

2018

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**SCCF Turkmenistan**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5459 |
| GEF ID | 6960 |
| Title | Supporting climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities in drought-prone areas of Turkmenistan |
| Country(ies) | Turkmenistan, Turkmenistan |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Turkmenistan is a water stressed country and has one of the harshest climates in the Central Asian region. Climate change modeling indicates significant increases in temperature and reduction in rainfall. Temperatures are expected to increase by 20C by 2040, with precipitation declining across all agro-ecological zones by 8-17 percent between 2040 and 2100, which coupled with increase in temperature, will lead to a decrease in total volume of water availability that is likely to have a profound impact on agricultural production systems and local farmers. The long-term solution envisaged by the Government of Turkmenistan is to mainstream climate change adaptation at the community, district, provincial and national levels in order to secure climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities. To help the Government meet these outcomes, the project will support three inter-related components, namely (i) improving climate related socio-economic outcomes in targeted agricultural communities in Lebap and Dashoguz velayats through the implementation of community-based adaptation solutions; (ii) Mainstreaming climate adaptation measures in agricultural and water sector development strategy and policy; and (iii) Strengthening national capacity for iterative climate change adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring in the country.  The project will directly strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce the vulnerability of around 40,000 to 50,000 persons (of which around 51.2% would be women) in the Lebap and Dashoguz velayets by helping them improve the productivity of farm operations, be better prepared for increasing water scarcity and by introducing alternative income sources. Improved water efficiency and crop production systems will bring approximately 20,000 ha of agricultural and 500,000 ha of pastoral lands under climate resilient technologies resulting in a real net household income increase of at least 15Â¬Â¬Â¬% for participating households (including at least 20% of women-headed households). The replication potential of successful efficient water management and climate resilient practices and of new climate-friendly sectoral planning, legislative and capacity development measures would indirectly benefit around 500,000 people in Turkmenistan, of which around 50% would be women). |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Batyr Ballyyev (bbmnpt@yandex.ru) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Berdy Berdiyev (mnptm.dcep@gmail.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Overall Ratings

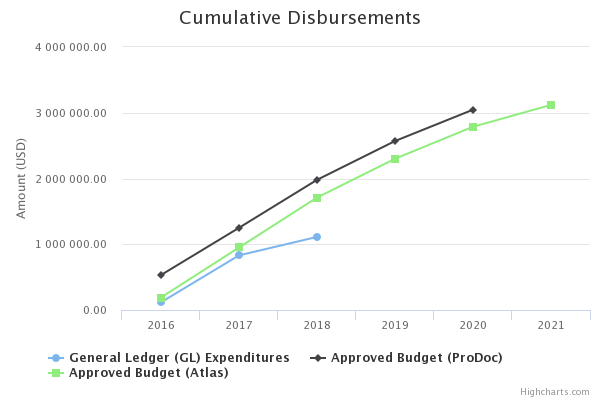
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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

