Meeting of the Board
29 June – 2 July 2026
Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Provisional agenda item 11

GCF/B.45/02/Add.09
12 June 2026

Consideration of funding proposals – Addendum IX

Funding proposal package for FP308

Summary

This addendum contains the following six parts:

a) A funding proposal titled "Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local climate action in Tajikistan";
b) No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s);
c) Secretariat's assessment;
d) Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment;
e) Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment; and
f) Gender documentation.

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The documents are presented as submitted by the Accredited Entity.

Funding Proposal

Project/Programme title:	Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local climate action in Tajikistan
Country(ies):	Tajikistan
Accredited Entity:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Date of first submission:	*[2026/02/16]*
Date of current submission	*[2026/04/14]*
Version number	*[V.004]*

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Contents

Note to Accredited Entities on the use of the funding proposal template

- Accredited Entities should provide summary information in the proposal with cross-reference to annexes such as feasibility studies, gender action plan, term sheet, etc.
- Accredited Entities should ensure that annexes provided are consistent with the details provided in the funding proposal. Updates to the funding proposal and/or annexes must be reflected in all relevant documents.
- The total number of pages for the funding proposal (excluding annexes) **should not exceed 60**. Proposals exceeding the prescribed length will not be assessed within the usual service standard time.
- The recommended font is Arial, size 11.
- Under the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, project and programme funding proposals will be disclosed on the GCF website, simultaneous with the submission to the Board, subject to the redaction of any information that may not be disclosed pursuant to the IDP. Accredited Entities are asked to fill out information on disclosure in section G.4.

Please submit the completed proposal to:

fundingproposal@gcfund.org

Please use the following name convention for the file name:

"FP-[Accredited Entity Short Name]-[Country/Region]-[YYYY/MM/DD]"

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY

A.1. Project or programme	Project	**A.2. Public or private sector**	Public
A.3. Request for Proposals (RFP)	*If the funding proposal is being submitted in response to a specific GCF Request for Proposals, indicate which RFP it is targeted for. Please note that there is a separate template for the Simplified Approval Process and REDD+.* Not applicable		

A.4. Result area(s)

*Check the applicable GCF result area(s) that the overall proposed project/programme targets below. For each checked result area(s), indicate the estimated percentage of **GCF and Co-financers' contribution** devoted to it. The total of the percentages when summed should be 100% for GCF and Co-financers' contribution respectively.*

	GCF contribution	Co-financers' contribution[1]
Mitigation total	Enter number %	Enter number %
☐ Energy generation and access	Enter number %	Enter number %
☐ Low-emission transport	Enter number %	Enter number %
☐ Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Enter number %	Enter number %
☐ Forestry and land use	Enter number %	Enter number %
Adaptation total	Enter number %	Enter number %
☒ Most vulnerable people and communities	30 %	50 %
☒ Health and well-being, and food and water security	70 %	50 %
☐ Infrastructure and built environment	Enter number %	Enter number %
☐ Ecosystems and ecosystem services	Enter number %	Enter number %

A.5. Expected mitigation outcome *(Core indicator 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed / sequestered)*	NA	**A.6. Expected adaptation outcome** *(Core indicator 2: direct and indirect beneficiaries reached)*	Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries: 278,500	
			Number of direct beneficiaries: 73,500	Number of indirect beneficiaries: 205,000
			% of direct beneficiaries vis-à-vis total population: 0.74%	% of indirect beneficiaries vis-à-vis total population: 1.9%
A.7. Total financing (GCF + co-finance[2])	33,000,000 USD	**A.9. Project size**	Small (Upto USD 50 million)	
A.8. Total GCF funding requested	30,000,000 USD *For multi-country proposals, please fill out annex 17.*			

[1] Co-financer's contribution means the financial resources required, whether Public Finance or Private Finance, in addition to the GCF contribution (i.e. GCF financial resources requested by the Accredited Entity) to implement the project or programme described in the funding proposal.
[2] Refer to the Policy of Co-financing of the GCF.

A.10. Financial instrument(s) requested for the GCF funding	*Mark all that apply and provide total amounts. The sum of all total amounts should be consistent with A.8.* ☒ Grant USD 30,000,000 ☐ Loan Enter number ☐ Guarantee Enter number ☐ Equity Enter number ☐ Results-based payment Enter number		
A.11. Implementation period	5 years	**A.12. Total lifespan**	15 years
A.13. Expected date of AE internal approval	*This is the date that the Accredited Entity obtained/will obtain its own approval to implement the project/ programme, if available.* Click or tap to enter a date.	**A.14. ESS category**	*Refer to the AE's safeguard policy and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.* C
A.15. Has this FP been submitted as a CN before?	Yes ☒ No ☐	**A.16. Has Readiness or PPF support been used to prepare this FP?**	Yes ☐ No ☒
A.17. Is this FP included in the entity work programme?	Yes ☒ No ☐	**A.18. Is this FP included in the country programme?**	Yes ☐ No ☒
A.19. Complementarity and coherence	*Does the project/programme complement other climate finance funding (e.g. GEF, AF, CIF, etc.)? If yes, please elaborate in section B.1.* Yes ☒ No ☐		
A.20. Executing Entity information	*If not the Accredited Entity, please indicate the full legal name of the Executing Entity(ies) and provide its country of registration and ownership type. Note that there can be more than one Executing Entity. Also indicate if an Executing Entity is the National Designated Authority. Refer to the definition of Executing Entity in the Accreditation Master Agreement.* The project will be implemented by the World Food Programme (WFP) as the Accredited Entity (AE) and co-Executing Entity (WFP EE), with the Centre for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP) of the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) as the other co-EE (CIIP co-EE).		
A.21. Executive summary (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)			

Provide an executive summary of the project/programme including:

86. Climate change problem
87. Proposed interventions
88. Climate results/benefits

1. Tajikistan is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in Central Asia, with climate change already intensifying long-standing development challenges related to poverty, food insecurity, environmental degradation and fragile rural livelihoods. Climate projections indicate rising average temperatures of approximately 1.7–2.6°C by mid-century, accelerated glacial retreat, and increasingly erratic precipitation patterns. These changes are expected to increase the frequency and severity of droughts, floods, mudflows, heatwaves and landslides, placing mounting pressure on water resources, agricultural systems and rural infrastructure. Over 70% of Tajikistan's population lives in rural areas and depends directly on climate-sensitive rain-fed and irrigated agriculture, livestock production and natural resources. Women are disproportionately affected due to their high participation in agriculture, limited access to productive assets, and unequal representation in decision-making processes. Declining water availability, outdated irrigation infrastructure, weak sub-national institutions, degraded ecosystems, limited access to tailored climate information and finance, and persistent gender and social inequalities significantly constrain the capacity of communities and local authorities to anticipate, absorb and adapt to climate shocks. Without sustained and targeted adaptation investment, climate change risks eroding development gains, deepening food and nutrition insecurity, and increasing reliance on humanitarian assistance.

2. The proposed project, "Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local climate action in Tajikistan", directly responds to these challenges by delivering an integrated, multi-level climate adaptation programme aligned with national priorities, including the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Water Sector Reform Programme and the Medium-Term Development Framework. The project adopts a locally-driven approach that decentralises adaptation planning to district level, strengthens local governance and institutional capacity, and ensures meaningful participation of women, youth and marginalised groups. By translating national climate policies into concrete, risk-informed investments on the ground, the project supports a shift from reactive coping towards proactive, anticipatory and resilience-based development pathways.

3. The project is structured around three mutually reinforcing components. Component 1 focuses on strengthening the enabling environment for climate change adaptation at district and local levels. It supports the development and operationalisation of climate risk-informed District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) aligned with the NAP, integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) and anticipatory action. Inclusive District Adaptation Committees (DACs)[3] are established to coordinate stakeholders, validate priorities, and ensure transparent and accountable decision-making. Improved access to climate information services, including strengthened hydrometeorological data, tailored advisories and participatory tools, enables districts and communities to make timely, risk-informed decisions.

