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Country case study report

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Independent Evaluation of the GCF's Result Area "Health and Wellbeing, and Food and Water Security" (HWFW)

GREEN CLIMATE FUND
INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT

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COUNTRY CASE STUDY REPORT: TAJIKISTAN

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175, Art center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea
Tel. (+82) 032-458-6450
Email: ieu@gcfund.org
https://ieu.greenclimate.fund

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Credits
Head of the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit: Andreas Reumann
Task managers: Daisuke Horikoshi, Principal Evaluation Officer; Yeonji Kim, Evaluation Uptake Specialist, Independent Evaluation Unit
Editing: Beverley Mitchell
Layout: Giang Pham
Cover design: Therese Gonzaga
Cover photo: © Yeonji Kim

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AE	Accredited entity
APR	Annual performance report
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EE	Executing entity
FAA	Funded activity agreement
FP	Funding proposal
GCF	Green Climate Fund
HWFW	Health and Wellbeing, and Food and Water Security
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
RA	Result area
SRMI	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative
WFP	World Food Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

This case study was undertaken as part of the independent evaluation of the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) Result Area (RA) "Health and Wellbeing, and Food and Water Security" (HWFW). The evaluation was launched in April 2024 by the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit, with the objectives of reporting on the GCF's HWFW results and progress towards targets, while also shedding light on why results have been achieved or not, and how the GCF's interventions can be improved. These objectives fulfil the accountability and learning functions of this evaluation. The evaluation also explores the value addition of adopting an RA approach. To do so, the evaluation has adopted a mixed-methods approach, which includes six country case studies.

The Tajikistan country case study was informed by a one-week, in-country field visit, from 24 to 28 June 2024. The field visit included two project site visits and interviews with key stakeholders, including the head of the National Designated Authority (NDA) Secretariat, project executing entities (EEs) and accredited entities (AEs), a civil society organization, and project beneficiaries. Stakeholder engagement was complemented by an in-depth document review of project documents and country-level strategic/policy documents, among others. The present case study report provides insights from Tajikistan.

B. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. OVERVIEW OF TAJIKISTAN

Tajikistan is a landlocked country in Central Asia, bordered by Kyrgyzstan, China, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. It is one of the most mountainous countries in the world: an estimated 93 per cent of its terrain is mountainous. Its elevation ranges from around 300 metres to 7,500 metres, with approximately 50 per cent of the terrain above 3,000 metres (Allworth and others, 2024c). It is home to some of the highest mountains in the world – namely, the Pamir and Alay ranges, located in the country's eastern and northern regions. The mountain ranges give way to canyons and gorges, which house a dense network of rivers fed by the range of glaciers in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Principal rivers in the country include the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, with the former being one of the longest rivers in Central Asia. Both the Amu Darya and Syr Darya river basins are transboundary, and at times there are competing demands between countries for water for hydropower and irrigation, among other purposes (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2023; 2024; Rizk and Utemuratov, 2012; Green Climate Fund, 2017, p. 37).

Tajikistan experiences significant climatic variability, in part driven by the country's topography and changes in altitudes, with warmer temperatures experienced in lowlands and colder temperatures in highlands. The country also experiences variability in precipitation, with higher precipitation in central Tajikistan and lower precipitation in lowlands, northern Tajikistan and east Pamir. Rainfall also varies throughout the year, with most precipitation seen during winter and spring (i.e. December through March) (World Bank Group, 2024).

Tajikistan has a population of over 10.2 million (Tajikistan, Agency on Statistics, n.d.), with the majority being Tajik (84.3 per cent), followed by Uzbek (12.2 per cent) (Allworth and others, 2024b).[1] The Tajiks can, however, be subdivided into two main groups: the Pamir Tajiks, who live

[1] Ethnic composition data from 2010.

within the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (or Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region) in the Pamir Mountain range, and the Yaghnobis who primarily live in the Sughd Province. The official and most spoken language is Tajik (85 per cent), a form of Persian, and nearly the entire population is Muslim (98 per cent) (Allworth and others, 2024b).

Less than a third of the population lives in urban areas, such as Dushanbe and Khujand cities (Allworth and others, 2024b). Similar to other countries in the region, Tajikistan has experienced ruralization, with urban populations declining since the 1970s, largely due to natural population increases in rural areas (Allworth and others, 2024b). Tajikistan has a young and growing population, with 36.9 per cent of its population under 15 and 60.3 per cent under 30 (Allworth and others, 2024b). Despite the removal of the large family subsidies put in place while the country was under Soviet control and during its civil war, the population replacement rate stands at 2.5 (Central Intelligence Agency, 2024). Life expectancy is 65 years for men and 72 years for women (Allworth and others, 2024b).

Tajikistan has experienced strong economic performance in the last decade, with solid growth, higher wages and a reduction in poverty. The number of people living under the international poverty line (i.e. USD 3.65/day) is estimated to have dropped to 12.4 per cent in 2022, down from 32 per cent in 2009 (World Bank Group, n.d.). The largest economic sectors in the country are agriculture, manufacturing and services. Agriculture notably contributes 23 per cent of the country's gross domestic product and employs around 45 per cent of the country's labour-force (United States Agency for International Development, n.d.). Agricultural production focuses on cotton, raising livestock and the cultivation of fruits, grains and vegetables, and is heavily reliant on irrigation (Allworth and others, 2024a). The manufacturing sector is closely linked with agricultural production and includes cotton-cleaning mills and silk factories, the production of knitted goods and footwear, tanning, sewing, and food processing of local agricultural products (Allworth and others, 2024a). Despite the positive trends seen, the country's economy is considered as vulnerable, in part due to the high dependency on migrant remittances, an undiversified economy and a high risk of debt distress (World Bank Group, n.d.).

Tajikistan has a relatively supportive policy environment on gender, which includes laws and commitments related to gender, as well as gender mainstreaming in national plans and strategies (Rajabov, Weber and Seitz, 2021).[2] Tajikistan's nationally determined contribution (NDC) highlights two primary contextual factors underpinning efforts on gender equality: "traditions and gender stereotypes on the role of women in family and society" and "a large number of female-headed households due to large-scale male labour migration" (Tajikistan, 2021, p. 32).

Tajikistan's governance is characterized as presidential, and the country has been led by President Emomali Rahmon since 1992.

[2] The World Bank's *Tajikistan – Country Gender Assessment* outlines various initiatives supportive of gender equity, including the July 2016 Labour code allowing women to "work the same night hours as men" (p. 1); the 2013 Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the State Program for the Prevention of Domestic Violence for 2014–2023 (p. 28); the Constitution-mandated equal access to primary education, with a sub-objective of the National Strategy for Education Development of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2020 "to keep female students in school beyond compulsory education" (p. 3); the promotion of gender education in school materials; and chapters dedicated to gender equality in Tajikistan's Poverty Reduction Strategies, National Development Strategy for 2030, and Interim Development Strategy for 2020 (p. 24); among others (Rajabov, Weber and Seitz, 2021).

