ensure sustainable socio-economic development, guarantee of the civil rights to a healthy environment, consolidation of rule of law, prevention of negative impact of agricultural activities as well as other household activities to the sustainability of natural environment and promotion of ecological protection. The law regulates the issues related to the protection and use of land, earth interior, atmospheric air, wildlife and plant society including forests and environmental objects, which have priority ecological status. For example, the law calls for the complete removal and disposal of pesticides and toxic chemicals from air and water by the end of 2018. The law also called for setting up automated air pollution monitoring systems in major industrial regions, improving urban water supply and wastewater treatment, and decreasing carbon dioxide emissions in the municipal heating sector by 10% by 2018.

39. The new legislative framework for protected area management in Tajikistan enacted by the Government of Tajikistan on December 2011 provides a number of ecological and environmental standards for flora and fauna conservation and management. This gives the new law on protected areas of Tajikistan the same status of the international standards including the appropriate status and category certified by IUCN and at the same time, the new protected area law takes into account social, economic and environmental peculiarities of the country. An important part in the articles of the new law on protected areas clearly explain the terms and regulations to support a system of management planning and the steps and conditions for changing the status of the protected areas into biosphere reserves. This makes the bio sphere reserves to have multiple-use zones which might include other uses than conservation of wildlife and fish resources, such as watershed protection or outdoor recreation. This means forest management might fulfill a number of objectives to be achieved. One of the more important aspects of the new law is the definitions on understanding of new concepts, terminology, and administrative and regulatory procedures, compliance and enforcement measures over the principles of the sustainable biodiversity conservation and management. In general, the law on protected areas is brought into compliance with environmental sustainability, which takes into account the goals and principles of relevant MEAs committed by Tajikistan, strategies and policies, nature protection, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. With this new law, Tajikistan better meets its international obligations and eventually introduced the legal obligation to manage the country's biodiversity in a sustainable way. The law should also be considered a cornerstone for sustainable wildlife management in Tajikistan, preparing the way for more international investments and hence activities in biodiversity management.

40. Another important piece of legislation is the Law on Environmental Education, N° 12, order 232. This law regulates legal, organizational, financial and the economic principles of the state policy on environmental education and learning in Tajikistan. A law regulated by a state policy on environmental education of the community – mandates and activities of the state authorities focused to provide enabling conditions for environmental education of the community as well as coordination of state authority entities with civil servants on formation of professional ecological education. The objective of the law is twofold: to ensure accessibility of the environmental knowledge to the community and to promote formation of environmental education and culture, harmonization and interconnectedness of the people, society and environment and personal and professional development. The tasks of the law is threefold: provisioning and protection of the civil rights for dissemination of environmental knowledge, provide legal and socio- economic, organizational, psychological, and other guarantees for formation and development of environmental education, and promotion of the implementation mechanism to the existing environmental information management and education structures.

41. The Law on Ecological Expertise, 16 April 2012, N° 818, determines the principles of the environment and expertise, and is responsible for the prevention of harmful impacts of planned activities or other types of human measures to the sustainability of the natural environment including social, economic and other consequences of being implemented. The purpose of the law is to warn of the possible negative consequences of the plans being implemented and their negative impact to the human health, natural resources, environment, ecological safety and prevention of damages due to activity resulting from construction, investment and other activities. This law provides an environmental forecast based on the status and possible changes of the environmental situations by consequences of placement and development of environmental sound production units and human friendly activities. A task of the law is to evaluate efficiency, rationale and sufficient activities to safeguard human health, rational use of natural resources, and preservation of natural environment at the expertise objects. It also evaluates the correctness of the plans by payers or designers of the projects in view of environmental risks and dangerous ratings of the planned activities. Additionally, the law evaluates compliance with the ecological standards of the planned constructive works. The organization of the comprehensive scientifically appropriateness of the expertise being conducted in regards of the relative object of assessment is also a task of the law.

42. The Law on Pasture, enacted on 13 March 2013, N° 820, is intended to provide a legislative framework for the transition from unplanned and unregulated use of pasture resources to the implementation of a system that ensures sustainable use by pasture users associations and other legal entities. Such laws would help introduce pasture resources planning and management system and determine the functions, duties and responsibilities of various administrative bodies. It would also

improve the detection and resolution of problems related to uncontrolled grazing in the face of intensified land degradation and climate change.

43. With the support of UNDP, the Government of Tajikistan developed the Practical Guide to Designing Integrated Financing Strategies for Combating Desertification, including instruments and methodologies used in the formulation of a national integrated financing strategy for sustainable land management. This guide provides a strategic framework for locating and mobilizing a mix of financial resources to fund programmes and projects related to sustainable land management in Tajikistan. While helping to mobilize the appropriate blend of funds – namely internal, external and innovative – the guide also uncovers barriers associated with resource identification, allocation, and disbursement. The Integrated Financing Strategy is a structured approach towards preparing an integrated investment framework, as called for by the CCD 10-Year Strategy. Relatively low levels of implementation of National Action Programme for combating desertification in Tajikistan is largely attributed to the insufficient consideration of financing for these programmes. The Integrated Financing Strategy concept was developed as a capacity enhancement tool to expand the ability of Tajikistan to develop and implement CCD National Action Programme while considering and understanding the factors that influence resource mobilization and also, becoming aware of the mix of resources that can be made available to finance sustainable land management initiatives in Tajikistan in the long run.

B.2.d Institutional Context

44. Tajikistan has a well-developed network of sub-national Ministry offices; provincial, district and sub-district governments and community-based organizations that can be harnessed to help implement Rio Convention commitments as part of local natural resource management and poverty reduction initiatives. There are rich opportunities to build on the success of the Jamoat Resource and Advocacy Centres (established through the UNDP Communities Programme) in their efforts to improve local governance and natural resource management at the community level. This network of centres provides a well-established social infrastructure of community-based organizations that are already focused on natural resource issues (among others) and work closely with local governments and other NGO partners.

45. The centres are currently expanding their role in community learning and advocacy, providing training, resources and technical support for community projects. They also operate a successful Revolving Fund to provide micro-finance for community loans that has become self-sustaining. The JRCs provide a useful existing mechanism for working at the local community level during the project and for sustaining project results after the project life.

46. Tajikistan is obliged to promote stakeholder involvement and public access to information through the relevant provisions of the Rio Conventions. This is reinforced through Tajikistan's ratification of the 2001 *Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters* (Aarhus Convention) and adopted Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Ecological Information #705 from 25.03.2011, which establishes legal basis for involvement of stakeholders. Tajikistan established a national implementation programme and working group with members from the Majlisi Oli (Parliament), government institutions, research institutions, local authorities, NGOs and mass media.

47. In recent years, Tajikistan is characterized by a growing role of non-governmental sector at all levels. There are over 1,000 NGOs, of which nearly 50 focus on environmental issues. Thanks to the contributions of NGOs, Tajikistan is seeing a significant improvement in the sanitary condition of urban areas, forest management, and implementation of pilot projects. Ratification of the Aarhus Convention on the access to ecological information opened up new perspectives in the dialogue between the Government and public associations. Notwithstanding, problems of climate change, desertification and biodiversity conservation have not yet received high levels of effort by the NGO community.

48. The Committee on Environmental Protection (CEP) is the central governmental body that oversees the formulation, coordination, and implementation of a key set of Tajikistan's environmental policies. As such, the CEP is the focal point institution for the three Rio Conventions and responsible for reporting on their national implementation to the respective secretariats. The CEP carries out its work through a number of executive bodies, such as the inspectorates, state services, state enterprises, and research institutes at the national level.

49. The State Agency for Forestry and Hunting is responsible for the management of forests, and hunting, as well as overseeing the Agency on Protected Areas that is responsible for the management of protected areas. The State Agency on Hydrometeorology is a subordinated agency to address issues relating to climate change and to prepare Tajikistan's national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The Hydromet is responsible for monitoring and conduct environmental impact analyses and make proposals to the Government of Tajikistan for climate and air improvements. A Center for biodiversity and biosafety is also a structural organization set by the CEP on coordinating and development of the policy and strategic documents on biodiversity conservation including development of the NBSAP and ensures its further implementation.

50. The Department for Ecology and Disaster Management of the Government of Tajikistan supervises the overall functions of the CEP and responsible for final decision making office for the proposals and decree issued by the CEP. The CEP cooperates with various non-state organizations in Tajikistan, which include scientific institutions to help prepare key studies and reports, such as the National Academy of Sciences for the revised Red Data Book for Tajikistan. The CEP also collaborates with NGOs, such as for the monitoring of biodiversity conservation activities and threats.

51. A number of other ministries and committees are also involved in environmental policy implementation, environmental protection and effective management of natural resources, among them the Ministry of Finance and the Parliamentary Committee on "Agrarian and Environmental Policy. In addition to the CEP other ministries play an important role is environmental affairs, either as a result of their role in managing natural resources as a commodity, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, deciding of financial matters affecting agrarian sector.

52. National Center for Biodiversity and Biosafety ensures implementation of activities related to the implementation of the obligations of Tajikistan to the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity.

53. The National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan is a leading national institution that is made of leading scientists, and has played a leading role in the drafting of key policy instruments for the consideration of the Cabinet of Ministers and national reporting to various United Nations entities, among others. In addition to these structures, the Inter-Ministerial Task Force for the Implementation of the FCCC in 1998 to address the issue of a national policy on climate change, as well as to reinforce the national climate change administrative structure and ensure the fulfillment of obligations under FCCC. Meeting on a regular basis, this Commission is headed by the Deputy Prime Minister and enjoys inclusive membership, made up of representatives from the Government and the Parliament (Majlisi namoyandagoni Majlisi oli), Presidential Administration of Tajikistan, ministries and other executive bodies, the National Academy of Sciences, including a representative from an NGO.

54. Tajikistan's institutional structure in the area of environmental management is heavily sectoral and centralized, coupled with the duplication of functions at the national, regional and local levels, thus evoking at times conflict and lack of responsibility and accountability. While the line ministries' sectoral approach to the implementation of their strategies, plans and programmes conform within the boundaries of their institutional mandates and legislative authorities, this also makes it difficult to integrate the Rio Conventions provisions into their programme of work. The CEP does not have the authority to coordinate the work of other ministries involved in the implementation of the provisions of the Rio Conventions in an integrated way. This is exacerbated by the lower status at the governmental hierarchy and structure, an insufficiency of institutional and legislative capacities to catalyze inter-ministerial and inter-agency collaboration and communication. Tajikistan has been addressing these issues by supporting mechanisms that allow for more substantive input from experts.

55. In 2013, Tajikistan took the responsibility to manage and coordinate the work of the Inter-governmental Committee on Sustainable Development (ICSD), which consisted of specialists of the ministries and central government authorities, scientists, and community representatives. The ICSD, among others, was tasked to ensure regional support to a sustainable development as well as to establish procedures for cross-sectoral coordination towards the integration of environmental conservation principles in the development of socio-economic programmes and projects not only at the national level but also at the regional Central Asian countries' level. The ICSD was a form of a high level council that exists for a few other priority issues that currently enjoy stability at the regional level.

56. Besides the National Hydro-Meteorological Survey, monitoring of other individual elements of the environment is carried out by a number of state institutions: Committee on Environmental Protection, State Agency for Forestry and Hunting, Committee on Emergency Situations, Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Energy and Water Resources. Cooperation among these agencies is poorly developed and poorly coordinated.

57. Many of the ministries, agencies and organizations possess information on various issues of desertification, biodiversity and climate change and keep it in their archives, making it inaccessible for wide use and creating one more constraint for the implementation of the three Conventions. Many documents are either classified or restricted, which creates additional problems in information accessibility. The lack of objective information on biological, geo-chemical and geo-physical parameter changes in the natural environment at the national, regional and local levels prevents decision-making in the context of the three Conventions. With respect to climate change, the government's limited capacity to make more informed decisions is due to a number of issues, in large part because of insufficient funds to acquire and maintain the necessary technology to collect and manage data inadequate training of the limited numbers of staff to undertake quality analyses and develop relevant climate change models and scenarios. Without the appropriate training, decision-makers are insufficiently knowledgeable on how to integrate climate change issues and implications into strategic planning processes and related policy responses.

58. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2003) and the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP, 2006) describe the priorities and directions for work on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. These policies emphasize the sustainable development of agrobiodiversity.

59. An evaluation of the State Environment Programme (2009-2019) also found regions and districts had been required to develop local implementation programmes and include financing from local budgets and the regional and district-level programme budgets of government agencies, but these were never developed. Further complicating matters is the existence of multiple, competing top priorities that made it impossible to prioritize resource allocation across initiatives and made it more difficult for these initiatives to secure funding from national and local budgets.

60. A third set of problems is related to inadequate oversight. The total amount of financing for the State Environment Programme (SEP) was never calculated. A number of activities did not take place due to a lack of financing, while other activities lacked adequate financing. The SEP envisioned financing from the general budget, ministry budgets, regional and sub-regional budgets, as well as from the private sector. This very broad, vague picture of financing led to a lack of accountability. While a 2004 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe-sponsored roundtable called attention to the budgeting and financing issues, its recommendations were not undertaken.

61. The SEP also called for the Committee on Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Education and Science to organize a broad environmental education programme, and cooperate with three other initiatives that were operating in parallel: the State Programme on Ecological Education; the UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014); and the 2005 EU/EC Ecological Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development. However, coordination activities were not implemented (Legro 2012).

62. The importance of inter-agency cooperation is acknowledged by the Republic of Tajikistan and it is reflected in official documents; however, mechanisms of implementation still do not exist. At present, there is not a clear understanding of the NGO role in the solution of environmental and important social problems. Lack of funds, equipment, communication means and other resources also impede the development of partnerships.

B.2.e Barriers to Achieving Global Environmental Objectives

63. The Committee on Environmental Protection developed and introduced over 13 normative and methodological documents, and two provisions on the protection and rational use of natural resources, and six legislative- normative documents on the protection and use of land. However, most of these are not in compliance with the key principles and requirements of the MEAs. For example, Tajikistan's laws on Nature Protection, Protection of Atmospheric Air, and Ecological Expertise" lack articles on protection of vegetation and use of lands, as well as those devoted to climate change.

64. Due to significantly limited financial resources, Tajikistan is constrained to the use of obsolete and inefficient technologies, resulting in an increase of GHG emissions and a poor quality of climate change observations and modeling. Economic depression manifested itself in an almost complete absence of logistical and technical maintenance, reconstruction of industrial resources, leading to an increase in power consumption.

65. Ecological and environmental issues, in particular the Rio Conventions, are poorly covered despite a considerable number of registered print editions. This limits the opportunity for public awareness and therefore public involvement in the implementation of the Conventions.

66. From a systemic perspective, global environmental priorities are inadequately reflected in the country's national and sectoral policies and strategies. This is due in part to insufficient knowledge of these linkages among key government and civil society stakeholders at national and community levels. The NCSA was firmly rooted in the country's development priorities, i.e., poverty reduction and enhancement of local community welfare. Although it identified many linkages between the Rio Conventions and the country's development priorities, this process was relatively novel and was the beginning of a long-term need to institutionalize these linkages.

67. The barriers to achieving global environmental objectives are in large part a reflection of the challenge Tajikistan faces in pursuing environmentally sound and sustainable development. During the last 22 years (since independence), certain experience and practice in this area has been gained. However, at the same time, the frequent changes of the government, along with further structural changes among other unforeseen events, have all had a negative impact on the quality of development and implementation of the environmental protection policy. Additional barriers include:

- a. Lack of a comprehensive approach to the strategic implementation of the Rio Conventions and creation of synergies
- b. Inadequate financial resources for the national implementation of MEAs
- c. Inadequate economic incentives to catalyze Rio Convention implementation
- d. Lack of an effective national programme and institutional mechanisms for the environmentally friendly and rational management, protection, and monitoring of land
- e. Inadequate system for environmental monitoring, including monitoring of ground surface, biological diversity, and critical environmental phenomena
- f. Inadequate mechanisms for enforcing the fulfillment of Tajikistan's obligations under multilateral environmental agreements
- g. Inadequate economic mechanisms for encouraging business entities to use resource and energy saving technologies in agricultural production
- h. Under-developed information and advisory services on better approaches to economic development to fulfill Rio Convention obligations, including risk assessment of enhanced agricultural production
- i. Lack of environmental protection measures applied to agricultural territories within the framework of land reform
- j. Weak organizational capacity and lack of effective coordination and management at all levels (rayon, regional, and national level) to support Rio Convention implementation
- k. Inadequate specialized training or mentoring. Capacity development is generally limited to introductory-level trainings
- l. Inadequate consideration of environmental impacts during the development of sectoral regulation
- m. Inadequate indicators to assess Rio Convention implementation
- n. Poor awareness of state officials, specialists, and public at large with regard to Tajikistan's obligations under the three Rio Conventions
- o. Lack of involvement of local communities in Tajikistan efforts for global environmental management

68. An underlying cause for most of these barriers to achieving global environmental objectives in Tajikistan is the result of a pervasive lack of awareness and understanding of the Rio Conventions' value. The traditional sectoral approach to development coupled with seriously limited financial resources means that line ministries will follow the path of least resistance. This is exacerbated by the complex bureaucratic structures that are a disincentive for ministries and agencies to override institutional and regulatory directives.

C. Programme and policy conformity

C.1 GEF Programme Designation and Conformity

69. This project conforms to the GEF-5 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) Strategy, Programme Framework 5, which calls for the strengthening of capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends. The goal of this framework is to strengthen a targeted set of underlying capacities that will allow a country to more effectively understand the complex relationships between local actions to meet national priorities and impacts on the global environment. With this improved understanding, there is an expectation that better decisions will be taken at the national level to meet national priorities with less negative and more positive outcomes for the global environment. To this end, this CCCD framework is specifically targeted to strengthening organizational and technical capacities to create and use information and knowledge for a more holistic approach and informed decision-making on the global environment. This project will also conform to the capacity development operational principles outlined in Table 1 below.

70. GEF Cross-Cutting Capacity Development is a programme that does not lend itself readily to programme indicators, such as reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over a baseline average for the years 1990 to 1995, or percentage increase of protected areas containing endangered endemic species. Instead, CCCD projects are measured by output, process, and performance indicators that are proxies to the framework indicators of improved capacities for the global environment. To this end, CCCD projects look to strengthen cross-cutting capacities in the five major areas of stakeholder engagement, information and knowledge, policy and legislation development, management and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Examples of project indicators are the training on specific analytical tools to assess and model complex dynamic systems, e.g., systems modeling and the integration of global environment targets and milestones in specific sector development plans that will be piloted by the project.

71. This project also conforms to the GEF CCCD Strategy in that the project will take a learn-by-doing approach to mainstream and integrate global environmental priorities within targeted existing monitoring, evaluation and decision-making processes, thus further ensuring sustainability. These capacities would be institutionalized by taking an adaptive collaborative management approach that engages stakeholders as collaborators in the design and implementation of project activities that take into account unintended consequences arising from policy interventions.

72. The project is also consistent with the programmatic objectives of the three GEF thematic focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, the achievement and sustainability of which is dependent on the critical development of capacities (individual, organizational and systemic). Through the successful implementation of this project, integration of shared objectives under the Rio Conventions have a compounding effect on achieving national priorities as there is a more holistic approach rather than a singular vision.

Table 1: Conformity with GEF Capacity Development Operational Principles

Capacity Development Operational Principle	Project Conformity
Ensure national ownership and leadership	<i>Country representatives will strategize and decide how best to fill information and knowledge gaps so that national priorities remain in alignment with the Rio Conventions. Modified management information and decision support systems will become embedded and an intrinsic part of national project ownership and leadership.</i>
Ensure multi-stakeholder consultations and decision-making	<i>Input from all levels of government, NGOs and community leaders is expected, encouraged, accommodated, and accounted for in order to ensure stakeholder support and assistance in maintaining long-term and self-sustaining results.</i>
Base capacity building efforts in self-assessment needs	<i>Capacity building activities were determined on the basis of priority needs identified in Tajikistan's NCSA and reaffirmed in subsequent national policies, in particular the National Environmental Development Strategy to the year 2015.</i>

Adopt a holistic approach to capacity building	<i>The project balances a bottom-up and top-down approach with stakeholder involvement by encouraging capacity building at individual, institutional and systemic levels. The bottom-up approach will engage stakeholders to create and access new knowledge to make more informed decisions by policy-makers, and the top-down approach will be for policy- and decision-makers to provide the policy framework for which more holistic and resilient environmental and development policies and strategies could be better developed.</i>
Integrate capacity building in wider sustainable development efforts	<i>The project will include a set of activities to strengthen awareness and knowledge among a wider audience and at all levels on the complex relationship between global environmental values and national development priorities. This will be undertaken through a learn-by-doing approach to strengthen the legitimacy of integrated global environmental and sustainable development plans. Implementation of capacity building will be instituted and coordinated within existing structures and mechanisms.</i>
Promote partnerships	<i>Stakeholder representatives from NGOs, communities, the private sector, academia, among others, will be encouraged to actively engage with government representatives as partners in carrying out project activities or components thereof. This will help capitalize on stakeholders' comparative advantages, as well as to create synergies, strengthen a more accurate holistic and resilient construct of policy interventions, and improve legitimacy. These partnerships will also help ensure a more equitable distribution of benefits.</i>
Accommodate the dynamic nature of capacity building	<i>Recognizing that capacity building requires flexibility, this project will take an adaptive collaborative management approach. This will allow project activities to be appropriately and legitimately modified to take into account unforeseen events or consequences of project implementation. Although modifications can be made, these will be made within the existing system boundary and objectives of the project.</i>
Adopt a learning-by-doing approach	<i>Mobilization of representatives of diverse positions, special interests, responsibilities, capacities and social location such as NGOs, local communities, academia, the private sector and government will all be encouraged to actively participate in the actual mainstreaming exercises and pilot activities. Their active involvement in these exercises and activities will require critical thinking to determine best practices and approaches applicable to Tajikistan.</i>
Combine programmatic and project-based approaches	<i>By definition, the activities will be implemented through a project-based approach. However, these capacity development activities are structured to support sustainable development, which can best be programmed within broader sustainable development programmes.</i>
Combine process as well as product-based approaches	<i>This project was developed through a process of stakeholder consultation on the project's strategy. Project implementation will follow a similar process approach, engaging stakeholders in the learn-by-doing activities, which will strengthen the buy-in of stakeholders in the project outputs. Product-based approaches will include the physical reports prepared by stakeholders (with expert input) on integrated global environment-sustainable development policies.</i>
Promote regional approaches	<i>This project's regional approach will take the form of two categories of activities. The first is to identify information and knowledge needs to make more informed decisions. The second category of activities will be through the selection of a pilot plan or programme to be revised through the mainstreaming process. A regional approach will strengthen a wider understanding of the challenges facing implementation of new and innovative approaches to achieve sustainable development in a way that also contributes to meeting Rio Convention obligations.</i>

C.1.a Guidance from the Rio Conventions

73. Tajikistan is committed to achieving shared obligations under the three Rio Conventions and the proposed project will further advance Tajikistan's capacity in meeting these environmental goals. Table 2 identifies key articles that call for Parties to develop their national capacities as part of the Rio Conventions. Specifically, the project will strengthen Tajikistan's monitoring and evaluation systems for the global environment by targeting capacity development towards accessing and using new

knowledge to make more informed decisions. These capacities will require strengthening stakeholder engagement (as legitimate owners of comparative expertise, experience and knowledge); strengthening organizational capacities (as key operational entities and processes that guide transparent and valid use of knowledge for predictable outputs); environmental governance (as targeted rules and decision-making procedures that will ensure responsible and accountable actions); information management and knowledge (which is its actual creation, access, and use to catalyze a more holistic analysis and strategizing of local actions to meet global environmental objectives); and monitoring and evaluation (which is the strengthening feedback and adaptive systems for planning resiliency and managing the global environment through sustainable national actions).