4. Component 2 delivers community-level adaptation investments that directly reduce exposure and sensitivity to climate risks while strengthening resilient livelihoods. Interventions include rehabilitation and climate-proofing of small-scale irrigation and water management infrastructure, promotion of efficient and renewable-energy-powered water technologies, and support for climate-resilient agriculture through diversified cropping systems, agroforestry, orchards and protected production. The component also strengthens water user associations, farmer organisations and women-led groups, and supports livelihood diversification, post-harvest processing, value addition and market access to enhance income stability and reduce climate-induced losses. All investments are prioritised through participatory processes anchored in DAPs and DACs, ensuring strong local ownership and relevance.

5. Component 3 strengthens knowledge management, awareness and learning to sustain, scale and replicate locally-led adaptation. It supports community-based awareness raising on climate change, food security, nutrition, DRR and anticipatory action, and promotes participatory monitoring, learning and evidence generation. Knowledge products and lessons learned are disseminated through national and sub-national platforms to inform policy, strengthen institutional learning and enable replication beyond the target districts.

6. The project is expected to generate significant climate adaptation results and benefits. By project completion, it will directly enhance the adaptive capacity of approximately 73,500 direct beneficiaries (37,400 men and 36,100 women). In addition, an estimated 205,000 indirect beneficiaries (100,600 men and 104,400 women) will benefit through strengthened institutions, improved ecosystem services, reduced disaster risks and livelihood spill-over effects. Direct beneficiaries include individuals experiencing measurable reductions in climate vulnerability through improved water access, adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices, access to climate information services, and participation in training and decision-making processes. Indirect beneficiaries include households and communities benefiting from improved planning, reduced exposure to climate hazards, strengthened markets and enhanced food system resilience.

7. Beyond climate adaptation, the project will deliver important co-benefits, including improved food security and nutrition, increased and more stable household incomes, enhanced water security, strengthened social cohesion and reduced climate-induced resource conflicts. A strong focus on gender equality and women's empowerment will increase women's participation in planning, adoption of climate-resilient practices and access to livelihood opportunities. Through its locally-led design, alignment with national systems and integration of institutional, community and ecosystem-based adaptation, the project supports a paradigm shift from short-term, reactive responses towards proactive, risk-informed and sustainable climate resilience. GCF grant financing is catalytic in scaling proven adaptation approaches, strengthening sub-national governance and accelerating Tajikistan's transition towards climate-resilient development pathways that safeguard livelihoods, reduce vulnerability and support long-term food and nutrition security.

[3] DACs will not receive GCF funds, nor will they hold any decision-making authority over the implementation of the GCF-funded activity.

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

B.1. Climate context (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)

Climate change problem: Describe the climate change problem the proposal is expected to address. Describe the mitigation needs (GHG emissions profile) and/or adaptation needs (climate hazards and associates risks based on impacts, exposure, and vulnerabilities) that the proposed interventions are expected to address. Also describe the most likely scenario (prevailing conditions or other alternative) that would remain or continue in the absence of the proposed interventions. Include baseline information. The methodologies used to derive such information, including the mitigation and adaptation needs, should be included in the feasibility study.

Context: In describing the mitigation and/or adaptation needs, briefly describe the target region/area of the proposed interventions including information on the demographics, economy, topography, etc.

Related projects/interventions: Also describe any recent or ongoing projects/interventions that are related to the proposal from other domestic or international sources of funding, such as the Global Environment Facility, Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds, etc., and how they will be complemented by this project/programme (e.g. scaling up, replication, etc.). Please identify current gaps and barriers regarding recent or ongoing projects and elaborate further how this project/programme complements or addresses these.

National vulnerability

8. Tajikistan is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in Central Asia, owing to its mountainous geography, high exposure to natural hazards, and strong dependence on climate-sensitive sectors, particularly agriculture and water resources. Approximately 72% of the population lives in rural areas[4], and agriculture employs a substantial share of the workforce, including an estimated 75% of employed women[5]. As a result, livelihoods are highly sensitive to climate variability, water availability, and extreme weather events. Tajikistan ranks 150th globally for vulnerability and 149th for readiness under the ND-GAIN Index[6], reflecting limited adaptive capacity and significant development constraints.

9. Climate vulnerability in Tajikistan is compounded by structural and socioeconomic fragilities, including ageing and inefficient irrigation infrastructure, land degradation, widespread rural poverty, and heavy reliance on remittances. Food insecurity remains persistent, with many households spending 70–80% of their income on food, leaving limited buffers against climate-induced production or price shocks. Gender inequality, particularly limited access for women to land, finance, extension services, and decision-making, further constrains adaptive capacity. Institutional and technical capacity gaps at district and community levels limit effective climate risk management, planning, and service delivery[7,8,9].

Climate change trends, hazards and impacts

10. Observed climate records indicate that Tajikistan has experienced a statistically significant warming trend, with average temperatures increasing by approximately 1.4 °C since 1950 and accelerated warming observed since the 1970s[10]. Climate projections suggest that by mid-century (2020–2050), average temperatures could increase by approximately 1.7 °C under a low-emissions pathway (SSP1-2.6) and up to 2.6 °C under a high-emissions pathway (SSP5-8.5). The frequency of extreme heat days (above 35 °C) is projected to rise from an historical average of around 11 days per year to approximately 16 days annually under SSP5-8.5, increasing heat stress on crops, livestock, and rural populations[11].

11. Precipitation trends show increasing variability rather than uniform change. Annual rainfall has increased by approximately 5–10% since 1951, driven largely by more intense rainfall events. However, this has been

[4] Tajikistan - Rural Population - 2025 Data 2026 Forecast 1960-2023 Historical
[5] FAO 2021. Towards gender equality in Tajikistan's extension services. Available online.
[6] https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/
[7] World Bank Group 2021. Tajikistan Climate Risk Country Profile. Available online.
[8] CGIAR 2025. IFPRI Discussion Paper 02329. Tajikistan's agrifood system: The past performance and future opportunities and challenges. Available online.
[9] IFPRI 2025. Central Asia policy brief 23. Tajikistan's Agrifood System Structure. Available online.
[10] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/tajikistan/trends-variability-historical
[11] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/tajikistan/climate-data-projections

accompanied by an increase in the number of consecutive dry days, indicating growing intra-annual variability[12]. Climate projections point to more intense but less frequent rainfall events, higher evapotranspiration rates, reduced summer precipitation, and an increase in extreme one-day rainfall events[13]. These trends heighten risks of both drought and flooding, undermining agricultural productivity and placing pressure on water management systems.

12. Heatwaves and drought are becoming more frequent and severe. The duration of annual warm spells is projected to increase from approximately 24 days historically to as many as 84 days by 2050[14]. Severe droughts, previously rare, now occur with increasing regularity and intensity[15]. During the 2000–2001 drought, rainfall declined by 30–50%, agricultural yields fell sharply, and water availability in the Amu Darya basin was reduced by nearly half[16]. By 2050, major droughts are projected to occur approximately every 15 years, with an annual probability exceeding 25%[17]. Without adaptation, productivity of key crops could decline by up to 10% by mid-century, exacerbating food insecurity and rural poverty[18,19].

13. Glacial retreat represents a critical and compounding climate risk. Tajikistan contains more than 60% of Central Asia's glaciers, which regulate seasonal water flows for irrigation and hydropower. Since the mid-20th century, the country has lost more than 20 billion m³ of ice, with glacier coverage declining from approximately 6% to 5% of national territory[20,21]. More than 1,000 glaciers have disappeared over the past 30 years[22]. Meltwater runoff is projected to peak around 2040 and then decline, reducing summer water available for irrigation and hydropower, while increasing risks of floods, erosion, and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)[23].

