

Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin



**PPCR Sub Committee
Meeting, 1 May.**

Main features of the project

1. Climate resilience is at the core of the project
2. Targeted at the Pyanj River Basin
3. Critical link between building capability and developing infrastructure
4. Output-driven management structure
5. Practical progress indicators

A CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT

Climate Resilience = Core Objective

- Climate change is happening in Tajikistan
 - Extreme hydrological events were identified as significant threats to water, infrastructure, resources and thus livelihoods
 - Communities along the Pyanj river basin were amongst the most threatened by these risks
- A pilot project in unchartered territory
- New approach for ADB – How to implement climate resilient projects
- New approach for Government of Tajikistan – How to help communities adapt to climate

**PYANJ RIVER BASIN:
A REGION IN NEED**

Target: the Pyanj River Basin

Pyanj River Basin:

- Population: 1.3 million
- Highest climate vulnerability in Europe and Central Asia
- Infrastructure situation: mostly Soviet-era, poor condition due to neglect and damage from flooding, etc.
- Limited institutional capacity
- Low debt sustainability

Conclusion: PRB is a priority region for climate resilience projects

CAPACITY BUILDING
LINKED TO
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Building capacity and infrastructure

- Important to understand causal link between capacity building and infrastructure development
- Local stakeholders must be empowered to closely monitor status and maintenance of infrastructure, and be involved in its development
- Local stakeholders must receive training and information to carry out this role
- Local stakeholders need to be aware of threats from climate extremes and actions reducing their impact

3 OUTPUTS

=

3 IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

MLRWR

Output 1 – Flood Protection & Irrigation

Capacity Building & Early Warning System

Flood Protection Infrastructure
10 sub-projects

Irrigation Infrastructure
5 sub-projects

KMK

Output 2 – Water Supply

Capacity Building

Water Supply Infrastructure
7 sub-projects

MoF

Output 3 – Micro-Finance

Micro-Deposits

Agricultural Finance

Income Diversification

Insurance

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Impact in Pyanj River Basin (PRB)

Improved livelihoods of PRB communities vulnerable to climate variability and change

- Household income: +40% by 2023 (*7,700 TJS in 2011*)
- Household livelihood activities diversified
- Improved drinking water available to 4,150 households
- Average growth of GDP of 6.6% in the next 6 years.

Outcome

By 2018, adverse effects of climate variability and climate change reduced in 59 villages in 19 Jamoats in PRB

- 15 jamoats: reduced impact of drought due to better irrigation & drinking water systems
- Economic losses (\$) from floods reduced by 20% (baseline = \$ 80 million in 2011)
- Water borne diseases reduced by 25%
- 50% of beneficiaries (at least 40% women), confirm improved awareness and access to information on climate change adaptation.

Output 1. Flood Protection & Irrigation Infrastructure with Upgraded Climate-Proofing

Climate proofed irrigation infrastructure is operational in 8 jamoats

- 1,450 ha of arable land serviced by climate proofed irrigation systems
- 5 irrigation systems climate proofed
- 8 irrigation WUAs trained to deliver agricultural advice; and then deliver training to farms

Climate proofed flood management infrastructure is operational in 10 jamoats

- 231 ha of arable land protected from floods
- 1,490 ha of arable land protected from high floods
- Early warning systems established in 19 jamoats

Output 1: (Continued)

Capacity of target communities to manage climate change risks increased.

- 6 Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) strengthened.
- At least one-third female representation in all WUAs and DMCs.
- Community level workshops for 350 people

Output 2. Water Supply Infrastructure with Upgraded Climate-Proofing

Climate-proofed water supply infrastructure

- 7 water supply systems climate-proofed & operational
- 4,150 households serviced
- 50% of surveyed beneficiaries (40% women), confirm improved access to drinking water

Capacity of target communities to manage climate change risks increased

- 7 drinking Water Consumer Groups (WCG)
- At least one-third female representation in WCG
- Community level workshops for at least 350 people

Output 3. Creation of Micro-Finance Facilities Promoting Climate Change

- 10 branches of finance institutions offer micro credits/deposits for climate change resilient activities
- Over 1,000 people access micro-loans for climate change adaptation activities
- Over 20,000 households making use formal deposits
- At least 10,000 households obtain financial literacy training
- Over 1,000 farmers trained in climate resilient agricultural practice
- By 2018, over \$5 million of ADB funded loans disbursed

Thank you very much !

Contacts:

PPCR Secretariat in Tajikistan

secretariat@ppcr.tj

www.ppcr.tj