74. This project demonstrates the matrix approach of cross-cutting capacity development, wherein the targeted set of activities focus on strengthening monitoring and evaluation activities, and yet the four other types of capacities will also be strengthened (though sub-ordinated to monitoring and evaluation) in order to ensure the legitimacy, relevancy, and institutional sustainability of project outcomes.

Table 2: Capacity Development Requirements of the Rio Conventions

Type of Capacity	Convention Requirements	FCCC	CBD	CCD
<i>Stakeholder Engagement</i>	Capacities of relevant individuals and organizations (resource users, owners, consumers, community and political leaders, private and public sector managers and experts) to engage proactively and constructively with one another to manage a global environmental issue.	Article 4 Article 6	Article 10 Article 13	Article 5 Article 9 Article 10 Article 19
<i>Organizational Capacities</i>	Capacities of individuals and organizations to plan and develop effective environmental policy and legislation, related strategies, and plans based on informed decision-making processes for global environmental management.	Article 4 Article 6	Article 8 Article 9 Article 16 Article 17	Article 4 Article 5 Article 13 Article 17 Article 18 Article 19
<i>Environmental Governance</i>	Capacities of individuals and organizations to enact environmental policies or regulatory decisions, as well as plan and execute relevant sustainable global environmental management actions and solutions.	Article 4	Article 6 Article 14 Article 19 Article 22	Article 4 Article 5 Article 8 Article 9 Article 10
<i>Information Management and Knowledge</i>	Capacities of individuals and organizations to research, acquire, communicate, educate and make use of pertinent information to be able to diagnose and understand global environmental problems and potential solutions.	Article 4 Article 5	Article 12 Article 14 Article 17 Article 26	Article 9 Article 10 Article 16
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	Capacities in individuals and organizations to effectively monitor and evaluate project and/or programme achievements against expected results and to provide feedback for learning, adaptive management and suggesting adjustments to the course of action if necessary to conserve and preserve the global environment.	Article 4 Article 5	Article 7	Article 8 Article 11 Article 18

C.2 Project Design

C.2.a GEF Alternative

75. Taking into account the challenges faced by Tajikistan in meeting global environmental obligations as a result of inadequate access and use of sound information and knowledge, this project will take an alternative approach to the existing focal area approach to decision-making for the global environment. Whereas Tajikistan is and will continue to undertake targeted monitoring, analyses, and reporting on each of the Rio Conventions, among other MEAs, this project will look at the underlying deficiencies in key sets of information and knowledge that limit a more comprehensive analysis of environmental and development policies, plans and programmes. To that end, this project will strengthen the underlying (information and knowledge management) foundations by which Tajikistan can undertake a more holistic and comprehensive approach to analyzing policy interventions from a Rio Convention perspective. Engaging stakeholder representatives in modifying policy interventions will complement this capacity and testing targeted components for improved action to satisfying Rio Convention obligations. Capacity development activities under this project will serve to catalyze a long-term approach to identifying key information and knowledge gaps that cut across the three Rio Conventions.

C.2.c Project Rationale

76. This project is transformative by virtue of catalyzing partnerships and collaboration that heretofore has been limited by narrow institutional mandates and outdated approaches to analysis and decision-making. This is due largely to the slow institutional development since Tajikistan gained independence and insufficient access to best practices. While this project is not necessarily innovative from the perspective of international best practices for decision-making on the global environment, to a large extent the newer techniques will be tantamount to innovation for Tajikistan. Strategically, the project will deliver important co-benefits by virtue of strengthening national capacities to better report on the countries' progress towards meeting Rio Convention obligations. Perhaps more importantly, the strategic value of the project is create technical capacities for interpreting best practices from the region and more widely on how to structure and implement policy interventions that better respond to decisions from the Conference of Parties of the three Rio Conventions.

C.2.d Project Goal and Objectives

77. The goal of this project is to deliver global environmental benefits by having better capacities and tools to monitor and measure progress in meeting Rio Convention obligations. To that end, the objective of this project is *to improve institutional and technical capacities to meet and sustain Rio Convention objectives*. This objective will be manifest in developing a set of indicators for monitoring and measuring global environmental impacts and trends within the framework of interventions to meet sustainable development objectives.

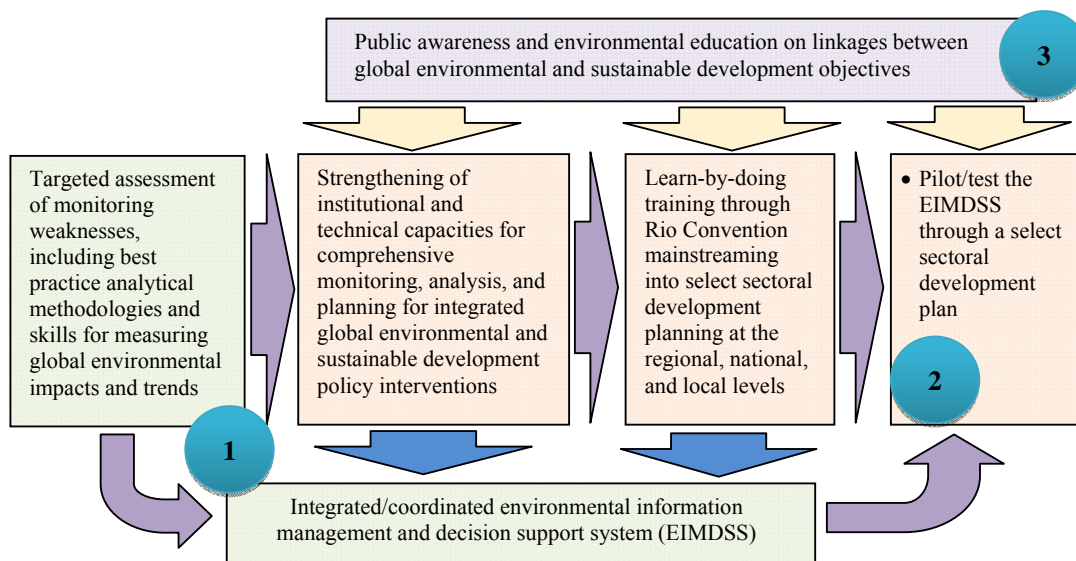


Figure 1: Project Design

C.2.e Expected Outcomes and Outputs

78. At the end of the project, activities will have resulted in a set of improved institutional and technical capacities to meet and sustain Rio Convention objectives. Specifically, the project will have developed a set of indicators for monitoring and measuring global environmental impacts and trends within the framework of interventions to meet sustainable development objectives. This will include strengthening an integrated and coordinated management system for collecting data and information, as well as for the development of a decision support system for creating knowledge relevant to Tajikistan. Training will be provided on the set of skills necessary to use this Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System (EIMDSS). This will include collecting data, basic analysis for creating information, and modeling to create knowledge to mainstream Rio Conventions into sustainable development plans. Training will include learn-by-doing activities and the use of actual revision and/or formulation of priority sectoral development plans as a means to test the EIMDSS. A third outcome serves to strengthen the institutional sustainability of Rio Convention mainstreaming by engaging larger numbers of existing and potential stakeholders on the inherent linkages and potential and anticipated impacts and trends as a result of unbridled development. Figure 3 summarizes the design of the project.

79. This project will be implemented in three linked components:

- I. Strengthened integrated and coordinated environmental information management and decision support system
- II. Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for creating knowledge to mainstream and measure global environmental impacts and trends within sustainable development plans
- III. Broader public awareness and environmental education on the complex linkages between global environmental and sustainable development objectives

Component 1: Integrated and coordinated Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System

80. This first component focuses on assessing and structuring an improved consultative and decision-making process that effectively integrates global environmental objectives into existing national environmental information management and decision support system. This will be achieved by strengthening the decision-making process to meet global and national environmental reporting systems and development priorities. This component will also improve stakeholder and inter-agency

coordination and the policy and regulatory frameworks that govern the management of natural resources and achievement of Rio Convention obligations.

Output 1.1: Institutional analysis and convening of Inter-Ministerial Task Force

81. This output will assess the data, information, knowledge gaps and weaknesses affecting global environmental impacts and trends, and how best to address the associated challenges and barriers. This includes an assessment of the institutional structures and mechanisms to manage data, information and knowledge as well as recommendations on priority capacity development activities at the systemic, institutional, and technical levels.

Activities:

1.1.1: Carry out assessment within relevant institutions on their awareness and understanding of environmental information management and monitoring as well as Rio Convention benefits and provisions. The survey will take place after the inception phase of the project to assess current awareness/potential and will be compared with a similar assessment taken at the terminal stage of the project to assess the extent to which the project has built awareness and potential as well as understanding of Tajikistan's environmental information management and monitoring from a Rio Convention perspective. The baseline survey will inform the structuring of the MEA technical committees (activity 1.1.3) and Inter-Ministerial Task Force and their recommendations. The activity will also be conducted in conjunction with the broader feasibility assessments on non-government decision-makers and planners that will be undertaken as part of activity 3.2.1. Both sets of surveys will also inform the scorecard assessments and the analyses will also be coordinated with similar activities to be undertaken under the HCFC Phase-Out project.

Target indicator: Baseline survey of decision-makers and planners' awareness carried with at least 100 participants, completed by month 3 of the project.

Target indicator: Year-end survey of decision-makers' and planners' awareness carried with at least 200 participants, completed by month 36 of the project.

1.1.2: Organize and convene MEA technical committee meetings to discuss and recommend best practices for collecting and managing environmental data, information and knowledge. This will include recommendations on priority capacity development activities at the systemic, institutional, and technical levels, with particular attention to a holistic approach to the national implementation of the Rio Conventions. The recommendations of the MEA technical committees will be submitted for review and approval by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force (output 1.2).

Target indicator: Undertake an institutional analysis of the challenges and best practices for managing environmental data and information, completed by month 5.

Target indicator: Three (3) MEA technical committees (CBD, CCD, and FCCC) are created by month 6 comprised from expert stakeholder representation of at least 8 different stakeholders (government, NGOs, academia, private sector, and civil society). The MEA technical committees will meet at least three (3) times per year.

Target indicator: The MEA technical committees submit technical and policy recommendations to the relevant ministries and agencies at least twice (2) a year, the first by month 8.

1.1.3: Building activity 1.1.2, establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force to make decisions on the global and national environment.

Target indicator: Detailed analysis and recommendations for strengthening the Inter-Ministerial Task Force to better integrate Rio Convention obligations are agreed by consensus among all members of Inter-Ministerial Task Force members by month 9 of the project.

Target indicator: Key stakeholder institutions sign a Memorandum of Agreement to collaborate and share data and information among themselves by month 9.

1.1.4: Taking into account agreed recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force (activity 1.1.3), reconcile and harmonize the various mandates and operational plans of the relevant national commissions to integrate Rio Convention obligations, through a learn-by-doing approach.

Target indicator: Recommended institutional revisions (at both national and regional levels) submitted (by month 13)

Target indicator: Government and other stakeholders revise mandates and operational plans (at both national and regional levels) through collaborative workshops and complete revisions by month 16.

1.1.5: Convene four (4) public dialogues on the work of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force to raise awareness and value of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force with other government institutions and stakeholders. This will include giving the Inter-Ministerial Task Force more visibility, with particular attention to its role in catalyzing global environmental benefits.

Target indicator: Four (4) public dialogues on the Inter-Ministerial Task Force and Rio Conventions convened with a total of at least 60 stakeholder representatives from all sectors by months 14, 20, 28, and 34.

Output 1.2: Cost-effective structuring of EIMDSS

82. This output focuses on catalyzing increased and improved project support by strengthening partnerships among government entities and non-state organizations for the cost-effective structuring of a resilient and sustainable EIMDSS. This will include building trust and cooperative agreements among key government stakeholder institutions and agencies.

Activities:

1.2.1: Organize and convene working group discussions on best practices and experiences on improving an EIMDSS as well as synergies between conservation of the global environment and national development priorities. This will build upon the institutional analyses and agreements undertaken under Output 1.1.

Target indicator: By month 10, identify the key technical data and information needs required by national partners to support their role in meeting national and global environmental obligations

1.2.2: Organize and convene workshops with close participation and contribution of the government entities and non-state organizations on the cost-effective structuring of a resilient and sustainable EIMDSS in the context of the global environmental issues and their relevance to Tajikistan. The project will invite the government entities and non-state organizations to two workshops per year. This will include building trust and cooperative agreements between government entities and non-state organizations to identify baseline indicators and trends. The workshops will also help inform the development of a feasibility study for the strengthening of the EIMDSS

Target indicator: Two (2) workshops convened by month 12 with key decision-makers, planners, and other relevant stakeholder representatives on the best practice options for structuring an EIMDSS, each with at least 20 participants

Target indicator: Feasibility study on the establishment of a national system for environmental monitoring (EIMDSS) prepared by month 16

1.2.3: Convene four public stakeholder dialogue workshops on improving EIMDSS. Four stakeholder dialogue workshops will be carried out in year 2 to present and discuss best practices and lessons learned in mainstream Rio Conventions into sectoral development through the project.

Target indicator: Four (4) public dialogues carried out in year 2.

Target indicator: Each constituent public dialogue is attended by at least 50 key representatives from stakeholder constituencies.

Output 1.3: Strengthened policy and regulatory instruments for the implementation of an EIMDSS

83. The analyses undertaken in this output will identify the synergies, mutual exclusions, contradictions and gaps within Tajikistan's policy and regulatory framework that impact the achievement of Rio Conventions obligations. This output will prepare a legal analytical framework that is necessary to legitimize the implementation of the EIMDSS.

Activities:

1.3.1: Prepare legal analytical framework of an EIMDSS. This framework would be used to cross-reference and assess the coverage of Rio Convention obligations through Tajikistan's national environment-related legal instruments.

Target indicator: Analytical framework prepared and completed by month 6.

Target indicator: At least five (5) independent peer reviewers rate the framework as high quality.

1.3.2: Using the Rio Convention legal analytical framework, undertake an analysis of Tajikistan's environmental legislation and compliance. Particular attention must be given to socio-economic impacts, including impacts segregated by gender and youth. A separate analysis will be prepared for each of the three Rio Conventions and a fourth will critically reconcile the three analyses into a synthesis report.

Target indicator: Four (4) in-depth analyses (CBD, CCD, FCCC and Synthesis of the three) of Tajikistan's environmental governance from a Rio Convention perspective. All analyses will be completed by month 10.

Target indicator: The analytical report that synthesizes all three Rio Conventions is endorsed by all members of the MEA technical working groups and all members of the MEA technical working groups and the MEA technical committee by month 12.

Target indicator: MEA technical committee drafts policy recommendations for the Inter-Ministerial Task Force by month 14⁶.

1.3.3: Organize and convene training workshops on MEA legislative mainstreaming. These workshops will be directed to expert practitioners from non-governmental organizations, academia, and government staff to critically assess the regulatory basis for a sustainable EIMDSS. These participants will be selected on the basis of their actual and potential involvement in future activities related to the development, monitoring, and enforcement of environmental legislation and contribution to replicating project activities.

Target indicator: At least three (3) workshops are convened with at least 20 expert practitioner participants. The first workshop should be completed by month 11; the second by month 20; and the third by month 30.

1.3.4: Assist technical staff of local communities in wide distribution and use of actual codes, laws and texts pertaining to the protection of the global environment and natural resources.

Target indicator: Up-to-date texts are collected by month 18 and organized into a collated set of documentation for wide distribution by month 21.

1.3.5: Organize a series of eight periodic meetings for the approval of policies, strategies and development plans elaborated in the environmental, pasture and forestry sector and having implications for the local level. These will be used as a series of learn-by-doing evaluations of how to operationalize traditional approaches to environmental and natural resource management for sustainable purposes in ways that are transformative and innovative to meet EIMDSS. Participants will be key decision-makers, planners, and their alternatives in the

⁶ These policy recommendations are based on the legislative analyses, whereas the policy recommendations of activity 1.1.2 will be based on information, consultations and agreements made up to month 9.

environmental and forestry sectors, e.g., Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry Economic Development and Trade.

Target indicator: These 8 meetings will take place after activity 1.3.2 is completed and by month 14, held every two months or more frequently, and conclude by month 32.

Output 1.4: Improved operations of an integrated and coordinated EIMDSS

84. This output will strengthen the mandates and job descriptions of relevant agencies and staff to ensure efficient and cost-effective operations of the EIMDSS. This will be accomplished through the preparation, review and distribution of the draft EIMDSS roadmap. This will be developed in tandem with the technical interpretation of the EIMDSS prepared through the technical analyses and working groups of component 2, in particular activity 2.5.1.

Activities:

1.4.1: Draft a roadmap for implementing the EIMDSS. This exercise will be based on the outputs of the activity 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 and integrate training proposed in activity 2.2.1. This activity will also be carried out in tandem with activity 2.5.1.

Target indicator: Draft EIMDSS roadmap is to be completed by month 22.

Target indicator: The draft EIMDSS roadmap will be peer reviewed substantively by at least 20 national experts.

Target indicator: The draft EIMDSS roadmap is rated as high quality⁷.

1.4.2: Conduct a series of stakeholder consultations to validate the draft EIMDSS roadmap. Once the draft roadmap has been drafted and peer reviewed under activity 1.4.1, it will be circulated widely and discussed through a series of individual and group stakeholder consultations.

Target indicator: At least 50 representatives from the main stakeholder constituencies (central government, regional government, NGO, academia, private sector, and civil society) actively consulted on the draft roadmap.

Target indicator: Stakeholder consultations conclude with a validation workshop by month 23.

1.4.3: Prepare a concept note on the draft EIMDSS roadmap and submit for consideration by respective responsible state committee and Parliament.

Target indicator: All Rio Convention Focal Points endorse EIMDSS and accompanying roadmap for Parliamentary endorsement by month 26.

Target indicator: EIMDSS and accompanying roadmap concept note submitted for consideration by the respective responsible state committee and Parliament by month 28.

Component 2: Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for knowledge creation

85. This second component focuses on strengthening the technical capacities of key stakeholder, technical staff, and decision-makers that directly and indirectly affect obligations under the Rio Conventions. Best practices and innovations from this component's activities, along with those from Component 1, will form the basis of trainings and learn-by-doing activities related to environmental evaluation with particular focus on meeting global environment priorities. This output will be a form of learn-by-doing exercise using government staff and other non-state stakeholders to critically think about how to implement the Rio Conventions within the framework of sectoral and development plans consistent with Tajikistan's National Development Strategy.

⁷ Ratings will be based on a set of 12 criteria on a scale of 1 to 5.

Output 2.1: Strengthen institutional mechanisms of the EIMDSS

86. This output will collate and strengthen best available / practice indicators for monitoring and measuring global environmental impacts and trends for integration within the construct of the EIMDSS.

Activities:

2.1.1: Convene stakeholder dialogues with members of Inter-Ministerial Task Force to exchange experiences on collating and strengthening best available / practice indicators for monitoring and measuring global environmental impacts and trends and responsibilities for implementing and monitoring local development plans, with particular attention to delivering global environmental benefits.

Target indicator: Best practice dialogues in each of the six (6) key state structures⁸, one held each year, for a total of 3 such dialogues. At least 8 representatives and other stakeholders participate. Annual dialogues convened by months 12, 21, and 30.

2.1.2: Enhance the technical capacity of decision-makers and planners, among other key stakeholder representatives on the use of the EIMDSS, showcasing the latter's value in making more informed decisions on the global environment. This activity is targeted to the use of the EIMDSS to better apply monitoring and evaluation skills.

Target indicator: Advanced environmental monitoring practices and impact assessment technologies are introduced in three dialogues each year, for a total of 9 (nine) such dialogues. At least 10 stakeholder representatives participate. Annual dialogues convened by months 12, 21, and 30.

Output 2.2: Training to monitor, analyze and plan integrated global environmental and sustainable development policy interventions

87. This output focuses on strengthening individual and technical capacities through training workshops and the development of a training programme on methodologies and skills to monitor, analyze and plan integrated global environmental and sustainable development policy interventions.

2.2.1: Design a targeted training programme building on activities as well as the relevant training under other donor-funded programmes and projects. Trainings will be carried out within the structure of the national, subnational and local environmental data collection, processing and delivery in the context of the Rio Convention and ensure mainstreaming activities. Validate this assessment through peer review of experts and stakeholders.

Target indicator: Within the construct of the national, sub-national, and local implementation of selected sectoral mainstreaming activities, a training programme is drafted, peer reviewed by at least five (5) independent national experts, and approved by month 13

Target indicator: The training programme is rated as high quality.⁹

2.2.2: Building on 2.2.1, undertake four (4) national training workshops on environmental evaluation with particular focus on meeting global environment priorities. Workshop participants will include both national and regional representatives.

Target indicator: Organize four (4) national training workshops on environmental evaluation that are based on best practice approaches to prepare environmental impact assessments and enforce adherences to their recommendations convened by month 24, with each having at least 25 stakeholder participants

⁸ See paragraph 56.

⁹ Ratings will be based on a set of 12 criteria on a scale of 1 to 5.

Output 2.3: Mainstreaming global environmental indicators into select sectoral development plans

88. This output will build upon output 2.2 and be implemented through learn-by-doing exercises using government staff and other non-state stakeholders to critically think about how to implement the Rio Conventions within the framework of sectoral and development plans under the National Development Strategy and NBSAP. This will be complemented by the integration of the Rio Conventions into a selected sectoral development plan that will then be tested to demonstrate the feasibility and value of Rio Convention mainstreaming. Lessons learned from the testing will be used to improve the draft EIMDSS roadmap as well as inform the replication of subsequent sectoral mainstreaming activities. Trainings will be coordinated with those being provided by other donor-funded programmes and projects, with the GEF project incorporating training modules related to the Rio Conventions.

Activities:

2.3.1: Carry out targeted national level workshops and working meeting to prioritize principles of the Rio Convention and mainstreaming activities based on the recommendations selected in collaboration with other relevant donor-funded projects at the regional or local level. Mainstreaming of principles of the environmental information undertaken through the preparation of the sectoral analyses, EIMDSS Roadmap, and targeted revision of sectoral policies, plans, programmes, and legislation serve as learning-by-doing. Central government staff will participate, as appropriate, in these activities.

Target indicator: Four (4) sets of environmental information needs in the context of the Rio Convention mainstreaming activities selected from among the four sectoral ministries under implementation at the regional or local level by month 14 and completed by month 19.

Target indicator: Each national activity carries out two training workshops to mainstream Rio Conventions into the respective sectoral policy, plan, programme or legislation, the first at the beginning by month 14 and the second at the end by month 19.