2. HWFW SECTORS' CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT

Tajikistan was ranked 102nd of 187 countries on the 2022 ND-GAIN Index, reflecting its overall vulnerability to climate change[3] and its readiness "to leverage investments and convert them to adaptation actions" (University of Notre Dame, 2024).[4] Climate change impacts in Tajikistan are expected to vary across the country, given its mountainous topography. Climate risks faced by the country notably include increased heat waves (particularly in lowlands), droughts, floods, landslides and mudflows, as well as significant risks of flash floods and glacier lake outburst floods (particularly in the Pamir Region) (World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank, 2021). Accordingly, Tajikistan has a score of 7.6/10 for droughts, 8.1/10 for earthquakes, and 6.6/10 for river floods in its 2024 INFORM country risk profile (World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank, 2021).

Important risks are noted in relation to water resources, with the melting of glaciers and snow providing regulation of water flow across the country's river networks and playing an important role in ensuring year-round water availability. A risk of glacier losses leading to a decline in run-off and variability of flows is projected, with increased likelihood of major water supply challenges. These challenges are expected to be further exacerbated by increased evaporation rates and crop water demand, ultimately leading to increasing competition for water resources with expected impacts on water security, agricultural production and energy production (i.e. hydropower).

The country also faces important risks related to its agricultural sector, including through impacts on water resource availability and seasonality, impacts on land and soil quality (including soil organic matter and soil erosion), changes in pests and diseases (including invasive species), and the expansion of drylands and heightened desertification. Tajikistan is expected to face shifts in optimal and viable spatial range for crops as well as an agricultural production that is less stable and productive. Poorer farmers and communities are expected to be more severely affected as they do not have the means of acquiring or access to technologies for adaptation. More generally, the country is considered highly vulnerable to food insecurity. This insecurity is projected to be exacerbated by climate change because a large proportion of food is imported, and the country is therefore at risk of price fluctuation as a result of environmental and other shocks.

Risks related to health and wellbeing include malnutrition, an increase in temperature-related mortality, and disease (World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank, 2021). While projections indicate a decrease in cold-related deaths, significant risks of increased heat-related deaths are noted, with disproportionally high risks for the poorest groups, who are unable to afford air-conditioning, as well as increased risks of complications during pregnancy during heatwaves. Such risks are further exacerbated by risks to energy production given the country's nearly exclusive reliance on hydropower. In terms of diseases, risks are particularly noted in relation to increases in diarrhoeal disease and increasingly favourable conditions for malaria transmission. Malnutrition risks are closely tied with impacts on the agricultural sector, and further exacerbated by the country's reliance on food imports, which are highly vulnerable to price fluctuations.

3. CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY IN TAJIKISTAN

The **updated NDC** of the Republic of Tajikistan was published in 2021. The document includes contributions to mitigation and adaptation. In terms of adaptation, the country aims to "tackle the

[3] Vulnerability is measured through "six life-supporting sectors – food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat and infrastructure".
[4] The measurement of readiness considers "economic readiness, governance readiness and social readiness".

socioeconomic impacts of climate change on vulnerable members of the society, agricultural productivity and water availability, and other sectors by increasing the resilience of different communities in the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as decreasing vulnerability capacity of different stakeholders in the country" (Tajikistan, 2021).

The *National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change of the Republic of Tajikistan for the Period until 2030* was published in 2019. The document outlines four sectors as priorities – energy, water resources, transport and agriculture – as well as seven cross-sectoral areas – namely, health, education, gender, youth, migration, environment and emergencies (Tajikistan, 2021).

The country has also developed a range of strategies and plans to guide the implementation of adaptative measures, of particular relevance to the health, food and water security-related sectors, including the following:

- The *National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period until 2030* was published in 2016. The document outlines the direction for economic development, as well as measures to reduce the impacts of climate change, notably (i) the use of non-traditional (renewable) energy sources; (ii) the reduction of the negative impact of the transportation on the environment and human health; and (iii) the development of "green employment" (Tajikistan, 2016).
- The *Programme for reforming the Agriculture sector for the period of 2012–2020* focuses on the development and implementation of new agricultural technologies, research, and the establishment of a support system for the development of livestock and to meet the needs of farms in terms of better breeds and pastures, as well as improved structure of sown areas for fodder crops (Tajikistan, Ministry of Agriculture, 2012).
- The *Comprehensive Program for the Development of Livestock in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2018–2022* focuses on the selection and improvement of breeding, cultivation technology and feeding rates, as well as increased productivity of pastures (Tajikistan, 2018).
- The *Pasture development programme in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2023–2027* includes a range of measures to "increase the stocks of pasture fodder, promotes an increase in the number of highly productive livestock, preparing land for sowing seeds, improving the condition of grazing lands, repairing and building roads and bridges, improving the condition of 1500 hectares of pastures, importing and producing grass seeds, and repairing livestock routes" (Tajikistan, 2021).
- The *National water sector reform programme for the period 2016–2025* seeks "the development of a long-term basin plan for the use and protection of water resources in 5 river basins, the development of seasonal and annual plans for the distribution and management of water resources in river basins, the restoration of irrigation infrastructure and improvement of conditions for its maintenance and operation, the introduction of new water-saving technologies" (Tajikistan, 2021).

4. Institutional arrangements and GCF portfolio

Tajikistan's NDA is housed in the Committee of Environmental Protection Under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. As of June 2024, the NDA is Mr. Sheralizoda Bahodur, Chairman of the Committee of Environmental Protection, with support from Mr. Murodov Turakul, Head of Project Implementation Group and NDA Secretariat. The GCF portfolio in the country includes six projects (three of which are tagged under the HWFW RA) and five readiness activities (see Appendix 1 for project details). In addition, there are two funding proposals (FPs) and one

Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme proposal in the pipeline.[5] No direct access entities were identified in the country at the time of the visit; however, at the thirty-ninth meeting of the Board of the GCF (B.39), the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects, within the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, received GCF accreditation for small-sized (up to USD 50 million) grants.

Four projects were identified as relevant for this case study, including three HWFW RA-tagged projects (FP014, FP067 and FP075) and an additional hydropower sector project (FP040) that was not tagged to the HWFW RA. Projects explored as part of this case study are presented in Table 1, alongside non-HWFW-tagged projects in Tajikistan.

[5] During the development of this case study, one project tagged to the GCF HWFW RA was approved (18 July 2024).

