

## Summary of Project/Program Approval by PPCR SC

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE			
Summary - Project/Program Approval Request			
<b>1. Country/Region:</b>	Tajikistan	<b>2. CIF Project ID#:</b>	XPCRTJ040A
<b>3. Project/Program Title:</b>	<i>Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin</i>		
<b>4. Type of PPCR Investment</b>	<i>Private:</i>	<i>Public:</i> ✓	<i>Mixed:</i>
<b>5. Funding Request (in USDmillion total) for Project/Program:</b>	<i>Grant:21.55 million</i>		<i>Loan:0</i>
<b>6. Approved Preparation Grant</b>	<i>Amount (USD):\$0.75 million</i>		<i>Date: November 2010</i>
<b>7. Implementing MDB:</b>	<i>Asian Development Bank (ADB)</i>		
<b>8. Other MDB Involvement</b>	<i>MDB: N/A</i>		<i>Type of Involvement: N/A</i>
<b>9. National/[Regional] Project Focal Point:</b>	<i>Mr Khairullo Ibodzoda, Head, Ecological Department, Executive Office of the President</i>		
<b>10. National/[Regional] Executing Agency<sup>1</sup> for project/program:</b>	<i>Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, State Unitary Enterprise for Housing and Communal Services (Kochagi Manzillu Kommunalni - KMK), and Ministry of Finance</i>		
<b>11. MDB PPCR Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL):</b>	<i>Headquarters-PPCR Focal Point: Charles Rodgers <a href="mailto:crodgers@adb.org">crodgers@adb.org</a></i>		<i>TTL: Cinzia Losenno <a href="mailto:closenno@adb.org">closenno@adb.org</a></i>
<b>12. Project/Program Description:</b>			
<p>The project aims to increase resilience to climate vulnerability and change of communities in the Pyanj River Basin and reduce poverty incidence in the Project area. With a population of approximately 1.27 million, the Pyanj River Basin contains a large portion of the country's agricultural land. The river basin's economy is mostly agriculture with farming as the primary livelihood. The basin has the highest poverty level and malnutrition rate in the country, , due to decline in agriculture productivity and resulting food insecurity, and high prevalence of waterborne disease due to lack of access to safe drinking water. Communities located in the Pyanj River Basin are already experiencing extreme climatic events,<sup>2</sup> which routinely destroy land, crops and infrastructure and, in the worst cases, lives. Projected rise in temperature of up to 2°C by 2050 will result in glacial melt, early snow-melt, changes in the seasonality of runoff and increase in extreme events such as droughts, floods and mudflows. These adverse effects will be exacerbated by an increase in water demand resulting from increased evapo-transpiration and a projected 25% increase in population by 2050.</p> <p>The project will improve the livelihoods of over 100,000 households in the Pyanj River Basin vulnerable to climate change and reduced adverse impacts of climate change in the project areas. The project will increase access to water of communities by upgrading and climate proofing small scale community infrastructure for flood protection, irrigation and drinking water</p>			

<sup>1</sup> Can be Government agency or private sector firm

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2010. Technical Assistance to Tajikistan for Climate Resiliency for Natural Resources Investments. Manila; ADB. 2010. Technical Assistance for Water and Adaptation in Central Asia. Manila.

supply, and strengthen the ability of individuals, especially women, to respond to climate change by building capacity of community groups and providing access to affordable loans for agribusiness and economic diversification.

The project includes physical and non-physical measures. The scope of the rehabilitation and upgrading engineering works will include earthwork, reinforced concrete structures, drainage, river bank protection, replacement of pumping and electrical control equipment, and construction of small reservoirs and related facilities. Sustainability of the improved infrastructure will be ensured through climate-resilient design, operation & maintenance, and community participation. The infrastructure will be climate proofed by incorporating information on current climate variability and future change (increase in temperature, droughts, floods and other climate hazards projected in the next 20-30 years) in the engineering design, operation and maintenance.

In addition, a capacity development program will support each output. Water Users Associations (WUAs), Disaster Risk Management Committees (DRMCs) and Drinking Water Consumer Groups (WCGs) will either be established or, where existing, strengthened under the project. Guidelines and manuals will be developed and training will be provided to jamoat officials, members of the WUAs, DRMCs and the WCGs on efficient use, maintenance and operation of the assets constructed under the project. The project will provide community organizations, women and other community members with advisory services on options for efficient water management, climate resilient crops, avoidance of new pests and diseases resulting from rising temperature or changing water regime, and restoring soil fertility. Two credit lines will be established to promote climate resilient agriculture and encourage income diversification, with special consideration for women. Capacity building will be provided to microfinance institutions (MFIs) to enable them to expand their lending and deposit operations to the Pyanj river basin. The feasibility of developing collateral insurance linked to credit will be assessed, and if appropriate, a credit insurance scheme will be piloted.