Target indicator: Four (4) sectoral policies, plans, programmes, and legislation have been revised to better integrate Rio Conventions by month 19.

Target indicator: Lessons learned and best practice report prepared on targeted regional Rio Convention mainstreaming activities completed by month 21.

Target indicator: Six (6) workshops, with a total of at least 180 government staff and stakeholder representatives have actively participated in learning-by-doing activities by month 32. (This does not include participation by stakeholders in other project training workshops).

2.3.2: Identify and agree on priority channels of environmental information exchange across sectors and ministries through the inter-ministerial task force. A national body responsible for biodiversity will undertake a preliminary assessment of these data and information flow, building on the related analyses and assessments carried out under output 2.1.

Target indicator: Appropriate sets of national standards of environmental data and information are identified, as well as regulation necessary for improving coordination and communication at the national level for better reporting system by month 24.

Target indicator: At least five (5) different channels of environmental data and information flow through the EIMDSS are agreed upon by month 26.

Target indicator: Electronic information-sharing mechanism on identified priority activities in the context of the Rio Convention and EIMDSS is identified by the MEA technical committee and approved by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force by month 26.

- 2.3.3: Cull lessons learned and best practices from the implementation of national Rio Convention mainstreaming activities to inform the development of a draft EIMDSS roadmap. These will be presented in the dialogues convened as part of activity 3.1.3.

Target indicator: Lessons learned and best practice report prepared on targeted regional Rio Convention mainstreaming activities completed by month 21.

Output 2.4: Pilot implementation of the EIMDSS through a select sectoral plan

89. This output involves using the EIMDSS (its indicators and analytical methodologies) to prepare a comprehensive and in-depth assessment of global environmental targets on track to be met through sectoral policy interventions. Activities are designed to facilitate implementation of the EIMDSS.

Activities:

- 2.4.1: Select and structure an appropriate decision-making process to mainstream global environmental obligations into one select high value sectoral development plan. This will be carried out in consultation with line ministries, and donors implementing relevant activities. Implementation of the mainstreaming activities will be undertaken as part of activity 2.1.5.

Target indicator: Inter-Ministerial Task Force selects the high value pilot sector development plan for by month 10. Pilot mainstreaming exercise is structured (project document) and endorsed by the MEA technical committee by month 12, and approved by the CEP and MEDT by month 14.

- 2.4.2: Building on activities 1.2.2 and 2.2.1, convene stakeholder workshops to reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities for streamlined environmental information management and impact assessment within the context of Rio Convention implementation in the selected pilot sector development plan.

Target indicator: Convene four (4) workshops with at least 15 expert and stakeholder representatives by month 16.

Target indicator: Report with recommended revisions to mandates completed by month 18, and endorsed by Inter-Ministerial Task Force by month 21

- 2.4.3: Develop a companion document to the EIMDSS roadmap (output 1.4) that provides a technical interpretation of the EIMDSS from the perspective of meeting Rio Convention obligations by the inter-ministerial working group and have it distributed widely among stakeholders for validation. This document would facilitate the implementation of the national strategies for sustainable development in order to deliver global environmental benefits.

Target indicator: Technical interpretation of how the EIMDSS will facilitate and catalyze meeting Rio Convention obligations through improved sector development drafted by month 22 and validated by month 24.

- 2.4.4 Facilitate dialogues with policy-makers on the EIMDSS and its implementation plan. This activity complements 2.1 in that it targets policy-makers who are responsible for the implementation of related policy instruments to improve the channels on environmental information management.

Target indicator: Regular dialogues targeted to senior policy-makers convened as needed, with final endorsement by month 24.

Component 3: Public awareness and environmental education

90. This component focuses on strengthening the systemic capacities needed to ensure the institutional sustainability of project outcomes. Whereas the activities of Components 1 and 2 will target stakeholders that are directly involved in the drafting and implementation of the EIMDSS and an integrated Rio Convention sectoral development plan, this component targets social actors that have a more indirect stake in project outputs. This will include government staff, civil society and

NGO representatives that carry out similar or related activities, and whom may in the near future be responsible for drafting and implementing development plans. This component will help minimize the impact of staff turnover by raising awareness and training people that could more readily replace vacancies. The sustainability of the project also rests on ensuring that a sufficient baseline of stakeholders value the project and has the support of champions. Activities are therefore directed to raising the public profile of the project, convening targeted awareness-raising workshops and developing related materials, as well as developing a resource mobilization strategy to address the financial sustainability of project results.

Output 3.1: Public awareness and environmental education campaign

91. This output includes a number of activities that are designed to strategically raise project awareness. This output will prepare awareness-raising and educational materials for wide distribution to the public through popular literature and will also carry out regional awareness-raising workshops to targeted groups of stakeholders, namely local and regional decision-makers, as well as a more technical expert informants (e.g., experts from NGOs, academia and government agencies that are not involved in the learn-by-doing or training exercises of Component 2).

Activities:

3.1.1: Prepare a set of articles on the environmental information and impact assessment as well as benefits of the Rio Conventions for publication in popular literature. These articles will be targeted to the general population and published in print media with a high circulation. Articles will also be printed as separate brochures for targeted distribution at special events.

Target indicator: At least 12 articles on the relevancy of the Rio Conventions to Tajikistan's national socio-economic development will be written and published in popular literature with high circulation. Articles are to be published at least every two months. First article is to be published by month 6.

Target indicator: Each article is published as a brochure, at least 100 copies each and distributed to at least two high value special events for greatest impact. At least nine (9) will be distributed by month 28.

3.1.2: Organize and convene national and regional awareness workshops on the linkages between local socio-economic development and priorities as well as ensuring adequate environmental information flow and channels for better reporting system.

Target indicator: At least six (6) workshops, 3 at the national level and 3 at the provincial level are convened, with local and regional government representatives from all regions (25) having participated in at least one workshop. Each workshop should be attended by at least 50 local/regional representatives. The three regional workshops will be completed by month 20 and the three national workshops will be completed by month 29.

3.1.3: Convene four public stakeholder constituent dialogues/councils on the environmental information management and monitoring of impacts in the context of the Rio Conventions. These would be organized around the institutionalized public dialogues. In addition to the dialogues carried out under activities 1.1.5, 1.2.3, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.4.2), four additional stakeholder constituent dialogues will be carried out in year 3 to present and discuss best practices and lessons learned in mainstream Rio Conventions into sectoral development through the project.

Target indicator: Four (4) public dialogues carried out in year 3, by month 32.

Target indicator: Established/improved national climate network with live thematic feedback mechanisms and cooperation with active attendance by at least 50 representatives from the local community.

Target indicator: Improved national system of data exchange and information management on environmental sector for better national level reporting system.

Output 3.2: Public awareness dialogues and workshops

92. Whereas Output 3.1 focuses on raising awareness amongst key regional stakeholders and decision-makers, this output targets the media, private sector and the general public. This output serves to promote linkages between global environmental and sustainable development objectives, in particular impacts and trends.

Activities:

3.2.1: Organize and convene workshops for media professionals to better enable them to report on the environmental information as well as environmental monitoring results from the perspectives of the global environmental issues and their relevance to Tajikistan. The project will invite the media from print and audio-visual media to two workshops per year. A similar analysis at the end of the year will show the extent to which government entities and non-state organizations as well as media professionals have increased (maintained or decreased) their level of cooperation and reporting on Rio Convention mainstreaming.

Target indicator: At least five (5) media awareness workshops held, each with at least 20 participating media representatives, the first by month 7 to introduce the value of the EIMDSS and in subsequent months on an appropriate high value aspect of the EIMDSS' contribution to national development priorities.

Target indicator: By month 32, reporting in the popular literature on environmental information flow and accessibility as well as monitoring of impact results in the context of the Rio Convention mainstreaming shows a 10% increase over forecasted trends using baseline data and past trends.

3.2.2: Organize and convene panel discussions on best practices and experiences on environmental information flow and ensure synergies between the Rio conventions that can also benefit businesses.

Target indicator: Three (3) panel discussions, with at least 30 private sector representatives, one held each year, the first by month 12.

3.2.3: Include webpages on the Committee on Environment Protection website¹⁰ on linkages between local action and global environmental outcomes under the Rio Conventions. This website (which may include an electronic discussion forum) will serve as a clearinghouse on up-to-date information about Tajikistan's national environmental information and monitoring as well as implementation of the Rio Conventions. The webpages should also be translated into English in order to serve as a means to promote the work of Tajikistan on environmental matters.

Target indicator: Committee for Environment Protection website includes new webpage and introductory articles on environmental information and monitoring activities as well as Rio Convention mainstreaming by month 8.

Target indicator: Website is regularly updated, at least once a month with new Environmental information, articles, and relevant links on Rio Convention mainstreaming. The outstanding website pages are translated into English. By month 24, the website is up-to-date, with revisions based on new information

Target indicator: Number of sustained visits to the webpages relevant to the Rio Convention is increased by at least 10% over the baseline (prior to month 3 of project initiation) by month 24.

¹⁰ www.hifzitabiat.tj

3.2.4: Create a Facebook page, or an appropriate social media equivalent, on environmental information and Rio Convention mainstreaming.

Target indicator: Social media page created by month 5.

Target indicator: At least 3,000 social media likes by month 32.

Output 3.3: Educational curriculum and material

93. This output will develop educational curricula for civil servants and universities that promote better environmental information management and emphasize global environmental values and best practice approaches developed and under implementation.

Activities:

3.3.1: Develop a plan for institute of civil servants on mainstreaming of principles of Rio conventions and further dissemination and distribution at the national education systems on the national and local levels, based on the new and improved metrics and methodologies for assessing and managing environmental issues (see output 2.4).

Target indicator: Education module prepared for institute of civil servants completed by month 18 and approved by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force by month 20.

Target indicator: At least one (1) at the national and three (3) regional levels institutes of civil servants carry out mainstreamed concepts and principles of Rio Conventions for better environmental information management by month 22.

Target indicator: At least three institutes of civil servants and update professional qualifications have implemented education module by month 28.

Target indicator: At least 100 civil servants and local teachers have implemented education module by month 32.

3.3.2: Prepare a global environment education module for relevant universities in integrate into their university curricula. This will include the collation and preparation of educational background material. Environmental studies are not being taught as a full course in the universities. These education modules are intended to strengthen the content of the existing course material as well as help provide sufficient rationale for expanding environmental studies to a full course.

Target indicator: Education module prepared for universities completed by month 8.

Target indicator: At least three faculties within three universities have implemented education module by month 20.

Target indicator: At least two (2) Tajik universities have implemented education module by month 32.

3.3.3: Prepare and air a Public Service Announcement (PSA) for television and radio to promote environmental information management as well as mainstreaming of Rio Conventions into socio-economic development issues. This will involve the conceptualization of the message, the story-boarding, filming, and post-production. This will be followed by its airing at strategic intervals.

Target indicator: One PSA completed for radio and television by month 14, with the first airing by month 16.

Target indicator: At least 10 airings of the PSA on television and at least 20 airings of the PSA on radio both by month 34.

Output 3.4: Resource mobilization strategy to catalyze and sustain implementation of the EIMDSS

94. The resource mobilization strategy consists of a number of activities that will be targeted to ensuring the sustainability of the EIMDSS as well as monitoring and enforcing Tajikistan's environmental legislation. To this end, activities will include an in-depth analysis of the financing needs, as well as to assess the economic impacts of enforcement. In keeping with UNDP's recent guidance to ensure that social issues are appropriately considered during the upstream planning process, this analysis will include the social assessment of environmental legislation enforcement as this will be included as part of the analysis and stakeholder consultations of activity 1.3.2. Based on the recommendations of this analysis, a working group comprised of finance and economic experts will be created to discuss opportunities for piloting and implementing best practice and innovative financial and economic instruments. Recommendations from these experts will be peer reviewed which will also take into account the social impacts.

Activities:

3.4.1: Undertake an in-depth financial and economic analysis of the monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation.

Target indicator: Analytical report drafted, peer reviewed, and finalized by month 12.

3.4.2: Identify best practice and innovative financial and economic instruments for piloting. This will take the form of a feasibility study and broad consultations on the strategic choice of instruments to pilot and implement. This will build on the feasibility study to improve the structure of an integrated EIMDSS developed under activity 1.2.2.

Target indicator: Feasibility study on financial and economic instruments to advance the system of environmental monitoring and compliance of environmental monitoring and compliance of environmental legislation for the global environment completed by month 18.

3.4.3: Establish expert group of finance and economic experts for the peer review of activities 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 as well as to champion resource mobilization efforts. Experts will be government finance and economic experts, as well as independent experts working in the private and non-profit sectors.

Target indicator: The Expert working group is made up of at least 20 rotating members, who will undertake a desk review of the drafts of the analytical report and feasibility study, and meet at least once to discuss the findings of each within one month of their completion, i.e., by months 13 and 19.

3.4.4: Within the framework of the EIMDSS roadmap (operational plan) (see output 1.4), and taking into account Tajikistan's National Long Term Environmental Development Concept as well as Sustainable Land Management as part of Agrarian Reform Paper, draft a resource mobilization strategy. This strategy will be informed by best practices and lessons learned from other similar national environmental funds, including activity 2.4.3. An expert working group will be convened to guide the collaborative formulation and peer-review of a resource mobilization strategy.

Target indicator: Expert drafts resource mobilization strategy by month 21.

Target indicator: Resource mobilization strategy includes good practices for raising and allocating funds to achieve global environmental targets through decentralized decision-making.

Target indicator: Expert working group reviews and guides the revision and finalization of the resource mobilization strategy by month 25.

Target indicator: Resource mobilization strategy approved by month 28

3.4.5: Based on activity 3.4.4, formulate operational procedures for the allocation of resources to finance decentralized resource management that delivers global environmental benefits through the national communications. These will be tested during project implementation and finalized by the end of the project into the Resource Mobilization Strategy's accompanying operational manual.

Target indicator: Operational procedures drafted by month 15

Target indicator: Operational procedures tested and piloted by month 20, and approved by month 22.

Target indicator: By month 36, the independent final evaluation determines that the national communications is on solid ground to raise and allocate funds

C.3 Sustainability and Replicability

C.3.a Sustainability

95. The project's fundamental approach to sustainability is by building the underlying capacities to make more informed decisions on best practice approaches for integrated global environmental and sustainable development. All levels of government are responsible for taking on the challenges of global environment and meeting the convention guidelines as part of this project. The onus is every level of government to increase the use of the EIMDSS to make more informed decisions. This project is strategically designed to meet the Rio Convention priorities through cross-cutting capacity activities that puts stakeholders at all levels in Tajikistan in charge of prioritizing and achieving stated goals through ownership and implementation. It is a bottom-up and top-down approach that works to achieve traction with as many groups as possible, i.e., governments, private sector, NGOs, civil society, schools and farmers.

96. Another critical feature of the project's sustainability is its cost-effective strategy. By seeking to use existing environmental and natural resource management legislation to implement Rio Convention obligations targeting current weaknesses in monitoring and compliance, this project builds upon an existing baseline of legislation and institutional capacities. The key to success will be in reducing bureaucratic inefficiencies by improving coordination amongst line ministries.

97. Another feature of the project's sustainability is the Internet-based platform that will serve as a clearinghouse on up-to-date information about Tajikistan's national environmental information and monitoring as well as implementation of the Rio Conventions. This platform will be complemented by a communication strategy targeted to diverse audiences on the most important issues of the conventions.

98. A final feature of the project's strategy is through the implementation arrangements. Most of the project activities are constructed as learn-by-doing activities, the rationale being that government and other stakeholders responsible for environmental planning, decision-making, monitoring and enforcement are the stakeholders that collaborate on the improved interpretation of environmental and natural resource management legislation from a heightened Rio Convention perspective. The direct engagement of the government in the project will also build their capacities for the long-term implementation of appropriate project activities, and indeed will contribute to their institutionalization. Certainly, mistakes will occur and implementation may not always be smooth, but these problems should still be seen as opportunities for learning better practices. The project's sustainability rests on the success and replicability of the pilots and demonstrations.

C.3.b Replicability and Lessons Learned

99. As a medium-size project, this intervention has certain limitations, namely in being able to reconcile and undertake all the necessary institutional and legislative reforms identified as needed during project implementation. Instead, this project serves as catalyst of a more long-term approach to Rio Convention implementation by creating a set of institutional arrangements and a strong baseline of technical capacities to implement a highly integrated management system for collecting data and information, as well as for the development of a decision support system for creating knowledge relevant to Tajikistan.

100. The resource mobilization strategy will be a key feature of the project's replicability and sustainability since activities under the project will need continued financing. By developing the institutional and technical capacities through pilot and demonstration activities, the replicability of the project is significantly enhanced as the learning curve is greatly reduced. The project will further support reducing the learning curve by undertaking an assessment of lessons learned and best practices, not only from the pilot and demonstration activities, but from the project overall.

101. The replication of project activities is further strengthened by the project implementation arrangements, which will involve numerous stakeholder representatives. This includes working with NGOs that have a strong presence in the communities and/or are actively supporting related capacity development work. Many such organizations operate in Tajikistan, for example, raising awareness of existing legislation to protect endangered species. Research and academic institutions also play an

important role in identifying new and innovative interpretations and policy responses to improve environmental management.

102. Replication will also be supported by raising awareness of the project throughout Tajikistan. This project will facilitate this through awareness-raising workshops with key stakeholders from the local and regional government, the private sector, academia, civil society and the media with the purpose of helping them to write articles about the environment. The public service announcement on radio and television also serves the purpose of popularizing the project with the public in order to generate greater support and demand for replication activities.

C.3.c Risks and Assumptions

103. The main risks to the project lie in the poor coordination and shortage of technical capacity. As a result of the lack of information management, there is no tracking by the government of the previous national reports. Inter-ministerial coordination is not unified, and existing databases are managed as personal information systems, with information to be shared only on the basis of payment, even though these are government systems.

104. A potential risk towards implementation of the project is ensuring the coordination among different ministries/divisions/agencies/stakeholders, largely due to their individual mandates to implement plans, policies and programmes under the rules of business. There has been a constant flux in the mandate and leadership of the Committee on Environmental Protection over the past several years, with its structure having changed four times since 2007. It was downgraded to a state committee in 2006/7 from a ministry, the effect being that it was no longer enjoying cabinet membership or having any coordinating authority. In 2009, it was merged with the Ministry of Agriculture, which further diminished its role since environment was now just a department. In 2010, it re-emerged as a committee. Overall, there have been significant changes in its management staff and leadership, the high turnover of which has led to virtually no institutional memory.

105. A related risk to project objectives is the potential resistance from politically entrenched sectors that has traditionally governed Tajikistan. As mentioned above, there is minimal sharing of information or collaboration among ministries and agencies. This is particularly evident in the environment sector due to the relatively little understanding of the linkages between environmental protection and the development sectors. This project makes the assumption that line ministries, agencies, and other relevant government authorities will avail themselves of key representatives to the development of the EIMDSS, as well as to training and public awareness activities. The consultations undertaken to develop the project, as well as the participatory approach of the project will minimize the risk of non-stakeholder participation.

106. This risk makes the assumption that political commitment to the project will not wane during its implementation or beyond, jeopardizing the institutional sustainability of project outcomes. For this reason, the adaptive collaborative management approach described previously is central to the success of the project. Collaboration across sectors and among stakeholder representatives throughout the implementation process will allow for the on-going monitoring and realignment of project activities to maintain validity, legitimacy, relevancy, and greater likelihood of sustainability of project outcomes.

107. The severity of the commitment risk is low to medium because Tajikistan has recently adopted a number of laws and plans calling for improved environmental management (see B.2.c) , and as a result, there is an expectation (indeed assumption) that all ministries and government authorities will be required to demonstrate, at minimum, participation in project activities since they serve to facilitate ministries' adherence to the country's long-term development priorities as identified in the National Development Strategy. In this respect, the project is designed to take a careful and measured approach to implementation, with proactive encouragement of key government representatives in the peer review processes of analyses and strategy development. Non-state stakeholders will also be given important opportunities to inform the development of the EIMDSS, through their participation as experts in the analyses and policy formulation process, as well as through the public dialogues that will be convened for NGOs, CSOs, business communities, and academia. The project includes a key set of training activities targeted to national, regional, and local representatives of government on the implementation of recommendations from the sectoral analyses and components of the proposed EIMDSS at the regional level by regional authorities in partnership of line ministries.

108. This project also makes the assumption that the NDS can feasibly integrate and reconcile Rio Convention principles, criteria, and objectives in the absence of mutual exclusive priorities among environmental, economic and social development goals. While there will be instances where these priorities are not reconcilable, the risk that Tajikistan will not be able to successfully undertake this is limited by the numerous lessons learned and best practices from a number of countries in the region. Tajikistan has signed a number of international and regional multilateral and bilateral agreements on the joint use and protection of natural resources including the Regional Environmental Action Plan and the Framework Convention of Environment for Sustainable Development of Central Asia. Tajikistan's commitment to these agreements serves as a strong incentive to develop their EIMDSS.

109. A key indicator of this project's successful outcome will be a key set of Rio Convention-improved sectoral policies, programmes, plans and legislation that have been approved and endorsed by the line ministries for consideration by the legislature. By taking a bottom-up and sectoral approach to Rio Convention mainstreaming, the EIMDSS will enjoy a high degree of legitimacy, which will bode well for its eventual adoption.

C.4 Stakeholder Involvement

110. This project was developed on the basis of consultations with a number of stakeholder representatives, beginning with the preparation of the project concept through the Project Identification Form (PIF). Subsequent to the approval of the PIF and provision of a project preparation grant (PPG), further consultations were undertaken with key stakeholder representatives to develop the project document in 2013 through to early 2014. The draft project document was also presented and discussed at a validation workshop. Stakeholders consulted in the development of the project document include:

- Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan
- National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Agency on Statistics under the President of Republic of Tajikistan
- State directorate for Land Management and Geodesy
- Agency for Forestry and Hunting
- Agency for Protected Areas
- Agency for Hydrometeorology Services of the Committee on Environmental Protection
- State Committee on Investment and State Property Management
- Tajik Agrarian University
- National University of Tajikistan
- State Pedagogical University of Tajikistan
- State inspectorate for plant quarantine of the Ministry of Agriculture
- Institute of Civil Servants
- Tajik agricultural chemistry of the Ministry of Agriculture
- Tajik Agrarian Academy of Sciences
- National Academy of Sciences
- Technological University of Tajikistan
- Tajik Technical University

111. Taking an adaptive and collaborative management approach to execution, the project will ensure that key stakeholders are involved early and throughout project execution as partners for development. This includes their participation in the Project Board, review of project outputs such as recommendations for amendments to policies, plans, programmes and legislation, as well as participation in monitoring activities.

112. Given the project strategy, the key project stakeholders are government ministries and their subsidiary agencies and departments involved in environmental information management. These

stakeholder representatives will participate in activities to facilitate the improvements to the Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System, which are structured as learn-by-doing exercises. In addition to these governmental stakeholders, there are non-governmental stakeholders from academia, the private sector, NGOs, and civil society organizations. During the establishment of technical working groups on the three Rio Conventions, these non-state organizations will also be invited in the project activities to share their comparative expertise, but also to undertake selected project activities. These will be determined during project implementation when setting up with the working group teams as well as when setting up the sub-contracts, e.g., media awareness workshops of activity 1.2.1. Where appropriate, project activities will be integrated with those of development partners to achieve cost-effectiveness and capitalize on synergies.