Table 1. Case study portfolio overview

PROJECT NAME	AE	GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	HWFW FINANCE (GCF)	HWFW FINANCE (CO-FINANCE)	DISBURSEMENT STATUS	GCF FINANCING
FP014. Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)	World Bank	Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	USD 2.3 million	USD 6 million	USD 19 million	USD 19 million
FP025. GCF–EBRD SEFF Co-financing Programme	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Armenia, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Mongolia, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia, Tajikistan, Tunisia	0	0	USD 254 million	USD 378 million
FP040. Tajikistan: Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience	EBRD	Tajikistan	0	0	USD 33 million	USD 50 million
FP067. Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan	World Food Programme (WFP)	Tajikistan	USD 1.7 million	USD 0.1 million	USD 9.3 million	USD 9.3 million
FP075. Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Tajikistan	USD 3.3 million	USD 3.3 million	USD 5 million	USD 5 million
FP204. Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility (Phase 2 Resilience focus) [SRMI–Resilience]	World Bank	Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Seychelles, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia	0	0	USD 1 million	USD 160 million
FP233. Community-based Agriculture Support Programme 'plus' (CASP+**)**	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Tajikistan	USD 0.8 million	USD 0.8 million	0	USD 39 million

C. KEY FINDINGS

1. RELEVANCE AND RESPONSIVENESS

GCF HWFW RA-tagged projects in Tajikistan are found to be highly relevant to national and local needs, targeting key sectors and the most vulnerable. The GCF's HWFW RA-tagged projects are clearly aligned with the priorities and international commitments of Tajikistan. Project alignment with and relevance to national priorities, plans and strategies, as well as international commitments, are made evident in FPs. Further, the positioning of the NDA within the government agency addressing environmental protection and its active and structured engagement in project planning ensure that projects are relevant and aligned and that duplication is avoided.

Project activities are identified as responding to key challenges and priorities in Tajikistan, such as (i) food, water and energy (i.e. hydropower) security in the context of climate change adaptation, and (ii) ageing infrastructure, in the case of energy in particular. The NDA is situated in the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the only committee in the government that is handling climate change. The NDA is very involved in GCF (and other funders') project planning and country programme development and in regional planning related to transboundary water management and glaciers. It is also the government focal point on the NDC update. At the time of writing, the GCF country programme is in final stages of development and is linked to NDC commitment goals and activities on regional adaptation.

GCF HWFW RA funding is less prominent in the context of regional/intergovernmental initiatives for coordination and regional approaches to water resource management, despite Tajikistan's proactive stance on international cooperation in climate change and environmental protection. Of the four HWFW RA-tagged projects considered in this case study, one (FP014) is a multi-country project (engaging Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, with anticipated engagement of other countries in the region through subsequent funding). It has a Regional Coordination Unit and includes the establishment of "the first institutional platform for dialogue and experience sharing on climate change among Central Asian countries" (Green Climate Fund, 2016, p. 10). Another project (FP040) included a component (not funded by the GCF) on capacity development for transboundary hydropower cascade management (Green Climate Fund, 2017, p. 14), and a third (FP075) planned the development of "regional partnerships for knowledge development and cooperation" and to host a regional knowledge-sharing event (Green Climate Fund, 2018b, p. 25).

All HWFW RA-tagged projects were informed by stakeholder consultations and responded to needs of affected communities and beneficiaries. For example, in the case of FP067, stakeholder consultations supported the identification of key challenges in target communities, with community consultation meetings informing project outputs (Green Climate Fund, 2018a, pp. 17–19). Efforts were also made to target districts with high levels of food insecurity and vulnerability to climate change (Green Climate Fund, 2018a, p. 25), with the participation of the most vulnerable supported by conditional cash transfers (Green Climate Fund, 2018a, p. 24).

Site visits to FP014 and FP067 revealed appreciation among beneficiaries for project activities, with various positive outcomes reported (see section C.3). The need for further support in areas beyond those targeted by projects was noted by some, suggesting the relevance of the projects under way. Additionally, both community-level and regional exchange / knowledge transfer related to HWFW RA-tagged project activities were identified as an area of interest.

2. COHERENCE AND COMPLEMENTARITY

The coherence and complementarity of GCF HWFW RA-tagged projects are supported by an active and engaged NDA and are most evident in the project design stage. Projects drew on previous work conducted in similar thematic areas in Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries and showed an intent (in some cases realized) to produce lessons to inform future projects. In FP014, past projects informed the expected results of the project, and the overall design drew on lessons from current and past projects financed by the World Bank and others in the areas of agriculture and sustainable land management, among others (Green Climate Fund, 2016, pp. 32–33). FP067 specifies an intent to "leverage practices and learnings of relevant programs in Tajikistan", including the "Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)" (FP014) (Green Climate Fund, 2018a, p. 58).

In all projects, FPs outline the intent to generate and share lessons from implementation to inform other projects in the region. In some cases, this also extends to sharing lessons and knowledge nationally and/or regionally. For example, in FP067, an intent to share biannual reports in a policy document format with national authorities was noted. In FP075, project plans included an intent to host a regional knowledge-sharing event. The intent to inform other projects in the region appears to have been realized to some degree so far, acknowledging that most projects are still ongoing; as outlined in section C.5, there has reportedly been interest in replicating best practices from FP067 in a subsequent project, and in replicating FP014 in the region.

An intent to have complementarity with other climate/development finance institutions and with government initiatives is evident in projects' design stages, as outlined in FPs. All FPs consider other projects or initiatives that are ongoing in the country, with some specifying intended collaborations, as in the following examples:

- The selection of FP014 project sites planned to take into account, among other factors, "complementarity with government- or donor-funder initiatives on the ground" (Green Climate Fund, 2016, p. 30).
- The project design for FP040 considered synergies with other EBRD/development partner energy projects, including GCF-funded programmes.
- The FP067 identifies specific projects that FP067 has built upon, including FP014 (these being the Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project, the Tajikistan second public employment for sustainable agriculture and water resources management project, and CAMP4ASB). Links with FP075 are also apparent, given the focus on enhancing state hydrometeorology capacities.
- Project activities for FP075 take into account and are designed to be integrated with the activities or outputs of other projects – for example, the design of a "core office IT network with high speed internet connection [...] for integration with the World Bank [Central Asia Hydromet Modernization Project] monitoring and forecasting systems and ADB-supported climate modelling facility and climate data management system and alignment with [World Meteorological Organization] guidelines" (Green Climate Fund, 2018b, p. 13). Links to two ongoing ADB water resources sector projects in the Pyanj River Basin are also noted, with the proposed project expected to "enhance and sustain" the agricultural productivity and climate resilience benefits of these projects "through the provision of higher-quality forecasting services for [Pyang River Basin] beneficiaries and stakeholder institutions" (Green Climate Fund, 2018b, p. 17).

The NDA role in ensuring complementarity and coherence between projects is also noted. The NDA is very involved in project planning, thereby ensuring that duplication is avoided.