14. Floods and mudflows, driven by rapid snowmelt, intense rainfall, and land degradation, remain among Tajikistan's most destructive hazards. Climate projections indicate that by 2030, an additional 5,000 people could be affected annually through displacement, asset loss, and livelihood disruption. Under a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5), annual flood-related economic losses are projected to increase by approximately USD 30 million, placing further strain on public finances and community resilience[24].

Adaptation needs and target regions

15. These observed and projected climate changes pose severe risks to Tajikistan's predominantly smallholder-based agricultural systems, water security, and food systems. Adaptation needs include strengthening climate-resilient agriculture and water management, reducing land degradation, improving access to climate information and early warning systems, and enhancing institutional and community capacity for climate risk management and disaster risk reduction. The project will be implemented in 14 districts in the Sughd (Asht, Isfara, Ainy and Panjakent), Khatlon (Vose, Dangara, Temurmalik, Khuroson and Qabodiyon), Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS) (Lakhsh, Sangvor and Tojikobod) and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) (Rostqala and Ishkoshim) regions which have the highest multi-hazard risk of floods, mudflows and drought as per the 2021 International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC).

16. Without the proposed project interventions, prevailing baseline conditions are expected to persist or worsen. Communities would remain heavily reliant on climate-sensitive, low-productivity agricultural livelihoods, highly exposed to droughts, floods, and heat stress, with limited capacity to adopt climate-resilient practices or diversify incomes. Water scarcity, land degradation, and food insecurity would intensify, particularly for women-headed and

[12] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/tajikistan/trends-variability-historical
[13] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/tajikistan/climate-data-projections
[14] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/15919-WB_Tajikistan%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf
[15] https://www.fao.org/4/x7844e/x7844e00.htm
[16] https://www.fao.org/4/x7844e/x7844e00.htm
[17] World Bank Group 2021. Tajikistan Climate Risk Country Profile. Available online.
[18] World Bank Group 2021. Tajikistan Climate Risk Country Profile. Available online.
[19] https://crva.centralasiaclimateportal.org/tajikistan-impacts-sectors-agricolture
[20] https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/europe-and-central-asia/tajikistan
[21] World Bank Group 2021. Tajikistan Climate Risk Country Profile. Available online.
[22] https://www.undp.org/tajikistan/stories/undp-unites-mountain-nations-share-practices-glacier-preservation
[23] https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/736661/climate-risk-country-profile-tajikistan.pdf
[24] World Bank Group 2021. Tajikistan Climate Risk Country Profile. Available online.

poor rural households. Institutional capacity gaps would continue to constrain effective adaptation planning, increasing reliance on humanitarian assistance and limiting pathways toward climate-resilient and sustainable development.

Related projects/interventions

17. The proposed project builds directly on WFP's earlier GCF-financed initiative FP067 – "Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food-insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan." FP067 focused on Rasht Valley, Khatlon and GBAO and implemented an integrated package of climate information services, sustainable water management, and climate-resilient agriculture and forestry. An independent evaluation confirmed strong alignment with national adaptation priorities and highlighted achievements including strengthened hydrometeorological capacity, deployment of ICT-enabled climate services, integration of adaptation into district planning, and delivery of agroforestry, irrigation, renewable energy and livelihood support—particularly benefiting women-headed households. However, the evaluation also identified limitations related to donor coordination, implementation delays, digital access constraints and moderate sustainability due to weak institutional anchoring and financing mechanisms.

18. The proposed project directly addresses these gaps by scaling and institutionalising proven FP067 approaches within district-level governance systems. Participatory climate information services and resilient asset investments are embedded in District Adaptation Plans (DAPs), strengthening sustainability and coherence. Digital barriers are addressed through expanded short message service (SMS)- and artificial intelligence (AI)-based advisories, while long-term operation and maintenance and financing mechanisms are incorporated into district planning processes and linked to regional climate-finance facilities under Glaciers to Farms (G2F) (See more information in Section B.3).

19. The project also builds on CASP+ (Community Agriculture Support Project Plus) (FP233), which pioneered community-level adaptation planning through Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs) and strengthened pasture and forestry governance. While CASP+ operates primarily at village scale, the proposed project scales CsCAP priorities into district-wide adaptation planning, avoids duplication through joint mapping, and uses existing community platforms as entry points for climate advisories, training and nutrition-sensitive livelihood development (see more information in Section B.3.).

20. Finally, the project complements G2F (FP283) by downscaling national hydrometeorological investments and translating improved forecasts into actionable, local-level decision-making. Capacity building for district authorities and extension services ensures that G2F investments reach smallholders and generate bankable adaptation pipelines.

21. By aligning with FP067, CASP+ and G2F, the project consolidates past investments, addresses systemic gaps, and ensures that earlier gains are scaled into durable, locally led and climate-resilient development pathways. It shouls be noted that no activities under the proposed project are contingent upon the achievement of any milestones related to any of the ongoing initiatives that have been mentioned above. Additional related projects/interventions that the project aligns with are presented in Annex 2: Feasibility Study.

B.2 (a). Theory of change narrative and diagram (max. 1500 words, approximately 3 pages plus diagram)

Present the theory of change (ToC) that contains a goal statement and describes how the proposed project/programme will contribute towards the goal statement by using results chain links from activities, outputs, to outcomes. By referring to the sample ToC diagram template available in the guidance note, present a ToC diagram (approximately 1 page) which visually represents the same logic in the narrative description. The ToC diagram and narrative may include a wide range of co-benefits[25] as applicable in the context of the project/programme.

[25] GCF categorizes co-benefits into six areas which are: environmental, social, economic, gender, adaptation (relevant for pure mitigation projects) and mitigation (relevant for pure adaptation projects). Further guidance is available in the funding proposal (FP) guidance note.

Note all co-benefits will need to be further elaborated in section D.3 (sustainable development potential) and correspondent co-benefit indicators should be provided under section E.5 (project/programme specific indicators).

The theory of change should also include any relevant barriers (social, gender, fiscal, regulatory, technological, financial, ecological, institutional, etc.) that need to be addressed as well as risks and assumptions. Note that the assumptions can be elaborated further in sections E.3 (GCF outcome level: reduced reduced emissions and increased resilience) and E.5 (project/programme specific indicators) for each relevant indicator, as appropriate.

Context and problem statement

22. Tajikistan is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in Central Asia, with rural livelihoods highly exposed to increasing climate variability, including droughts, floods, heatwaves, landslides and glacial retreat. Climate impacts disproportionately affect food-insecure rural households (particularly women, youth and people with disabilities) whose livelihoods depend on climate-sensitive agriculture and water resources. While national climate policies and strategies (including the NAP) provide an overarching framework for adaptation, climate risks remain weakly integrated into subnational planning, investment decisions and service delivery. As a result, local responses to climate shocks remain largely reactive, fragmented and under-resourced.

23. Despite growing recognition of climate risks at the national level, Tajikistan continues to face persistent structural barriers that limit the transition from reactive coping to proactive, climate-resilient development, particularly in rural districts. More details on the barriers are available in Section 8.4.2 of Annex 2.

24. **Barrier 1: Limited subnational institutional capacity for adaptation and risk management.** While national strategies, such as the NAP, provide an overarching framework, district governments lack the technical capacity, tools, and institutionalised processes to integrate climate risk, DRR, and anticipatory action into development planning and investment decisions. Climate risks are insufficiently mainstreamed into sectoral and subnational planning, and coordination between hydrometeorological, emergency management, and development institutions remains weak. As a result, planning and response mechanisms remain largely reactive, with limited use of climate risk information to guide prioritisation, preparedness and financing[26,27,28].

25. **Barrier 2: Underdeveloped extension services for climate-informed decision-making.** Agricultural extension services reach only a small share of farmers and are insufficiently equipped to provide climate-resilient advisory support. Extension agents often lack training in climate risk management, access to agro-climatic data, and tools to translate forecasts into actionable farm-level guidance. Advisory systems remain focused on conventional production practices and are poorly aligned with climate-smart agriculture, DRR and anticipatory approaches, particularly in remote and hazard-prone districts[29,30].