### **Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment**

Vulnerable communities and priority interventions were identified on the basis of a climate change vulnerability assessment, which was carried out during project preparation. Building on previous assessments conducted under the first phase of the PPCR and other studies, a methodology based on the use of objective indices was developed for prioritizing vulnerable communities and identifying investment interventions to reduce their vulnerability. Adopted criteria included communities' exposure to climate risks, ability to cope, potential socioeconomic benefits and risks mitigated by adaptation measures, and replicability of the interventions. This methodology was complemented by extensive field assessments and consultations with communities in the Pyanj river basin. A database of vulnerable communities and associated adaptation deficit was constructed and used to inform the Project design, including the utilization of the additional allocation of PPCR financial resources (see Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment in linked document LD6).

#### *Sectors and Themes:*

Sectors: Agriculture, natural resources, rural water supply and microfinance

Themes: Environmental sustainability, climate change, gender equity

### **13. Objective**

The project's long term objective (impact) will be improved livelihoods of Pyanj River Basin communities vulnerable to climate variability and change.

<b>14. Expected Outcomes:</b>	
The project's outcome will be adverse effects of climate variability and climate change reduced in 59 villages in 19 Jamoats in the Pyanj River Basin.	
<b>15. Key Results and Indicators for Success (consistent with PPCR Core indicators):</b>	
<b>Result</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
Output 1 is flood protection infrastructures are climate-proofed in 10 Jamoats. <sup>3</sup> It will: (i) modernize and climate-proof flood and mud-flow protection infrastructure in ten locations including river bank reinforcement, embankment reconstruction, restoration of stream beds, terracing and planting of trees; (ii) establish O&M practices, develop O&M guidelines and train local units of the responsible agencies; (iii) develop early warning communication systems through the use of modern technologies; (iv) establish Disaster Risk Management Committees (DRMC); and (v) conduct training programs on the impact of climate change and adaptation for local government officials, local institutions such as khashar (mutual self-help groups), mahala (neighborhood associations), and women committees.	<p><b>INDICATOR B1:</b> Extent to which vulnerable households, communities businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to CV&amp;CC – as demonstrated by:</p> <p>At least 231 ha of arable land protected from annual floods (frequency less than 1 in 10 years) (2012 baseline=0)</p> <p>At least 1,490 ha of arable land protected from high floods (frequency greater than 1 in 10 years but less than 1 in 50 years) (2012 baseline=0)</p> <p><b>INDICATOR A2.1:</b> Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector planning – as follows:</p> <p>Disaster risk management plans based on early warning system established in 10 target jamoats</p> <p><b>INDICATOR A1.3:</b> Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change - as follows:</p> <p>At least 500 people, including at least 50% women, trained on disaster risk management by the DRMCs in 10 jamoats</p>
Output 2 is irrigation systems are climate-proofed in 8 Jamoats. It will: (i) modernize and climate proof irrigation canals and network assets including re-construction and de-silting of drainage and delivery channels and rehabilitation of pumping stations; (ii) pilot a drip irrigation scheme in Pyanj district; (iii) strengthen water users associations; and (iv) provide advice on water resources management and climate resilient agricultural practices to farmers, local government	<p><b>INDICATOR B1:</b> Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to CV&amp;CC – as demonstrated by:</p> <p>At least 1,450 ha of arable land serviced by 5 climate proofed irrigation canals and network (2012 baseline=0)</p> <p>At least 8 irrigation WUAs trained to deliver</p>

<sup>3</sup> ADB (2005) defines climate proofing as "...a shorthand term for identifying risks to a development project ... as a consequence of climate variability or change, and ensuring that those risks are reduced to acceptable levels..."