113. This project will contribute to building capacities of a large number of stakeholder representatives in the country to make more effective decisions about environmental management, in particular to take a more holistic approach and thus generate global environmental benefits. Stakeholders to be trained will come from various line ministries and agencies on best practices and innovative approaches to mainstream Rio Conventions into planning processes. Particular attention will be given to active engage women and young staff members in the project, largely as trainees to ensure diversity as well as to contribute to building up government’s absorptive capacity.

114. Stakeholders will participate in various training activities, as well as learn-by-doing working groups to test their new and improved skills for mainstreaming Rio Conventions. Management of the project will emphasize collaboration and active engagement of key stakeholder representatives in targeted working groups to ensure legitimacy of results. They will be facilitated by neutral facilitation and supported by independent experts recruited by the project. The structure of training activities and the selection of stakeholder participants will be heavily informed by the need to institutionalize capacities developed under the project. By the end of the project, increased capacities will have been imparted to a diverse cross-section of stakeholders as well as key planners and decision-makers at the central and local levels.

115. This project will be executed by the UNDP Office in Tajikistan in close collaboration with the Committee on Environmental Protection and NBBC as a key project partner on implementation. In addition to the stakeholders consulted during the development of this project, a larger number of stakeholder organizations will be actively engaged as project partners to support project activities. These include, but are not limited to various universities in Tajikistan and research institutes such as the National Academy of Sciences. Table 3 outlines the expected roles of key stakeholder organizations.

Table 3: Key project stakeholders at national level

Stakeholder	Description	Role in project implementation
Ministry of Finance	With an emphasis put on financing of priority activities extracted from the Rio Conventions the Ministry of Finance will act as major stakeholders. Mainstreaming provisions of Rio Conventions into national budget will have to be piloted in cooperation by this ministry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in resource mobilization working group that is responsible for elaborating the integrated financing action plan. • The financial expertise team will lead the mainstreaming process and promote the financing strategy. Will also participate in project design process involving individual agencies within the inter-ministerial task force to develop the project concepts, rough design, and approximate costing.

<p>Line-ministries and committees for technical sectors relevant to sustainable land management, e.g., agriculture, forestry, water resources and environment</p>	<p>Typically, the lead state institutions on environmental management are the Ministries of Agriculture and/or Committee on Environmental Protection. Forestry, protected areas, state land registers, environment and water resources, with their land, water and forest management departments or services, which manage state programmes, projects and other activities supporting environmental information management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in a capacity building working group • Contributions to capacity needs assessment • Participation in policy and finance core team • Contribution to identify type and format of environmental information • Contribution to the determination of appropriate environmental information channels and flow. • Contribution to national level Rio convention mainstreaming • Contribution to national level long term mainstreaming strategy • Beneficiaries of mainstreaming activities, Beneficiaries of awareness raising and skill development activities • Participation in high level policy dialogue events • Participation in national stakeholders fora • Participation in learning events
<p>Civic organizations</p>	<p>An increasing number of civic organizations are involved in environmental information system set up (with and without international NGO support). These NGOs perform a range of important functions, from information dissemination and awareness raising, to training and capacity building and project formulation and implementation activities. There are considerable variations in Tajikistan according to the role of civic organizations on Rio conventions mainstreaming activities.</p>	<p>Beneficiaries of Rio conventional provisions. Participation in national stakeholders fora Participation in learning events Participate in developing strategy for replication and up-scaling of</p>
<p>Decision makers in relevant ministries and state agencies</p>	<p>Decision makers in relevant ministries and state agencies play a major role in shaping policies regarding environmental information management. Mainstreaming of Rio principles into existing policies and sectoral programs will require their active commitment. Decision makers comprise ministers, deputy ministers, state secretaries as well as directors/heads of state agencies/committees.</p>	<p>Beneficiaries of awareness raising and skill development activities Participation in high level policy dialogue events Participation in national stakeholders fora Participation in learning events</p>
<p>Professionals in relevant state agencies or committees</p>	<p>Professionals in relevant state agencies/committees need to practice improved communication and interaction with relevant stakeholders on lower levels. They are therefore the primary target group for modular trainings.</p>	<p>Participation in national stakeholders fora Beneficiaries of modular trainings Participation in Learning networks Participation in learning events</p>
<p>Professionals in relevant civic organizations</p>	<p>Professionals in relevant civic organizations play an important role in contributing to collaborative environmental information management and monitoring.</p>	<p>Participation in national stakeholders fora Beneficiaries of modular trainings Participation in Learning networks Participation in learning events</p>

Specialists in the scientific and academic community (research institutes, universities and other academic institutions)	Organizations of the scientific community play an important role in environmental information analyses and synthesizes through the conduct of adapted research programs. These organizations also provide training and extension services on a limited scale. They also support state institutions through technical expertise and through performing the applied research necessary in order to keep them abreast of emerging practices and technologies.	Participation in national stakeholders fora Participation in learning networks Participation in learning events Project stakeholders will participate in the needs assessment exercise, and play a strong role in structuring the capacity action plan for their sector and areas for future growth, programs, and types of information needed for the future.
Members of local self-governing bodies and councils	Local self-governing bodies play an increasing role in the Tajikistan. However, there are considerable variations among the different countries. Local self-governing bodies play a key role in collaborative environmental information management and monitoring not only as one among different stakeholders but as the one being in the driving seat.	Participation in national stakeholders fora Participation in learning events
Land users and their professional associations	Land users and their professional association are the ultimate beneficiaries of collaborative environmental information management. Their active role in collaborative environmental information management is a key success factor for making it work.	Participation in national stakeholder's fora through representatives. Participation in learning events
International partners	UNDP acts as implementing partner. Other partners include WB, ADB, FAO and IFAD and GIZ	Major functions in project implementation (UNDP) Support of selected activities (WB, ADB, FAO, IFAD, GIZ) Participation in national stakeholders fora Participation in learning events

C.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

116. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF rules and procedures. The UNDP Country Office (UNDP/CO) in close collaboration with the Committee on Environmental Protection will undertake monitoring and evaluation activities, including by independent evaluators in the case of the final evaluation. The logical framework matrix in Annex 1 provides a logical structure for monitoring project performance and delivery using SMART indicators during project implementation. The output budget and the work plan in the UNDP project document provide additional information for the allocation of funds, both the GEF and co-financing, for expected project deliverables and the timing of project activities to produce these deliverables. Annex 2 provides a breakdown of the total GEF budget by outcome, project management costs, and allocated disbursements on a per year basis. A GEF tracking tool for CCCD will be used as part of monitoring and evaluation activities to assess project delivery. The work plan is provisional, and is to be reviewed during the first project board and endorsed at the project inception workshop. The monitoring and evaluation plan is brought in the Table 4.

117. The following sections outline the principle components of monitoring and evaluation. The project's monitoring and evaluation approach will be discussed during the project's inception phase so as to fine-tune indicators and means of verification, as well as an explanation and full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

118. A project inception workshop will be conducted with the full UNDP project team, relevant government counterparts, as well as NBBC co-financing partners with representation from the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit as appropriate. Non-governmental stakeholders should be represented at this workshop.

119. A fundamental objective of this inception workshop will be to further instill and understanding and ownership of the project's goals and objectives among the project team, government and other stakeholder groups. The workshop also serves to finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's log-frame matrix. This will include reviewing the log frame (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise, finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance (process and output) indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

120. Specifically, the project inception workshop will: (i) introduce stakeholders to the UNDP/CO and project staff; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP/CO with respect to the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP/GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the combined Annual Project Reports - Project Implementation Reviews (APR/PIRs), Project Board meetings, as well as final evaluation. The inception workshop will also provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project-related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phasing.

121. The inception workshop will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for the project staff and associated decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

122. The inception workshop will present a schedule of M&E-related meetings and reports. The Project Manager in consultation with UNDP will develop this schedule, and will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Board meetings, and the timing of near-term project activities, such as the in-depth review of literature on natural resource valuation; and (ii) project-related monitoring and evaluation activities. The provisional work plan will be approved in the first meeting of the Project Board.

123. Day-to-day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Manager based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The Project Manager will inform the UNDP/CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

124. The Project Manager will fine-tune outcome and performance indicators in consultation with the full project team at the inception workshop, with support from UNDP/CO and assisted by the UNDP/GEF. Specific targets for the first year implementation performance indicators, together with their means of verification, will be developed at the inception workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the Project Team, and agreed with the Committee on Environmental Protection, among other key project partners sitting on the Project Board.

125. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP/CO through the provision of quarterly reports from the Project Manager. Furthermore, specific meetings may be scheduled between the project team, the UNDP/CO and other pertinent stakeholders as deemed appropriate and relevant (particularly the Project Board members). Such meetings will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. Project Board members will conduct yearly visits to projects that have field sites using in-kind government contributions.

126. Annual Monitoring will occur through the Annual Project Board meeting. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project

will be subject to Project Board meetings at least twice per year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months following the inception workshop. For each year-end meeting of the Project Board, the Project Manager will prepare harmonized Annual Project Report / Project Implementation Reviews (APR/PIR) and submit it to UNDP/CO, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit, and all Project Board members at least two weeks prior to the meeting for review and comments.

127. The APR/PIR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the Project Board year-end meeting. The Project Manager will present the APR/PIR to the Project Board members, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the Committee participants. The Project Manager will also inform the participants of any agreement(s) reached by stakeholders during the APR/PIR preparation, on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project output may also be conducted, as necessary. Details regarding the requirements and conduct of the APR and Project Board meetings are contained with the M&E Information Kit available through UNDP/GEF.

128. The terminal review meeting is held by the Project Board, with invitation to other relevant Government and municipal stakeholders as necessary, in the last month of project operations. The Project Manager is responsible for preparing the terminal review report and submitting it to UNDP/COs, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, and all participants of the terminal review meeting. The terminal review report will be drafted at least one month in advance of the terminal review meeting, in order to allow for timely review and to serve as the basis for discussion. The terminal review report considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. The report also decides whether any actions remain necessary, particularly in relation to the sustainability of project outputs and outcomes, and acts as a vehicle through that lessons learned can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation. The terminal review meeting should refer to the independent final evaluation report, conclusions and recommendations as appropriate.

129. The UNDP/CO, in consultation with the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinator and members of the Project Board, has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met as per delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

130. A project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the inception workshop. This report will include a detailed First Year Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames as well as detailed activities and performance indicators that will guide project implementation (over the course of the first year). This Work Plan will include the proposed dates for any visits and/or support missions from the UNDP/CO, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project decision-making structures (e.g., Project Board). The report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months' time-frame.

131. The inception report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation, including any unforeseen or newly arisen constraints. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in that to respond with comments or queries.

132. The combined Annual Project Report and Project Implementation Review is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. As a self-assessment report by project management to the Country Office, the APR/PIR is a key input to the year-end Project Board meetings. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from on-going projects. These two reporting requirements are very similar in input, purpose and timing that they have now been amalgamated into a single APR/PIR Report.

133. An APR/PIR is to be prepared on an annual basis by June, but should be completed well before this deadline (at least one month) in order to be considered at the Project Board meeting. The purpose of the APR/PIR is to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR/PIR is discussed by the Project Board, so that the resultant report represents a document that has been agreed upon by all of the key stakeholders. A standard format/template for the APR/PIR is provided by UNDP/GEF. This includes the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results;
- Annual Work Plans and related expenditure reports;
- Lessons learned; and
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.

134. UNDP will analyze the individual APR/PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The APR/PIRs are also valuable for the independent evaluators who can utilize them to identify any changes in the project's structure, indicators, work plan, among others, and view a past history of delivery and assessment.

135. Quarterly Progress Reports are short reports outlining the main updates in project performance, and are to be provided quarterly to the UNDP Country Office. UNDP/CO will provide guidelines for the preparation of these reports, which will be shared with the UNDP/GEF RCU.

136. During the last three months of the project, the Project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the project, lessons learned, the extent to which objectives have been met, structures and mechanisms implemented, capacities developed, among others. Together with the independent final evaluation, the project terminal report is one of two definitive statements of the project's activities during its lifetime. The project terminal report will also recommend further steps, if necessary, in order to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project outcomes and outputs.

137. Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon inter alia the relevance and scientific worth of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The UNDP/CO will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these publications in a consistent and recognizable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

138. An independent mid-term review will be undertaken at the mid of the second year of implementation. The mid-term review will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this mid-term review will be prepared by the UNDP/CO based on guidance from the RCU and UNDP/GEF.

139. An independent final evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on: a) the cost-effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project

implementation and performance; b) highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and c) present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this evaluation will be incorporated as lessons learned, and recommendations for improvement addressed to ensure the institutional sustainability of project outputs, particular for the replication of project activities. The final evaluation will also look at project outcomes and their sustainability. The final evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities, as appropriate. The terms of reference for the final evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP/CO based on guidance from the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit.

140. The Project Manager will provide the UNDP Country Office with certified periodic financial statements and an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in UNDP's Programming and Finance manuals. The audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of UNDP Tajikistan.

141. Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.

142. Learning and knowledge sharing: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

143. Communications and visibility requirements: Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>. Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pd. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP/CO, UNDP GEF ▪ International Technical Support/Safeguards Expert 	Staff time	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. 	None	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on output and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project Manager ▪ Project team 	None	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP/CO ▪ UNDP RTA 	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP/CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e., evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 15,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team, ▪ UNDP/CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e., evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 20,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP/CO ▪ local consultant ▪ International Technical Support/Safeguards Expert 	Staff time	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP/CO ▪ Project manager and team 	Indicative cost per year: 3,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP/CO ▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives 	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 44,000	

D. Financing

D.1 Financing Plan

144. The financing of this project will be provided by the GEF, with co-financing from the Government of Tajikistan. This financing is allocated across the three main project components, as described in section C.2.b above. Table 5 below provides the allocation amounts.

Table 5: Project Costs (US\$)

Total Project Budget by Component	GEF (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)	Project Total (US\$)
Component 1	190,500	174,000	364,500
Component 2:	204,000	274,500	478,500
Component 3:	247,900	131,300	379,200
Project Management	57,800	170,200	228,000
Total project costs	700,200	750,000	1,450,200

Table 6: Estimated Project management budget/cost (estimated cost for the entire project)

Budget Line	Estimated Staff weeks	GEF (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)	Project Total (US\$)
Locally recruited personnel: Project Manager	88	45,300	25,200	70,500
Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant	160	0	75,000	75,000
Internationally recruited consultants (1) (2)	4	10,000	0	10,000
Office facilities and communications (3)		0	60,000	60,000
Travel		2,500	0	2,500
Miscellaneous (4)		0	10,000	10,000
Total project management cost		57,800	170,200	228,000

(1) The International Consultant will conduct an independent evaluation of the project

(2) Local and international consultants in this table are those who are hired for functions related to the management of project. Please see Table 7 below for consultants providing technical assistance for special services.

(3) In addition to office space for the project team, this budget will cover the cost of Project Board meetings, 4x per year.

(4) UNDP will finance direct project costs, e.g., procurement and cost of vouchers, through UNDP TRAC resources

145. An internationally recruited consultant will be contracted to undertake the independent final evaluation towards the end of the project. The travel budget includes the costs of daily subsistence allowance, terminal expenses, and return airfare for the international consultant. The travel budget also includes financing for to cover the cost of local consultant travel to the regions where they will be facilitating the negotiations and drafting of sectoral policy, programmes, plans, or legislation.

146. UNDP Implementing Agency (IA) services are being charged against the project budget in accordance with UNDP/GEF rules and regulations under Direct Implementation Modality. These will be charged, as appropriate, to the project budget.

Table 7: Consultants for technical assistance components (estimated for entire project)

	Estimated Staff weeks	GEF (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)	Project Total (US\$)
Technical Assistance Consultants				
National CBD Specialist	23	45,000	12,000	57,000
National CCD Specialist	23	45,000	12,000	57,000
National FCCC Specialist	23	45,000	12,000	57,000
Public Administration Expert	85	45,500	22,500	68,000
Policy/Legal Expert	30	16,000	8,000	24,000
IT and Knowledge Management Expert	60	24,000	24,000	48,000
Environmental Sociologist	25	10,000	10,000	20,000
International Consultants				
International Technical Specialist	12	30,000	0	30,000
Total		260,500	100,500	361,000

D.2 Cost Effectiveness

147. The cost-effectiveness of this project lies largely in the project strategy, namely by building upon a significant baseline of commitment to participate in training and learn-by-doing exercises on Rio Convention mainstreaming. The cost-effectiveness of this project is also demonstrated in efficient allocation and management of financial resources. The recruitment of consultants under the project will be financed by the GEF contribution, reducing the transaction costs associated when contracting consultants through multiple sources of finances. Cost-effectiveness is also pursued by contracting a natural resource management expert to perform the additional duties of Project Manager.

148. Another important indicator of cost-effectiveness is the very low percentage of the GEF grant being used for project management. In this case, for every dollar of the GEF grant, an additional three dollars were leveraged to manage the project, the GEF grant being a very low 4%. See Table 8.

Table 8: Project Costs (%age)

Project Budget Component by Contribution type	Contribution (US\$)	Percentage (%)
Component 1: GEF	190,500	13
Component 1: Co-Financing	174,000	12
Component 2: GEF	204,000	14
Component 2: Co-Financing	274,500	19
Component 3: GEF	247,900	17
Component 3: Co-Financing	131,300	9
Project Management: GEF	57,800	4
Project Management: Co-Financing	170,200	12
Total	1,450,200	100

D.3 Co-financing

149. This cost-effectiveness is indicated by the government's significant co-financing to project activities in the order of US\$ 500,000. The Government of Tajikistan is providing US\$ 500,000 of in-kind co-financing. This co-financing is significant and represents the commitment of the Government to assign staff (decision-makers and planners) time away from their regular work to actively participate in project activities. About US\$ 281,900 of this estimated in-kind contribution is in fact real cash since it translates to the cost of the staff's salaries. The remainder of the contribution accounts for the real cost of convening workshops and dialogues, printing of materials, and other project activities.

Table 9: Co-financing Sources

Name of Co-financier	Classification	Type	Amount	
			Confirmed (US\$)	Unconfirmed (US\$)
Committee on Environmental Protection	Government	In-Kind	500,000	0
UNDP	GEF Implementing Agency	Grant	250,000	0
Total Co-financing			750,000	0

D.4 Total GEF Work Plan and Budget

Summary of Project Financing

Source of funds	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)
GEF	227,250	250,450	222,500	700,200
UNDP	81,500	88,500	80,000	250,000
Government of Tajikistan	176,000	172,000	152,000	500,000
Total	484,750	510,950	454,500	1,450,200

Summary of project inputs. Additional details are provided in Annex 4.

Award ID:	00074005
Project ID:	00086552
Award Title:	Strengthening capacity for an environmental information management and monitoring system in Tajikistan
Business Unit:	TJK10
Project Title:	Strengthening capacity for an environmental information management and monitoring system in Tajikistan
PIMS No:	5198
Executing Agency:	United Nations Development Programme
Responsible parties:	National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center, Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Notes
COMPONENT 1: Establish Integrated Environmental Information Management System (EMIS)	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	33,500	24,500	20,500	78,500	1
				71200	International consultants	3,500	3,000	3,500	10,000	2
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	37,000	38,000	27,000	102,000	3
					Sub-total GEF	74,000	65,500	51,000	190,500	
		04000	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	11,500	12,000	10,750	34,250	4
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	13,500	15,000	12,250	40,750	5
					Sub-total UNDP	25,000	27,000	23,000	75,000	
				Total Outcome 1	99,000	92,500	74,000	265,500		
COMPONENT 2: Institutional strengthening for improved monitoring of the global environment	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	31,500	26,000	22,000	79,500	1
				71200	International consultants	3,500	3,000	3,500	10,000	2
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	28,500	49,000	37,000	114,500	3
					Sub-total GEF	63,500	78,000	62,500	204,000	
		04000	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	11,500	12,000	9,750	33,250	4
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	10,000	14,000	11,250	35,250	5
					Sub-total UNDP	21,500	26,000	21,000	68,500	
				Total Outcome 2	85,000	104,000	83,500	272,500		

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Notes	
COMPONENT 3: Public awareness and environmental education	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	27,500	24,000	21,000	72,500	1	
				71200	International consultants	3,500	3,000	3,500	10,000	2	
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	44,000	66,400	55,000	165,400	3	
					Sub-total GEF	75,000	93,400	79,500	247,900		
		04000	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	11,500	12,000	9,500	33,000	4	
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	2,500	3,000	2,800	8,300	5	
					Sub-total UNDP	14,000	15,000	12,300	41,300		
						Total Outcome 3	89,000	108,400	91,800	289,200	
		Project Management	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	14,750	13,550	17,000	45,300
71200	International consultants					0	0	10,000	10,000	7	
71600	Travel					0	0	2,500	2,500	8	
	Sub-total GEF					14,750	13,550	29,500	57,800		
04000	UNDP			71300	Local Consultants	8,000	8,500	8,700	25,200	9	
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	7,000	7,000	7,000	21,000	10	
				74100	Professional Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	11	
				74500	Miscellaneous	3,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	12	
					Sub-total UNDP	21,000	20,500	23,700	65,200		
						Total Project Management	35,750	34,050	53,200	123,000	
						GEF Total	227,500	250,450	222,500	700,200	
						UNDP Total	81,500	88,500	80,000	250,000	

Budget Notes

- 1 GEF financing for seven (7) local specialists
- 2 GEF financing for an international technical specialist
- 3 GEF financing for various contractual services, such as meeting expenses and publications
- 4 UNDP will co-finance the cost of local specialists

- 5** UNDP will co-finance the cost of various contractual services
- 6** GEF will finance the cost of a Project Manager and Project Assistant
- 7** GEF will finance the cost of an international consultant to conduct terminal evaluation
- 8** GEF will finance the travel of an international consultant to conduct the terminal evaluation
- 9** UNDP will co-finance the cost of a Project Management and Project Assistant
- 10** UNDP will co-finance the cost of various contractual services for project management purposes
- 11** Audit fee
- 12** UNDP will finance direct project costs (implementation support services), e.g., procurement and cost of vouchers, through UNDP TRAC resources

E. Institutional Coordination and Support

E.1 Core Commitments and Linkages

E.1.a Linkages to other activities and programmes

150. Earlier this year, UNDP Tajikistan started the implementation of Phase II of the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), covering the period 2014-2017. PEI is a global UNDP-UNEP program that helps countries to integrate poverty-environment linkages into national and sub-national development planning, from policymaking to budgeting, implementation and monitoring. In Tajikistan, PEI Phase II is designed to enhance the substantial economic, social and environmental results achieved during Phase I (2010-2013). The project seeks to facilitate the elaboration and adoption of comprehensive strategies and strengthening institutions at the national and local levels so that they are able to better address existing poverty and environmental issues. It also aims at facilitating transition to greener and inclusive growth. Besides, the project strives for building the knowledge base to institutionalize cross-sectoral budget and expenditure frameworks, as well as environment-economic accounting systems. This includes capacity building interventions aimed at introducing the national stakeholders to frameworks, methodologies and techniques on green accounting systems, valuation of ecosystem services, and public environmental expenditure review. PEI also facilitates regional cooperation and knowledge sharing to integrate pro-poor environmental outcomes into regional institutions and sustainable development processes.