26. **Barrier 3: Limited access to actionable, downscaled climate information.** Although climate and weather data are produced nationally, low station density, limited downscaling capacity and weak last-mile dissemination constrain their usefulness at district and community levels. Climate information is often too technical, untimely, or poorly aligned with farmers' decision-making cycles, limiting uptake and undermining anticipatory action. Institutional and financial constraints within hydrometeorological services further limit the scaling of digital and mobile-based climate services[31,32].

27. **Barrier 4: Low awareness and uptake of adaptation and risk management options.** Rural communities increasingly experience climate shocks but have a limited understanding of long-term climate trends, adaptation pathways and preventive risk management measures. Gaps in awareness, skills, and the demonstration of

[26] World Bank. 2021. *Climate Risk Country Profile: Tajikistan*. World Bank Group.
[27] World Bank. 2022. *Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Climate Resilience in Tajikistan*. World Bank Group.
[28] UNDRR. 2021. *Disaster Risk Reduction in Central Asia: Regional Assessment*. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.
[29] World Bank. 2021. *Climate Risk Country Profile: Tajikistan*. World Bank Group.
[30] IFPRI. 2024. *Transforming Agriculture in Tajikistan: Constraints, Opportunities and Policy Priorities*. International Food Policy Research Institute.
[31] Zoï Environment Network. 2021. *Weather, Water and Climate Services for Resilience in Tajikistan*. Zoï Environment Network.
[32] WMO. 2022. *State of Climate Services in Central Asia*. World Meteorological Organization.

practical solutions (particularly among women, youth, and people with disabilities) constrain behavioural change and the adoption of resilience-building practices[33,34].

28. **Barrier 5: Weak market access and farmer organisation.** Fragmented value chains, limited storage and processing infrastructure, and poor access to market information reduce farm incomes and investment capacity. Farmers frequently sell produce early at low prices, limiting incentives and resources to invest in climate-resilient technologies and livelihood diversification, thereby reinforcing vulnerability to climate shocks[35,36].

29. Together, these barriers trap vulnerable communities and local governments in cycles of climate vulnerability, subsistence production and crisis response.

Key risks to project outcomes

30. In addition to the identified barriers, the Theory of Change (ToC) recognises a set of key risks that may affect the achievement of results pathways. These risks relate to external and systemic factors that are not fully addressed through project interventions but may influence outcomes. Key risks include limited institutional uptake of climate-informed planning processes, low adoption of climate-resilient practices by farmers, variability and intensity of climate shocks exceeding design thresholds, limited engagement of financial institutions in adaptation financing, market constraints affecting the profitability of climate-resilient production systems, capacity gaps among service providers, and insufficient financing for operation and maintenance of infrastructure. These risks are reflected in the Theory of Change as factors influencing critical pathways, including planning, investment, adoption and sustainability. The project design incorporates mitigation measures, including capacity building, market systems engagement, blended finance mechanisms and institutional strengthening, to reduce the likelihood and impact of these risks.

Theory of change logic

31. **IF** district-level adaptation and risk management planning is advanced, resilient water assets, production systems and livelihoods are supported, and climate information and adaptation knowledge are available; **THEN** vulnerable rural communities in Tajikistan will become more resilient through a shift from reactive coping to proactive adaptation and risk management; **BECAUSE** adaptation will be evidence-based and locally-embedded, and adaptive capacity will be built.

Causal pathways and results

32. **Pathway 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for locally led adaptation and risk management.** This addresses institutional and informational barriers by strengthening district-level governance systems for climate adaptation, DRR and anticipatory action. Through Component 1, the project supports the development of climate-risk-informed District Adaptation Plans (DAPs), aligned with the NAP and embedded within district development frameworks. DAPs are not treated as stand-alone planning outputs, but as actionable instruments that translate climate risk and vulnerability analysis into prioritised, costed adaptation and risk-management measures, including DRR and anticipatory action triggers and protocols.

33. Institutional capacity building for district authorities, jamoat representatives and community leaders enhances the ability to interpret climate risk information, integrate watershed and agro-climatic data, and make risk-informed planning and investment decisions that are locally appropriate. The establishment and/or strengthening of District Adaptation Committees (DACs) creates shared decision-making platforms that validate DAP priorities and oversee the selection of investments[37]. This governance mechanism directly addresses the institutional fragmentation and capacity gaps that currently limit decentralised adaptation.

[33] UNDP. 2021. *NAP in Focus: Lessons from Tajikistan*. United Nations Development Programme.
[34] WFP. 2023. *Resilience and Food Security Programming in Tajikistan: Lessons Learned*. World Food Programme.
[35] World Bank. 2021. *Climate Risk Country Profile: Tajikistan*. World Bank Group.
[36] IFPRI. 2024. *Transforming Agriculture in Tajikistan: Constraints, Opportunities and Policy Priorities*. International Food Policy Research Institute.
[37] DACs will not receive GCF funds, nor will they hold any decision-making authority over the implementation of the GCF-funded activity.

34. In parallel, the project strengthens the supply and use of tailored climate information through investments in the Agency for Hydrometeorology and extension systems. Improved forecasting capacity, expanded digital dissemination channels, and the use of participatory approaches enable district governments and farmers to access timely, locally relevant climate advisories and integrate them into planning, farming, and anticipatory decision-making. Together, these interventions overcome Barriers 1-3 by institutionalising climate-informed, locally led adaptation and risk management.

35. **Pathway 2: Reducing vulnerability through climate-resilient water assets and production systems.** This translates planning and information into tangible resilience outcomes by addressing physical and livelihood-related drivers of vulnerability. Through Component 2, the project invests in climate-resilient water assets, agricultural production systems and livelihood diversification measures prioritised through DAPs and endorsed by DACs. This ensures that investments respond directly to locally identified climate risks and development needs, rather than externally defined project assumptions by adopting a community-centric bottom-up approach. Climate-proofed water assets reduce sensitivity and exposure to droughts and floods while improving water productivity, reliability and reducing loss. The establishment of local water asset funds and strengthened Water User Associations supports long-term operation and maintenance, addressing sustainability and financial viability beyond the project period.

36. The project strengthens climate resilience of agrifood systems through the promotion of agro-ecologically appropriate production systems and climate-informed planning. Climate-resilient crops and technologies are selected based on district-level climate risk profiles and agro-ecological conditions, ensuring that interventions are location-specific and avoid maladaptation. By aligning investments with water availability, soil conditions and elevation gradients, the project enhances the sustainability and effectiveness of adaptation measures.

37. Climate-resilient production systems reduce yield loss and variability under climate stress while diversifying income sources. Demonstration plots, farmer field schools and inclusive training approaches ensure that knowledge is transferred effectively and adapted to local contexts. These measures directly address Barriers 4 and 5 by improving access to resilient technologies, reducing losses, and strengthening productive capacity.

38. The project adopts a results-based approach to adaptation, explicitly linking climate risks, interventions and measurable resilience outcomes. Each category of investment contributes to quantifiable adaptation benefits. For example, climate-resilient irrigation systems are expected to improve water-use efficiency and reduce vulnerability to drought; greenhouse and orchard systems contribute to reduced yield variability and increased production stability under changing climatic conditions; and post-harvest infrastructure reduces losses associated with climate-related shocks. These contributions are captured through indicators related to adoption of climate-resilient technologies, improved productivity under climate stress and increased stability of agricultural incomes. This structured approach ensures that resilience outcomes are measurable, attributable and aligned with GCF adaptation results areas.