<p>officials, women groups and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>agricultural advice</p> <p>At least 20% of members of WUAs are women (2012 baseline=0)</p> <p><b>INDICATOR A1.3:</b> Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change - as follows:</p> <p>At least 200 farmers trained on climate resilient agriculture practices by 8 WUAs</p>
<p>Output 3 is water supply infrastructure is climate-proofed in 7 Jamoats. It will: (i) modernize and climate proof seven rural drinking water supply systems, including rehabilitation, upgrading, and construction of boreholes, provision of new and rehabilitated pumping equipment, construction of new service reservoirs and water tanks; (ii) establish O&amp;M practices for drinking water supply systems, develop O&amp;M guidelines and train local units of the responsible agencies; (iii) establish drinking water consumers groups ; and (iv) raise awareness of health risks associated with climate change</p>	<p><b>INDICATOR B1:</b> Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to CV&amp;CC – as follows: At least 4,150 households serviced by 7 climate proofed water supply systems</p> <p><b>INDICATOR B5:</b> Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments / investment models are developed and tested – as follows:</p> <p>At least 50% of surveyed beneficiaries, including at least 50% of surveyed women, confirm perception of improved access to drinking water</p> <p>At least 30% of members of Water Consumer Groups are women</p> <p><b>INDICATOR A1.3:</b> Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change - as follows:</p> <p>At least 350 people trained on climate change risks by the Water Consumer Groups in 7 jamoats</p>
<p>Output 4 is microcredits and microdeposits are available to promote climate resilience in the Pyanj River basin. It will: (i) expand capacity of participating financial institutions (PFIs) in the Pyanj River Basin to accept micro and small deposits and provide microloans in support of climate resilient economic activities; (ii) provide credit lines for agricultural improvements (climate resilient agriculture credit line) and economic diversification (income diversification credit line) targeting particularly women; (iii) strengthen financial literacy of the local</p>	<p><b>INDICATOR A1.3:</b> Numbers of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change – as follows:</p> <p>At least 1,000 people access climate resilient agriculture and revenue diversification credit lines (2012 baseline=0)</p> <p>A minimum of 30% of all subloans are to eligible sub-borrowers who are either women or enterprises with a minimum of 50% ownership by women</p> <p>1,000 potential borrowers, of whom at least</p>

population; and (iv) assess the feasibility of collateral insurance linked to credit and, if appropriate, pilot a credit insurance scheme.	<p>50% are women, trained in climate resilient agricultural practice</p> <p><b>INDICATOR B1:</b> Extent to which vulnerable households, communities businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to CV&amp;CC – as demonstrated by:</p> <p>3 branches of finance institutions offer climate resilience micro credits (2012 baseline=0)</p> <p>\$2.8 million of ADB grant fund is disbursed for on-lending to beneficiaries</p>
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16. Budget:		
Expenditures <sup>4</sup>	Amount (USD) (million)- estimates	
Civil Work	10.29	
Vehicles & Equipment	1.79	
Training and Workshops	0.15	
Surveys and Design	0.38	
Consulting Service	2.38	
<i>Implementation Support</i>	<i>1.87</i>	
International Consultants	1.38	
National Consultants	0.48	
<i>Non-governmental Organizations</i>	<i>0.51</i>	
International Consultants	0.17	
National Consultants	0.34	
Administration and Audit	0.35	
Incremental staff	0.36	
Operation and Maintenance	0.25	
Microfinance Lending	2.87	
Contingencies	2.71 <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>21.55</b>	
Co-Financing <sup>6</sup> :	<i>Amount (USD million):</i>	<i>Type of contribution:</i>
• Government	0.87	Taxes and Duties
• MDB	0.00	N/A
• Private Sector	0.28	Contribution to loans
• Others (please specify)	0	N/A
<b>Co-Financing Total</b>	<b>1.15</b>	

<sup>4</sup> Expenditure categories should be provided by the MDBs based on own procedures.

<sup>5</sup> Contingencies include physical contingencies (computed at 8% for civil works, 5% for equipment and 2% for training, surveys, and studies), and price contingencies based on ADB cost escalation factors.

<sup>6</sup> This includes: in-kind contributions (monetary value), MDB loan or grant, parallel financing, etc.

**17. Project/Program Timeframe**

Expected Board/MDB Management<sup>7</sup> approval date: 13 June 2013

Expected Mid-Term review date: June 2016

Expected Project/Program closure<sup>8</sup> date: December 2019

**18. Role of other Partners involved in project/program<sup>9</sup>:**

Coordination through the Tajikistan Donors Coordination Council has in the past provided the government and the development partners with opportunities to synergize interventions and capitalize on best practices. ADB, the World Bank, EBRD, bilateral donors and the UN agencies have contributed to developing Tajikistan's agriculture and natural resources sector. Effective coordination among bilateral and multilateral development partners, non-governmental organizations, and other international organizations will be continued during project implementation and will be further facilitated by the PPCR National Coordination Mechanism, including an inter-ministerial committee, a steering group and a technical expert group.