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| RTA DO Rating Comment | I agree with the ratings suggested by the Project Team and UNDP CO. The project is generally on track and demonstrated tangible results against its outputs. There are several risks and delays that will need to be addressed in the next reporting period. |
| RTA IP Rating Comment | I agree with the ratings suggested by the Project Team and UNDP CO. The project implementation has accelerated since the last year. There are several risks and delays that will need to be addressed in the next reporting period. |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Supporting climate resilient livelihoods in agricultural communities in Lehap and Dashoguz velayats in Turkmenistan** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2017** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of hectares of agricultural land under more resilient management utilizing climate resilient technologies, efficient irrigation management and improved crop production systems  (CCA TT Indicator 2) | Some of the coping mechanisms employed by farmers and pastoralists in the pilot etraps are increasingly strained by mounting water deficits. A combination of innovative and traditional measures for climate adaptation has not been systematically utilized (beyond individual fragmented pilots) to improve water capture, optimize water demand and improve water efficiency, as well as improve soil fertility and soil moisture regimes and ensure less water consumptive agricultural practices | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 20,000 ha of agricultural lands and 500,000 ha of natural pasture lands receiving reliable irrigation water supply from climate-proof rehabilitated and properly maintained irrigation schemes and/or managed under improved soil fertility, soil moisture regimes or crop and pasture production systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | Progress to date is 10,000 ha (50%) of the agricultural lands and app. 100 ha (0,02%) of natural pasture lands over project lifetime.  The low progress on pasture lands is explained by the fact that project has focused mainly on three (out of four) selected farm associations which have only arable lands. However, activities oriented on improvement of the pasture lands of selected livestock association have been identified and discussed with local project partners. The progress on agricultural lands was archived through several project interventions initiated last summer based on result of PVAA.  An efficient irrigation management is ensured at 3,800 ha of agricultural lands through installation of the water-regulating constructions (5 pieces) and Cipolletti water-measuring units (6 pieces) intended for fair and efficient distribution of irrigation water among targeted community’s members and farmers.  Mechanical cleaning of 30 km of drainage collectors carried out in Gorogly etrap, Dashogus velayat that severely affected by Aral Sea disaster enabled to improve the quality of almost 3,000 ha of arable lands, and 100 ha of natural pasture lands.  Irrigation channel of 5 km in Galkynysh etrap, Lebap velayat providing water to 3 nearby settlements cleaned with project funds improved the carrying efficiency of the channel and indirectly increased a crop production of surrounding 2,877 ha of arable land.  With the help of laser equipment (2 pieces) procured by the project the surface of 65 ha of arable land have been levelled at both pilot regions. It led to efficient irrigation management and application of the mineral fertilizers. The levelling of arable lands with laser equipment is not yet completed as it is time-consuming process and requires a special agricultural machine that often occupied by farm associations for other tasks. Therefore, this effective land-use practice will be continued and scaled-up.  Planning meetings and setup for the summer 2018 piloting of Israeli approaches for climate smart agriculture, including multilevel cluster mapping elements, have been accomplished. |
| Number and percentage of targeted farmers/ households adopting improved on farm soil and water conditions through climate-resilient efficient irrigation technologies and improved crop production systems that enhance productivity and water efficiency  (CCA TT Indicator 4) | Agricultural and pastoral communities not effectively applying irrigation and agricultural technologies that enhance resilience to climate risks  Baseline value: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Climate-resilient agriculture and livestock production practices are adopted by at least 3,000 (or at least 30%) targeted farmers/households of which at least 30% are women/women-headed households. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Progress to date is 1,500 targeted farmers (50%) and their family members of which at least 30% are women-headed households.  This number was achieved through above-mentioned adaptation measures implemented so far in the four targeted communities benefiting local farmers in improvement of irrigation technologies and crop production.  It was observed that a share of women-headed households in each pilot region was not equal. In particular, women from Galkynysh etrap, Lebap velayat actively participate in velayat’s agriculture sector development as well as at all project activities in comparison with women from Dashoguz velayat.  To address this challenge a National Expert on Community Mobilization has been involved for development and implementation of the Communication Strategy Framework (CSF) and Training Program for different target groups including female-led households. |
| Number of direct beneficiaries (percentage of whom are female)  (CCA TT Indicator 1) | Baseline value: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 40,000  (including 50% women) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10,000 people out of 40,000 targeted have been reached (including 50% women), that is 25% out of the overall progress.  This number was achieved through project-supported demonstration activities on climate change adaptation that benefitted local people living in the targeted communities. A key element of demonstration activities is Training Program which been elaborated for the entire project lifetime on the basis of the Training Need Assessment conducted for the four targeted communities as well as Institutional Capacity Need Assessment conducted for key governmental agencies dealing with agriculture and water sectors development. Training program covers different target groups, training modules and topics determined upon questionnaire and direct discussions with national and local stakeholders. Series of trainings and field days have been already organized by the project specialists with the aim to increase awareness on climate change and strengthen a readiness of local people to its negative impacts.  The project has established a good collaboration with the State Agriculture Institute located in Dashoguz city and determined joint activities with scientists and students of the institute. These activities aimed to integrate a scientific approach to the practical activities on adaptation to climate change. Achievements of the collaboration may additionally benefit 500 students graduating each year from the Institute and to be employed in agriculture sectors of the Lebap and Dashoguz velayats.  Considering that project work at local and national levels, the number of beneficiaries gaining a range of services, knowledge, data and information on interested topics have might be doubled by the end of the project. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Climate related socio-economic outcomes improved in target agricultural communities in Lepab and Dashoguz velayats through the implementation of community based adaptation solutions** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2017** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.1. Number of targeted communities adopting participatory gender sensitive adaptation plans Coping mechanisms currently not conceived within a common planning platform at the farmer association level and with a committed budget. Consequently most current efforts are individualistic, uncoordinated and not very effective | Baseline value: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least eight farmer and/or livestock associations adaptation plans designed and budgeted through the project and linked to collective community based actions on water savings and efficiency improvements as well as soil fertility and moisture improvements as follows:  (i) four adaptation plans by MTR; and  (ii) eight adaptation plans by end of project | *(not set or not applicable)* | Four Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) are currently under preparation that to be accomplished by the end of 2018.  For preparation of the LAPs for each four targeted agricultural communities the findings of PVAA and multilevel cluster mapping (MLCM) of Dashoguz and Lebap velayats was applied as decision-making tools. MLCM includes soil, water, topography, terrain, crops, infrastructure, civil components and plants. This enables adding dynamic climate conditions and provide full picture of real conditions for specific point on map for decision makers to get solid and sustainable decisions regarding planning, budgeting, investing.  LAPs consist of detailed description of current farming system, climate-induced consequences, the goals, objectives and expected outcomes of adaptation actions, as well as their terms, source of finance and responsible agencies for 3 targeted farmer and one livestock associations.  The final version of LAPs will be shared with local authorities and other project partners to get a support application of innovation in adaptation to climate change. The implementation of the LAP will be regularly monitored, reported and assessed by the project specialists. |
| 1.2 Number and percentage of farmers (disaggregated by gender) reporting improved crop production systems and livelihoods Annual irrigation norms vary by soil type. For medium and heavy-loam soils, norms are 6,700 m3/ha for cotton; 4,500 m3/ha for winter wheat; and 29,000 m3/ha for rice. | Baseline value: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3,000 (or 30%) of targeted agricultural farmers and pastoralists (30% of which are women) reporting improved production of major crops and natural pasture | *(not set or not applicable)* | Progress to date is 1,500 targeted farmers (50%) and their family members of which at least 30% are women-headed households.  This number was achieved through above-mentioned adaptation measures implemented so far in the four targeted communities benefiting local farmers in improvement of irrigation technologies and crop production. |