39. **Pathway 3: Building adaptive capacity through livelihood diversification and market integration**. This focuses on strengthening adaptive capacity by improving income stability and market participation. Livelihood diversification interventions target women, youth and people with disabilities, enhancing economic inclusion and decision-making power. Improved market information services, aggregation mechanisms and buyer linkages reduce reliance on middlemen and increase farmers' bargaining power, addressing structural market constraints that limit investment in adaptation. By linking climate-resilient production to functioning markets, the project creates incentives for sustained adoption of resilience-building practices. Increased and more stable incomes enable households to invest in adaptation technologies, absorb climate shocks and avoid negative coping strategies, reinforcing long-term resilience.

40. **Pathway 4: Institutionalising knowledge, learning and behaviour change for scaling and sustainability**. This ensures that adaptation gains extend beyond individual investments through systematic knowledge management, awareness-raising and learning under Component 3. The project institutionalises participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning processes involving DACs, producer groups, women's organisations and youth

groups. Local and informal knowledge is recognised alongside technical evidence, ensuring that learning is inclusive and grounded in lived experience.

41. Lessons learned are fed back into DAP revisions, disseminated through policy-learning workshops and compiled into practical guidance for national stakeholders. Awareness-raising campaigns link climate change, food security, nutrition and risk management, fostering behavioural change across generations. This pathway addresses the evidence gap identified in the barrier analysis and supports replication and scaling of successful approaches within and beyond the project area.

Medium- and long-term outcomes and paradigm shift

42. By the end of the project, district governments and communities are expected to demonstrate improved preparedness for climate risks, increased use of climate information for decision-making, and reduced vulnerability of livelihoods and water systems. In the medium to long term, the project contributes to a paradigm shift from fragmented, reactive responses toward integrated, locally led adaptation systems in which planning, finance, information and markets are aligned. The project contributes to paradigm shift by combining climate-informed planning (DAPs), strengthened climate services and blended finance mechanisms linked to market actors. Together, these enable replication and scaling of climate-resilient investments beyond the project lifecycle.

43. The ToC assumes that sustained institutional capacity, locally legitimate governance mechanisms, and improved access to knowledge and markets will enable continued investment in climate resilience beyond the project period. Key risks, including institutional turnover, climate extremes exceeding design parameters, and market volatility, are addressed through redundancy in governance structures, climate-proofing of assets, diversification of livelihoods and adaptive management informed by continuous learning. Overall, the project's theory of change demonstrates how targeted investments in institutions, information, assets and people can catalyse systemic change toward climate-resilient development pathways consistent with Tajikistan's national adaptation priorities and GCF objectives.

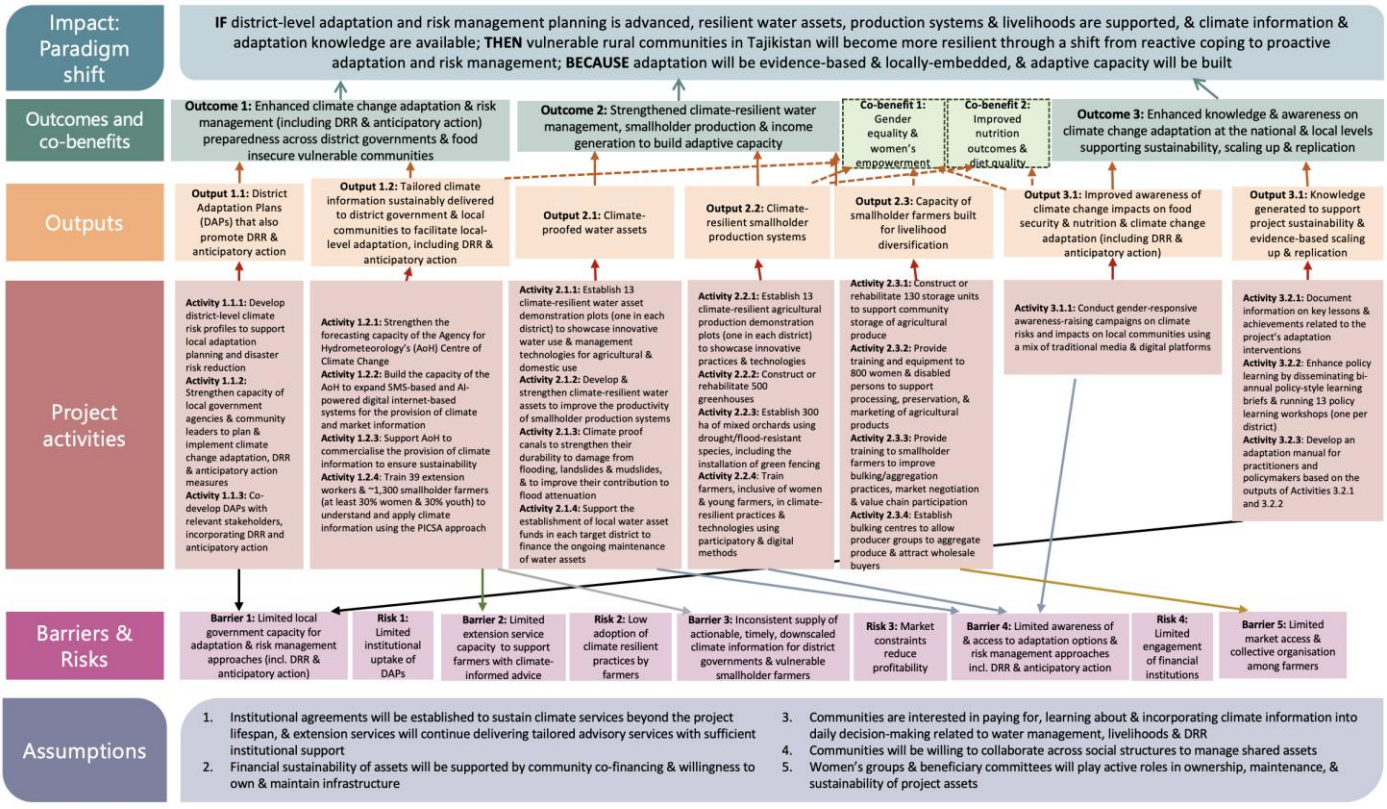

Figure 1. ToC diagram.

B.2 (b). Outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefit categorization

Fill in the GCF results area table below to map each project/programme outcome identified in section B.2(a) to the contributing GCF results area(s) by referring to the description of eight results areas provided in the guidance note.

Outcome 1: Enhanced climate change adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) preparedness across district governments and food-insecure vulnerable communities

Outcome 2: Strengthened climate-resilient water management, smallholder production and income generation to build adaptive capacity

Outcome 3: Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change adaptation, supporting sustainability, scaling up and replication

Outcome number	GCF Mitigation Results Area (MRA 1-4)				GCF Adaptation Results Area (ARA 1-4)			
	MRA 1 Energy generation and access	**MRA 2** Low-emission transport	**MRA 3** Building, citiies, industries, appliances	**MRA 4** Forestry and land use	**ARA 1** Most vulnerable people and communities	**ARA 2** Health, well-being, food and water security	**ARA 3** Infrastructure and built environment	**ARA 4** Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Outcome 1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Outcome 2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐
Outcome 3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

If any co-benefits have been identified in section B.2(a), fill in the Co-benefit table below to map each co-benefit to the corresponding category as defined in the FP guidance note.

Co-benefit 1: Gender equality and women's empowerment

Co-benefit 2: Improved nutrition outcomes and diet quality

Co-benefit number	Co-benefit					
	Environmental	**Social**	**Economic**	**Gender**	**Adaptation**	**Mitigation**
Co-benefit 1	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
Co-benefit 2	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

B.3. Project/programme description (max. 2500 words, approximately 5 pages)

Define the project/programme. Describe the proposed set of components, outputs and activities that will be undertaken by the project/programme to attain the intended outcomes elaborated in Section B.2 (a). Please also elaborate how the project/programme activities will address the barriers described in Section B.2.
This section of the funding proposal should be consistent with sections C.2 (financing by component), E.5 (project/programme results level) and E.6 (project/programme activities and deliverables).
Referring to the feasibility study, describe why this set of interventions was selected instead of alternative solutions and how the project/programme can help unlock the needed support in a sustainable manner. Also identify trade-offs of the selected interventions, if applicable.
For Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) proposals and projects/programmes with financial intermediation (loans or on-granting), describe the selection criteria of the sub-project and types.