GCF involvement is noted to provide value in multiple areas, most prominently with regard to supporting the scale of impact and funding, and enabling a focus on climate resilience and the most vulnerable. In FP014, GCF funding is reported to enable a more rapid and larger-scale impact within the project, with the FP reporting that "the combination of World Bank and GCF funding will allow the Project to double its expected benefits in these two countries" (Green Climate Fund, 2016, p. 14). In FP040, the GCF's contribution supported a shift from a "business as usual" investment by focusing funding on climate resilience. It was acknowledged to be "the only climate finance mechanism that is able to mobilize the scale of funding that is needed for a major climate-resilient infrastructure upgrade of this kind. There are no other financing mechanisms accessible to Tajikistan that could achieve this" (Green Climate Fund, 2017, p. 26).

In both FP014 and FP067, GCF funding directly benefited vulnerable communities, with the latter stating "Without the proposed project, the government of Tajikistan cannot mobilize development of the national and regional systems to reduce mortality for its vulnerable populations and decreasing risks on climate sensitive livelihoods" (Green Climate Fund, 2018a, p. 33). Additional value included support for innovative measures (FP014) (Green Climate Fund, 2016, p. 29) and support to sustainability (FP014, FP075), among others, as further discussed below.

3. Effectiveness and impact

Projects in the HWFW RA are well advanced in their implementation, with some results available for projects or project components. Of the four projects, one, FP014, has recently been completed, and others are expected to be finished by the end of 2024 (FP075), in 2025 (FP067), and in 2026 (FP040).

Project annual performance reports (APRs) are not available for reporting year 2023; however, in the available APRs reviewed for FP014 and FP067, good progress on core results is evident. In FP067, the APR 2022 reports on adaptation core indicators 1 (direct beneficiaries), 2 (indirect beneficiaries) and 3 (total beneficiaries relative to total population), as well as selected impact indicators. For each core indicator, cumulative values are close to and in some cases exceeding midterm targets. A similar observation is made for FP014. During the country field visit, the evaluation team was shown a recent video indicating that all project indicators have been exceeded at project completion.

Case study projects in Tajikistan have the potential to contribute to a range of environmental, social, economic and gender co-benefits, some of which are already apparent and others of which may be expected in the longer term. Environmental, social and gender co-benefits of projects were reported in APRs, with specific examples observed in site visits to FP014 and FP067. Economic co-benefits are also anticipated, with some selected insights gleaned from project site visits and an end-of-project video for FP014.

In FP067, the project site visit revealed various co-benefits experienced at the household or individual level. For instance, an important co-benefit of improving water access through pipe rehabilitation and storage systems was improvements to the health and wellbeing of some community members, in particular women. Female project stakeholders at one project site highlighted a reduction in waterborne diseases thanks to piped water access compared to the former method of accessing water from an open canal (pursued by some – reportedly those who could not afford to pay for water that was trucked in or who did not have the social connections), as well as reduced health impacts from no longer needing to walk long distances to collect water. Additionally,

in the case of a female-headed household recipient of a greenhouse, food dryer and solar cooker, the economic and social/gender co-benefits included reduced food wastage, electricity cost savings and the generation of income from food production.

In FP014, greenhouses were noted to generate surplus produce, with a reported 291,166 Tajik Somoni (USD 27,000) in income resulting from 62 constructed greenhouses.[6] A drip irrigation project that supported landscape rehabilitation had an anticipated future benefit of generating income for the participating households through the planting of orchards; because this is a longer-term goal, the project also included a component for more immediate-term income-generation from hay grass.

Other expected co-benefits relate to improving the health and wellbeing of vulnerable populations. Some examples are as follows:

- Increased food security and nutrition (FP014, FP067)
- Engagement of vulnerable communities in asset creation and rehabilitation work, using cash-based transfers (FP067)
- Social, economic and health benefits from engaging women in project activities and supporting female-headed households (FP014, FP067, FP075)
- Supporting resilience to climate change (FP014, FP067), including through enhanced capacities for early flood and other disaster warnings (FP075)
- Reduced likelihood of land erosion and flooding, etc., due to increased dam safety (FP040)
- Social benefits from improved energy security (FP040)
- Human and aquatic health benefits (FP040)

Unintended results, both positive and negative, have been encountered in projects. These appeared to be largely site or household specific, and the extent to which these may have occurred beyond the specific examples provided is not known. There were some unintended results observed during project implementation, which were compounded by the effects of climate change. For example, in the case of FP014, an unexpected heavy snowfall caused damage to greenhouse structures, requiring that they be rebuilt. In another, abnormally high heat caused the withering of cucumbers within the greenhouse, which then had to be adjusted by removing the front and back side of the greenhouse. At one site visit, participants in FP014 project activities such as crop diversification and climate-resilient farming reported the participating households in the village all having surplus produce around the same time, which sometimes results in produce being given away or sold at a lower price. For this reason, some project beneficiaries said they would appreciate the option of having a small storage system for the surplus produce, small milking machines or a food processing factory in the village. Furthermore, some farmers who participated in FP014 project activities mentioned that buying the climate-resilient crop seeds and getting the basic machinery for farming remains a challenge.

Positive unintended results relate to greenhouse output in winter months, with better production than anticipated, and an improvement in livestock productivity as the livestock provided through FP014 bred with local livestock. Additionally, through FP040, a technical university that was involved as part of a stakeholder group in a training workshop developed a course on the workshops; while this was not specific to the GCF-funded project component, it was an unexpected positive output of the project.

[6] As per internal project documentation.

Several factors have influenced project implementation and timelines. In case of FP040, COVID-19 pandemic caused disruptions in the logistics chain, as well as challenges related to physical access to the country. In FP014, the project was delayed due to procedures in Uzbekistan; subsequently, the implementation period was shortened from five years to nearly two and a half years, to ensure timely achievement of project goals. In FP067, some delays were encountered related to procurement and establishing field-level agreements with partners, as well as modifying funded activity agreement (FAA) schedules, which resulted in a nearly one-year-long discussion between WFP and the GCF and delays in certain project activities. Implementation challenges were also noted in relation to the increased price of materials, impacted by the war in Ukraine (Green Climate Fund, 2023, pp. 6–7).

Leveraging and expanding transboundary initiatives in Central Asia, such as those addressing shared water resources and climate adaptation, underscores the necessity of regional collaboration to maximize the effectiveness of climate investments. A transboundary approach to climate investments in Tajikistan and Central Asia is essential for addressing shared environmental challenges, particularly in water resource management and glacier preservation. The Government of Tajikistan's active role and leadership in intergovernmental glacier preservation initiatives, which can have significant impact on water and food security in the region (Tajikistan's glaciers are the source of up to 60 per cent of water resources in the region), was highlighted. Developing common reporting structures across countries and climate funds, enhancing regional capacity for knowledge transfer, and scaling innovative, locally sustainable solutions can maximize regional impact.