| 1.3. Percentage additional income earned by participating households from alternative climate-resilient livelihoods Farmer associations and farmers constrained by lack of opportunities (beyond the growing of state mandated crops that have high demands) to broaden their livelihood base to cope with climate risks | Baseline value: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50% of the households supported through alternative climate-resilient livelihood opportunities reporting an increase of >15% of real net household farm income, of which at least 20% are women-headed households | *(not set or not applicable)* | Progress to date makes up 50% of the households that increased their incomes by 5%, of which 20% are women-headed households.  The target was achieved through implementation of adaptation activities which indirectly increased income of local population.  For instance, mechanical cleaning of 30 km drainage collectors significantly improved the overall meliorative situation of arable lands of Yagtylyk farm and Garagum livestock associations in Gorogly etrap by solving problems with soil salinization, erosion, land degradation. This increased a crop productivity at private plots of 2,000 households.  Mechanical cleaning of 5,2 km irrigation channel in Parahat farm association in Galkynysh etrap improved the carrying efficiency of the channel and contributed to a crop productivity at private plots of 500 households.  Inventory of households is currently underway and will enable to tentatively identify the different alternative solutions for diversification of the current farming system. Findings of this inventory will be used for development of project proposals for getting project grant allocations. The Project Grant Committee will be established to select the best-fit the grant proposals submitted by local communities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Adaptation mainstreamed in agricultural and water sector development strategy and policy** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2017** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 2.1 Number of staff (national, velayat and etrap levels) and farmers reporting good knowledge of climate change risk reduction measures in irrigated agriculture and soil and water management  (CCA TT Indicator 9) | Crop production and water use at farmer level not using climate risk management approaches  Baseline value: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3,000 (30% women) of agricultural and pastoral farmers and 100 government staff (20 % women) are trained in on-the-ground application of climate adaptation-related technologies as follows:  (i) 1,000 farmers (30% women) and 50 government staff (20% women) by MTR; and  (ii) 3,000 farmers (30% women) and 100 government staff (20% women) by end of project | *(not set or not applicable)* | Overall progress is 470 local people (32% women) and nearly 80 government staff (19% women), which make up 16% and 80% respectively towards the overall target.  Representatives of the Parliament of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy, State Committee on Environment Protection, State Committee on Hydrometeorology and project have been trained since the beginning of the project in various topics related to sustainable water and land management, climate change adaptation.  Training Program has been elaborated as result of the Training Need Assessment conducted in the targeted communities and Institutional Capacity Assessment conducted for the governmental agencies and educational institutions dealing with agriculture and water sectors development.  According to Training Program a series of trainings, workshops and field days has been organized by the project specialists with the aim to increase knowledge of climate change risk reduction measures as well as to strengthen a readiness of local people to its negative impacts. These trainings are:  Participatory Land Use Planning in the context of climate change;  Assessment of the eco-system services;  Dissemination of the knowledge on Israel agriculture innovative technology;  Application of the laser equipment for land leveling;  Agro-ecological clusterization of the pilot regions;  Elaboration of the Local Adaptation Plans;  Mitigation of the soil salinization of the arable lands;  Optimization of the mineral fertilizer;  Apart from these trainings, the project has organized four Field Days in each targeted community the last summer to initiate the participatory adaptation measures to climate change and to demonstrate the measurement methods (level and mineralization of groundwater, soil salinity and moisture) with help of the equipment procured by SCRL project.  The project organized the Study Tour on sustainable agriculture and water management to Israel. This was held by the Galilee International Management Institute in March 2017. Overall 7 participants from the Parliament of Turkmenistan (1), the Ministry of Agriculture (1), the State Committee on Environment Protection and LR (2) and project (3) participated at this Study Tour.  Project partly financed participation of Project Specialist on Land Resources and Local Coordinator in Dashoguz velayat at the Workshop “Sustainable agriculture and land/water resource management - familiarization with Israel and Kazakhstan irrigation technologies” organized in Almaty, Kazakhstan in April, 2017. Knowledge and information on different innovative irrigation methods, sustainable land management obtained during the Study Tour and Kazakhstan’s workshop has been disseminated during the workshop organized by the project at national and local levels.  Within established collaboration with Dashoguz Agriculture State Institute the project has provided an assistance in preparation of project documentation and installation of drip irrigation and fertigation systems at 5 ha of the study plot of the institute. It will serve as demonstration of the innovative water-saving technologies where more than 2,000 students gain a practical knowledge on operation, maintenance and servicing. |
| 2.2 Number of articles included in the Water Code and Laws “On daikhan farm” and Environmental Code supporting non-structural climate change adaptation practices and their implementation | National water code and daikhan laws adopted, but no regulations or other sub-legislative acts for IWRM,  roles and capacities of farmer and water use associations | *(not set or not applicable)* | A package of amendments to the legislation with economic instruments and support for water delivery and local level decision making under increased communal control (refer Output 2.4 for details of proposed legislative measures) | *(not set or not applicable)* | One Law of Turkmenistan on the Land Cadaster has been drafted with support of the project, and in November 2017 the Law was adopted by the Parliament of Turkmenistan.  The work on the new version of the Land Code is currently on track and to be completed by the end of 2018. It is expected that the newly-drafted Land Code will be adopted by Parliament of Turkmenistan next year. The established working group is being continued its work on improvement of the water legislation, in particular, a package of amendments to the Water Code and the Laws on daikhan associations and daikhan farm will be proposed. In addition to this, the working group will prepare the drafts of the legislative documents stipulated in the Land Code. It includes Regulation on procedures of the state land cadaster and Methodological guidance on land evaluation and economic assessment of arable lands. |
| 2.3 The number of approved sector strategies and plans in the water and agriculture domain that include climate change adaptation considerations and budgetary allocations  (CCA TT Indicator 12) | Water and agriculture policies remain outdated as well as poorly enforced due to underdeveloped regulations and subsidiary legislation. Tools and methods are missing to identify the most cost- effective adaptation options in the water and agriculture policies.  Baseline value: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least two sector plans (agriculture and water) integrate climate adaptation considerations and budgetary allocations | *(not set or not applicable)* | No progress was achieved towards the indicated target. However, project has commenced the consultations with project partners on development of three guidelines that are essential tools and methods for the integration of climate adaptation considerations and budgetary allocations:  1) Development of the Inter-farm water use plan;  2) Improvement of the quality of arable lands;  3) Optimization of the mineral fertilizers of the cotton.  Series of consultations were organized with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy, scientific institutions and other international projects (GIZ, FAO) where the Project’s proposal on guidelines was fully supported. Once these guidelines will be elaborated and approved at the national level, the project intends to apply them for development of the Inter-farm Water Use Plan as part of LAP. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **National Capacity for iterative national adaptation planning established** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2017** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 3.1 Functional iterative national monitoring, reporting and verification system for adaptation planning and management operational | Absence of a coordination structure for inter-sectoral approach to climate change that balances respective priorities of different government agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* | National monitoring, reporting and verification system to measure changes in vulnerabilities from adaptation actions with functional procedures and rules in place | *(not set or not applicable)* | The project has proposed to replace this target with more tangible one. Several consultations with project partners, National Project Coordinator and UNDP CO were organized to discuss different option for the replacement of the indicated target. Finally, the following tasks were proposed and agreed for implementation:  1) To update of current National Climate Change Strategy of Turkmenistan and  2) To draft the National Action Plan on implementation of the Paris Agreement (in place of INDC) |
| 3.2 Number of agro-ecological zones with established climate change models of potential impacts, economic costs and benefits of adaptation actions  Baseline value: 0 | Planning of regional development investments with little consideration of adaptation costs and benefits | *(not set or not applicable)* | Five agro-ecological zones in the country models developed that integrate impacts, costs and adaptation actions | *(not set or not applicable)* | Indicated target has been achieved through application of Multilevel cluster mapping (MLCM) done by Israeli international consultant. Finalized MLCM includes soil, water, topography, terrain, crops, infrastructure, civil components and plants of two northern regions, Dashoguz and Lebap. This enables adding dynamic climate conditions and provide full picture of real conditions for specific point on map for decision makers to get solid and sustainable decisions regarding planning, budgeting, investing. As result more than 20 agro-ecological zone were identified with similar clusters and each of them will be described with specific adaptation solutions proposed. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 36.48% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 56.14% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,111,333.49 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3046347 |
| Co-financing | 20,830,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Oct 30, 2014 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Apr 7, 2016 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Sep 17, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | May 20, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jul 31, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jul 31, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Sep 17, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)** |
| 2018-08-29 |
| 2017-01-24 |
| 2017-08-16 |
| 2018-01-25 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.** |
| N/A |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.** |
| N/A |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.** |