44. A summarized version of the project description is presented below. A more detailed version, including sub-activities is presented in Section 8.4.3 of Annex 2 (Feasibility Study).

45. The project will adopt a phased implementation approach to ensure that investments are informed by climate risk analysis and validated through adaptive learning. In the initial phase, Component 1 activities will focus on climate risk assessments, development of District Adaptation Plans and strengthening of climate information services.

These outputs will guide the prioritisation and design of investments under Component 2. Productive investments will be rolled out progressively, starting with pilot interventions and demonstration sites, followed by scaling across target districts based on performance, lessons learned and validated business models. This phased approach reduces implementation risks, improves targeting and enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of investments.

Component 1. Enabling environment for climate change adaptation at the district and local levels

Outcome 1. Enhanced climate change adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) preparedness across district governments and food-insecure vulnerable communities

46. This outcome will strengthen the enabling environment for locally-led adaptation by building institutional capacity, preparing climate risk-informed District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) — based on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) — and improving access to and use of tailored climate information. It will decentralise adaptation planning, equipping local governments and rural communities to plan for and respond to climate hazards through adaptation and risk management approaches (including through DRR and anticipatory action) based on locally-relevant climate information, shifting from reactive responses to proactive, risk-informed decision-making.

Output 1.1. District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) that also promote DRR and anticipatory action

47. Activities under Output 1.1 will support district governments in integrating adaptation and resilience building into local development through climate risk profiling, capacity building, and the development of DAPs. Informed by the NAP, the DAPs will be developed to prioritise district-level adaptation needs and support risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action), ensuring that identified solutions are locally relevant. Consequently, the project will support a decentralised approach to adaptation and risk management planning in Tajikistan. The DAPs will be developed to complement District Development Plans and be based on the results of district climate risk profiles and watershed information. Adaptation priorities will promote the integration of anticipatory action and DRR approaches into the DAP and other frameworks through the development of triggers and protocols. The DAPs will include localised climate risk and vulnerability profiles, adaptation priorities and measures, DRR and anticipatory action triggers and protocols, a knowledge management and capacity development plan, a costed implementation plan and resource mobilisation strategies, underpinned by institutional and monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) frameworks to guide implementation. These will be developed in collaboration with local governments, and community-based participatory planning workshops at village and district levels delivered through locally-led adaptation planning modalities.

48. To ensure scalability and replication, the DAP methodology will be developed as a standardised and transferable planning framework, aligned with national policies and planning systems. The project will produce technical guidelines, toolkits and training materials to support uptake by additional districts beyond the project areas. Institutional capacity building at district and national levels will enable government entities to independently apply and scale the DAP approach, while cross-district learning platforms and knowledge-sharing mechanisms will facilitate horizontal replication. Engagement with national stakeholders will further support the integration of DAP principles into sectoral planning processes and future public investment programmes.

49. In addition to strengthening district-level adaptation planning, the DAPs developed under Output 1.1 will serve as the formal decision-making framework for identifying, prioritising, and sequencing eligible investments to be financed under Component 2, ensuring that project investments directly reflect locally validated climate risks and adaptation priorities. The DAPs will incorporate agro-ecological zoning and climate risk-informed land-use planning to guide the selection and spatial targeting of agricultural and water-related investments. This ensures that all interventions are aligned with local environmental conditions and climate projections, thereby reducing the risk of maladaptation and improving the long-term sustainability of investments. District Adaptation Committees (DACs) (comprising CEP district authorities, jamoat representatives, women's groups, Water User Associations (WUAs), and community-based organisations) will be established or strengthened to validate DAP priorities and rank investment options. Annual investment plans for climate-resilient water assets, livelihood diversification interventions and climate-resilient production systems will be derived exclusively from DAP-identified priorities and

endorsed through consultations with the DACs[38]. Community consultations, including village assemblies and thematic groups (women, youth, people with disabilities), will systematically inform DAP-related decisions, ensuring that DAPs serve as actionable and locally legitimate drivers of adaptation investments rather than stand-alone planning outputs. Capacity building of DACs will extend beyond technical planning to include climate budgeting, basic fiduciary literacy, safeguards awareness, and participatory monitoring, enabling local institutions to meaningfully engage in decision-making and oversight processes.

50. In districts where CASP+ (FP233) is active (specifically Temurmalik and Khuroson) the DAP development process will fully integrate the Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs) prepared under CASP+. CsCAPs represent community-level climate and natural resource priorities and will be used as formal inputs to district-level climate diagnostics, hazard mapping and prioritisation processes. This ensures vertical integration between community and district planning and avoids duplication of planning efforts. DACs will coordinate closely with CIIP district units to harmonise planning processes and ensure that DAPs consolidate and upscale local priorities already articulated in CsCAPs.

51. Activities under Output 1.1 will overcome institutional capacity gaps (Barrier 1) by training local authorities in adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) planning, while incorporating watershed and agro-climatic data will support targeted investments in resilient infrastructure and land management. Strengthening district capacity is essential for ensuring DAPs translate climate risk information into investments that directly reduce exposure and vulnerability. This output will improve long-term adaptation planning and risk management preparedness, reducing communities' exposure and vulnerability to floods, droughts and heatwaves, and climate-proofing district development gains.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1 Develop district-level climate risk profiles to support local adaptation and risk management planning (including DRR and anticipatory action).

Activity 1.1.2 Strengthen the capacity of local government agencies and community leaders to plan and implement climate change adaptation and risk management (DRR and anticipatory action) measures.

Activity 1.1.3 Co-develop DAPs with relevant stakeholders (including DACs), incorporating risk management (DRR and anticipatory action). This process will be informed by climate risk profiles developed under Activity 1.1.1, as well as relevant district development plans, watershed management plans, and other assessments. The DAPs will include localised climate risk and vulnerability profiles, adaptation priorities and measures, DRR and anticipatory action triggers and protocols, a knowledge management and capacity development plan, a costed implementation plan and resource mobilisation strategies, underpinned by institutional and MEL frameworks to guide implementation. While distinct from the district development plans, the DAPs will be anchored in them to ensure that they are aligned with district development priorities.

Activity 1.1.4 Establish or strengthen District Adaptation Committees (DACs) (comprising CEP district authorities, jamoat representatives, women's groups, Water User Associations (WUAs), and community-based organisations) to validate DAP priorities and rank investment options.

Output 1.2. Tailored climate information sustainably delivered to district governments and local communities to facilitate local-level adaptation, including DRR and anticipatory action

52. Activities under Output 1.2 will improve access to practical, locally-relevant climate information for district governments and smallholder farmers (addressing Barriers 2 and 3). The Agency for Hydrometeorology will be capacitated to improve its climate forecasting and to expand SMS- and AI-powered internet-based tools for the provision of climate information. Support will also be provided to the agency to commercialise its climate information provision service to ensure sustainability. CEP extension workers will be trained to deliver localised adaptation support based on climate advisories, and up to 1,400 community members/smallholder farmers on how to use climate information for adaptation, DRR and anticipatory decision making, including informing the development of triggers and protocols. Expanding the dissemination of climate information and training on the use of climate information for adaptation, DRR, and anticipatory action will support the effective implementation of the DAPs

[38] DACs will not receive GCF funds, nor will they hold any decision-making authority over the implementation of the GCF-funded activity.

developed under Output 1.1. This output will reduce vulnerability by enabling timely action against droughts, floods and erratic weather; and reduce humanitarian assistance needs.