151. There are also a number of other development projects underway in Tajikistan that help raise awareness and understanding of the importance of protecting the global environment, albeit from a lens of national priority. Through these projects, a number of activities are involving national stakeholders on the development of new approaches and skills. At the beginning of CCCD project implementation, the Project Manager will review the status of programmes and projects currently underway and map out a plan to coordinate project activities to develop synergies and avoid duplication.

152. In 2009, Tajikistan was chosen as one of 11 countries to participate in the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) due to its high vulnerability to climate change. After a joint mission by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Government of Tajikistan, the project was approved to include six technical assistance activities to strengthen Tajikistan's capacity and analytical evidence base, as well as secure investments needed for Phase 2 of the project. This two-phase pilot programme was designed to demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and strengthen national capacity to address climate change while complementing other ongoing activities. Phase 1 involved preparation of the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR), and early stages of investment project preparation. Phase 2 of the programme will involve wide scale implementation of the options and opportunities for sustainable land management in Tajikistan as identified in the SPCR, as well as policy reform, institutional capacity building and ramping up investments in key sectors to adapt to climate change. Final selection of Phase 2 activities will involve the Government of Tajikistan and the World Bank (Wolfgramm, et al. 2011).

153. UNDP Tajikistan was selected to implement a project which covers two of the six activities outlined in the PPCR grant proposal, "Technical Assistance on Capacity Assessment and Awareness Raising on climate change in Tajikistan". Additionally, UNDP has other projects in its portfolio that address environmental sustainability in Tajikistan. One such ongoing project is "Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan". The main objective of the project is to promote adaptation to climate change in Central Asia and to integrate climate change adaptation into core development policy and strategies of the five countries of Central Asia. The programme will address the main policy, institutional capacity and financial barriers to systematic adaptation in Central Asia with particular focus on water, land and food production systems and cross-sectoral linkages.

154. In 2010, UNDP initiated the Disaster Risk Management Programme in order to streamline disaster management priorities into planning and development interventions at national, regional and local levels over a six-year period. The programme is designed to reduce the impact of natural

disasters on vulnerable communities in Tajikistan. It also aims to strengthen the national capacity and coordination to prevent and respond to natural disasters.

155. Another UNDP project, Climate Risk Management in Tajikistan, seeks to build coordinated capacity at a national, sub-national and local level to respond to climate risks. Key outcomes for this project include an improved enabling environment for climate risk management; sustainable agro-forestry CRM tools, financing and implementation models; new knowledge of climate risks and its integration into development processes; and improved management planning for protected areas. This project is scheduled to end in December 2014.

156. UNDP is also working with the Committee on Environmental Protection for the project “Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Tajikistan's Third National Communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”. Not only does this project help fulfill FCCC obligations, but it also serves to strengthen coordination between various stakeholder groups. This programme will finish in May 2014.

157. The World Bank also has ongoing development projects in Tajikistan related to this proposed project. One such project titled the “Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project”, was approved in March 2013 is currently being implemented with CEP. The objective of this project is to improve natural resource management and resilience to climate change in vulnerable areas. Another World Bank project titled “Second Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management Project” has many goals including to support the development of improved policies and institutions for water resource management.

158. The Asian Development Bank is implementing multiple projects based on the findings of the PPCR; one such project is titled Building Capacity for Climate Resilience. This technical assistance project seeks to increase Tajikistan’s resilience to climate variability and climate change by increasing access to climate change information, establishing a climate data management system and climate modeling facility as well as by developing climate science modules for education curricula. Another ADB project based on stakeholder priorities identified in the PPCR is the Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project which was approved in July 2013. This project aims to reduce the adverse effects of climate variability and climate change in 59 villages in 19 jamoats in the Pyanj River Basin by providing technical assistance to build institutional capacity.

159. Asian Development Bank is also implementing a project titled Rural Development that seeks to build the productive assets of rural communities in selected mountain watersheds, to increase sustainable productivity of forest and pasture resources, and exchange information on resource use and decision making, curtail the degradation of fragile lands, and ecosystems. The global environmental objective will entail protection of significant mountain ecosystems by mainstreaming sustainable land use, and biodiversity conservation considerations within agricultural and associated rural investment decisions.

160. In addition to the previously mentioned projects, ADB is in the process of wrapping up its Khatlon Flood Risk Management Project. The project focused on risk mapping, disaster preparedness measures, information management, and early warning mechanisms. According to ADB, sustainable flood management systems are now in place, the project has been completed and is expected to close by June 2014 (ADB 2014).

161. GIZ is another important development partner in Tajikistan with multiple projects and programs related to natural resource management and capacity building. In 2002, GIZ began its “Sustainable use of natural resources in Central Asia” programme which brought together Tajikistan and four regional neighbors¹¹ to promote cross-border cooperation and partnership and improve natural resource management. The programme takes place in two components where the first focuses on broader regional issues in the five countries while the second component, “Sustainable management of natural resources in Gorno-Badakhshan” takes place exclusively in Tajikistan. The project objective is to reduce the destruction of natural resources in Gorno-Badakhshan and improve the living conditions of the local people. The project is being implemented together with the German Development Service (DED), in cooperation with the Gorno-Badakhshan State Land Use Committee,

¹¹ Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan

the State Forestry Authority of Gorno-Badakhshan and various local partners from outside the public sector. The programme is scheduled to end in 2014.

162. GIZ also has other programs in the region which bring together the same five countries as previously mentioned to address environmental issues. One such project is the “Transboundary water management in Central Asia” programme which seeks to collectively develop a practical and sustainable approach to regional water management. Another project that just ended in 2013 is the “Adapting to Climate Change through Sustainable Management of Resources and Cross-Border Cooperation on Disaster Prevention in Central Asia”. This project worked to train institutions in the participating country to effectively manage natural resources and improve their existing procedures and methods for analyzing risks across the region and issuing early warnings.

163. Other GIZ projects include a Forest sector reform project which seeks to support the agency for forestry and hunting on reforming the forestry sector, establishing community-based forestry councils at the local levels, and improving information management and distribution. “Flermonica” is another GIZ-led project built on regional cooperation which seeks to conserve natural resources in the context of CBD and other relevant MEAs and aims to implement management and financial planning systems for forestry sites. This project began in May 2013 and will be completed in September 2015.

164. Groupe Energies Renouvelables Environnement et Solidarites (GERES) just completed a project in Tajikistan on “Enhancing agriculture income and improving the quality of life of vulnerable segments of the population of Sughd Province”. The objective of the project was to improve the quality of life of vulnerable segments of the population in 22 villages in the Ayni and Asht districts of the Sughd province by enhancing agricultural income generation activities and reducing advancing degradation of agricultural soil and natural resources.

165. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and Caritas Switzerland are currently in Phase 1 of their project “Knowledge Management for Integrated Watershed Management and Disaster Risk Reduction”. The project brings together multiple stakeholders throughout the country to support the development of a knowledge management platform for integrated watershed management that aids evidence-based decision and policy-making.

166. In addition, USAID is also implementing a project in Tajikistan on “Women empowerment through knowledge management and information support”. The project seeks to build local women capacity to participate in the decision making processes as well as improving their quality of livelihood in the Khatlon region.

E.2 Implementation and Execution Arrangements

167. The project “Strengthening capacity for an environmental information management and monitoring system in Tajikistan” will be directly implemented by the UNDP Country Office in close partnership with the major project counterparts particularly Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and NBBC in implementing the project as a coordinating link between RIO Conventions.

168. Committee for environmental protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan will appoint National Project Focal Point that will serve as a major contact person with the project on behalf of the Government. This responsibility includes representing and supporting project objectives at high decision making levels within the Government of Tajikistan, as well as ensuring that the required government support to reach the milestones of the Project is available.

169. A Project Manager will be hired to manage the activities on a day-to-day basis. The Project Manager will assume overall responsibility for the successful implementation of project activities and the achievement of planned project outputs. The Project Manager will be responsible for overall project coordination and implementation, consolidation of work plans and project papers, preparation of quarterly progress reports, reporting to the project supervisory bodies, and supervising the work of the project experts and other project staff. The Project Manager will also closely coordinate project activities with relevant Government and other institutions and hold regular consultations with project stakeholders. She/he will work closely with the national and international experts hired under the project, as well as the Project Assistant, and will report to the UNDP Country Office (UNDP/CO) and tightly coordinate activities with Committee for Environment protection under the Government of the

Republic of Tajikistan. Project Manager will be hired under the UNDP rules and regulations with participation of representatives from Committee for Environment protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and NBBC as observers.

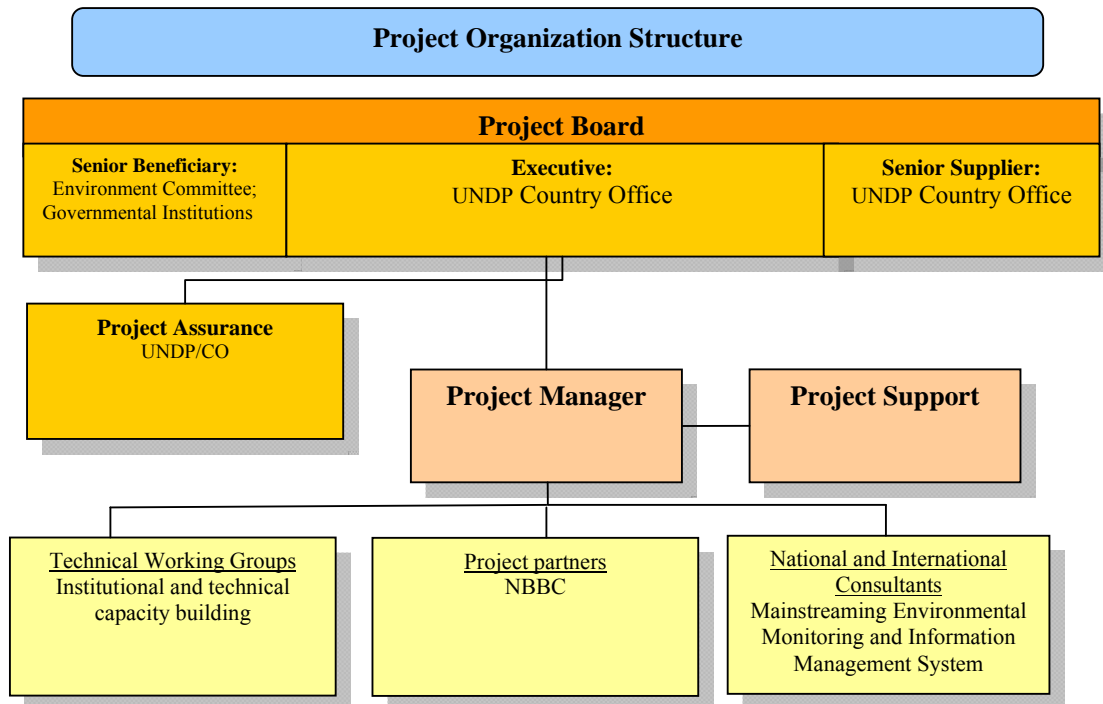
170. The Administrative and Financial Assistant will provide assistance to the Project Manager in the implementation of day-to-day project activities. She/he is responsible for all administrative (contractual, organizational and logistical) and accounting (disbursements, record-keeping, cash management) matters related to the project.

171. National and international consultancy services will be called in for specific tasks under the various project components. These services, either of individual consultants or under sub-contacts with consulting companies, will be procured in accordance with applicable UNDP guidelines.

172. The Project Board will be established to provide strategic directions and management guidance to project implementation. The Project Board will consist of representatives of all key stakeholders and will ensure the inclusion of government’s interests, the UNDP Country Office (CO), as well as representatives of the public sector. The Project Board will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It will ensure that required resources are committed and arbitrate on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies.

173. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability for the project results, Project Board decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

174. The project will be implemented in close coordination and collaboration with all relevant government institutions, regional authorities and NGOs, as well as with other related relevant projects in the region. The UNDP/CO will also monitor the project implementation and achievement of the project outcomes and outputs, and will ensure the proper use of UNDP/GEF funds. Financial transactions, reporting and auditing will be carried out in compliance with established UNDP rules and procedures for direct implementation modality (DIM).



175. The Board contains three distinct roles, including:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.

- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned, which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide technical guidance and support for the cost-effective procurement and implementation of project services and activities, including project implementation oversight through regular monitoring and reporting.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

176. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Manager and Project Assurance roles should never be held by the same individual for the same project.

177. National Consultants: The project will contract seven (7) national experts as consultants. See Annex 7 for indicative Terms of References for these national experts.

178. International Consultants: The project will contract an independent evaluation expert to undertake a final evaluation of the project after month 33 or three (3) months prior to project closure, whichever is latest. The project will also recruit a chief technical advisor to provide technical guidance during project implementation.

179. Capacity Development Activities: The project will take an adaptive collaborative management (ACM) approach to implementation. That is, UNDP and CEP will manage project activities in order that stakeholders are involved early and throughout project implementation, providing regular input of the performance of project activities. This will help signal unforeseen risks and contribute to the timely modification and realignment of activities within the boundaries of the project's goal and objectives.

180. Technical Working Groups (TWGs): A working group comprised of independent experts, technical government agency representatives, as well as representatives from stakeholder groups will discuss and deliberate on strengthening inter-agency coordination to effectively manage environmental information and decision support system.

F. Legal Context

181. This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA (or other appropriate governing agreement) and all CPAP provisions apply to this document. Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

182. The implementing partner will put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; as well as assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

183. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

184. The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP/GEF hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document The list can be accessed via:

<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm> .

PART II: ANNEXES

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Annex 1: Logical Framework

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Long-term goal: To strengthen information management and other support systems that contribute to policy development and improved implementation of the three Rio Conventions					
<p>Project objectives:</p> <p>A. To improve institutional and technical capacities to meet and sustain Rio Convention objectives and those of other MEAs</p>	<p>Outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened environmental information management and decision support system (EIMDSS) for improved implementation of the Rio Conventions ▪ Institutional and technical capacities are strengthened for enhanced to create knowledge and mainstream Rio Conventions within national development frameworks ▪ Awareness and environmental education on the linkages between Rio Conventions and national sustainable development objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional capacities for managing the Rio Conventions is piecemeal and takes place through Rio Convention-specific projects, with development emphasizing poverty alleviation and other socio-economic priorities ▪ Requirements of the Rio Conventions are not adequately incorporated in sectoral development planning ▪ There is little inter-ministerial coordination on the implementation of natural resource and environmental policies. ▪ Planners and decision-makers do not fully appreciate the value of the Rio Conventions which leads to heavy discounting of the global environment 	<p>By the end of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government staff have learned, applied, and tested best practice tools to integrate Rio Conventions into sector development plans ▪ A year-end analysis of environmental legislation shows an improvement in institutional responses to monitoring and enforcing environmental legislation for the Rio Conventions. ▪ There is a minimum of 20% increase in the understanding of the Rio Convention mainstreaming among government staff ▪ There is a minimum of 15% increase in the appreciation of the Rio Conventions among the general public ▪ There is a minimum of 25% increase in acceptance by government representatives and other stakeholder representatives of the legitimacy of the new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting Minutes¹² ▪ Working Group meeting reports ▪ UNDP quarterly progress reports ▪ Independent final evaluation reports ▪ Rio Convention national reports and communications ▪ Inter-Ministerial Task Force decisions ▪ GEF Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Scorecard ▪ Statistical analyses of surveys carried out under activity 1.1.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient commitment at provincial level to test integrated sector plan ▪ Planners and decision-makers are resistant to adopt new attitudes towards the global environment ▪ The project will be executed in a transparent, holistic, adaptive, and collaborative manner ▪ Government staff and non-state stakeholder representatives are actively engaged in the project ▪ Policy and institutional reforms and modifications recommended by the project and the EIMDSS Roadmap are politically, technically, and financially feasible and approved by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force

¹² Meeting minutes includes records of key meetings such as local, regional and national consultations regarding inputs on the design and implementation of the relevant output and associated activities. Meetings may be individual or group meetings, with government officials or non-state stakeholders.

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			EIMDSS		
Outcome 1: Strengthened decision-making process to meet global and national environmental reporting systems and development priorities					
Output 1.1 Institutional analysis and convening of Inter-Ministerial Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness and understanding of decision-makers and planners regarding Rio Conventions ▪ Institutional analysis of challenges and best practices for managing environmental information and data ▪ Frequency of MEA technical committee meetings ▪ Policy and technical recommendations submitted by MEA technical committee ▪ Analysis and recommendations for strengthening of IMTF ▪ Memoranda of Agreement to collaborate and share data and information among key stakeholder institutions ▪ Institutional revisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional structures are in need of clearly defined mandates and operational plans ▪ Evidence of public sector staff's technical capacities related to the Rio Conventions is limited ▪ There is little data or information sharing between government agencies and ministries. There is an expectation that this information should be paid for even for other government agencies. ▪ Key partner agencies have no obligation to report to each other as well as share data and information. ▪ Government does not track previous national reports. ▪ Limited data and information relevant to the Rio Conventions exists. ▪ Monitoring reports are internal documents that have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline survey of decision-makers' and planners' awareness carried out with N>100 participants, completed by month 3 of the project. ▪ Year-end survey of decision-makers' and planners' awareness carried out with N>200 participants, completed by month 36 of the project. ▪ Institutional analysis completed by month 5. ▪ Three (3) MEA technical committees (CBD, CCD, and FCC) are created by month 6 with a membership of expert stakeholder representation of at least 8 different stakeholders (government, NGOs, academia, private sector, and civil society). ▪ MEA technical committees meet at least three (3) times per year. ▪ MEA technical committees submit policy and technical recommendations to relevant ministries and agencies twice (2) a year, the first by month 9. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports¹³ ▪ Statistical and sociological analyses of surveys ▪ Survey instrument ▪ Analysis and recommendations for IMTF ▪ Policy and technical recommendations ▪ Memoranda of Agreement ▪ Institutional revision recommendations ▪ Feasibility study report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutions and workings groups are open to proposed coordination agreements and there is no active institutional resistance ▪ Members of the MEA technical committees will be comprised of proactive experts and project champions ▪ Survey respondents contribute their honest attitudes and values ▪ Changes in awareness and understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming can be attributed to project activities (survey questionnaire can address this issue) ▪ Survey results will show an increased awareness and understanding of the Rio Conventions' implementation through national environmental

¹³ Tracking and progress reports include UNDP Quarterly Reports, Annual Performance Reports (APRs), and Project Implementation Reports (PIRs). Each output will be tracked by a report that records the activities and milestones of each output using tools such as Gantt or PERT charts.

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public dialogues on IMTF and Rio Conventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unclear value to planners and decision-makers Monitoring and compliance guidelines and tools are not widely known among planners and decision-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis and recommendations for strengthening of IMTF Memoranda of Agreement signed by key stakeholder institutions by month 9 Recommendations for institutional revisions by month 13 Public dialogues on IMTF and Rio Conventions by months 14, 20, 28, and 34 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> legislation over time. Agreement to cooperate on modifying existing mandates and authorities on legislative oversight is realistic. Enabling policy and legislation in place to support the signing of any MOA.
Output 1.2: Cost-effective structuring of EIMDSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on priority needs for technical data and information Stakeholder workshops on best practice options for structuring EIMDSS Feasibility study on establishment of EIMDSS Public Dialogues on improving EIMDSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public dialogues take place through the construct of donor-funded projects on focal areas and do not adequately address the conflicting impacts on other environmental priorities Regional government representatives are not adequately familiar with approaches to meet Rio Convention obligations given their heightened obligations to meet socio-economic development priorities within their short-term development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key data and information needs of national partners by month 10 Two workshops convened by month 12 with at least 20 participants Four public stakeholder dialogue workshops on improving EIMDSS in Year 2 with at least 50 participants from target constituencies Feasibility study completed by month 16 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Tracking and progress reports Needs discussion report Feasibility study Participant registration lists Public dialogue meeting reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is sufficient commitment from policy-makers to maintain long-term support to public awareness raising activities Participation to the public dialogues attracts people that are new to the concept of Rio Convention mainstreaming, as well as detractors, with the assumption that dialogues will help change attitudes in a positive way
Output 1.3: Strengthened policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal analytical framework of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are numerous stakeholder consultations, but 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical framework completed by month 6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Tracking and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
and regulatory instruments for the implementation of an EIMDSS	<p>EIMDSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of environmental legislation and compliance from Rio Conventions perspective ▪ Training workshops on MEA legislative mainstreaming ▪ Distribution of updated codes, laws, texts pertaining to environmental protection ▪ Meetings to approve policies, strategies, and sector development plans 	<p>most all are either targeted to focal area or sustainable development objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tajikistan has 13 laws and bylaws related to environmental protection, but does not effectively mainstream Rio Convention obligations into unified legislation. ▪ Data for MEA reporting is collected on an ad-hoc manner that is also not standardized across the relevant agencies responsible for implementing the Rio Conventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Framework is rated as high quality¹⁴ by at least 5 independent peer reviewers ▪ Four in-depth analyses of Rio Conventions and environmental governance completed by month 10, endorsed by MEA committee by month 12. ▪ Policy recommendations for IMTF drafted by month 14. ▪ Three training workshops on MEA legislative mainstreaming with at least 20 expert practitioners held by months 11, 20, and 30. ▪ Updated texts collected by month 18 and ready for distribution by month 21. ▪ Eight meetings held after activity 1.3.2 and held every two months or sooner, to conclude by month 32. 	<p>progress reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analytical framework ▪ Peer review notes ▪ Policy recommendations ▪ Workshop materials and attendance lists ▪ Updated texts 	<p>valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The right representation from the various government ministries, departments, and agencies participate in project activities
Output 1.4: Improved operations of an integrated and coordinated EIMDSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft roadmap for EIMDSS ▪ Stakeholder consultations and validation workshop ▪ Concept note for EIMDSS Roadmap 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roadmap drafted by month 22. ▪ Roadmap peer reviewed by at least 20 national experts ▪ EIMDSS Roadmap is rated as high quality¹⁵. ▪ At least 50 representatives from key stakeholder constituencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Peer reviewers' consent forms and notes ▪ Draft Roadmap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expert peer reviewers follow through with quality reviews ▪ Roadmap developed by the project is politically, technically, and financially feasible

¹⁴ Ratings will be based on a set of 12 criteria on a scale of 1 to 5.

¹⁵ Ibid.