| No delays have been incurred so far. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project progress towards its development objective I assess as moderately satisfactory. Some indicated tasks and objectives are not yet achieved as it is only the second year of the project implementation. One of the important progress of the project is related to mobilization of key partners and securing their interest, active engagement and commitment towards the objective of the project. This is major achievement, because the project is multi-sectoral in its nature and its success will very much depend on the involvement of all stakeholders, namely the relevant national ministries dealing with land and water use management, agricultural, rural development, natural resources, as well as all relevant local authorities. This task has been effectively fulfilled. National and local partners actively participated in all Project Board meetings discussing key issues of project implementation and proposing ideas and potential solutions related to the implementing of activities and the ways of overcoming potential challenges.  Also, the following progress has been reached under individual project components. The progress towards the Outcome 1, namely “Climate related socio-economic outcomes improved in target agricultural communities in Lebap and Dashoguz velayats through the implementation of community-based adaptation solutions” has been satisfactory. As the first step toward adequate and effective adaptation planning, the Participatory Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (PVAA) has been carried out for three pilot farmer associations and one livestock farm located in Gorogly etrap (district) of Dashoguz velayat (province) and Galkynysh etrap of Lebap velayat. These regions have been selected by the Government to implement climate resilient technologies within SCRL project. Conducted PVAA enabled to reveal the climate-induced problems, to help understand their roots and economic losses to the livelihoods of targeted agricultural communities. At current, water is used inefficiently. Crude irrigation techniques, together with poor management of soil and drainage networks has resulted in elevated levels of salinity and soil degradation. In addition, the government has provided limited extension services support through district administrations and daikhan associations, mostly targeted at state order crops. However, these do not generally provide best practice techniques and are often too distant to be accessible to smallholders. In order to fill this gap, the project has established Agro-Information Centers in Lebap and Dashoguz velayats with the aim to provide in adequate manner agricultural consultations and services to all local stakeholders. These centers have been equipped with all necessary furniture, office machine, water and soil measuring devices (pH, temperature, electroconductivity, moisture, weather parameters etc). In addition to this, training room and place for catering are properly arranged at each Center that allow organization of trainings and workshops for local land-users as stipulated in the Project Training Program. Then, based on the PVAA results the project determined and made several interventions to address climate-induced problems that include an installation of the water-regulating constructions (5 pieces) and Cipolletti water-measuring units (6 pieces); mechanical cleaning of 30 km drainage collectors carried out in Gorogly etrap, Dashogus velayat and 5,2 km irrigation channel in Galkynysh etrap, Lebap velayat. Moreover, with the help of laser equipment (2 pieces) procured by the project the surface of 65 ha of arable land have been levelled at both pilot regions. It led to efficient irrigation management and application of the mineral fertilizers. The levelling of arable lands with laser equipment is not completed as it is time-consuming process and requires a special agricultural machine which often occupied by farm associations for other tasks. Therefore, this effective land-use practice will be continued and scaled-up until end of the project. Another significant intervention of the project is an installation of the pumps, transformer and power lines in Garagum livestock farm of Dashoguz velayat and Parahat farm association of Lebap velayat. This activity has been commenced in summer 2018 and to be accomplished by the end of 2018. The purpose of this activity is to gather the return waters from arable fields and discharge them to the main drainage collector. Since the groundwater lays very near to the land surface the many filtration ponds have been accumulated nearby which resulted in formation of wastelands. By installing pumps, it will be possible to drain and rehabilitate the arable fields and improve the overall meliorative condition in both agricultural communities. According to AWP 2018 four Local Gender Sensitive Adaptation Plans (LAPs) are currently under preparation and to be accomplished by the end of 2018. For preparation of the LAPs for each targeted agricultural community Multilevel cluster mapping (MLCM) of Dashoguz and Lebap velayats has been applied as decision-making tool. MLCM includes soil, water, topography, terrain, crops, infrastructure, civil components and plants. This enables adding dynamic climate conditions and provide full picture of real conditions for specific point on map for decision makers to get solid and sustainable decisions regarding planning, budgeting, investing. From one hand MLCM is used as a basis for preparation of the LAPs for four targeted agricultural communities, on other hand MLCM will be applied to pilot an innovative approach so-called Climate-smart agriculture (CSA). CSA aims at sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes from crops, livestock and fish, without having a negative impact on the environment. CSA is made up of several, equally important technologies applications to be used by farmers to remotely track and manage yields, costs and other important farm metrics. Overall picture of current climate conditions for specific area minimizes risks for decision makers and makes it easier for locals to adopt new approaches with the help of online consulting based on current conditions. Effectiveness and efficiency of CSA application will be observed by the end of 2018 and discussed with project partners for further nationwide scale-up. As for Gender inclusivity to LAPs, it was observed that a share of women-headed households in each pilot region was not equal. In particular, women from Galkynysh etrap, Lebap velayat actively participate in velayat’s agriculture sector development as well as at all project activities in comparison with women from Dashoguz velayat. To address this challenge a National Expert on Community Mobilization has been involved for development and implementation of the Communication Strategy Framework (CSF) for different target groups including female-led households. In addition, international consultant of USAID-funded programme will facilitate the project team on issues related to the integration of gender considerations into LAPs through number of working meetings and trainings. The final version of LAPs will be shared with local authorities and other project partners to get a support application of innovation in adaptation to climate change.  Under Outcome 2, aimed at “Adaptation mainstreamed in agricultural and water sector development strategy and policy” the work has started on Institutional Capacity Assessment entailed the preparation of the Training Program. The topics for trainings have been selected (via questionnaire) for local and national stakeholders and discussed and agreed upon with key project partner, the State Committee on Environment Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan. Implementation of the Training program has been initiated at the beginning of 2018 and to be continued throughout the project duration to achieve good knowledge of climate change risk reduction measures in irrigated agriculture and soil and water management. Conducted Institutional Capacity Assessment led to preparation to specific capacity building activity - the study tour to Israel to learn about innovative water and land management practices there, thereby also promoting South-South Cooperation and exchange. Overall 7 participants from the Parliament of Turkmenistan (1), the Ministry of Agriculture (1), the State Committee on Environment Protection and LR (2) and project (3) participated at this Study Tour. Project partly financed participation of Project Specialist on Land Resources and Local Coordinator in Dashoguz velayat at the Workshop “Sustainable agriculture and land/water resource management - familiarization with Israel and Kazaкhstan irrigation technologies” organized in Almaty, Kazakhstan in April, 2017. One of the biggest achievement of the project under this Outcome was the adoption of the Law on Land Cadaster by Parliament of Turkmenistan in 2017. The law was prepared with support of the GEF/SCCF project through establishment of the Working Group of legal experts and regular working meetings. According to AWP 2018 the Working Group is in charge for update of the current Land Code (adopted on 2004) and preparation of several secondary legislative acts (regulations, rules etc), conventional to Land legislation of Turkmenistan: i) Regulation on procedures of the state land cadaster; ii) Methodological guidance on land evaluation and economic assessment of arable lands. Apart from this Working Group will provide recommendations on the expansion of the mandate of the Daikhan associations and Daikhan farms for the management, functioning and maintenance of irrigation and water distribution systems. All regulations are expected to be adopted officially in the third year of project implementation. Very good cooperation has been achieved with the Agriculture State Institute located at the Dashoguz velayat. Different areas of interest were identified for joint cooperation which includes trainings, research and practical activities. One of the key activities for this year is elaboration of three guidelines to be presented to key project partner - Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy as tools and methods for the integration of climate adaptation considerations and budgetary allocations.  Under Outcome 3 related to National Capacity for iterative national adaptation planning established, the project did not progress too much as this Outcome was designed to support National Economic Plan of Action on Adaptation and Mitigation (NEPAAM) which submitted to the Government of Turkmenistan in 2016. NEPAAM was not adopted by the Government and indicated target was proposed to replace with the other tangible one requested by the national project partners. State Committee on Environment Protection and Land Resource supported the newly-proposed activity aimed to update of the current National Climate change Strategy of Turkmenistan and to draft the National Action Plan on implementation of the Paris Agreement as it is very important commitments of the Government under UNFCCC. All in all, I consider the progress, as summarized above, to be moderately satisfactory, given the complexity and multi-dimensional nature of the project itself, and the complicated policy environment in Turkmenistan.  During the next reporting year the project will make efforts to achieve progress on introduction of appropriate modifications to sectoral policy and plans to address climate change adaptation though it requires a long time and strong Governmental wiliness. The SCCF project has already started to provide technical support, capacity building and consultative meetings to facilitate this process. | |
| **Role** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated moderately satisfactory in both meeting its development objectives and implementation progress. Despite experiencing a challenging start, very much due to the local context and certain changes within the organizational setup of the government, the project is now on track in terms of achieving the overall development objective. Under Outcome 1, the project has made a major effort in building trust and relationship with targeted area communities and relevant authorities, resulting in a significantly improved local understanding of climate change impact on their lives. This now serves as a good platform for using this still emerging local commitment towards planning and implementing the local agenda for building local climate resilience capacities. It needs to be noted that the project is currently investing into developing an innovative system for provision of climate smart advice to local farmers. Outcome 2 highlights significant progress at the policy level. Within the 1st year, the project managed to support the drafting and adoption of the new state law on land cadastre, which is a prerequisite for managing and monitoring the land stock of the country in view of the changing climate. Furthermore, the project is now actively engaged in a re-write of the country's land code. The challenging start has to a minor extent provoked a respective change to the project approaches towards implementing Outcome 3. As explained above, Outcome 3 has taken more time than initially planned in terms of defining its implementation approach. As ministry of economy and development was abolished and merged with ministry of finance and after the country ratified Paris agreement in October 2016, further consultations with government stakeholders were required to understand how the project can support the country's endeavour to plan and implement climate related commitments. This has resulted into a decision to revise the national strategy on climate change and prepare a national plan to implement Paris agreement, very much based on the final draft of the national economic programme of action on adaptation and mitigation (NEPAAM).    On the implementation progress side, to date the project situation is regarded as healthy, with a clear project structure and clear division of labour, appropriate project management and monitoring mechanisms in place. Project boards are convened on a regular basis and serve as the proper discussion venue on project progress reporting and planning. In view of the above and given minor delays in Outcome 3, the project IP rating is moderately satisfactory . | |