53. Where CASP+ has established community planning committees and user groups (Pasture User Unions - PUUs, Pasture User Groups - PUGs, Leskhoz groups), these platforms will serve as entry points for the delivery of climate advisories under Output 1.2 and ensure that they are shaped by local knowledge and local decision-making, rather than delivered through top-down channels. Building on CASP+'s strong foundations in community mobilisation, the project will use these structures to ensure inclusive dissemination of tailored climate information for adaptation, DRR and anticipatory action.

Activities

Activity 1.2.1 Strengthen the forecasting capacity of the Agency for Hydrometeorology's Centre of Climate Change through training and the provision of equipment.
Activity 1.2.2 Build the capacity of the Agency for Hydrometeorology to expand SMS-based and AI-powered digital internet-based systems — such as mobile apps, Telegram channels, or other locally appropriate digital tools — for the provision of climate and market information.
Activity 1.2.3 Support the Agency for Hydrometeorology to commercialise the provision of climate information to ensure sustainability (including the development of a commercialisation strategy).
Activity 1.2.4 Train 42 extension workers (3 per district) and ~1,400 smallholder farmers (~100 per district) (at least 30% women and 30% youth) to understand and apply last-mile climate information services.

Component 2. Local-level resilience building through water asset management and livelihood diversification

Outcome 2. Strengthened climate-resilient water management, smallholder production and income generation to build adaptive capacity

54. This outcome will result in enhanced resilience of smallholder farming systems through the adoption of climate-smart technologies, climate-proofed water infrastructure, value-added processing, and stronger market linkages. It will enable vulnerable households — especially women — to diversify livelihoods, reduce losses, and build financial stability in the face of increasing climate shocks.

55. Investments supporting the achievement of Outcome 2 will be informed by and align with priorities presented in the DAPs (developed under Output 1.1), which will define a prioritised, climate-risk-informed pipeline of locally identified adaptation actions. This will operationalise locally led climate action by embedding devolved decision-making and accountability mechanisms throughout the investment cycle. DACs will play a defined role in supporting the prioritising, validating, and sequencing DAP-derived investments, including through endorsement of annual investment plans and review of implementation progress[39]. Structured community validation meetings and disclosure of approved investments will be used to promote transparency and downward accountability, while feedback from communities will inform adaptive management and subsequent investment cycles. All productive assets and infrastructure will be delivered under defined technical standards and business models, with clear ownership, operation and maintenance arrangements. Use of assets will be monitored through regular field verification and supported by community-based management structures. Climate-resilient production investments are therefore embedded within agro-ecologically appropriate systems and linked to market access to ensure sustainability and scalability.

56. The project will catalyse additional finance for climate-resilient agriculture by strengthening the enabling environment and applying a market systems approach. Improved climate information, planning and technical design will enhance the bankability of adaptation investments. DAPs will serve as pipelines of prioritised investments for government, development partners and financial institutions. Engagement with financial institutions, input suppliers and service providers will support the development and scaling of viable investment models beyond the project footprint.

[39] DACs will not receive GCF funds, nor will they hold any decision-making authority over the implementation of the GCF-funded activity.

Output 2.1. Climate-proofed water assets

57. This output will support the demonstration and development of drought- and flood-resilient water assets, including water-efficient irrigation systems/technologies, and renewable energy-powered pumps, amongst others (addressing Barrier 4). Demonstration plots and farmer trainings will ensure knowledge transfer. The project will also support the climate proofing of water supply canals and promotion of water-efficient irrigation systems through the adoption of contour based design approach. These interventions will support DRR and anticipatory action, directly reducing vulnerable smallholder farming communities' sensitivity and exposure to water scarcity and flood damage, safeguarding water supplies and boosting productivity under climate change conditions. DACs will oversee selection of water asset sites based on transparent criteria, with community representatives participating directly in decision-making to ensure that investments reflect DAP priorities (Output 1.1) and local governance systems; as well as the assets are equally accessible to all. The ongoing operations and maintenance of the water assets will be supported by Water User Associations (WUAs) (where present) and the establishment of local water asset funds in each target district.

58. To avoid duplication of investments, climate-resilient water assets financed under Component 2 will not be implemented in villages receiving similar or overlapping community-level infrastructure support through CASP+. A joint mapping of existing and planned CASP+ investments (facilitated by CIIP district units) will inform site selection. Investments will only proceed in locations not supported under CASP+ and fully aligned with priorities identified through district-level DAPs.

Activities

Activity 2.1.1 Establish 14 climate-resilient water asset demonstration plots (one in each district) to showcase innovative water use, management technologies and nature-based methods for agricultural and domestic use.

Activity 2.1.2 Develop and strengthen climate-resilient water assets (for example, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, energy-efficient/renewable energy-powered pumps, reservoirs, and irrigation channels) combined with NbS to improve the productivity of smallholder production systems.

Activity 2.1.3 Climate proof canals to strengthen their durability to damage from flooding, landslides and mudslides, and to improve their contribution to flood attenuation. Based on forecasting, the climate proofing will consider needs under future climate conditions. Potential interventions will depend on the specific canals, but may include grey and green infrastructure solutions by adopting a landscape-based approach to reinforce canal walls and pipelines, stabilise banks, trap and remove silt, etc.

Activity 2.1.4 Support the establishment of local water asset funds (potentially funded via a tariff system) in each target district to finance the ongoing maintenance of water assets. This activity will support the establishment of local water asset funds in each target district to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of climate-resilient water infrastructure. Building on sustainability gaps identified in the FP067 Terminal Evaluation, the activity will: (i) conduct feasibility assessments and stakeholder consultations, including affordability analysis, to inform fund design; (ii) develop governance and accountability frameworks, including rules, transparency, auditing, and grievance handling mechanisms; (iii) establish the funds and pilot operational procedures for revenue collection and allocation; and (iv) build the capacity of WUAs and local authorities to administer and oversee the funds. The funds will be designed to be capitalised and sustained through locally generated resources (e.g. user tariffs or contributions), with no transfer of GCF funds into the funds themselves. This will strengthen institutional arrangements, enhance financial sustainability, and reduce the risk of post-project asset degradation. Please see additional details in Section 8.4.3 of Annex 2 (Feasibility Study).

Output 2.2. Climate-resilient smallholder production systems

59. This output will support the development of drought- and flood-resilient agricultural systems, including climate-resilient crops and orchards. Demonstration plots and farmer trainings will ensure knowledge transfer, while climate-resilient inputs will be made available through the establishment of greenhouses and mixed orchards using climate-resilient species. Agroforestry, joint forestry management and intercropping (among other measures) of complementary species will be introduced to improve soil health, increase soil moisture retention and diversify smallholder income sources under changing climatic conditions. These interventions will directly reduce vulnerable

farmers' sensitivity to water scarcity and extreme weather events and related hazards, while also boosting productivity.

60. The selection of climate-resilient crops and production systems is informed by district-level climate risk profiles and agro-ecological conditions. In response to increasing temperatures, rainfall variability and water stress, the project prioritises drought- and heat-tolerant crops, diversified orchard systems and protected agriculture (greenhouses) to stabilise yields and reduce climate exposure. Agroforestry and intercropping approaches are also promoted to enhance soil moisture retention, reduce erosion and improve system resilience. All investments are tailored to local agro-ecological conditions, including elevation, soil characteristics, water availability and watershed dynamics. This ensures that crop and technology choices are location-specific and resource-efficient, avoiding maladaptation. Differentiated approaches are applied across agro-ecological zones, supported by demonstration and participatory validation.

61. To support scaling and sustainability, the project will pilot blended finance approaches combining grants, credit and beneficiary contributions. Climate-resilient assets (e.g. greenhouses, orchards, storage and water-efficient technologies) will be financed through matching grants from WFP, loans from partner financial institutions and in-kind or financial contributions from farmers. WFP will apply a market systems approach, pre-selecting financial institutions and service providers and supporting the development of standardised technical packages and business models. These will be translated into tailored financial products by partner institutions. Farmer applications will be assessed by financial institutions, with financing structured through i) credit from financial institutions, ii) grants channelled to service providers for installation, and iii) farmer contributions, with disbursement potentially in tranches. The project will also strengthen the capacity of service providers to deliver integrated services, including installation and advisory support, improving performance and enabling scalable, market-based delivery models beyond the project lifecycle.