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are consulted on roadmap, with validation workshop held by month 23. ▪ EIMDSS Roadmap endorsed by Focal Points by month 26. ▪ EIMDSS Roadmap and concept note submitted for approval by responsible committee and Parliament by month 28. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation notes ▪ Validation workshop materials and attendance list ▪ Official letter of endorsement ▪ Concept note 	
Outcome 2: Technical and institutional capacities are strengthened to mainstream Rio Conventions into the national development plans					
Output 2.1: Strengthen institutional mechanisms of the EIMDSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder dialogues on best practices and experiences with monitoring and measuring global environmental impacts and trends ▪ Training and workshops for staff and key stakeholders on monitoring and measuring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resources are not utilized best to serve the Rio Convention agenda ▪ Key partner agencies have no obligation to report to each other as well as share data and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual dialogues held by months 12, 21, and 30 in each of the six key state structures ▪ Nine training dialogues, three per year, for technical staff, decision-makers and key stakeholders, at least 10 stakeholder representatives participate. ▪ Annual dialogues convened by months 12, 21, and 30. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Training materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Best practices and lessons learned from other countries are appropriately used ▪ The right representation from the various government ministries, departments, and agencies participate in project activities
Output 2.2: Training to monitor, analyze and plan integrated global environmental and sustainable development policy interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeted training programme for data collection, processing and delivery from Rio Conventions lens ▪ Training workshops on environmental evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing socio-economic and environmental data are managed in a highly disorganized and fragmented manner with little awareness of Rio Convention obligations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training programme is drafted, peer reviewed by at least five independent national experts, and approved by month 13. ▪ Training programme rated as high quality.¹⁶ ▪ Four national training workshops by month 24 with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Peer reviewer comments ▪ Training programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expert peer reviewers follow through with quality reviews ▪ Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project

¹⁶ Ratings will be based on a set of 12 criteria on a scale of 1 to 5.

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			each having at least 25 participants	resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop materials 	champions
Output 2.3: Mainstreaming global environmental indicators into select sectoral development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National workshops on mainstreaming environmental information flow Sets of information needs for Rio Conventions mainstreaming activities Training workshops to mainstream Rio Conventions into sectoral policies, plans, programmes or legislation Lessons learned and best practice report on targeted regional mainstreaming of Rio Conventions National standards of environmental data and information are identified, as well as regulation necessary for improving coordination and communication at the national level for better reporting system Electronic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected is not done in a standardized manner resulting in difficulties in compiling data for a country-wide report. Limited technical capacity to analyze data and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four sets of information needs selected from among the four sectoral ministries under implementation at local and/or regional level by month 14 and completed by month 19. Each national activity carries out two training workshops to mainstream Rio Conventions into sectoral policies, plans, programmes or legislation, the first at the beginning of month 14 and the second at the end of month 19. Lessons learned and best practice report completed by month 21 Six workshops with a total of at least 180 government staff and stakeholder representatives having participated in activities by month 32 (not including participation in other project training workshops). Identify at least five different environmental data channels to be established and promoted by month 15 and 21. National standards identified by month 24. Lessons learned report by month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Tracking and progress reports Peer reviewer comments Analysis of needs Official letter of approval Lessons learned report Workshop materials and attendance list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead agencies will allow their staff to attend all trainings Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
	information-sharing mechanism on identified priority activities in the context of the Rio Convention and EIMDSS		<p>21.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least five (5) different channels of environmental data and information flow through the EIMDSS are agreed upon by month 26. ▪ Electronic information-sharing mechanism is identified by the MEA technical committee and approved by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force by month 26. 		
Output 2.4: Pilot implementation of the EIMDSS through a select sectoral plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selected high value sector development plan for mainstreaming ▪ Mainstreaming workshops ▪ Technical interpretation of EIMDSS drafted ▪ Implementation plan for national strategy for sustainable development ▪ Senior policy and decision-maker dialogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data and information management to implement environmental priorities is undertaken in through separate programmes and projects ▪ Data and information collection is unnecessarily duplicated among certain programmes ▪ Key data and information is not readily shared among agencies ▪ Data and information does not sufficiently inform development decision-making ▪ Alternative modalities to address barriers to improve access and use of data and information for informed decision-making is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inter-Ministerial Task Force selects high value sector development plan for piloting by month 10. ▪ Pilot mainstreaming project proposal is developed and endorsed by MEA Technical Committee by month 12 and “approved” by CEP and MEDT by month 14 ▪ Convene four (4) workshops with at least 15 expert and stakeholder representatives by month 16 to reconcile information management mandates. Report reviewed, completed, revised, and endorsed by Inter-Ministerial Taskforce by month 21. ▪ Technical interpretation of EIMDSS drafted by month 22 and validated by stakeholders by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Implementation plan ▪ Stakeholder comments ▪ Endorsement letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions ▪ Strategy and plan developed by the project are politically, technically, and financially feasible

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
		insufficiently tested	month 24. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene dialogues with senior policy-makers as needed with final endorsement by month 24. 		
Outcome 3: Awareness of the linkages between Rio Conventions and sustainable development is raised					
Output 3.1: Public awareness and environmental education campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles on environmental information and impact assessment in popular literature National and regional awareness workshops Public dialogues on environmental information management and monitoring impacts using a Rio Conventions framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general public in Tajikistan remains generally unaware or unconcerned about the contribution of the Rio Conventions to meeting and satisfying local and national socio-economic priorities Awareness of Rio Convention mainstreaming is limited, with stakeholders not fully appreciating the value of conserving the global environment. The general public in Tajikistan is generally aware and concerned about global environmental issues, but behavior is increasingly detached from these values due to increasing socio-economic pressures and an absence of innovative approaches to comply with existing legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 12 articles on environmental information and impact assessment published in popular literature, first article by month 6. Each article is published as a brochure with at least 100 copies for distribution at high value events. At least 9 brochures are published and distributed by month 28. At least 8 workshops held by month 29 with at least 50 local/regional representatives. Four public dialogues convened in Year 3 by month 32. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop and dialogue registration lists Meeting minutes Tracking and progress reports Published articles Published brochures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops and dialogues will further enhance support for Rio Convention mainstreaming Articles published in the popular media will be read and not skipped over Brochures will be read and the content absorbed Participation to the public dialogues attracts people that are new to the concept of Rio Convention mainstreaming, as well as detractors. Interest in environmental issues can be distinguished from rising interest on Rio Convention mainstreaming
Output 3.2: Public awareness dialogues and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media awareness workshops introduce value of EIMDSS and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tajikistan has been carrying out a number of activities to promote environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least five (5) media awareness workshops held, each with at least 20 participating media representatives, the first 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness campaign plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public attitudes towards environment are not too negative that they are

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
workshops	<p>Rio Conventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased media coverage of environmental information management and monitoring of impacts ▪ Panel discussions with private sector ▪ CEP website regularly updated with Rio Convention mainstreaming activities ▪ Sustained visits to Rio Conventions related sites ▪ Facebook page on Rio Convention mainstreaming 	<p>consciousness, including with support from development partners. However, these have focused on specific thematic issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Articles on the Rio Conventions are being published, but in specialized literature that is largely read by environmental supporters or in the popular literature during crisis events, with few exceptions ▪ There are websites that promote environmental issues in Tajikistan, but they are poorly linked, often outdated and tend to focus on topical issues, such a water, energy, and air pollution. ▪ The private sector is primarily focused on traditional approaches to maximizing profits, seeing environmental issues as an added transaction cost that reduces profits 	<p>by month 7 to introduce the value of the EIMDSS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By month 32, reporting in the popular literature on environmental information flow and accessibility as well as monitoring of impact results in the context of the Rio Convention mainstreaming shows a 10% increase ▪ Three (3) panel discussions, with at least 50 private sector representatives, one held each year, the first by month 12. ▪ CEP website includes new webpage that provides introductory articles on environmental information and monitoring and Rio Convention mainstreaming information by month 8. ▪ Website is regularly updated, at least once a month with new information, articles, and relevant links on Rio Convention mainstreaming. ▪ Outstanding webpages are translated into English and website is up-to-date by month 24 with revisions based on new information. ▪ Number of sustained visits to webpages relevant to Rio Conventions is increased by at least 10% over the baseline by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Awareness and sensitization workshop reports ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Website and unique site visits using site meters ▪ Facebook ‘likes’ 	<p>willing to participate in awareness raising activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is sufficient commitment from policy-makers to maintain long-term support to public awareness raising activities ▪ Development partners implementing parallel public awareness campaigns are willing to modify, as appropriate, their activities to supporting the awareness activities of the present project to create synergies and achieve cost-effectiveness ▪ Private sector representatives are open to learn about Rio Convention mainstreaming values and opportunities, and will actively work to support project objectives

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			month 24 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facebook page created by month 5 ▪ At least 3,000 Facebook likes by month 32 		
Output 3.3: Educational curriculum and material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civil servant environmental awareness module ▪ University awareness modules and accompanying lecture material on the global environment ▪ Public Service Announcement airings on television and radio that promote compliance with existing environmental legislation ▪ Increased sensitization and understanding on Rio Convention mainstreaming values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provincial-level government representatives are not familiar with approaches to mainstream Rio Convention into provincial development plans ▪ Universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness module for institute of civil servants completed by month 18 and approved by IMTF by month 20. ▪ At least one national and one regional level institution are using the awareness module mainstreamed concepts and principles of Rio Conventions by month 22. ▪ At least three institutes of civil servants and update professional qualifications have implemented awareness module by month 28. ▪ At least 100 civil servants and local teachers have implemented awareness module by month 32. ▪ University awareness module on Rio Conventions and accompanying lecture material are completed by month 8. ▪ At least three faculties within three universities have implemented awareness module by month 20. ▪ At least two Tajik universities have implemented awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Participant registration lists ▪ Civil servant and university awareness modules and accompanying lecture materials ▪ PSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness module will be popular with teachers, students, and their parents ▪ Universities will be willing to incorporate module

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			module by month 32 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One PSA completed for radio and television by month 14, with the first airing by month 16 ▪ At least 10 airings of the PSA on television and at least 20 airings of the PSA on radio both by month 34. 		
Output 3.4: Resource mobilization strategy to catalyze and sustain implementation of the EIMDSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial and economic analysis of monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation ▪ Feasibility study on financial and economic instruments to advance environmental monitoring and compliance ▪ Expert working group established ▪ Resource mobilization strategy ▪ Operational procedures for allocation of resources to finance decentralized resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resources are not utilized best to serve the Rio Convention agenda ▪ Data for MEA reporting is collected on an ad-hoc manner that is also not standardized across the relevant agencies responsible for implementing the Rio Conventions ▪ Key partner agencies have no obligation to report to each other as well as share data and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial and economic analysis drafted, peer reviewed and completed by month 12. ▪ Feasibility study completed by month 18. ▪ Expert working group meets to review analytical report and feasibility study within one month of completion for each i.e., by months 13 and 19 ▪ Resource mobilization strategy drafted by month 21, reviewed by month 25, and approved by month 28. ▪ Operational procedures drafted by month 15, piloted by month 20 and approved by month 22. ▪ By month 36, independent final evaluation determines national communications are on solid ground to raise and allocate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Analysis ▪ Feasibility study ▪ Review notes ▪ Resource mobilization strategy ▪ Operational procedures ▪ Final evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions ▪ Strategy and plan developed by the project are politically, technically, and financially feasible

Annex 2: Outcome Budget (GEF Contribution and Co-financing)

Description		Year	Year	Year	Co-		Total
		1	2	3	GEF	financing	
Total		475,750	503,450	443,300	700,200	750,000	1,450,200
Component 1	Integrated Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System	141,000	128,500	95,000	190,500	174,000	364,500
Output 1.1	Institutional analysis and convening of Inter-Ministerial Task Force	30,000	25,000	17,500	35,500	37,000	72,500
Output 1.2	Cost-effective structuring of EIMDSS	28,000	27,000	19,500	37,500	37,000	74,500
Output 1.3	Strengthened policy and regulatory instruments for implementation of an EIMDSS	32,000	27,000	21,000	39,000	41,000	80,000
Output 1.4	Improved operations of an integrated and coordinated EIMDSS	51,000	49,500	37,000	78,500	59,000	137,500
Component 2	Institutional strengthening for improved monitoring of the global environment	158,500	171,000	149,000	204,000	274,500	478,500
Output 2.1	Strengthen institutional mechanisms of the EIMDSS	30,000	31,000	29,000	50,500	39,500	90,000
Output 2.2	Training to monitor, analyze and plan integrated environmental policy interventions	45,000	45,000	40,000	55,000	75,000	130,000
Output 2.3	Mainstreaming global environmental indicators into sectoral development plans	45,000	45,000	35,000	55,000	70,000	125,000
Output 2.4	Pilot implementation of the EIMDSS through a select sectoral plan	38,500	50,000	45,000	43,500	90,000	133,500
Component 3	Public awareness and environmental education	114,500	142,400	122,300	247,900	131,300	379,200
Output 3.1	Public awareness and environmental education campaign	27,500	34,000	30,800	65,000	27,300	92,300
Output 3.2	Public awareness dialogues and workshops	35,000	46,000	38,000	65,000	54,000	119,000
Output 3.3	Educational curriculum and material	27,000	34,000	26,500	64,500	23,000	87,500
Output 3.4	Resource mobilization strategy to catalyze and sustain implementation of EIMDSS	25,000	28,400	27,000	53,400	27,000	80,400
Project Management		61,750	61,550	77,000	57,800	170,200	228,000
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Manager	14,750	13,550	17,000	45,300	25,200	70,500
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant	25,000	25,000	25,000	0	75,000	75,000
C	International Evaluation Consultant Fee	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
D	Office facilities and communications	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	60,000	60,000
E	Travel	2,000	3,000	5,000	2,500	10,000	12,500

Annex 3: Provisional Work Plan

Activity	Description	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Stakeholder and Policy Board Meetings			■			■			■			■
Component 1	Integrated Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System												
Output 1.1	Institutional analysis and convening of Inter-Ministerial Task Force												
1.1.1	Assess awareness of environmental information management and Rio Conventions		■	■	■								
1.1.2	Convene MEA technical committee to recommend best practices for decision-making		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
1.1.3	Undertake targeted analysis of Inter-Ministerial Task Force							■	■	■			
1.1.4	Revise mandates and operational plans to integrate Rio Convention obligations										■	■	■
1.1.5	Convene public dialogues on work of Inter-Ministerial Task Force												
Output 1.2	Cost-effective structuring of EIMDSS												
1.2.1	Convene working group discussions on best practices for improving an EIMDSS								■	■	■		
1.2.2	Convene workshops on cost-effective EIMDSS structuring and building partnerships				■	■	■						■
1.2.3	Convene public stakeholder dialogues on improving EIMDSS												
Output 1.3	Strengthened policy and regulatory instruments for EIMDSS implementation												
1.3.1	Prepare legal analytical framework of an EIMDSS			■	■	■	■						
1.3.2	Undertake analysis of Tajikistan's environmental legislation and compliance to it							■	■	■	■	■	■
1.3.3	Convene training workshops on MEA legislative mainstreaming									■	■	■	
1.3.4	Distribute updated codes, laws and texts pertaining to environmental protection												
1.3.5	Organize periodic meetings to approve policies, strategies, sector development plans												
Output 1.4	Improved operations of an integrated and coordinated EIMDSS												
1.4.1	Draft a roadmap for the conveying of the EIMDSS												
1.4.2	Conduct a series of stakeholder consultations to validate the draft EIMDSS roadmap												
1.4.3	Prepare concept note on draft EIMDSS roadmap and submit for official approval												
Component 2	Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for knowledge creation												
Output 2.1	Strengthen institutional mechanisms of the EIMDSS												
2.1.1	Convene best practice dialogues with Inter-Ministerial Task Force												■
2.1.2	Develop technical capacity of planners, decision-makers and other key stakeholders												■
Output 2.2	Training on integrated environmental policy interventions												
2.2.1	Design training programme for environmental data collection, processing and delivery												■
2.2.2	Undertake national training workshops on environmental evaluation				■	■	■						■
Output 2.3	Mainstreaming global environmental indicators into sectoral development plans												

Activity	Description	Month											
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Stakeholder and Policy Board Meetings												
Component 1	Integrated Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System												
Output 1.1	Institutional analysis and convening of Inter-Ministerial Task Force												
1.1.1	Assess awareness of environmental information management and Rio Conventions												
1.1.2	Convene MEA technical committee to recommend best practices for decision-making												
1.1.3	Undertake targeted analysis of Inter-Ministerial Task Force												
1.1.4	Revise mandates and operational plans to integrate Rio Convention obligations												
1.1.5	Convene public dialogues on work of Inter-Ministerial Task Force												
Output 1.2	Cost-effective structuring of EIMDSS												
1.2.1	Convene working group discussions on best practices for improving an EIMDSS												
1.2.2	Convene workshops on cost-effective EIMDSS structuring and building partnerships												
1.2.3	Convene public stakeholder dialogues on improving EIMDSS												
Output 1.3	Strengthened policy and regulatory instruments for EIMDSS implementation												
1.3.1	Prepare legal analytical framework of an EIMDSS												
1.3.2	Undertake analysis of Tajikistan's environmental legislation and compliance to it												
1.3.3	Convene training workshops on MEA legislative mainstreaming												
1.3.4	Distribute updated codes, laws and texts pertaining to environmental protection												
1.3.5	Organize periodic meetings to approve policies, strategies, sector development plans												
Output 1.4	Improved operations of an integrated and coordinated EIMDSS												
1.4.1	Draft a roadmap for the conveying of the EIMDSS												
1.4.2	Conduct a series of stakeholder consultations to validate the draft EIMDSS roadmap												
1.4.3	Prepare concept note on draft EIMDSS roadmap and submit for official approval												
Component 2	Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for knowledge creation												
Output 2.1	Strengthen institutional mechanisms of the EIMDSS												
2.1.1	Convene best practice dialogues with Inter-Ministerial Task Force												
2.1.2	Develop technical capacity of planners, decision-makers and other key stakeholders												
Output 2.2	Training on integrated environmental policy interventions												
2.2.1	Design training programme for environmental data collection, processing and delivery												
2.2.2	Undertake national training workshops on environmental evaluation												
Output 2.3	Mainstreaming global environmental indicators into sectoral development plans												
2.3.1	Convene workshops and working meeting to prioritize Rio Convention mainstreaming												

Activity	Description	Month											
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Stakeholder and Policy Board Meetings			■			■			■			■
Component 1	Integrated Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System												
Output 1.1	Institutional analysis and convening of Inter-Ministerial Task Force												
1.1.1	Assess awareness of environmental information management and Rio Conventions												■
1.1.2	Convene MEA technical committee to recommend best practices for decision-making												
1.1.3	Undertake targeted analysis of Inter-Ministerial Task Force												
1.1.4	Revise mandates and operational plans to integrate Rio Convention obligations												
1.1.5	Convene public dialogues on work of Inter-Ministerial Task Force			■	■	■	■	■				■	■
Output 1.2	Cost-effective structuring of EIMDSS												
1.2.1	Convene working group discussions on best practices for improving an EIMDSS												
1.2.2	Convene workshops on cost-effective EIMDSS structuring and building partnerships												
1.2.3	Convene public stakeholder dialogues on improving EIMDSS												
Output 1.3	Strengthened policy and regulatory instruments for EIMDSS implementation												
1.3.1	Prepare legal analytical framework of an EIMDSS												
1.3.2	Undertake analysis of Tajikistan's environmental legislation and compliance to it												
1.3.3	Convene training workshops on MEA legislative mainstreaming					■	■	■	■	■			
1.3.4	Distribute updated codes, laws and texts pertaining to environmental protection												
1.3.5	Organize periodic meetings to approve policies, strategies, sector development plans			■		■		■	■	■			
Output 1.4	Improved operations of an integrated and coordinated EIMDSS												
1.4.1	Draft a roadmap for the conveying of the EIMDSS												
1.4.2	Conduct a series of stakeholder consultations to validate the draft EIMDSS roadmap												
1.4.3	Prepare concept note on draft EIMDSS roadmap and submit for official approval												■
Component 2	Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for knowledge creation												
Output 2.1	Strengthen institutional mechanisms of the EIMDSS												
2.1.1	Convene best practice dialogues with Inter-Ministerial Task Force												
2.1.2	Develop technical capacity of planners, decision-makers and other key stakeholders												
Output 2.2	Training on integrated environmental policy interventions												
2.2.1	Design training programme for environmental data collection, processing and delivery												
2.2.2	Undertake national training workshops on environmental evaluation												■
Output 2.3	Mainstreaming global environmental indicators into sectoral development plans												
2.3.1	Convene workshops and working meeting to prioritize Rio Convention mainstreaming												■

2.3.2	Identify priority channels of environmental information exchange	
2.3.3	Cull lessons learned and best practices from activities to inform EIMDSS roadmap	
Output 2.4	Pilot implementation of the EIMDSS through a select sectoral plan	
2.4.1	Select one high value sectoral development plan for pilot mainstreaming exercises	
2.4.2	Convene workshops to reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities	
2.4.3	Draft technical interpretation of the EIMDSS	
2.4.4	Facilitate dialogues on the EIMDSS and its implementation plan	
Component 3	Public awareness and environmental education	
Output 3.1	Public awareness and environmental education campaign	
3.1.1	Prepare articles on environmental information, impact assessment, and Rio Conventions	
3.1.2	Convene national and regional awareness workshops on Rio Convention linkages	
3.1.3	Convene public dialogues on environmental information management and monitoring	
Output 3.2	Public awareness dialogues and workshops	
3.2.1	Convene workshops for media professionals to improve environmental reporting	
3.2.2	Convene panel discussions on best practices on environmental information flow	
3.2.3	Enhance CEP website with linkages between local action and global environment	
3.2.4	Create and manage Facebook page	
Output 3.3	Educational curriculum and material	
3.3.1	Develop an awareness module for institutions on Rio Conventions mainstreaming	
3.3.2	Prepare an environmental awareness module for universities to integrate into curricula	
3.3.3	Prepare & air Public Service Announcement	
Output 3.4	Resource mobilization strategy to catalyze and sustain implementation of EIMDSS	
3.4.1	Undertake analysis of monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation	
3.4.2	Identify best practice and innovative financial and economic instruments for piloting	
3.4.3	Establish expert group of finance and economic experts for peer review of activity 3.4.1	
3.4.4	Draft, review, and approve resource mobilization strategy	
3.4.5	Formulate procedures for allocation of resources for decentralized resource management	
Project Management		
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Coordinator	
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant	
C	International Evaluation Consultant: Terminal Evaluation	
D	Office facilities and communications	
E	Project start-up: Organize project team and review work plan	
F	Policy Board meetings	

Annex 4: Total GEF Input Budget and Work Plan

Award ID:	00074005
Project ID:	00086552
Award Title:	Strengthening capacity for an environmental information management and monitoring system in Tajikistan
Business Unit:	TJK10
Project Title:	Strengthening capacity for an environmental information management and monitoring system in Tajikistan
PIMS No:	5198
Executing Agency:	United Nations Development Programme
Responsible parties:	National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center of the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	UNDP Co-Financing (USD)
COMPONENT 1: Integrated and coordinated Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	National CBD Specialist	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	4,000
				71300	National CCD Specialist	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	4,000
				71300	National FCCC Specialist	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	4,000
				71300	Public Administration Expert (1)	6,000	5,000	4,500	15,500	7,500
				71300	Policy/Legal Expert	3,000	2,000	1,500	6,500	3,250
				71300	IT and Knowledge Management Expert	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,000	8,000
				71300	Environmental Sociologist	1,500	1,000	1,000	3,500	3,500
				71200	International Technical Specialist	3,500	3,000	3,500	10,000	0
				72100	Contractual services: Rio Convention data analysis software	15,000	15,000	5,000	35,000	12,500
				72100	Contractual Services: Meeting services for expert and stakeholder consultation	15,000	15,000	14,000	44,000	20,750
				72100	Contractual Services: Venue cost of training workshops and working groups	7,000	8,000	8,000	23,000	7,500
					Sub-total GEF	74,000	65,500	51,000	190,500	75,000
	Total Outcome 1	74,000	65,500	51,000	190,500	75,000				