| **Role** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2018 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2018 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the first PIR for this project. The project document was signed by the Government in September 2016 and the project implementation team was in place since December 2016. The project has been performing well over the past years and has been catching up for the delays incurred during the inception phase. There has been already some good progress against the indicators, while a few areas of work require adaptive management due to emerging external factors. The suggested rating for the progress towards the development objective and for the implementation progress is “moderately satisfactory”.    The Inception Workshop was conducted in December 2016 and was attended very well by all key Government counterparts, including national ministries, parliament and representatives from two pilot velayats (regions) – Lebap and Dashgauz. Strong support has been demonstrated by the State Committee for environment and land resources and the Ministry of agriculture and water resources. The project stakeholders have been engaged in the discussion of the work plan and activities.    Since the approval of the project several new developments have been taking place in Turkmenistan that have been reflected in the Inception Report. The new Water Code and several positive regulations on land management have been adopted since the approval of the project that will facilitate further implementation of the Outcome 2. However, the National Economic Plan of Action on Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (NEPAAM) that has been in the core of the Outcome 3 of the SCCF project has not been adopted by the government. Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement and in the context of the NDC development the Government changed the original approach to its climate policy development and planning and the NEPAAM will not be further pursued. This resulted in delays in the implementation of the Outcome 3 and the need to come up with an alternative plan for the Outcome discussed below.  The project delivery has been good. In its first years of implementation the project managed to deliver several activities under Outcomes 1 and 2, including a participatory vulnerability analysis for the pilot districts, institutional capacity assessment for setting up agricultural advisory centres, establishment of two agro-information centres, and investments into climate resilient technologies and equipment and improvement of irrigation and drainage systems in pilot districts. Detailed updates on the progress against the objective and outcome targets is provided below.    At the objective level, the project has three indicators. The first indicator is related to the area of agricultural land under more resilient management and some good progress has been achieved against this indicator. The project work related to the enhanced resilient management of arable land has been progressing very well. 50% of the target indicator value have been achieved so far (10,000 ha under more resilient management) through the project investments into efficient irrigation management, cleaning of drainage systems, improvement of irrigation channels, laser leveling. The progress has been slower in the targeted pasturelands because the actual investments in pasturelands with the livestock farming associations are planned for the next reporting period. The second indicator is related to the number of targeted farmers and households adopting improved on-farm soil and water management technologies and improved crop production systems. Under this indicator 50% of target beneficiaries (1,500 farmers) have been outreached and supported with the access to enhanced technologies and practices. The gender-sensitive participatory vulnerability assessment has been conducted and provided the basis for the planning and implementation of the on-farm activities. The third indicator is the number of direct beneficiaries. The project has outreached 25% of the targeted number of beneficiaries (10,000 people) in four targeted communities through demonstration and awareness activities. Universities and academic institutes have been engaged. This is a good progress given the relatively early stage of the project and it is expected that this indicator will be fully met by the end of the project.    Under the Outcome 1 the project is well on track. The activities under this Outcome benefit from the experiences, lessons and feasibility studies/economic assessment on water saving technologies which have been generated by the earlier UNDP project financed by the Adaptation Fund (2012-2017). As a result the launch and implementation of the Outcome has been smooth and effective. Four Local Adaptation Plans are under preparation and will be completed in the next reporting period according to the original plan. As a result of investments in the efficient water and soil management technologies, 50% of targeted farmers reported increased yields and incomes.    Under the Outcome 2 the project contributed to enhanced knowledge, institutional capacity and regulatory framework. The project conducted an institutional capacity assessment and training needs assessment and as a result has developed a training plan for communities and institutional stakeholders. 470 community members and 80 government representatives have been trained on resilient water and land management, adaptation planning and adaptation technologies application, 4 field days in each targeted community were organized and a study tour to the Galilee International Management Institute (Israel) was conducted. The project established cooperation with and supported technical capacities of the Dashoguz Agriculture State Institute. A national Law on the Land Cadaster has been drafted with support of the project and adopted by the Parliament of Turkmenistan. Development of sectoral planning and regulatory documents has been at the stage of scoping and stakeholder consultations and will need to be accelerated over the next reporting period.    Outcome 3 of the project was supposed to support operationalization of the National Economic Plan of Action on Adaptation and Mitigation of CC (NEPAAM). However, the NEPAAM has not been adopted and there is a decision by the government to develop a Climate Change strategy/plan for the implementation of the Paris Agreement instead. This is why over the reporting period there has not been progress and an alternative course of action has been discussed with the national stakeholders. The modeling work for five agro-ecological zones progressed well through the application of the multilevel cluster mapping for agricultural areas with international (Israeli) expertise. The mapping includes soil, water, topography, terrain, crops, infrastructure, civil components and plants of two northern regions, Dashoguz and Lebap. Further application of this tool will need to be pursued by the project over the next reporting period.    A Gender mainstreaming concept and action plan has been developed and is being implemented by the project. Gender sensitive vulnerability assessments and gender awareness work among youth have been carried out. The level of women’s participation has been different across various pilot project districts. To address this challenge a national community mobilization expert has been involved for development and implementation of the Communication Strategy Framework (CSF) and Training Program for different target groups including female-led households.    Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan is on track. UNDP-GEF RTA visited the project twice during the reporting period including participation in the Inception Workshop and a monitoring visit. RTA met with the key project stakeholders and observed a strong engagement with and ownership among the national stakeholders. The project Inception Report is comprehensive and includes update on the national development and policy context. The project team has been prudently monitoring and managing emerging risks and implementation issues. In particular, during the reporting period the project team noted challenges related to the complex interagency coordination, technical/technological constraints for the implementation of climate smart agriculture at the local/regional level, and devaluation of local currency. The project team and UNDP Country office has been cooperating to manage these challenges.    In the next reporting period the project will need to accelerate investments in enhanced resilient pasture management, achieve progress on sectoral planning and regulatory work under the Outcome 2, and reconfirm its strategy for the Outcome 3 vis-à-vis its contribution to the national adaptation planning and reporting in the framework of NDC implementation planning.    In terms of the operational effectiveness, the project has been performing satisfactory. The project delivery has been on track (99% disbursement against 2017 budget and no major issues with delivery expected in 2018). The project reporting has been timely and of good quality. The PMU is responsive, strong professionally, committed and has been engaging very well with the national project stakeholders and Steering Committee members. The project Steering Committee meetings have been effective foras for the coordination with stakeholders and for guiding the project.    In view of the above, the project’s progress towards its development objective is rated “moderately satisfactory” and the project implementation progress is rated “moderately satisfactory” (reflecting the need for follow up on the implementation issues outlined above). It is likely that the project will achieve its end-of-the-project targets and will strengthen climate resilience of Turkmenistan rural communities. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| During the project implementation phase a tentative analysis has been done in terms of gender equality and empowerment, as well as some gender-focused activities carried out. One of the project-conducted activity is the contest &quot;Women. Agriculture. Adaptation to Climate Change&quot; among students of two Agriculture Institutes of the country. The aim of the contest was to increase students' knowledge of the role and contribution of women in the development of agriculture and combating climate change within the LRC, as well as the implementation of adaptation conditions to the already existing consequences of climate change, such as drought, desertification, water scarcity, etc. Project received nearly 50 essays where students described different stories from real life and proposed ways to advance and promote the gender equality and women’s empowerment.  In addition, the project intends to involve the international consultant on mainstreaming gender issues into Local Adaptation plans and guidelines to be elaborated by the end of 2018. |