FP014 is one example of a successful intervention that tackles climate change adaptation in areas with common climate hazard concerns, as opposed to an intervention confined within national borders and boundaries. Other examples of efficiency gains through transboundary collaboration include the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. Established in 1993, the Fund promotes regional cooperation among Central Asian countries to address the Aral Sea's environmental and socioeconomic issues. It supports joint water resource management and sustainable development projects, which are critical given the shared reliance on rivers such as the Amu Darya and Syr Darya. A transboundary approach not only strengthens resilience to climate impacts but also enhances regional stability and cooperation, which are vital for long-term sustainable development in Tajikistan and Central Asia.

4. INNOVATIVENESS IN RESULT AREAS

There is some indication of innovative technologies being applied in HWFW RA-tagged projects in Tajikistan, such as drip irrigation, solar-powered irrigation pumps, solar food dryers, solar cookers and forecasting systems for early warning. These were seen in agriculture-oriented project activities in FP014 (drip irrigation) and FP067 (drip irrigation, solar-powered irrigation pumps, solar food dryers, solar cookers), as well as in capacity support provided through FP075 (forecasting). Innovation should be grounded in and appropriate for the context in which it is being applied. It may involve the application of new or improved solutions such as emerging technologies, or of an existing solution (e.g. potentially a more established technology or approach) to a new context. In the case of Tajikistan and the GCF's HWFW-related investments in the country, the latter type of innovation was more prevalent, meaning that the GCF has contributed to the introduction of existing and innovative technologies such as drip irrigation into new contexts – that is, in different parts of Tajikistan that are often more remote. Stakeholders consulted during the case study visit showed an interest in locally innovative solutions, with some beneficiaries consulted through the site visits indicating a preference for smaller-scale and fit-for-purpose adaptation

equipment and appliances, technologies or solutions that can be maintained at the local level. The case study team observed that some principles of locally led adaptation were being applied, as the community members actively identified the necessary adjustments to the project activities and assets as well as the small equipment and appliances that could further enhance the sustainability of the projects. The local actors demonstrated having agency over adaptation and strong ownership of the processes and the assets and activities of the projects.

Reference was also made to strengthening capacities to implement different technologies or processes over time – for example, in the context of hydrometeorology capacities and modelling.

5. SUSTAINABILITY, REPLICABILITY AND SCALABILITY

Overall, the projects reviewed are considered to have a large potential for replicability and scaling, with some early examples of this apparent. As noted above, the scale and impact potential of GCF funding was identified as an important value-add (e.g. as seen in FP014). Additionally, at the project level, interest has been expressed in replicating best practices from FP067 in a subsequent project and in replicating FP014 in the region. Further, planning is under way for another project that will cover some of the same villages/districts as FP014. The availability of funding is an important consideration for replication at the project level, raising the question of whose responsibility it is to ensure/support replication.

At the activity level, in the absence of additional project funding, replicability may vary. Illustratively, the FP067 project site visit revealed that neighbours of individuals involved in project activities have expressed interest in participating; however, this participation would be contingent on the availability of additional funds. In FP014, replication was reported in the case of greenhouse subprojects, where six new greenhouses were built through beneficiary contribution.[7]

Projects incorporate sustainability considerations at the funding proposal stage, articulating exit plans. Key enabling factors in the case of community-based projects include buy-in and ownership at the community level; this was seen, for example, in the creation and strengthening of water user associations, women's associations, farmer associations and pasture user unions. At a community level, endorsement from the Hukumat (district level) and/or Jamoat (village commune level) supported sustainability. Financial sustainability was also an important factor in projects. In case of FP067, water user associations have played an important role in collecting fees to support the continued maintenance of rehabilitated water pipes. In FP075, there was legal transformation to enable revenue generation for the Hydromet Agency and the introduction of fee-based services to support operational sustainability. In FP040, efforts are made to participate in policy dialogue on energy tariff reform, with implications for the financial sustainability of the national integrated power company, Barki Tojik (Green Climate Fund, 2017, p. 26).

A high level of country ownership is observed in projects, with implications for project sustainability. In FP075, a notable accomplishment has been the daily use of Hydromet Agency forecast reports for decision-making at the level of the President and Prime Minister. In May 2024, a forecast for heavy rains and flooding in areas of the country informed government emergency preparations. Beneficiary satisfaction with the free services provided by the Hydromet Agency also increased from 34 per cent at the start of the project to 74 per cent by the end of the project.

The importance of continued capacity-building and strengthening for all stakeholders was highlighted, including for NDA Secretariat staff. In this respect, the NDA Secretariat is proactive

[7] As per internal project documentation.

and engaged, with involvement in cross-agency and multi-stakeholder workshops relating to readiness and climate finance. At an individual or household level, considerations for the sustainability of results relate, for example, to the provision of support or capacity for the potential future maintenance requirements of structures and other physical assets. With respect to community activities, FP014 shared guidelines with communities relating to the activities undertaken; these have varied in their substance, including handouts on relevant laws, pasture management plans and guidelines for agronomic techniques, for example.[8]

Technology transfer is crucial for the success of adaptation projects, because sustainable interventions require that technologies be locally maintained and supported. In Tajikistan, climate-resilient agricultural technologies have visibly improved the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, yet some farmers lack the necessary skills and knowledge for maintenance and repair. Although knowledge transfer and technical capacity-building are central to HWFW-related projects, there are some indications that ongoing support could help to ensure the continued transfer of knowledge and to sustain the momentum of learning, particularly for female-headed households and minority communities.

Local communities possess invaluable knowledge of climate-resilient practices that are well suited to their specific regions, climates and the varying pace of climate change. In Central Asia, where climate impacts unfold at different rates, local stakeholders have found it particularly beneficial to access platforms for exchanging knowledge and learning from other farmers in the region. Alongside international assistance, there is a strong desire to share and learn at the regional level.

6. GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

All projects include sex-disaggregated indicators for beneficiaries, with targets for the percentage of direct and/or indirect female beneficiaries. Additionally, projects include specific indicators reflecting project focal areas. In FP067, indicators relate to the creation and training of women's groups/women's associations. In FP075, which focuses on the institutional development of Tajikistan's Hydromet Agency, targets relate to increasing the proportion of females in various mid- and senior-level management positions (from 20 per cent to 25 per cent), ensuring that gender-appropriate facilities are incorporated into campus design, including women in community consultations, and providing training in administration and management as well as clarity on career opportunities (Green Climate Fund, 2018b, p. 39).

