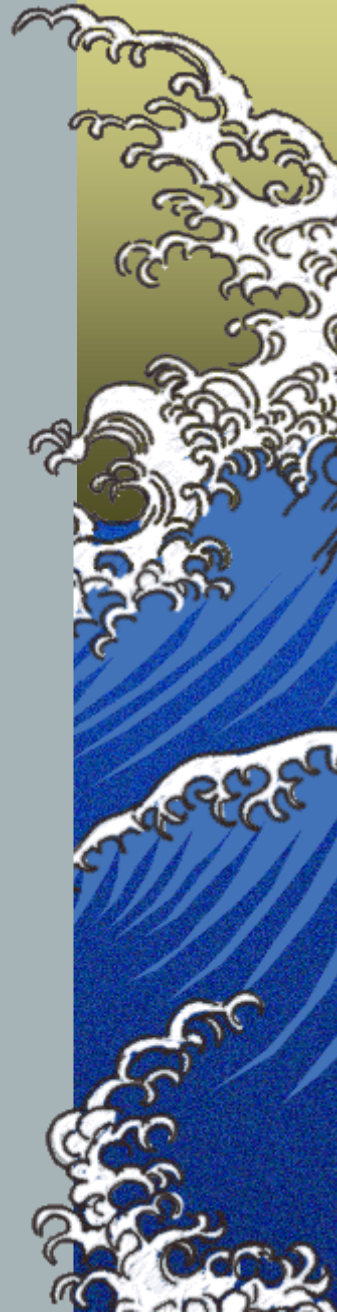


Presentation of the Tajik Delegation

*First Meeting of the Pilot Countries for Pilot
Program for Climate Resilience*

*Washington, D.C.
October 26-27, 2009*



General lessons from planning and design phase

✓ *Prioritise areas for action in Tajikistan*

PPCR funding is not required and neither is it sufficient to cover all climate resilient investments necessary for the development of Tajikistan.



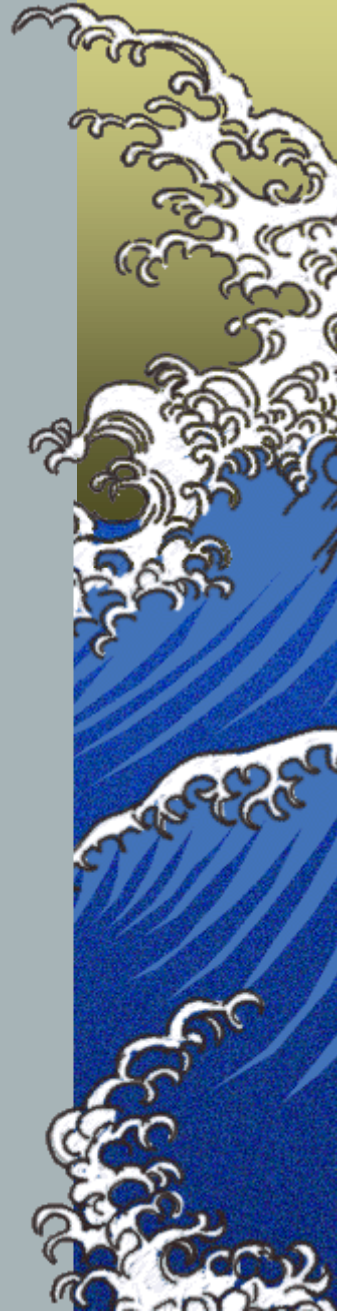
General lessons from planning and design phase

- ✓ *Critical areas that could have transformational impacts in the case of Tajikistan have been identified in the planning and design phase as:*
 - ✓ *Strengthening the capacity of the country in producing and utilizing better climate data and climate science.*
 - ✓ *Reducing the vulnerability of the energy and water sector to climate shocks.*
 - ✓ *Improving the capacity of the country to deal with climate related disasters.*
 - ✓ *Building resilience of the agricultural sector and rural economy to minimize its vulnerability to the threats and challenges of climate change.*



General lessons from planning and design phase

✓ *Cross-cutting themes that the PPCR will have to consider across all of the sectors mentioned above are ways of improving governance and institutional structures in the country and a sustained approach to poverty reduction and human development in all of its initiatives.*



Good practice from coordination within the country/across departments

- ✓ *Tajikistan has a disaster management partnership between 50 state, local and international organizations and entities (including the Committee on Emergency Situations) called Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT).*
- ✓ *It was established in 2001 and over the past 8 years has built a certain degree of credibility with the government and the people.*
- ✓ *REACT partners jointly coordinate their efforts in an emergency or disaster situation and regularly share information on technical issues and important resources.*