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| **Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Gender equality and women's empowerment could enhance the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes through the following approaches:  Involving in planning and budgetary processes with gender considerations as part of an effort for developing an effective and sustainable gender-sensitive adaptation planning process;  Training, workshops;  Participation women in grant programme for prevention of conflicts (in family, at the work etc) and/or instability that impact land rights.  All abovementioned approaches will be applied throughout the project life-frame with the help of National Expert on Community Mobilization and Local project coordinators. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.
For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

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| **SESP:** *not available* |
| **1) Please provide a brief update on the project’s social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| SESP has been carried out during the project development phase. |

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| **2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| This project supports a broad range of stakeholders involved in agriculture, land and water use management in Turkmenistan, from the Government, academia and water- and land users, farmers, entrepreneurs and others to adopt science-based, climate resilient land and water use management and sustainable agriculture practices through conducting specific demonstration activities and associated research activities. Project-supported demonstration activities on climate change adaptation has benefitted more than 10,000 local people (including 50% women) living in targeted communities through following activities:  Water-regulating units (5 pieces) and Cipolletti water-measuring units (6 pieces) have been installed in Galkynysh etrap for fair and efficient distribution of irrigation water among 6,500 members and farmers of targeted agricultural communities.  Mechanical cleaning of drainage collectors carried out in Gorogly etrap, Dashogus velayat that severely affected by Aral Sea disaster enabled to improve the quality of arable and natural pasture lands of more than 10,000 local people.  Irrigation channel of Galkynysh etrap providing water for 3 nearby settlements cleaned with project funds improved the carrying efficiency of the channel and improved water-supply for 5,000 residents of Parahat daikhan association.  With laser equipment (2 pieces) procured by the project the surface of 65 ha of arable land have been levered at both pilot regions that led to efficient irrigation management and application of the mineral fertilizers.  Local Adaptation Plans to be completed at the end of 2018 will include a number of climate adaptation actives and some activities indicated in LAP will be partly implemented within the grant program to be initiated by project the next year. |