In the GCF HWFW projects in Tajikistan, gender-related indicators are consistently met and often exceeded. Recognizing that inclusion and gender empowerment can be achieved at various levels, it is essential to consider inclusion in decision-making, finance allocation, technology transfer and capacity-building to ensure broader gender empowerment. In this regard, some limitations were noted.

In case of FP014 and FP067, project activities specifically targeted female-headed households. It should be noted that many households are female-led in the country, especially in remote areas, as men are away in surrounding countries such as Russia for seasonal labour work. Statistically, remittances are one of the biggest sources of income for Tajikistan. Given the limited employment opportunities, more than one million Tajik citizens are known to work abroad and support families back home through remittances, which accounted for 38.42 per cent of gross domestic product in 2023 (Central Intelligence Agency, 2024). In FP014, 177 community interest groups were organized under project activities to support rural women; these include groups on greenhouse development

[8] As per internal project documentation.

(62), hatchery development (31), poultry development (58) and beekeeping (26). A reported achievement in FP014 is the employment of 229 women (out of 250 beneficiaries total) in a beekeeping subproject, 30 per cent of whom have children with disabilities.[9]

In FP075, gender considerations involved strengthening the capacities of women and supporting potential career growth. Hydromet Agency officials mentioned that the process of actively training and nurturing female talent in meteorology and climate information systems was much needed, given the general lack of female technicians and officers who choose this field as their area of interest. The project's technical training component has been reported as a success, with women specialists who received this training inside the Hydromet Agency being described as becoming knowledge champions. Many of these female knowledge champions have since received promotions, including to leadership positions.

The December 2023 midterm evaluation of FP067 acknowledged project engagement of women; however, it noted that women were not involved in "project planning, implementation, monitoring and decision-making aspects", with this role being played by men in the communities.[10] FP040 also encountered some challenges relating to carrying out its planned activities on gender, given that the capacity of the state-owned power utility to work on gender issues was initially low.

7. Efficiency

The rationale behind the selection of the HWFW RA in the project design stage was not known to all AEs consulted. A gap of several years between the time of FP development/ origination and approval and implementation was observed for three of the considered projects in the country. In case of two projects, the teams or individuals consulted were not involved in the proposal design and/or were not part of the original team that put together the proposal. In one instance, the AEs were also building on an existing results framework because the project was already in place. In the other, ownership of the proposal was reportedly at the headquarters of the AE. Although project links to the HWFW RA were made, the specific rationale from the design period was not determined through the case study visit.

There is inconsistency in project assignment to different RAs, depending on the source. In all but one case (FP067), a discrepancy was found between the RAs checked in the FP and the RAs shown on GCF project web pages. Interestingly, FP040, which was selected by the evaluation team for inclusion in the case study despite it not being tagged to the HWFW RA, was tagged to this RA in the FP. Table 2 below presents the RA assignment of each project based on what was included in the FP compared to the GCF project page.

Table 2. Case study project RAs

Project	RA (funding proposal)	RA (GCF project page) *aligning to the iPMS
FP014	Ecosystem and ecosystem services; Most vulnerable people and communities	Ecosystem and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities
FP040	Most vulnerable people and communities; Infrastructure and built environment; Health	Infrastructure and built environment

[9] These statistics for FP014 are as reported in two video presentations shown to the evaluation team during the country field visit. At the time of writing, these videos have not been published externally.
[10] The midterm review report is a GCF internal document.

PROJECT	RA (FUNDING PROPOSAL)	RA (GCF PROJECT PAGE) *ALIGNING TO THE IPMS
	and wellbeing, and food and water security	
FP067	Ecosystem and ecosystem services; Health and wellbeing, and food and water security; Most vulnerable people and communities	Ecosystem and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities
FP075	Most vulnerable people and communities	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities

Note: GCF RA names have changed over time.

The GCF reporting structure helps Tajikistan report on NDC commitments, such as through a project's greenhouse gas emission reductions. However, there is no tool for tracking consolidated country-level results and climate finance impacts. A country-level platform could track NDC progress and assess the efficiency and impact of mitigation and adaptation projects.

Tajikistan has had five readiness activities, a few of which have focused on capacity strengthening within the NDA, with topics relating to capacity to access and deploy financing in the energy and agricultural sectors, and for monitoring and evaluation of climate finance.[11] There is an interest in support in the form of permanent staff for results monitoring and assessment at this level. Further, there is reportedly a need for and interest in capacity-building on climate finance related matters and skills in general.

The GCF results measurement/management system and mechanisms for monitoring and capturing actual and emerging results do not appear to capture the full story of projects and their impacts in the HWFW RA. This is reflected in the approach to results reporting, which in the current structure is being done at the output level. Some points raised on the GCF results management framework are as follows:

- The initial complexity of some of the GCF terminology such as paradigm shift, even for the AEs
- Indicators that may not reflect results achieved at the community level
- The sharing of aggregate results as opposed to results at the level of the individual (although it is worth noting that in at least one project, individual stories were developed through brief "success story" writeups and short videos)

Additionally, a lack of flexibility in APRs and reporting more generally was noted; an example of this is where the APR submission is aligned with a particular month of the year and not the project cycle. A project may therefore have to provide an annual report when it is still early in its implementation, thereby unnecessarily siphoning off project capacity.

The current results measurement toolkit of the GCF does not enable the capture of long-term impacts in climate change adaptation projects. In climate change adaptation projects, particularly those linked to food security, the outcome-level impacts often take time to manifest. Although these projects generally perform well at the activity and output levels, the outcome-level impacts may emerge and manifest beyond the project's lifetime, escaping capture by the current results management systems. For instance, the HWFW results show that projects such as FP014 have surpassed their targets, yet significant co-benefits, such as improved health and economic outcomes,

[11] For example, "Strengthening Tajikistan's capacity to manage the climate finance process and prepare quality projects" and "Strengthening Capacity of National Designated Authority for Strategic Engagement with the Green Climate Fund".

may only become fully apparent long after project completion. This highlights the potential value in extended monitoring and support, beyond the standard project cycle of four to five years, to fully realize and document the long-term impacts of such initiatives.

The need for better alignment among the climate funds and partner organizations in terms of result reporting requirements emerged as an insight. Illustratively, the FP040 includes roughly 39 per cent GCF financing (USD 27 million in loans and USD 23 million in grants), with the remaining 61 per cent being co-financing from other entities. Climate projects like FP040 may include multiple funders and entities, each with their own reporting requirements for project teams. As a result, those serving as AEs for these projects must report on results multiple times. Currently, there is no common set of indicators that the entities can use for HWFW results reporting.

D. CONCLUSIONS

HWFW RA-tagged projects in Tajikistan show relevance to national and local needs and are clearly aligned with the priorities and international commitments of Tajikistan. National relevance and coherence/complementarity of projects benefit from an engaged NDA office, which is active in environment and climate change dialogue and planning in the country and the region as well as internationally.