International and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will be engaged by the Executing Agencies to carry out the capacity building activities in support of the project outputs. Community groups, including women organizations, will be involved in the establishment and function of the Disasters Risk Management Committees, Water Users Association and Water Consumers Groups.

The State Committees for Family Affairs and Women, and for Emergency Situations and Civil Protection, though not executing agencies, will be involved through training and capacity building activities.

The private sector will be involved through the participation of microfinance institutions to deliver affordable finance for agribusiness and economic diversification, and provide deposit services.

**19. Implementation Arrangements (incl. procurement of goods and services):**

The project will have three Executing Agencies (EAs): (i) Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (MLRWR), (ii) State Unitary Enterprise for Housing and Communal Services *Kochagi Manzillu Kommunalali* (KMK, formerly *Tajikkomunservices*), and (iii) Ministry of Finance (MOF). MLRWR will be responsible for Outputs 1 and 2. KMK will be responsible for Output 3. MOF will be responsible for Output 4. Coordination at the project level will be provided by a project steering team, bringing together the executing agencies. Overall coordination will be provided by the Executive Office of the President and the Inter-ministerial Committee of the PPCR Coordination Mechanism, which is led by the Deputy Prime Minister.

The Project management structure will consist of three separate project management units, located in each of the three EAs and include (i) a new project management office (PMO) in the MLRWR; (ii) the existing project implementation group (PIG) in KMK; and (iii) the joint PMO in the MOF<sup>10</sup> These project management units will ensure compliance with grant covenants, relevant ADB policies, project administration manual, gender action plan, financial, and safeguards requirements. Specific responsibilities will include: (i) overall financial management, (ii) administration, procurement, disbursement, and accounting, including reports on withdrawal applications and disbursement, (iii) monitoring and evaluation, and (iv) quarterly, annual and

<sup>7</sup> In some cases activities will not require MDB Board approval

<sup>8</sup> Financial closure date

<sup>9</sup> Other local, national and international partners to be involved in implementation of the project/program.

<sup>10</sup> The PMO under the MOF will be financed jointly by this project, the Rural Development Project and the proposed Access to Green Finance Project.

other progress reports for submission to ADB.

██████████ and ██████████<sup>11</sup> have been selected to participate in the microcredit/microdeposit activities under Output 4 of the Project.<sup>12</sup> Other Tajik regulated microfinance organizations may also apply to be a PFI under a second round of selection. Eligibility criteria for PFIs will include: (i) compliance with mandatory prudential standards and anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism laws and regulations in Tajikistan, (ii) corporate, financial, governance, management and governance practices acceptable to ADB, and compliance with ADB's integrity, anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism due diligence requirements, (iii) successful experience of bilateral and multilateral institutions financed loan programs in the rural development sectors, and (iv) ability to grow and service beneficiaries in the Pyanj River Basin in line with the objectives of the program, including the ability to offer deposits.

The implementation arrangements, including procurement of goods and services, are summarized below and details are presented in the Project Administration Manual.

Aspects	Arrangements		
Implementation period	October 2013 – December 2019		
Estimated completion date	June 2019		
<b>Management</b>			
(i) Oversight body	Deputy Prime Minister , PPCR Inter-ministerial Committee and PPCR Focal Point		
(ii) Executing agencies	MLRWR, KMK, MOF		
(iii) Implementation units	MLRWR PMO, KMK PIG, MOF PMO and PMO in each PFI		
Procurement	International competitive bidding	7 contracts	\$ 11.2 million
	National competitive bidding	2 contracts	\$ 0.9 million
	Shopping	5 contracts	\$ 0.30 million
Consulting services	Quality- and Cost-Based Selection	4 contracts (432 pm)	\$ 2.4 million
Retroactive financing and/or advance contracting	Advance contracting for civil works and consulting services contracts, undertaken in conformity with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time) and the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants by ADB and its Borrowers (2010, as amended from time to time). Retroactive financing is not required.		
Disbursement	Grant proceeds disbursed in accordance with ADB's Loan Disbursement Handbook (2012, as amended from time to time) and detailed arrangements agreed upon between the government and ADB.		