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| **What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?**  **(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)** |
| Implementation of the project activities in pilot areas of Gorogly etrap, namely in Yagtylyk farm association and Garagum livestock association, has significantly improved the soil conditions which was severely degraded due to overexploitation for many years. According to official harvest reports the crop productivity improved which in turn increased the incomes of local population. This change has resulted in the life of local communities who started to grow new species of fodder crops that did not appear there in the past.  In addition, SCRL project has conducted a number of trainings and Field Days to rise awareness of local people on efficient use of water and lands resources. During these trainings local people gained knowledge and information on the best climate change adaptation practices and try to apply them on the ground. This obviously change their behaviour and their attitudes to natural resources. |

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| **Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.**  **(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)** |
| Within the existing partnership with UNDP country offices of the region, two project specialists attended workshop arranged by UNDP Kazakhstan for farmers and agricultural specialists of Central Asian countries on improvement of productivity and profitability of agribusiness through innovative technologies of water and energy saving. During a week-long seminar conducted in Kazakhstan from 23-29 April 2017 researchers and practitioners from Israel and Kazakhstan presented Israeli low-water irrigation techniques and Kazakh experience in application of Israeli irrigation technologies. Participants visited research sites and agricultural fields with demonstrations of energy and water saving irrigation practices.  In addition to this, Project Manager has attended the Meeting of Practitioners Energy and Environment and CDT Meeting organized by UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS Regional Service Center. The State Committee on Environment protection and Land Resources nominated project specialists to take part at the Expanded GEF Constituency workshop September 2017 where GEF priority for 2020 and its strategic objectives have been discussed along with national environmental priorities of CA countries. |

**Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file upload' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| http://www.tm.undp.org/content/turkmenistan/en/home/projects.html  http://www.turkmenistan.gov.tm/?id=14371  http://turkmenistan.gov.tm/?id=12509.  http://www.turkmenistan.gov.tm/?id=15569  http://www.tm.undp.org/content/turkmenistan/ru/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/12/23/undp-gef-launch-new-project-on-climate-change-and-economic-activity/). |

# Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters).This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

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| **Civil Society Organisations/NGOs** |
| Project works in four farm associations located Lebap and Dashoguz velayats (provinces). There are many Water User Groups (WUGs) within each farm associations that undertake water management within command area. SCRL project closely works with Farmers’ Association and association of water users in order to support their activity in terms of operation and provision of maintenance of the Irrigation & Drainage systems, which is part of the single on-farm hydro-melioration system of the Farmers’ Association or other associations of water users. |

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| **Indigenous Peoples** |
| N/A |

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| **Private Sector** |
| Project closely work with private entrepreneurs and farmers to engage them in implementing of Climate-smart agriculture system at both targeted velayats. The selection process of interested parties is in progress.  Head of Grundfos Office in Turkmenistan expressed his willingness to partner with the project to provide the company’s equipment and solutions for installation of renewable-energy (sun and wind) applications for water pumping and purification in one remote pasture area in Karakum desert. |

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| **GEF Small Grants Programme** |
| N/A |

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| **Other Partners** |
| Project will cooperate with several international program, organizations such as GIZ, FAO, USAID etc.  UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Regional Programme to be initiated during the 2018 have similar activities to SCRL project at Dashoguz pilot region. To avoid duplication, planned activities of both projects will be discussed and agreed before implementation. The special attention for the cooperation with FAO will be given to introduction of Aquacrop (FAO product) for identification of the norm of irrigation water for specific crop under different climate-soil conditions.  With Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH the project closely work in the field of the National Climate Change Strategy and preparation of the Paris Agreement Action Plan. GIZ agreed to provide international expertise to ensure that requirements of UNFCCC are complied.  Governance Support Program funded by USAID expressed interest in improvement of the National legislation on Land and Water use, as well as integration of gender consideration into project activities. In this regard, USAID will involve international expertise and support work of national legal experts. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.