The HWFW RA-tagged project portfolio in Tajikistan is relatively mature, with one project (FP014) completed and the others within two years of completion. In the case of FP014, reporting shared with the evaluation team indicates that all project indicators have been exceeded at project completion. Progress on core indicators has been observed in select projects; however, at the time of writing, the most recent APRs and some midterm evaluations were not available to the evaluation team or could not be disclosed publicly. Projects also show potential for multiple co-benefits, some of which were evident in the data reported, with some examples noted in the evaluation's case study site visits. Gender appears to be an area of high achievement compared to project targets; however, project-specific evidence to suggest that projects addressed barriers such as the involvement of women in decision-making roles is limited.

By embracing a transboundary approach, Tajikistan and Central Asia can significantly strengthen resilience to climate impacts in the HWFW RA. Such initiatives ensure sustainable management of critical shared resources such as water and glaciers, supporting both immediate adaptation needs and long-term impacts in the HWFW RA. Enhanced collaboration across borders is a catalyst for socioeconomic prosperity in the region.

Although the GCF reporting structure is found to be useful for country reporting on NDC commitments, the results measurement/management system does not capture the full story of projects and their impacts in the HWFW RA, including supplementary or co-benefits of the project activities. Indeed, there appear to be some inconsistencies in the selection of the RAs between different GCF documents.

Appendix 1. PORTFOLIO REVIEW

Table A - 1. GCF funded projects portfolio

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
FP014	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)	CAMP4ASB is a World Bank Group programme addressing both adaptation and mitigation support in the Aral Sea Basin. The programme builds regional cooperation to the challenges of climate change. GCF investments will contribute to CAMP4ASB by addressing adaptation, initially in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.	Adaptation	Tajikistan Uzbekistan	World Bank	Pipeline – 08 Jul 2015 – 359 days Approved – 30 Jun 2016 – 1,434 days Under implementation 02 Jun 2020 FAA effective – 02 Jun 2020 Disbursement – USD 6,000,000 (20 Oct 2021) Disbursement – USD 9,000,000 (27 Apr 2023) Disbursement – USD 4,000,000 (25 Mar 2024) To be completed – 02 Jun 2025	100% disbursed – USD 68,800,00 **GCF financing** Instrument amount - Grant USD 19,000,000 Total GCF financing USD 19,000,000 **Co-financing** Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing loan USD 14,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 15,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 11,780,000 - Co-financing loan USD 9,000,000 Total co-financing USD 49,780,000
FP025	GCF–EBRD SEFF Co-financing	This programme will deliver climate finance at scale via participating financial institutions (PFIs) in developing countries, which will fund over 20,000 scalable and replicable projects across industrial, commercial, residential, transport and agricultural sectors. The Green Economy Financing	Cross-cutting	Armenia Egypt Georgia Jordan Mongolia Moldova Morocco Serbia Tajikistan Tunisia	EBRD	Pipeline – 18 Jan 2016 – 271 days Approved – 14 Oct 2016 – 477 days Under implementation – 02 Feb 2018 FAA effective – 02 Feb 2018 Disbursement – USD 28,171,000 – 07 Aug 2018	67% disbursed **GCF financing** Instrument amount - Loan USD 344,000,000 - Grant USD 34,000,000 Total GCF financing USD 378,000,000 **Co-financing** Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing loan

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
		Facility is an on-lending programme that will provide credit lines to PFIs to create self-sustaining markets in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate resilience. The PFIs in the programme will on-lend the funds to borrowers such as micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, special purpose companies and households for energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate resilience projects. Financing activities will be complemented by providing technical assistance to the local PFIs and the borrowers. This component will include capacity-building of local PFIs and micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, project assessment and monitoring, and gender mainstreaming activities.				Disbursement – USD 10,661,234 – 07 Aug 2018 Disbursement – USD 50,000,000 – 07 Aug 2018 APR – 01 Mar 2019 Disbursement – USD 50,000,000 – 25 Nov 2019 Disbursement – USD 9,338,766 – 12 Dec 2019 Disbursement – USD 50,000,000 – 05 Oct 2021 Disbursement – USD 33,250,000 – 17 May 2023 Disbursement – USD 23,000,000 – 17 May 2023 To be completed – 02 Feb 2033	USD 973,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 34,000,000 Total co-financing USD 1,007,000,000
FP040	Tajikistan: Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience	The project aims to modernize a major hydropower facility in Tajikistan that will protect it against future climate conditions. The infrastructure of Tajik hydropower facilities dates from the Soviet era and needs renewal to cope with the observed and projected impacts of climate change that are leading to increased	Adaptation	Tajikistan	EBRD	Pipeline 07 Apr 2015 – 731 days Approved – 06 Apr 2017 – 371 days Under implementation – 11 Apr 2018 FAA effective – 11 Apr 2018 APR – 01 Mar 2019 Disbursement – USD 2,000,000 – 03	66% disbursed **GCF financing** Instrument amount - Grant USD 23,000,000 - Loan USD 27,000,000 Total GCF financing USD 50,000,000 **Co-financing** Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing loan

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
		hydrological variability. In particular, there is an urgent need to adapt older dams, especially their spillway capacities, to cope with the new climate conditions, including an increase in severe floods.				Apr 2019 Disbursement – USD 3,000,000 – 03 Apr 2019 Disbursement – USD 4,000,000 – 26 May 2020 Disbursement – USD 4,000,000 – 29 May 2020 Disbursement – USD 3,000,000 – 08 Oct 2021 Disbursement – USD 7,000,000 – 08 Oct 2021 Disbursement – USD 10,000,000 – 19 Oct 2023 To be completed – 11 Apr 2026	USD 38,000,000 - Co-financing loan USD 38,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 2,900,000 Total co-financing USD 78,900,000
FP067	Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan	This initiative will introduce adaptation measures to address climate change effects leading to declines in agricultural yields, increases in food prices and reduced agricultural wages. It will focus on the most vulnerable and food insecure communities in the Rasht Valley, Khatlon and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region areas. It will include an integrated approach to provide climate information services, capacity-building, sustainable	Adaptation	Tajikistan	WFP	Pipeline – 24 Oct 2016 – 494 days Approved – 01 Mar 2018 – 922 days Under implementation – 07 Sep 2020 FAA effective – 07 Sep 2020 Disbursement – USD 1,782,779 – 21 Sep 2020 Disbursement – USD 3,031,960 – 07 Mar 2022 Disbursement –	100% disbursed **GCF financing** Instrument amount - Grant USD 9,273,586 Total GCF financing USD 9,273,586 **Co-financing** Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing grant USD 353,424 - Co-financing grant USD 345,980 Total co-financing USD 699,404

PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	THEME	COUNTRIES	AE	PROJECT TIMELINE	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
		water management and resilient agriculture and forestry.				USD 2,244,841 – 21 Aug 2023 Disbursement – USD 2,214,006 – 11 Dec 2023 To be completed – 07 Mar 2025	
FP075	Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan	The project will be supporting the legal and structural transformation of the Tajikistan Hydromet Agency and developing and implementing a business model in hydromet services. The improvement of climate data will empower communities to make informed decisions in managing risks through timely and robust information.	Adaptation	Tajikistan	ADB	Pipeline – 07 Jun 2017 – 268 days Approved – 01 Mar 2018 – 379 days Under implementation – 14 Mar 2019 FAA effective – 14 Mar 2019 Disbursement – USD 500,000 – 16 Apr 2019 Disbursement – USD 2,400,000 – 08 Oct 2019 Disbursement – USD 1,400,000 – 26 May 2021 Disbursement – USD 600,000 – 26 Oct 2022 Disbursement – USD 100,000 – 02 Mar 2023 To be completed – 31 Dec 2024	100% disbursed **GCF financing** Instrument amount - Grant USD 5,000,000 Total GCF financing USD 5,000,000 **Co-financing** Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing grant USD 5,000,000 Total co-financing USD 5,000,000
FP204	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation	SRMI–Resilience, the second phase of the SRMI Facility, aims to support the energy	Cross-cutting	Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau	World Bank	Pipeline – 27 Mar 2021 – 720 days Approved – 16 Mar	1% disbursed **GCF financing** Instrument amount

Project	Project name	Description	Theme	Countries	AE	Project timeline	Financial instrument
	Initiative (SRMI) Facility (Phase 2 Resilience focus) [SRMI–Resilience]	transition in nine developing countries by increasing access to affordable, reliable, modern and sustainable electricity. The project will help these countries develop their energy transition programmes and uphold solid procurement processes needed to crowd-in private investments for future renewable energy infrastructure. The project will serve as an example of how developing countries can level market disadvantages and bring in private sector financing into cleaner and more sustainable energy sources. Moreover, since each country has a unique set of market barriers that need to be overcome, this project will provide much needed knowledge about how the public and private sector can work together in challenging renewable energy markets.		Indonesia Kyrgyzstan Mongolia Seychelles Somalia Tajikistan Tunisia		2023 – 27 days Under implementation – 11 Apr 2023 – 421 days so far FAA effective – 11 Apr 2023 Disbursement – USD 1,000,000 – 14 Dec 2023 To be completed – 11 Apr 2035 – 3,963 days to go	- Grant USD 43,000,000 - Loan USD 69,000,000 - Guarantee USD 13,000,000 - Grant USD 35,000,000 Total GCF financing USD 160,000,000 **Co-financing** Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing grant USD 6,000,000 - Co-financing guarantee USD 10,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 208,000,000 - Co-financing loan USD 487,500,000 - Co-financing loan USD 247,500,000 Total co-financing USD 959,000,000

Source: GCF Tableau Server, as of B.39 [iPMS – General].

Table A - 2. Tajikistan Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme portfolio

ID	Project title	Delivery partner/AE	Submission date	Committed amount (USD)	Approval date	Disbursement date	Disbursed (USD)	Agreement type
1809-15408	Tajikistan – Enabling an Effective National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process for Tajikistan	United Nations Development Prpogramme	2018-09-27	2,980,000	2020-05-18	2020	1,760,427.55	Framework agreement

ID	Project title	Delivery partner/AE	Submission date	Committed amount (USD)	Approval date	Disbursement date	Disbursed (USD)	Agreement type
1905-15753	Tajikistan – Support the Republic of Tajikistan to strengthen its capacities for monitoring and evaluation of climate finance, identifying potential Direct Access Entities and engaging the private sector on climate change-related investments with the Green Climate Fund	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	2019-05-31	690,000	2020-12-15	2020	682,188.00	Framework agreement
2206-17216	Tajikistan – Strengthening Tajikistan's capacity to manage the climate finance process and prepare quality projects	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	2022-10-04	640,000	2023-01-20	2023	540,400.00	Framework agreement
1706-14711	Tajikistan – Strengthening Capacity of National Designated Authority for Strategic Engagement with the Green Climate Fund	Tajikistan	2016-12-07	300,000	2017-12-15	NA	294,387.00	NA
2106-16855	Tajikistan – Green, Resilient Recovery in Energy and Agriculture sectors in Tajikistan	Tajikistan	2021-07-26	444,823	2021-12-11	2021	250,000.00	General grant agreement

Source: GCF Tableau Server, as of B.39 [Readiness Fluxx data].

Appendix 2. CONSULTED STAKEHOLDERS

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION/TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Saidov	Firuz	National Consultant, PIU WRM PRB	
Alimova	Muboran	Gender Specialist	Center for Implementation of Investment Project
Junaidzoda	Muhibullo	Director	Center for Implementation of Investment Project
Rahimov	Rustam	Environment Specialist	Center for Implementation of Investment Project
Shoh	Sharipov	Pastoral/Livestock Specialist	Center for Implementation of Investment Project
Murodov	Turakul	Head of GCF NDA Secretariat	Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
Kasymova	Malika	Analyst	EBRD
Solieva	Shahnoza	Associate Banker	EBRD
Wiefel	Holger	Head of Tajikistan Office (EBRD)	EBRD
Khudoidodroda	Awzowon	Representative	Oriyon (NGO)
Nigorbi	Misrova	Community leader and project beneficiary	Project beneficiary
Ismatov	Muhammad	Director of Project Implementation Unit, Water Resource Management in Pyanj River Basin (WRM PRB)	Project Implementation Group, State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan
Mahmadulloev	Habibullo	Climate Change Specialist, Climate Change Center, Agency for Hydrometeorology	Project Implementation Group, State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan
Muzafforov	Mahriddin	M&E Specialist, PIU WRM PRB	Project Implementation Group, State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan
Qurbonzoda	Abdullo	Head of Hydromet (Director)	Project Implementation Group, State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan
Shodmonov	Muzaffar	Deputy Director PIU WRM PRB	Project Implementation Group, State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan
Ahmadkhonova	Sabohat	Programme Associate	WFP
Nabiev	Dalejon	Agronomist	WFP
Rahmatilloev	Foteh	Engineer	WFP
Safarov	Ilhom	Programme Policy Officer	WFP
Salah	Aya	Programme Policy Officer	WFP

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION/TITLE	ORGANIZATION
Tsvetkova	Maria	Head of Programme	WFP
Usmanova	Gulchehra	Programme Assistant	WFP
Abate	Asferachew	Senior Environmental Specialist	World Bank

Note: In addition to the individuals captured in the list above, the case study team consulted approximately 25 project beneficiaries during site visits to various locations in the country.

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