(1) The Public Administration Expert and Project Manager are the same individual

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	UNDP Co-Financing (USD)
COMPONENT 2: Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for knowledge creation	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	National CBD Specialist	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	4,000
				71300	National CCD Specialist	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	4,000
				71300	National FCCC Specialist	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	4,000
				71300	Public Administration Expert (1)	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	7,500
				71300	Policy/Legal Expert	2,000	2,000	1,500	5,500	2,750
				71300	IT and Knowledge Management Expert	4,000	3,500	3,500	11,000	8,000
				71300	Environmental Sociologist	1,500	500	1,000	3,000	3,000
				71200	International Technical Specialist	3,500	3,000	3,500	10,000	0
				72100	Contractual Services: Publication of survey instrument, articles, training materials, brochures	10,000	12,000	10,000	32,000	11,250
				72100	Contractual services: Rio Convention data flow system and tracking software	2,500	15,000	5,000	22,500	6,000
				72100	Contractual Services: Meeting services for expert and stakeholder consultation	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	9,000
				72100	Contractual Services: Venue cost of training workshops and working groups	6,000	12,000	12,000	30,000	9,000
					Sub-total GEF	63,500	78,000	62,500	204,000	68,500
					Total Outcome 2	63,500	78,000	62,500	204,000	68,500

(1) The Public Administration Expert and Project Manager are the same individual

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	UNDP Co-Financing (USD)
COMPONENT 3: Public awareness and environmental education	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	National CBD Specialist	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	4,000
				71300	National CCD Specialist	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	4,000
				71300	National FCCC Specialist	6,000	5,000	4,000	15,000	4,000
				71300	Public Administration Expert (1)	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	7,500
				71300	Policy/Legal Expert	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
				71300	IT and Knowledge Management Expert	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	8,000
				71300	Environmental Sociologist	1,500	1,000	1,000	3,500	3,500
				71200	International Technical Specialist	3,500	3,000	3,500	10,000	0
				72100	Contractual Services: Meeting cost for panel discussions	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	1,500
				72100	Contractual Services: Website and facebook management and promotion fees	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000	1,000
				72100	Contractual Services: Publication of survey instrument, articles, training materials, brochures	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	1,300
				72100	Contractual Services: Production of PSA and distribution	0	16,400	5,000	21,400	1,500
				72100	Contractual Services: Meeting services for expert and stakeholder consultation	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000	1,500
				72100	Contractual Services: Workshop venue cost for trainings	6,000	12,000	12,000	30,000	1,500
					Sub-total GEF	75,000	93,400	79,500	247,900	41,300
	Total Outcome 3	75,000	93,400	79,500	247,900	41,300				

(1) The Public Administration Expert and Project Manager are the same individual

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	UNDP Co-Financing (USD)
Project Management	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Locally recruited personnel: Project Manager (1)	14,750	13,550	17,000	45,300	25,200
				71200	International Expert Final Evaluation (Fee only)	0	0	10,000	10,000	0
				72100	Contractual Services: Companies	0	0	0	0	30,000
				71600	Travel	0	0	2,500	2,500	10,000
				74500	Miscellaneous (2)	0	0	0	0	10,000
					Sub-total GEF	14,750	13,550	29,500	57,800	75,200
					Total Project Management	14,750	13,550	29,500	57,800	75,200
Total Project					Total Project	227,250	250,450	222,500	700,200	260,000
					Percentage allocated per year	32.5	35.8	31.8	100	
					GEF Agency fee (9.5%)				66,519	

(1) The Public Administration Expert and Project Manager are the same individual

(2) Direct project costs (formerly implementation support services), e.g., procurement and vouchers, will be financed by UNDP TRAC funds

Annex 5: Capacity Development Scorecard

Project/Programme Name: **Strengthening Capacity for Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System in Tajikistan**

Project/Programme Cycle Phase: Project preparation Date: February 2014

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
CR 1: Capacities for engagement						
Indicator 1 – Degree of legitimacy/mandate of lead environmental organizations	Institutional responsibilities for environmental management are not clearly defined	0		The Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government is responsible for environmental management. There are focal points for Rio Conventions. However, the Ministry has relatively low political commitment to the environment, being mostly oriented on inspection and natural resources use. Tajikistan possesses sufficient level of expertise on environmental management. Academic institutions and environmental NGOs are driving forces to reach positive changes in environmental policy and management in Tajikistan.	The capacity of lead environmental state structures and individual capacities of civil servants will be strengthened. By the end of project, Tajikistan will have improved capacities to coordinate environmental management in such a way that will create synergies for the national implementation of Rio Conventions.	1, 2
	Institutional responsibilities for environmental management are identified	1	1			
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management are partially recognized by stakeholders	2				
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management recognized by stakeholders	3				
Indicator 2 – Existence of operational co-management mechanisms	No co-management mechanisms are in place	0		Tajikistan's current system of environmental governance is not very effective. There is a need to integrate environmental objectives into sectoral and regional policies. Inefficiency is felt to carry out strategic planning by the Government. One of the factors of such situation is lack of communication and coherent regulations establishing the framework for preparing and implementing integrated planning and management. A lower status of the Committee on Environmental Protection makes its operational instructions to be considered with a certain time delay by the ministries which have higher status.	The sustainable development strategy directed at integration of Rio Conventions provisions into Tajikistan's policy will be developed. An Expert Working Group as part of the inter-ministerial task force for strategy development as an example of operational planning and co-management mechanism will be established. Inter-ministerial task force will timely engage representatives of the line ministries to be on the course of the benefits and priority activities committed by the Government on Rio conventions.	1, 2
	Some co-management mechanisms are in place and operational	1	1			
	Some co-management mechanisms are formally established through agreements, MOUs, etc.	2				
	Comprehensive co-management mechanisms are formally established and are operational/functional	3				
Indicator 3 – Existence of cooperation with	Identification of stakeholders and their participation/involvement in decision-	0		The principal key stakeholder is the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government.	The project will engage through a learning-by-doing process, key	2

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
stakeholder	making is poor			Other institutions involved in environmental protection are Parliament, sectoral ministries and agencies, first of all, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan and ministries responsible for energy, agriculture, industry, transport and agriculture as well as local governments. Experts from academic institutions and NGOs are involved in environmental decision-making but their participation is limited. There is limited stakeholder involvement in the consultative process that informs policy-making.	decision-making champions and other multi-stakeholders to collaborate and negotiate on an integrated approach to deliver environmental information as well as global environmental benefits through improved interpretation, planning, and decision-making on environmental and sectoral policies, plans, reports and programmes derived from the Rio Conventions perspective. Stakeholders will also participate in training workshops and national dialogues to appropriation of the type format and frequency of the environmental information to better incorporate the best decision-making practices into the inter-ministerial task force meetings.	
	Stakeholders are identified but their participation in decision-making is limited	1	1			
	Stakeholders are identified and regular consultations mechanisms are established	2				
	Stakeholders are identified and they actively contribute to established participative decision-making processes	3				
CR 2: Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge						
Indicator 4 – Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders	Stakeholders are not aware about global environmental issues and their related possible solutions (MEAs)	0		During the past twenty years, Tajikistan has carried out a number of activities to raise stakeholders' awareness about global environmental issues and MEAs and setting up an adequate environmental information management as well as monitoring of impacts. Despite these efforts, the general public in Tajikistan, especially those who our remote remain generally unaware or unconcerned about the environmental situations as well as provisions of the Rio Conventions and their contribution to local and national socio-economic priorities. Besides, some key stakeholders are aware of global issues related to the Conventions, but they are not provided with sufficient environmental information to perform a substantive participation in framing solutions. Some stakeholders contribute with actions related to the improve information flow,	In addition to the improved channels of the environmental information management in the context of the three Rio Conventions, this project will respond to Tajikistan's commitments to the global environment through other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Based on the an initial survey of stakeholders awareness and understanding of environmental laws and the Rio Convention provisions, MEA technical committees recommendations will be structured. Consequently, the	2, 3
	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues but not about the possible solutions (MEAs)	1				
	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues and the possible solutions but do not know how to participate	2	2			
	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues and are actively participating in the implementation of related solutions	3				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
				but their participation is based on their own experience and not based on formal policies and or strategies.	project will conduct a series of MEA technical committees in order to recommend best environmental information management and monitoring through improved decision-making practices. A public awareness campaign will be implemented at local, regional and national level.	
Indicator 5 – Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders	The environmental information needs are not identified and the information management infrastructure is inadequate	0		Environmental information in Tajikistan is gathered by many institutions in different type and formats. Information exchange between institutions is not always “fluent”. A few institutions publish environmental information on their web-sites in comprehensive formats, which limits the public access to it. Convention-related information is a complex issue, which also requires being adapted to different audiences. However only the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government have benefited from this to understand the critical state of the environment.	Since on-going training is critical for the success of this initiative, the project comprises a provision of trainings, using the training of trainers methodology in order to create coaching programs on complex issues (land degradation, access to biodiversity, biotechnology, mitigation and adaptation to climate change) to extension workers, city officials, decision makers; as well as public administration for global environmental management and sustainable development.	2, 3
	The environmental information needs are identified but the information management infrastructure is inadequate	1	1			
	The environmental information is partially available and shared among stakeholders but is not covering all focal areas and/or the information management infrastructure to manage and give information access to the public is limited	2				
	Comprehensive environmental information is available and shared through an adequate information management infrastructure	3				
Indicator 6 – Existence of environmental education programmes	No environmental education programmes are in place	0		In Tajikistan’s education, the course “Basics of Environmental Sciences” exist but needs to be reinforced. Despite these efforts environmental information and monitoring activities does not fully affect stakeholders and need to be improved. Areas of environmental sciences (hydro ecology, agro ecology, environmental monitoring, etc.) are developed in higher institution. Environmental studies are not taught as a full term course at the University level	Improve environmental information and communication to fully affect stakeholders.	3
	Environmental education programmes are partially developed and partially delivered	1	1			
	Environmental education programmes are fully developed but partially delivered	2				
	Comprehensive environmental education programmes exist and are being delivered	3				
Indicator 7 – Extent of the linkage between	No linkage exist between environmental policy development and	0		Research and academic institutions also play	Research and other academic institutions will play a key role	2

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
environmental research/science and policy development	science/research strategies and programmes			an important role is identifying new and innovative interpretations and policy responses to improve environmental management. Organizations of the scientific community play an important role in environmental information analyses and synthesizes through the conduct of adapted research programs. These organizations also provide training and extension services on a limited scale. They also support state institutions through technical expertise and through performing the applied research necessary in order to keep them abreast of emerging practices and technologies.	given their comparative advantage in identifying empirically valid best practice data and information needs, including metrics and methodologies	
	Research needs for environmental policy development are identified but are not translated into relevant research strategies and programmes	1				
	Relevant research strategies and programmes for environmental policy development exist but the research information is not responding fully to the policy research needs	2	2			
	Relevant research results are available for environmental policy development	3				
Indicator 8 – Extent of inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making	Traditional knowledge is ignored and not taken into account into relevant participative decision-making processes	0		NOT APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT		
	Traditional knowledge is identified and recognized as important but is not collected and used in relevant participative decision-making processes	1				
	Traditional knowledge is collected but is not used systematically into relevant participative decision-making processes	2				
	Traditional knowledge is collected, used and shared for effective participative decision-making processes	3				
CR 3: Capacities for strategy, policy and legislation development						
Indicator 9 – Extend of the environmental planning and strategy development process	The environmental planning and strategy development process is not coordinated and does not produce adequate environmental plans and strategies	0		Based on National Capacity Self-Assessment, the Concept and national environmental action plans (NAP) was developed in 2005. The NAP represents a strategic evaluation of Tajikistan's national environmental potential. The law on	In line with Rio Conventions requirements and as a way to integrate national priorities with international commitments and obligations, the Sustainable	1

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	The environmental planning and strategy development process does produce adequate environmental plans and strategies but there are not implemented/used	1		environmental protection was adopted by the Parliament of Tajikistan in December 2011 as the Law on the Main Principles (Strategy) of the National Environmental Policy and entered into force in December 2011. In 2006, Tajikistan adopted the National Action Plan on Environmental Protection (NAPEP) for 2008-2010, giving priority to addressing environmental concerns of national interest, including addressing climate change. The law on environmental information was approved by the Government on 2011 with the purpose to unify the type and format of the environmental information. However, it is not supported by the appropriate bylaws. The law on environmental monitoring on August 2012 to ensure the activities and scales of the environmental monitoring. There is no overarching policy that links the Rio Conventions within the framework of national sustainable development.	Development Strategy of Tajikistan will be drafted through a cross-sectoral and participatory approach. The project will build upon Tajikistan's political commitment to reform its environmental sector in support of the environmental information management in the context of the Rio Conventions provisions.	
	Adequate environmental plans and strategies are produced but there are only partially implemented because of funding constraints and/or other problems	2	2			
	The environmental planning and strategy development process is well coordinated by the lead environmental organizations and produces the required environmental plans and strategies; which are being implemented	3				
Indicator 10 – Existence of an adequate environmental policy and regulatory frameworks	The environmental policy and regulatory frameworks are insufficient; they do not provide an enabling environment	0		Environmental legislation framework exists, but requirements of the environmental information and Rio Conventions are not effectively integrated into national legislation. There is little coordination on the implementation of natural resource and environmental policies. Policy interventions often result in overlap, duplication of effort and weak implementation. Natural resource and environmental legislation is extensive but not cohesive and in a number of cases conflicts with other legislation.	The project will be directed at policy and legislative reforms that improve the information management as well as integrate Rio Conventions provisions. Policy and legislative amendments will be submitted to the Parliament review and approval.	1, 2
	Some relevant environmental policies and laws exist but few are implemented and enforced	1	1			
	Adequate environmental policy and legislation frameworks exist but there are problems in implementing and enforcing them	2				
	Adequate policy and legislation frameworks are implemented and provide an adequate enabling environment; a compliance and enforcement mechanism is established and functions	3				
Indicator 11 – Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making	The availability of environmental information for decision-making is lacking	0		There are a number of websites the cover the environment, but they are of varying quality and none adequately ensure flow of adequate environmental information management as well as covers principles for Rio Conventions mainstreaming.	Develop environmental information portals and frameworks and information articles on Rio conventions for decision makers.	3
	Some environmental information exists but it is not sufficient to support environmental decision-making	1	1			

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	processes					
	Relevant environmental information is made available to environmental decision-makers but the process to update this information is not functioning properly	2				
	Political and administrative decision-makers obtain and use updated environmental information to make environmental decisions	3				
CR 4: Capacities for management and implementation						
Indicator 12 – Existence and mobilization of resources	The environmental organizations don't have adequate resources for their programmes and projects and the requirements have not been assessed	0		There are serious difficulties in public institutions to implement projects and programs. These include lack of personnel, technical resources and equipment. Financial resources to enact environmental policies (and the 3 Rio Conventions) are generally available according to adopted National Environmental Protection Concept for 2010-2015. Some environmental organizations may have these resources, but they cannot always provide public institutions with support to perform their work.	The project will contribute with comprehensive training modules of civil servants on best practices and innovations for easing a sharing mechanism for environmental information through mainstreaming. Also, a resource management strategy will be formulated to help address financial constraints.	2
	The resource requirements are known but are not being addressed	1				
	The funding sources for these resource requirements are partially identified and the resource requirements are partially addressed	2	2			
	Adequate resources are mobilized and available for the functioning of the lead environmental organizations	3				
Indicator 13 – Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer	The necessary required skills and technology are not available and the needs are not identified	0		Consideration of environmental issues in sectoral and regional planning is not systematic and rarely carried out. Some training is provided to government of Tajikistan staff, but none on improving coordination and communication to enhance the environmental information management and integration of Rio Convention provisions into sectoral and regional planning.	The project will support an extensive programme of training, information dissemination and advocacy to ensure adherence and involvement of concerned stakeholders in the policy and institutional reforms.	2
	The required skills and technologies needs are identified as well as their sources	1	1			
	The required skills and technologies are obtained but their access depend on foreign sources	2				
	The required skills and technologies are available and there is a national-based mechanism for updating the required skills and for upgrading the technologies	3				
CR 5: Capacities to monitor and evaluate						

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
Indicator 14 – Adequacy of the project/programme monitoring process	Irregular project monitoring is being done without an adequate monitoring framework detailing what and how to monitor the particular project or programme	0		Regular participative monitoring of results is less conducted because national and local sustainable development committees are not yet operational	The project will be directed to set up national and local sustainable development committees which will monitor the implementation of EIMDSS. Also the EIMDSS roadmap will be prepared and implemented.	2
	An adequate resourced monitoring framework is in place but project monitoring is irregularly conducted	1	1			
	Regular participative monitoring of results is being conducted but this information is only partially used by the project/programme implementation team	2				
	Monitoring information is produced timely and accurately and is used by the implementation team to learn and possibly to change the course of action	3				
Indicator 15 – Adequacy of the project/programme monitoring and evaluation process	None or ineffective evaluations are being conducted without an adequate evaluation plan; including the necessary resources	0		Adequate evaluation plan and evaluation results are partially used because of insufficient resources	For evaluating of adequacy of project/programme monitoring, the progress reports will be prepared periodically. Also independent mid-term and final evaluation reports will be prepared. The project will support establishment of environmental information management in the context of the Rio Convention national reports and communications	2, 3
	An adequate evaluation plan is in place but evaluation activities are irregularly conducted	1	1			
	Evaluations are being conducted as per an adequate evaluation plan but the evaluation results are only partially used by the project/programme implementation team	2				
	Effective evaluations are conducted timely and accurately and are used by the implementation team and the Agencies and GEF Staff to correct the course of action if needed and to learn for further planning activities	3				

QUESTION 1:

Has a combined environmental and social assessment/review that covers the proposed project already been completed by implementing partners or donor(s)?

Select answer below and follow instructions:

NO → Continue to Question 2 (do not fill out Table 1.1)

YES → No further environmental and social review is required if the existing documentation meets UNDP’s quality assurance standards, and environmental and social management recommendations are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. (It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the Project Developer and other relevant Focal Points in the office or Bureau).
2. Ensure that the Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the implementing partner’s environmental and social review.
3. Summarize the relevant information contained in the implementing partner’s environmental and social review in Annex A.2 of this Screening Template, selecting Category 1.
4. Submit Annex A to the PAC, along with other relevant documentation.

TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR APPRAISING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	Yes/No
1. Does the assessment/review meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	
2. Does the assessment/review provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	
3. Does the assessment/review contain the information required for decision-making?	
4. Does the assessment/review describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., mitigation, monitoring, advocacy, and capacity development measures)?	
5. Does the assessment/review identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	
6. Was the assessment/review developed through a consultative process with strong stakeholder engagement, including the view of men and women?	
7. Does the assessment/review assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	
Table 1.1 (continued) For any “no” answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved (e.g., amendments made or supplemental review conducted).	

QUESTION 2:

Do all outputs and activities described in the Project Document fall within the following categories?

- Procurement (in which case UNDP's [Procurement Ethics](#) and [Environmental Procurement Guide](#) need to be complied with)
- Report preparation
- Training
- Event/workshop/meeting/conference (refer to [Green Meeting Guide](#))
- Communication and dissemination of results

Select answer below and follow instructions:

- NO** → Continue to Question 3
- YES** → No further environmental and social review required. Complete Annex A.2, selecting Category 1, and submit the completed template (Annex A) to the PAC.

QUESTION 3:

Does the proposed project include activities and outputs that support *upstream* planning processes that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change (refer to Table 3.1 for examples)? (Note that *upstream* planning processes can occur at global, regional, national, local and sectoral levels)

Select the appropriate answer and follow instructions:

- NO** → Continue to Question 4.
- YES** → Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:
 1. Adjust the project design as needed to incorporate UNDP support to the country(ies), to ensure that environmental and social issues are appropriately considered during the upstream planning process. Refer to Section 7 of this Guidance for elaboration of environmental and social mainstreaming services, tools, guidance and approaches that may be used.
 2. Summarize environmental and social mainstreaming support in Annex A.2, Section C of the Screening Template and select "Category 2".
 3. If the proposed project ONLY includes upstream planning processes then screening is complete, and you should submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) to the PAC. If downstream implementation activities are also included in the project then continue to Question 4.

TABLE 3.1 EXAMPLES OF UPSTREAM PLANNING PROCESSES WITH POTENTIAL DOWNSTREAM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS		Check appropriate box(es) below
1.	Support for the elaboration or revision of global-level strategies, policies, plans, and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support related to international negotiations and agreements. Other examples might include a global water governance project or a global MDG project.</i>	
2.	Support for the elaboration or revision of regional-level strategies, policies and plans, and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support related to transboundary programmes and planning (river basin management, migration, international waters, energy development and access, climate change adaptation etc.).</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 3.1 EXAMPLES OF UPSTREAM PLANNING PROCESSES WITH POTENTIAL DOWNSTREAM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS		Check appropriate box(es) below
3.	Support for the elaboration or revision of national-level strategies, policies, plans and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support related to national development policies, plans, strategies and budgets, MDG-based plans and strategies (e.g., PRS/PRSPs, NAMAs), sector plans.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Support for the elaboration or revision of sub-national/local-level strategies, policies, plans and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support for district and local level development plans and regulatory frameworks, urban plans, land use development plans, sector plans, provincial development plans, investment funds, provision of services, technical guidelines and methods, stakeholder engagement.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION 4:

Does the proposed project include the implementation of *downstream* activities that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change?