## 20. Other Information:

### Coordination, communications and participation

During project preparation, consultation and coordination with stakeholders and development partners, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, bilateral donors, MDBs and communities, was achieved through regular workshops, meetings, and roundtable discussions. Consultation meetings and technical workshops were conducted with the community members and potential beneficiaries in several project areas. These included household surveys, consultation meeting for participatory vulnerability assessments, project design workshops, discussions on indicators to be used in the Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF), and validation of preliminary project engineering design. Regular consultations with stakeholders are built in the project implementation schedule. These include

<sup>11</sup> ██████████ and ██████████ are limited liability companies established under the Law on Microfinance Organizations 2012.

<sup>12</sup> ADB conducted financial and integrity due diligence on five financial institutions from July 2012 to March 2013. The selection of these two MFIs was based on the results of the due diligence assessment, and is subject to successful negotiations of project agreements.

at least biannual participatory meeting between the executing agencies and the beneficiaries, regular consensus building meetings between female and male members of the communities, and regular project events. The executing agencies (EAs) will be responsible for ensuring transparency and proactive public communication. The EAs will share data and information, discuss progress, achievements, and issues faced in implementing the project. The EAs will ensure good communication with key stakeholders, including residents and farmers of the communities, community organizations, concerned government agencies especially at the district and jamoat levels, NGOs, and development partners operating in the same sector and in the project area. Stakeholders will be involved and informed about project activities levels including village, jamoat, district, oblast, and at the national level at various stages of project implementation.

At the village, jamoat, and district levels, the project implementation offices (PIOs) will inform regularly the villagers and community members about the scope, objectives, benefits, nature of the activities, and the adverse impact, if any, on the environment, the community, and the people themselves and associated mitigation measures, as appropriate. The views, interests, and concerns of the villagers and communities will be sought, addressed and reflected in the implementation plan and activities. To the extent possible farmers, villagers, and community members especially women will be hired on employment opportunities generated by the project through a consensus building process involving both men and women.

A communication plan will be finalized during the first three months of project implementation. Project information, including announcements of meetings, events, procurement and consulting services information, and safeguards information, will be posted in the jamoats' offices. A project website will be developed by the MLRWR and maintained throughout project implementation. KMK and the MOF will provide regular updates, documentation and data. The project website will be accessible to the public and will include the following information: (i) the project scope, structure, responsible agencies, impact, outcome, outputs; (ii) progress on the achievement of the project targets, with specific information on gender indicators and progress on the gender action plan targets; (iii) procurement and consulting services information, including announcement of bidding processes, bidding procedures, list of participating bidders, names of winning bidders, amount of contract awards and a description of the goods or services procured; (iv) all key safeguards documents, including environment and resettlement plans, and (v) details of planned public consultations and events. The project website will be updated regularly and its contents will be presented in the English, Russian and Tajik languages.

The PPCR website will also publish regular updates and announce project events.

The EAs will hold (i) biannual public participation meetings with NGOs, community organizations and other stakeholders to discuss project progress and collate views from community members; (ii) an interim project workshop in the third year of implementation to show progress and collate feedback, and (iii) a final project event in the sixth year of implantation to capture achievements and lessons learned.

An awareness campaign on the availability of training on climate resilient agriculture and financial literacy, and the availability of affordable finance for agribusiness and economic diversification will take place through radio and newspapers advertising.

In addition, the EAs will ensure close collaboration with the PPCR National Coordination Mechanism, comprising the following entities:

*PPCR Inter-ministerial Committee:* The inter-ministerial committee consists of sector ministries and state agencies involved in the PPCR, is chaired by the Deputy Prime-Minister and is co-chaired by PPCR Focal Point. The objective of the Committee is to provide overall guidance and direction over PPCR in Tajikistan. The project EAs will attend the regular bi-annual meetings of the PPCR inter-ministerial committee to ensure coordination with the other PPCR projects and government activities.

*PPCR Focal Point:* The PPCR Focal Point is responsible for facilitating communication between stakeholders and government, assisting government agencies, MDBs and project teams in implementing the PPCR and facilitating the government's review and approval of PPCR documentation. The EAs will provide regular briefings on progress under the project and attend meetings called upon by the PPCR Focal Point as required.