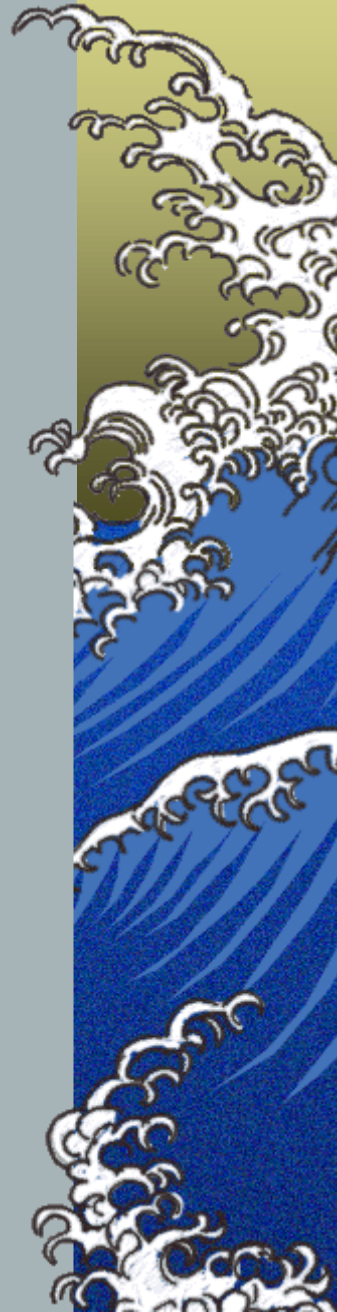


Country and/or regional ownership and success factors

✓ *A wide range of government officials, local and international stakeholders were consulted in the pre-mission planning and then more formally invited to workshops and asked to give presentations and engage in discussions during the Joint Mission. All priority areas and themes emerged from the views, concerns and experiences of the people of Tajikistan.*

✓ *These issues were then confirmed and their impact on the lives of ordinary citizens was examined in greater detail through relevant field visits by mission members and other partners.*

✓ *By using a participatory approach that is rooted in community based development, we believe that the PPCR process in Tajikistan is country owned and great potential to succeed in its aims national level climate resilience.*



Clarity of process, communication and support from MDBs, what would enhance the process moving forward

- ✓ *The PPCR process in Tajikistan has also received full support from the Prime Minister's office and the Deputy Prime Minister of the country has ensured that he is involved in the process.*
- ✓ *This executive interest has made it possible for people to recognize that climate change is not only of concern for the energy, water and agricultural sectors but a real challenge at the national level likely to create difficulties for the development of the country as a whole.*
- ✓ *Complementary initiatives that will support the PPCR's physical and infrastructural investments will be considered and recommended in tandem. Such as looking closely at education, training and awareness raising activities etc.*



Synergies and coordination with other development partner organizations

✓ *The PPCR process in Tajikistan has already begun to identify and develop synergies between some current work in the country looking at relevant issues of land management and rural development, disaster risk reduction, etc and the PPCR. These will be fully explored in the coming months with the aim of selecting those interventions that have the potential to be scaled up under the PPCR.*

✓ *Mission members and the GoT not only met and had consultations with bi-laterals and UN organizations in the country, but also in fact visited their project sites and saw their interventions on ground.*



Plans for involving the private sector and civil society in shaping the SPCR

✓ *The workshops held during the consultations phase of the mission included participants from small NGOs looking at environmental impacts on issues of gender and indigenous peoples at a local level to large, multinational organizations such as the Aga Khan Foundation. Allowing for a broad range of civil society responses and views to be incorporated.*



Plans for involving the private sector and civil society in shaping the SPCR

✓ *One of the main aims of the field visits was to gain a better and more comprehensive understanding of the private sector in Tajikistan. Since a lot of commercial and business activity takes place in specific regions outside of Dushanbe, the mission members, consultants etc spent time understanding agri-business loans, cotton production and manufacturing and other such issues in the Southern part of the country.*



Plans for involving the private sector and civil society in shaping the SPCR

✓ *This however will not be the end of their involvement and we fully intend to have the preparation of the SPCR as iterative as possible to allow for more consultations, comments and recommendations in the following months.*



How can the SPCR process assist in awareness raising and capacity building (including knowledge and technology gaps)

✓ *In a number of ways the SPCR process has already had an impact in this area. The media event at the close of the Mission was an engaging session with the media personnel being very keen to know more about climate change and its impacts on Tajikistan.*

✓ *Specifically in the case of technology and knowledge gaps it is quite evident that research grant for Phase I could go a significant way in providing scientific evidence for the interventions being looked at for Phase II.*



Relationship of PPCR to ongoing processes and strategies (e.g. development and sector strategies and planning, climate change strategies/action plans, incl. NAPAs) and how has will this be handled

✓ *A number of the climate vulnerabilities highlighted through the PPCR process so far have come out of consultations but also been confirmed and consolidated by Tajikistan's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. The thematic areas mentioned above are also consistent with aims of the National Development Strategy and Tajikistan is also currently in the process of drafting its PRS-3, an avenue that is actively being explored for collaboration with the PPCR.*



Challenges in setting priorities

✓ *Recognising the financial and policy limitations of the PPCR. While we recognize that this is a pilot programme looking to make transformational investments and is by no means a panacea for all of Tajikistan's climate vulnerabilities, in a country desperately in need of investments in all areas from governance and institutional frameworks to physical infrastructures – drawing a line can prove to be difficult.*