To answer this question, you should first complete Table 4.1 by selecting appropriate answers. If you answer “No” or “Not Applicable” to all questions in Table 4.1 then the answer to Question 4 is “NO.” If you answer “Yes” to any questions in Table 4.1 (even one “Yes” can indicated a significant issue that needs to be addressed through further review and management) then the answer to Question 4 is “YES”:

- NO** → No further environmental and social review and management required for downstream activities. Complete Annex A.2 by selecting “Category 1”, and submit the Environmental and Social Screening Template to the PAC.
- YES** → Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:
 1. Consult Section 8 of this Guidance, to determine the extent of further environmental and social review and management that might be required for the project.
 2. Revise the Project Document to incorporate environmental and social management measures. Where further environmental and social review and management activity cannot be undertaken prior to the PAC, a plan for undertaking such review and management activity within an acceptable period of time, post-PAC approval (e.g., as the first phase of the project) should be outlined in Annex A.2.
 3. Select “Category 3” in Annex A.2, and submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) and relevant documentation to the PAC.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT

1. Biodiversity and <u>Natural</u> Resources	Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
1.1 Would the proposed project result in the conversion or degradation of <u>modified habitat</u> , <u>natural habitat</u> or <u>critical habitat</u> ?	No
1.2 Are any development activities proposed within a legally protected area (e.g., natural reserve, national park) for the protection or conservation of biodiversity?	No
1.3 Would the proposed project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.4 Does the project involve natural forest harvesting or plantation development without an independent forest certification system for sustainable forest management (e.g., <i>PEFC</i> , the <i>Forest Stewardship Council certification systems</i> , or <i>processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority</i>)?	No
1.5 Does the project involve the production and harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species without an accepted system of independent certification to ensure sustainability (e.g., the <i>Marine Stewardship Council certification system</i> , or <i>certifications, standards, or processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority</i>)?	No
1.6 Does the project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction.</i>	No
1.7 Does the project pose a risk of degrading soils?	No
2. Pollution	Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT		
2.1	Would the proposed project result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and transboundary impacts?	No
2.2	Would the proposed project result in the generation of waste that cannot be recovered, reused, or disposed of in an environmentally and socially sound manner?	No
2.3	Will the proposed project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or the Montreal Protocol.</i>	No
2.4	Is there a potential for the release, in the environment, of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage and use for project activities?	No
2.5	Will the proposed project involve the application of pesticides that have a known negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
3.	Climate Change	
3.1	Will the proposed project result in significant ¹⁷ greenhouse gas emissions? <i>Annex E provides additional guidance for answering this question.</i>	No
3.2	Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase environmental and social vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? You can refer to the additional guidance in Annex C to help you answer this question. <i>For example, a project that would involve indirectly removing mangroves from coastal zones or encouraging land use plans that would suggest building houses on floodplains could increase the surrounding population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding.</i>	No
4.	Social Equity and Equality	Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
4.1	Would the proposed project have environmental and social impacts that could affect indigenous people or other vulnerable groups?	No
4.2	Is the project likely to significantly impact gender equality and women's empowerment ¹⁸ ?	No
4.3	Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase social inequalities now or in the future?	No
4.4	Will the proposed project have variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes?	No
4.5	Have there been challenges in engaging women and other certain key groups of stakeholders in the project design process?	No
4.6	Will the project have specific human rights implications for vulnerable groups?	No
5.	Demographics	No
5.1	Is the project likely to result in a substantial influx of people into the affected community(ies)?	No

¹⁷ Significant corresponds to CO₂ emissions greater than 100,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). Annex E provides additional guidance on calculating potential amounts of CO₂ emissions.

¹⁸ Women are often more vulnerable than men to environmental degradation and resource scarcity. They typically have weaker and insecure rights to the resources they manage (especially land), and spend longer hours on collection of water, firewood, etc. (OECD, 2006). Women are also more often excluded from other social, economic, and political development processes.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT		
5.2	Would the proposed project result in substantial voluntary or involuntary resettlement of populations? <i>For example, projects with environmental and social benefits (e.g., protected areas, climate change adaptation) that impact human settlements, and certain disadvantaged groups within these settlements in particular.</i>	No
5.3	Would the proposed project lead to significant population density increase which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? <i>For example, a project aiming at financing tourism infrastructure in a specific area (e.g., coastal zone, mountain) could lead to significant population density increase which could have serious environmental and social impacts (e.g., destruction of the area's ecology, noise pollution, waste management problems, greater work burden on women).</i>	No
6. Culture		
6.1	Is the project likely to significantly affect the cultural traditions of affected communities, including gender-based roles?	No
6.2	Will the proposed project result in physical interventions (during construction or implementation) that would affect areas that have known physical or cultural significance to indigenous groups and other communities with settled recognized cultural claims?	No
6.3	Would the proposed project produce a physical "splintering" of a community? <i>For example, through the construction of a road, powerline, or dam that divides a community.</i>	No
7. Health and Safety		
7.1	Would the proposed project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? <i>For example, development projects located within a floodplain or landslide prone area.</i>	No
7.2	Will the project result in increased health risks as a result of a change in living and working conditions? In particular, will it have the potential to lead to an increase in HIV/AIDS infection?	No
7.3	Will the proposed project require additional health services including testing?	No
8. Socio-Economics		
8.1	Is the proposed project likely to have impacts that could affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources and other natural capital assets? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their development, livelihoods, and well-being?</i>	No
8.2	Is the proposed project likely to significantly affect land tenure arrangements and/or traditional cultural ownership patterns?	No
8.3	Is the proposed project likely to negatively affect the income levels or employment opportunities of vulnerable groups?	No
9. Cumulative and/or Secondary Impacts		Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
9.1	Is the proposed project location subject to currently approved land use plans (e.g., roads, settlements) which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? <i>For example, future plans for urban growth, industrial development, transportation infrastructure, etc.</i>	N/A
9.2	Would the proposed project result in secondary or consequential development which could lead to environmental and social effects, or would it have potential to generate cumulative	Yes

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT	
<p>impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested land will generate direct environmental and social impacts through the cutting of forest and earthworks associated with construction and potential relocation of inhabitants. These are direct impacts. In addition, however, the new road would likely also bring new commercial and domestic development (houses, shops, businesses). In turn, these will generate indirect impacts. (Sometimes these are termed “secondary” or “consequential” impacts). Or if there are similar developments planned in the same forested area then cumulative impacts need to be considered.</i></p>	

Annex A.2 of the Environmental and Social Screening Summary is a separate attachment

Annex 7: Terms of References

The following Terms of Reference outlines the general responsibilities to be carried out by consultants contracted under the project.

Background

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), acting as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), is providing assistance to the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan in the preparation of the GEF Medium Size Project (MSP) “Strengthening Capacity for an environmental information management and monitoring system in Tajikistan.”

Environmental monitoring and information management is critical for understanding the current status and dynamic changes in the state of environment. Consistent and regular monitoring, research and data analysis provide the essential foundation for adequate policy response and timely and appropriate national decision-making processes. Hence, the issue would have both global and national priority dimensions. The proposed project addresses convention obligations related to reporting requirements under the three main focal areas: Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation. It specifically fits under the fifth (5) strategic objective of the Cross Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) strategy developed under GEF-5, i.e., “enhancing capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends”. The goal of the project is to strengthen the availability and use of environmental information to make better decisions to meet obligations under the three Rio Conventions.

Project Goal and Objectives

The goal of this project is for Tajikistan to make better planning decisions that will help protect the global environment. This requires the country to have, among others, the capacity to access and use data and information, as well as best practices for integrating global environmental priorities into planning, decision and reporting processes. To this end, the project’s objective is to strengthen targeted capacities to establish and use an integrated Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System. In addition to the installation of the integrated EIMDSS and training on its use, the project will help institutionalize the EIMDSS by demonstrating its value and financial sustainability to stakeholders, as well as facilitating the appropriate legislative and institutional reforms.

Project Strategy

The incremental approach to this project lies in building upon the commitment of the Government to strengthen the environmental management information system within the Committee on Environmental Protection. The barriers to good environmental governance for the global environment are fundamentally an issue of accessing good knowledge and having a good system by which to make best use of this knowledge. The sustainable development baseline of the project lies in the Government’s commitment to set up an environmental management information system, upon which GEF support will be used to strengthen the use of this system to access data and information directly relevant to the three Rio Conventions. In this way, the preparation of planning frameworks can be better informed of global environmental trends. GEF funds will be used to train government staff through directed workshops on *how* to collect and manage data and information relevant to planning best practices for global environmental governance in the three Rio Convention focal areas. The learn-by-doing exercises will be used to take the training one step further to train people to think critically about data and information to create knowledge through practical testing and application. Whereas the GEF focal area projects currently under operation focus on the development, testing and application of focal area best practices, the CCCD project is targeted to institutionalizing the underlying set of capacities to carry out this work.

This project is strategic and transformative through its adaptive collaborative management approach that is part of the design of project activities. While an integrated environmental management information system is not necessary innovative, for Tajikistan it will be innovative because of the current practice of closed systems. That is, data and information exists, but within institutions with institutionalized barriers against sharing. As a result, there is significant overlap in data and information management, and because of the mandates of each agency, they tend to manage data and information that they need to meet their mission objectives. This works fine for the few authorities that have the necessary financial

resources, however, most other agencies cannot afford the expense of creating data and information that already exists and which could be accessed at a significantly cheaper cost.

Strategically, the project includes activities that will call upon all stakeholder organizations to meet and negotiate sharing protocols, based on the data and information that each needs. If successful, this project could lead to a transformative approach to collaboration in Tajikistan. Through the project and specifically the EIMDSS, this project could demonstrate a good practice of environmental governance.

Project Outcomes and Components

At the end of the project, the project will have resulted in improved capacities for meeting global environmental priorities. This general outcome will be measured by a variety of indicators, characterized as outputs, process, and performance indicators. Output indicators include the actual installation of the integrated EIMDSS. Process indicators include the very important collaboration among government agencies and authorities to share data and information through an agreed sharing protocol and data flow system, legitimized by the necessary approvals, e.g., Memoranda of Agreements. This project is organized into three linked components:

Component 1: Strengthened integrated and coordinated Environmental Information Management and Decision Support System

This component focuses on the establishment of an integrated environmental information management and decision support system to collect data and information for better assessing compliance with environmental regulation, with particular reference to meeting Rio Convention obligations. This system will cover other non-Rio Convention MEAs that will be co-financed by the Government of Tajikistan.

Component 2: Strengthened institutional and technical capacities for creating knowledge to mainstream and measure global environmental impacts and trends within sustainable development plans.

Component 2 focuses on strengthening the technical capacities of key stakeholder, technical staff, and decision-makers that directly and indirectly affect obligations under the Rio Conventions. Best practices and innovations from this component's activities, along with those from Component 1, will form the basis of trainings and learn-by-doing activities related to the EIMDSS and the technical capacities developed. This component seeks to reaffirm the value of the EIMDSS to all stakeholders, and strengthen critical thinking of many planners and decision-makers on how to interpret and apply best practices to meet global environmental objectives.

Component 3: Broader public awareness and environmental education on the complex linkages between global environmental and sustainable development objectives.

Component 3 focuses on strengthening the systemic capacities needed to ensure the institutional sustainability of project outcomes. Whereas the activities of Components 1 and 2 will target stakeholders that are directly involved in the drafting and implementation of the EIMDSS and an integrated Rio Convention sectoral development plan, this component targets social actors that have more indirect stake in project outputs. This will include government staff, civil society and NGO representatives that carry out similar or related activities, and whom may in the near future be responsible for drafting and implementing development plans.

Not only will this project produce additional important benefits in the form of national reporting to the three Rio Conventions, but to other multilateral environmental agreements of which Tajikistan is signatory as well as on the Millennium Development Goal 7. The preparation of these reports will be made easier through the structuring the EIMDSS to specifically code global environmental data and information.

Responsibilities

National Project Director (NPD)

The Government of Tajikistan must appoint a national director for this UNDP-supported project. The National Project Director supports the project and acts as a focal point on the part of the Government.

This responsibility normally entails ensuring effective communication between partners and monitoring of progress towards expected results.

The National Project Director is the party that represents the Government's *ownership* and *authority* over the project, *responsibility* for achieving project objectives and the *accountability* to the Government and UNDP for the use of project resources.

In consultation with UNDP, the Committee on Environmental Protection as the concerned 'ministry' will designate the National Project Director from among its staff at not lower than the Deputy Minister or Head of Department level. The National Project Director (NPD) will be supported by a full-time National Project Manager (NPM).

Duties and Responsibilities of the NPD

The NPD will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. Assume overall responsibility for the successful execution and implementation of the project, accountability to the Government and UNDP for the proper and effective use of project resources)
- b. Serve as a focal point for the coordination of projects with other Government agencies, UNDP and outside implementing agencies;
- c. Ensure that all Government inputs committed to the project are made available;
- d. Supervise the work of the National Project Manager and ensure that the National Project Manager is empowered to effectively manage the project and other project staff to perform their duties effectively;
- e. Select and arrange, in close collaboration with UNDP, for the appointment of the National Project Manager (in cases where the NPM has not yet been appointed);
- f. Supervise the preparation of project work plans, updating, clearance and approval, in consultation with UNDP and other stakeholders and ensure the timely request of inputs according to the project work plans;
- g. Represent the Government institution (national counterpart) at the tripartite review project meetings, UNDP Outcome Board, and other stakeholder meetings.

Remuneration and entitlements:

The National Project Director may not receive monetary compensation from project funds for the discharge of his/her functions.

Project Manager

A Project Manager will be recruited to oversee the project implementation under the guidance of the NPD, the Project Advisory Board, and with the support of UNDP Tajikistan. He/she will be recruited for an estimated 75 weeks for project management activities and will hold a separate contract as the Public Administration Expert. In addition to overseeing the implementation of the project's capacity development activities, the project management will carry out the monitoring and evaluation procedures per UNDP agreed policies and procedures. These include:

- Oversee the day-to-day monitoring of project implementation
- In consultation with stakeholders, recommend modifications to project management to maintain project's cost-effectiveness, timeliness, and quality project deliverables (adaptive collaborative management) to be approved by the Project Advisory Board
- Prepare all required progress and management reports, e.g., APR/PIR and project initiation report
- Support all meetings of the Project Advisory Board
- Maintain effective communication with project partners and stakeholders to dissemination project results, as well as to facilitate input from stakeholder representatives as project partners
- Support the independent terminal evaluation
- Ensure full compliance with the UNDP and GEF branding policy

Project Assistant

The Project Assistant will be recruited for 160 weeks and will support the Project Manager in the carrying out of his/her duties, which will include:

- a. Organizational and logistical issues related to project execution per UNDP guidelines and procedures
- b. Record keeping of project documents, including financial in accordance with audit requirements
- c. Ensure all logistical arrangements are carried out smoothly
- d. Assist Project Manager in preparation and update of project work plans in collaboration with the UNDP Country Office
- e. Facilitate timely preparation and submission of financial reports and settlement of advances, including progress reports and other substantial reports
- f. Report to the Project Manager and UNDP Programme Officer on a regular basis
- g. Identification and resolution of logistical and organizational problems, under the guidance of the Project Manager

The Project Assistant will have at least five (5) years' experience in supporting the implementation of UNDP implemented projects, with preference in environment and natural resource management projects.

National Consultant on the Convention on Biological Diversity

This national consultant will be responsible for those project activities that require expertise on interpreting and translating CBD obligations into national programmable activities. The consultant will prepare the appropriate technical background studies, as well as also serve as a facilitator in the trainings on using data and information relevant to meeting biodiversity conservation objectives, with particular emphasis on endangered endemic species and their ecosystems.

The CBD national consultant will have at least 10 years of work experience in biodiversity conservation programming and project implementation. At least the last two (2) years of experience include active involvement in CBD negotiations. He/she will have a PhD in natural resource management, with a specialization directly related to biodiversity conservation in Tajikistan and/or the surrounding region. Under the supervision of the Project Manager, the specialist will coordinate his/her work with that of other national experts and specialists. This includes coordinating activities with those under implementation by the development partners. An estimated 23 weeks have been estimated for undertaking project activities.

National Consultant on the Convention on Desertification and Drought

This national consultant will be responsible for those project activities that require expertise on interpreting and translating CCD obligations into national programmable activities. The national consultant will prepare the appropriate technical background studies, as well as also serve as a facilitator in the trainings on using data and information relevant to meeting land degradation objectives, with particular emphasis on sustainable land management and land degradation.

The CCD national consultant will have at least 10 years of work experience, of which at least the last two (2) years include active involvement in CCD programming and project implementation. He/she will have a PhD in natural resource management, with a specialization directly related to land management issues in Tajikistan and/or the surrounding region. Under the supervision of the Project Manager, the specialist will coordinate his/her work with that of other national experts and specialists. This includes coordinating activities with those under implementation by the development partners. An estimated 23 weeks have been estimated for undertaking project activities.

National Consultant on the Framework Convention on Climate Change

This national consultant will be responsible for those project activities that require expertise on interpreting and translating FCCC obligations into national programmable activities. The national consultant will prepare the appropriate technical background studies, as well as also serve as a facilitator in the trainings on using data and information relevant to meeting climate change mitigation and mitigation objectives, with particular emphasis on endangered endemic species and their ecosystems.

The FCCC national consultant will have at least 10 years of work experience, of which at least the last two (2) years include active involvement in FCCC programming and project implementation. He/she will have a PhD in a field directly relevant to climate change science, with a specialization directly related to mitigation and adaptation strategies relevant to Tajikistan and/or the surrounding region.

Under the supervision of the Project Manager, the specialist will coordinate his/her work with that of other national experts and specialists. This includes coordinating activities with those under implementation by the development partners. An estimated 23 weeks have been estimated for undertaking project activities.

Information Technology Specialist (National)

An information technology specialist will be recruited to oversee the technical design of the EIMDSS, including the procurement of the technological hardware and software for its installation. Under the supervision of the Project Manager, he/she will work with the national Rio Convention specialists, as well as with the relevant information technology managers in the different departments to network the EIMDSS with their information systems. The specialist will apply technical expertise to the implementation, monitoring, and maintenance of the EIMDSS. With at least five (5) years' of work experience, the specialist will have at least a Master's degree in information technology, including network analysis, system administration, security and information assurance, IT audit, database administration, and web administration. An estimated 60 weeks have been estimated for undertaking project activities.

Environmental Sociologist (National)

The Environmental Sociologist will support the project by contributing to the identification and assessment of best practices and innovations for mainstreaming, paying close attention to socio-economic implications. This includes the analyses related to the feasibility study and public awareness plan. He/she will take the lead in developing and implementing the survey as well as undertaking a statistical analysis of survey results. This specialist will also help design the awareness material and serve as a resource person for the private sector and district level dialogues and workshops.

The Environmental Sociologist will have a PhD in environmental sociology, with demonstrated experience in constructing and implementing surveys, as well as their statistical analysis on trends in environmental values and attitudes. An estimated 25 weeks has been estimated for undertaking project activities by this national expert.

Public Administration Expert (National)

The individual recruited as the Public Administration Expert will be recruited for an estimated 85 weeks and hold an additional separate contract as the Project Manager. He/she will work with the national and international specialists as well as with the information technology specialist to assess and institutionalize the EIMDSS within CEP as well as with the partner government departments and other stakeholder organizations' information systems. He/she will work with the information technology specialist to undertake the in-depth baseline assessment of the current management information systems in Tajikistan as well as to design the institutional architecture of the EIMDSS. This expert will also work with the legal expert to assess and recommend institutional and associated regulatory reforms to be submitted for Parliamentary approval, as well as work of the Rio Convention experts through the expert working groups, as well serve as a resource person and facilitator for the training and learn-by-doing working groups.

The Public Administration Expert will have a post-graduate degree in public administration or related field, and have a minimum of ten (10) years' experience in progressively responsible and substantive areas in environmental and natural resource governance programming and planning.

Policy/Legal Expert

The Policy/Legal expert will contribute to the substantive work under the project by assessing the policy and legal implications of instituting the EIMDSS, in particular the collaboration among key agencies and other stakeholder organizations. The expert will work with the Public Administration expert as well as with the others, as appropriate to draft and negotiate the Memoranda of Agreement to share data and information, as well as draft the bills that need Parliamentary approval.

The policy/legal expert will have a post-graduate degree in law, with a specialization on environmental law and policy of Tajikistan. S/he will have to have a minimum of ten (10) years' experience in progressively responsible and substantive areas in environmental and natural resource governance programming and planning. An estimated 30 weeks have been estimated for undertaking project activities by this national expert.

International Technical Specialist

An international technical specialist will be recruited for an estimated 12 weeks to provide necessary technical advisory services on the implementation of key project activities, in particular the review of recommendations to integrate and institutionalize Rio Convention obligations within the EIMDSS, among other substantive activities, as appropriate. These services will be provided over the course of the three-year implementation period to provide technical backstopping to help ensure the timely and high quality project delivery.

International Evaluation Consultant

The international evaluation consultant will be an independent expert that is contracted to assess the extent to which the project has met project objectives as stated in the project document and produced cost-effective deliverables. The consultant will also rate capacities developed under the project using the Capacity Development Scorecard.

The Terms of Reference for the International Evaluation Consultant will follow the UNDP/GEF policies and procedures, and together with the final agenda will be agreed upon by the UNDP/GEF RCU, UNDP Country Office and the Project Team. The final report will be cleared and accepted by UNDP (Country Office and Regional Coordination Unit) before being made public.

Annex 8: PPG Status Report

PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

The activities undertaken within the framework of PPG were directed towards the design and development of the medium size project “Strengthening capacity for an environmental information management and monitoring system in Tajikistan”.

The project preparation stage envisioned the preparation of three background analyses: The first on the institutional and, policy context that frames the challenges, barriers and opportunities for improved decision-making on the global environment. The second study was to detail the strategy for implementing capacity development activities under the project. The third PPG output funded by GEF resources was the preparation of the project document.

All three GEF-funded outputs were prepared and incorporated into the draft project document that was discussed at the validation workshop. The table below specifies how much of PPG funds were disbursed at the time of submission for approval. The remaining funds to be disbursed are for the project document, and upon the latter’s approval by GEF will be paid to the International Consultant.

A.1: DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

The findings obtained during the preparatory phase confirmed that the approach identified during the PIF stage remains valid. Moreover, during the project preparation stage national partners at the highest level confirmed their adherence to the principles of sustainable development, which makes the project even more topical and important.

PPG Grant approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF Amount (US\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount (US\$)</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date(US\$)</i>	<i>Amount Committed (US\$)</i>
Background study on the institutional, legal and regulatory framework for a coordinated multi-	7,000	7,000	0

agency information management and monitoring system			
Detailed project strategy for upgrading environmental information management and monitoring	7,000	7,000	0
Prepare proposal, including sustainability plan, M&E plan, stakeholder plan	6,000	0	6,000
Validation workshop	0	0	0
Total	20,000	14,000	6,000

Annex 9: References

- ADB (2014). Preparing the Khatlon Province Flood Management Project 40046-013.
<http://www.adb.org/projects/40046-013/details>.
- CBD (2014). Tajikistan Country Profile - Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services.
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- Khakhdodov, M.M., and A.K Kayumov. (2005) "Report and Action Plan on Building National Capacity to Implement Commitments of the Republic of Tajikistan on Global Environmental Conventions." Dushanbe, p. 64.
- Legro, S. (2012) *Capacity for Climate Resiliency in Tajikistan: Stocktaking and Institutional Assessment: Tajikistan PPCR Phase I Component A1 Stocktaking Report and Gap Analysis*. World Bank and UNDP.
- Republic of Tajikistan. (2009) Joint Country Partnership Strategy 2010-2012.
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- UN (2010). Millennium Development Goals Achievement Progress Report: Tajikistan.
- United Nations Country Team Tajikistan. (2009) United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Tajikistan 2010-2015.
- Wolfgramm, Bettina, Shane Stevenson, Zvi Lerman, Julie Zähringer, and Hanspeter Liniger. (2011) Tajikistan Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience - Component A5: Phase 1 Agriculture & Sustainable Land Management Final Report.

Part III: GEF Endorsement and Co-financing letters