*PPCR Secretariat:* The Secretariat is responsible for overall coordination of PPCR activities and communications to stakeholders, capacity building, and monitoring and evaluating PPCR outputs. The EAs will ensure close collaboration with the PPCR Secretariat, contribute to the PPCR national reporting and knowledge dissemination, and actively participate to the PPCR events.

*PPCR Steering Committee:* The PPCR Steering Group provides a forum to exchange views, and ensure that needs of different stakeholders are taken into account in the PPCR activities. The PPCR Steering Group includes representatives from government, MDBs, international organizations, donors, academia, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the media. The heads of PMO (MLRWR), PIG (KMK) and PMO (MOF), and other relevant project representatives from communities organizations and NGOs, will attend the meeting of the PPCR Steering Group to discuss project progress and collate stakeholders feedback on the project.

*PPCR Technical Expert Group:* The PPCR Technical Expert Group facilitates the exchange information on data and methodologies adopted for the PPCR projects. The heads of PMO (MLRWR), PIG (KMK) PMO (MOF), the consultants engaged under the project and other relevant project representatives will attend the meeting of the Technical Expert Group to share data and information, avoid duplication of efforts already undertaken under other PPCR projects, and ensure a consistent approach to climate change resilience in the project.

The EAs will collaborate closely with the Committee of Environmental Protection to: (i) ensure that the target communities under the Project can benefit fully from the climate information centres being established under the capacity development technical assistance Building Capacity for Climate Resilience administered by ADB; and (ii) avoid duplication of efforts and build on synergies with the investment project Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods administered by the World Bank.

### **Knowledge Management and Learning**

The project builds on the scientific evidence collated in the studies carried in the first phase of the PPCR, and the input of vulnerable communities that were consulted since 2009. Knowledge on climate vulnerability, climate change, its impacts on water resources and livelihoods, and adaptation measures in the Pyanj river basin has been disseminated with government agencies, NGOs, MDBs during project preparation through consultations, meetings, field assessments and through the activities of the PPCR Secretariat.

The project draws upon flood protection, irrigation and water supply measures identified, and

lessons learned in previous ADB interventions in the country, including the investment projects Khatlon Province Flood Risk Management Project, Rural Development Project and Community Participatory Flood Management, and the regional technical assistance projects Pyanj River Basin Flood Management, Water and Adaptation Interventions in Central and West Asia, and Developing Water Resources Sector Strategies in Central and West Asia. In addition, the project draws upon experience from the technical assistance Climate Resiliency for Natural Resources Investment to strengthen understanding of mainstreaming climate resilience into policy making, and planning infrastructure investments for climate change adaptation.

The project includes capacity development activities that will be carried out by international and local NGOs in support of the flood protection, irrigation and drinking water supply interventions. NGOs are believed to be best placed to carry out these activities because of their long-standing experience of working on climate resilience with communities in the Pyanj river basin. Training will be supported on climate resilience measures, targeting especially women and community organizations. Knowledge generated during the project will be sustained by the work of the Disaster Risk Committee, the Water Users Associations and the Water Consumer Groups beyond project implementation. Training will also be provided on financial literacy to support climate resilient agribusiness and economic diversification.

The project will benefit from the knowledge generated and disseminated through the Climate Change Information Centers established under the capacity development technical assistance Building Capacity for Climate Resilience and the activities of the investment project Environment Land Management and Rural Livelihoods being administered by the World Bank. Coordination with these parallel PPCR activities will be sought by the project EAs and ensured by the PPCR National Coordination Mechanism. Learning from the project and other PPCR activities will be captured also under the PPCR national program reporting and knowledge sharing events.

### **Gender Considerations**

During project preparation, consultative meetings were conducted with women's groups in each jamoat. These meetings aimed at identifying key vulnerabilities and designing adaptation measures that could benefit women.

During project implementation, women will be involved in the implementation of the project and will also be targeted as a key beneficiary group. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) was developed to ensure effective gender mainstreaming. Specific measures included to ensure women benefit from the Project are: (i) building consensus among men and women on potential roles for women in project-related construction, training, operations and maintenance, and other activities; (ii) strengthening the representation of women and the quality of their contribution in project consultations, and project decision-making processes; (iii) engaging men and women in consultations and trainings on the various roles of women (both as general members and leaders of risk management committees) in flood management, irrigation and water resource and supply management; (iv) strengthening existing women's organizations to mobilise women and act collectively in building resilience; and (v) training all user groups (flood management committees, water user groups, and water consumer groups) on raising awareness among women and female headed households on methods for improving water quality, maximizing benefits of improved access to water, and hygiene. Specific targets include the following: (i) a list of agreed-upon potential opportunities and roles for women (i.e. including but not limited to construction) is publically disclosed within 6 months of project start, and at least 20% of employment opportunities in the areas of the agreed upon roles are filled by women; (ii) at least 30% of local residents trained on operations and maintenance of project-related infrastructure are women and majority of those female trainees report that the training prepared them for

operations and maintenance; (iii) consultation meetings proceed only when 30% of participants are women; (iv) at least 50% of women report in feedback surveys after the meeting they were at a convenient time and location and had received information about discussion items one week prior to meeting; (v) at least 30% of members and office-holders of disaster risk management committees are women within 3 months of the groups establishment; (vi) at least 50% of participants in all trainings on climate risks and adaptation, early warning systems and/or disaster risk management, water resources management, climate resilient agriculture practices, etc. are representatives of women's organizations, and at least 50% of these women report in feedback surveys a "strong likelihood" that climate risks and adaptation issues will be incorporated into their groups' activities and discussions; and (vii) at least 50% of women in surveys and focus groups report a perceived improvement in overall household health and livelihood, e.g. savings in women's labor-time, increased yields, reduced incidences of diarrheal and other water-related illnesses

With specific reference to microcredit and microdeposit developed to promote climate resilience, a minimum of 30% of all subloans are to eligible subborrowers who are: either (i) women; or (ii) enterprises with a minimum of 50% ownership by women. In this context, the Project will (i) strengthen financial literacy among women in each target communities; (ii) train PFIs and loan officials in dealing with women borrowers and understanding their needs; and (iii) develop targeted credit/savings products for women.

### **Financial Sustainability**

The project comprises a number of provisions to address the long term sustainability of the infrastructure components: (i) provision for heavy equipment, such as bulldozers and excavators, to maintain the irrigation schemes and flood embankments by partially replacing the existing stock of fully depreciated, and inefficient machinery, (ii) an O&M budget to operate and maintain heavy machinery to be gradual phased out of ADB's support and be replaced by government budget support, (iii) establishing O&M plans for efficient management of flood protection, irrigation and water supply schemes, (iv) building capacities of local authorities responsible for the O&M of the schemes; (v) building capacity of Water Users Associations and Disaster Risk Management Committees for communities' direct participations in flood risk and water resources management, (v) establishing a full cost recovery scheme for the water supply facilities based on affordable tariff; and (vi) a strong commitment from the Government to provide sufficient budget for O&M, which will be clearly specified in the grant agreement.

### **Monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

The EAs will monitor progress of project activities, outputs and outcomes in accordance with the Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF). In particular, the EAs will assess the following outputs and indicators: (i) progress and outputs of planned activities according to the milestones; (ii) project contributions, outcome, and impact in accordance with the DMF, (iii) social and economic benefits with a focus on the poor, women, and community organizations; and (iv) project's contributions to strengthening community organizations capacity, and improved knowledge, skills, and livelihood of community members. Information and data gathered during project implementation period will be analyzed and measured against the targets, and published regularly on the project website. The EAs will:

- Submit quarterly progress reports, covering progress and achievements during the period against milestones and indicators in the DMF. Special emphasis will be on the outputs and outcome to strengthen capacity and knowledge of climate resilience awareness and

preparedness, improved use of resources among community members, improved access to services (particularly for women and the poor), improved service quality, and client satisfaction;

- Discuss progress towards achievements of outputs during the biannual public participation meetings, which will be held with community members, NGOs, community organizations and other stakeholders;
- Carry out a public survey in year 3 and year 6 of the project including: community members' perception of improved access to water, efficiency and effectiveness of services provided by Water Users Associations and Drinking Water User Groups, access to information related to climate resilience, quality of the infrastructures provided under the project, advisory services on water use and management, climate resilient crops, restoration of soil fertility, and other adaptation measures;
- Produce a progress report at the end of the third year to be submitted to ADB preferably prior to the Mid-Term Review;
- Produce a project completion report at the end of year 6, outlining the achievements and lessons learned;

In addition to project monitoring requirements, the EAs will provide data and information to the Committee for the Environmental Protection and PPCR Secretariat, who are responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the PPCR program in Tajikistan under the capacity development technical assistance Building Capacity for Climate Resilience (CDTA).