62. To ensure technical soundness and scalability, standardised technical packages and business models will be developed for each type of productive infrastructure. Technical standards will define specifications related to climate resilience, water efficiency, durability and suitability to local agro-ecological conditions. Business models will outline investment costs, financing structures (including blended finance arrangements), operational requirements, expected returns and roles of different actors. These packages will be co-developed with financial institutions and service providers and will form the basis for financial products and investment decisions. This approach ensures consistency, quality control and replicability of investments across districts.

63. The project adopts a market systems approach to facilitate access to finance for climate-resilient productive investments. This includes the development of standardized technical packages and business models, and capacity building of farmers, service providers, and financial institutions to support the design and uptake of appropriate financial products. No GCF proceeds will be transferred to financial institutions or used for on-lending or financial intermediation. Financial institutions will utilize their own capital to provide financing, informed by project-supported business models, while GCF resources will be limited to preparatory, advisory, and capacity-building support. Engagement with financial institutions and service providers will be formalized through technical cooperation arrangements and partnership agreements, without involving the transfer of GCF funds. While such partnerships are expected to enhance scaling and sustainability, project activities (including demonstration investments, capacity building, and technical assistance) remain fully implementable using GCF grant resources independently of these arrangements.

64. Output 2.2 will complement CASP+ livelihood and ecosystem restoration activities by targeting gaps in district-level productive systems rather than village-level interventions already supported under CASP+. Opportunities for synergy include using CASP+ Pasture User Unions (PUUs), Pasture User Groups (PUGs), and community forestry groups as platforms for training, farmer field schools, and climate-resilient production demonstrations, ensuring community continuity and institutional coherence.

Activities

Activity 2.2.1 Establish 14 climate-resilient agricultural production demonstration plots (one in each district) to showcase innovative practices and technologies, including drought-tolerant nutrient-rich crop varieties, agroforestry, water-efficient technologies (such as sprinkler and drip irrigation), and multi-cropping.
Activity 2.2.2 Construct or rehabilitate 200 greenhouses.
Activity 2.2.3 Establish 500 ha of mixed orchards using drought/flood-resistant species, including the installation of green fencing[40], using appropriate species to prevent livestock damage to orchards. Seedlings will be provided by local or Forestry Department nurseries.
Activity 2.2.4 Train farmers, inclusive of women and young farmers, in climate-resilient practices and technologies using participatory and digital methods.

Output 2.3. Capacity of smallholder farmers built for livelihood diversification

65. Livelihood diversification activities under this output will also reduce food loss and increase value addition through solar drying, improved storage, processing and packaging skills — especially targeting women producers. Women's cooperatives and community producer groups will participate in allocating district micro-investments for livelihood diversification, strengthening local ownership and accountability over resource allocation. The activities will support sustainable, low-cost technologies and better asset management, and will result in increased household income. With increased income, households will be less vulnerable to climate shocks. This output will also link farmers to markets via training, bulking centres, and real-time market data, improving access to buyers and negotiation power. It will create infrastructure and networks that foster collective action and enterprise growth. By connecting climate-resilient production with reliable markets, farmers will experience reduced vulnerability to price volatility and improved income security, bolstering their adaptive capacity.

66. The project links climate-resilient production with value chain development through investments in storage, processing and market access. These interventions reduce post-harvest losses, improve price realisation and strengthen local market linkages. By stabilising incomes, the project enhances household resilience and supports sustained adoption of climate-resilient practices.

Activities

Activity 2.3.1 Construct or rehabilitate 120 storage units to support community storage of agricultural produce. In high-lying areas, the units will be naturally cooled, while in low-lying areas (warmer) solar-powered cooling will be used.
Activity 2.3.2 Provide training and equipment to 800 women and disabled persons to support processing, preservation, and marketing of agricultural products. This will include the distribution of 800 solar dryers, along with training on their safe and efficient use. This will also be supported by the online learning research hub established under Activity 2.2.4.
Activity 2.3.3 Provide training to smallholder farmers to improve bulking/aggregation practices, market negotiation and value chain participation. This will include supporting the establishment and strengthening of linkages between smallholder farmers and local village shops, community markets, and school vendors. This could contribute to the dietary diversity improvement among the local communities and reduction of unhealthy snacking among schoolchildren.
Activity 2.3.4 Establish bulking centres to allow producer groups to aggregate produce and attract wholesale buyers.
Activity 2.3.5 Implement market information services, including price alerts and access to local demand data targeted at farmers and producer groups to support informed market participation. Information will be shared via the SMS- and internet-based systems under Activity 1.2.1.

Component 3. Knowledge management and awareness raising on climate change adaptation

Outcome 3. Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change adaptation, supporting sustainability, scaling up and replication

67. This outcome will promote long-term adaptation by increasing awareness of climate risks, particularly their impact on food security, nutrition and livelihoods. It will foster community learning, support gender-responsive behaviour change, and strengthen the policy environment for scaling up successful practices beyond the project area. This will be supported by the generation of knowledge in the form of lessons learned and best practices to inform the

[40] Initially, wire mesh fencing will be installed to allow green fencing to be established.

adaptive management, scaling up and replication of activities under Component 2, as well as to support the revision of DAPs developed under Component 1 and drafting of DAPs in other districts.

Output 3.1. Improved awareness of climate change impacts on food security and nutrition, and adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) responses

68. Activities under this output will raise awareness about the links between climate change, food security and nutrition through community campaigns (addressing Barrier 4). Building on the regional knowledge generated under the G2F programme (particularly its climate-risk insights, gender-responsive guidance and early warning knowledge products) the project will translate national and regional messages into culturally appropriate, locally relevant content. The project will also build on CASP+ community action planning processes, which have established trusted participatory mechanisms for awareness-raising and community dialogue. Climate–nutrition and climate–risk awareness activities under Output 3.1 will be coordinated with existing CASP+ platforms to maximise outreach, reduce duplication of mobilisation efforts, and reinforce consistent messaging across programmes. Communities, including women, youth, and people with disabilities, will be capacitated to better understand climate-food security linkages and to adopt risk-reducing behaviours, dietary shifts, and anticipatory actions.

Activities

Activity 3.1.1 Conduct gender-responsive awareness-raising campaigns on climate risks and impacts on local communities using a mix of traditional media and digital platforms. Materials will be tailored for different audiences and highlight the links between climate change, food security and nutrition. This may include: community-based Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) campaigns that engage schoolchildren as agents of change to their families and peers; mobilising local community influencers such as heads of mahallas, religious leaders, teachers, health workers, etc., to champion positive practices as serve as role models; implement school-led initiatives such as climate and nutrition fairs, competitions, debates, demonstrations, etc.; use local theatre groups, puppet shows, and storytelling to dramatise climate change impacts and solutions, making messages culturally resonant and memorable.

Output 3.2. Knowledge generated to support project sustainability and the evidence-based scaling up and replication of climate change adaptation

69. The project will systematically monitor and document the implementation of its adaptation interventions, including key achievements and lessons learned (addressing Barrier 5). Local knowledge products will be designed to complement, rather than duplicate, the regional learning structures of G2F. The project will institutionalise participatory monitoring structures, enabling DACs, PUUs/PUGs, women's groups and youth groups to co-monitor progress, validate results, and feed learning into annual DAP reviews and future investment decisions, ensuring downward accountability and adaptive management. Project evidence and lessons will be shared with national institutions and, where relevant, channelled into G2F's regional knowledge platforms and policy-learning processes, supporting cross-country exchange. Lessons learned from CASP+ implementation (especially on participatory planning, gender inclusion, community governance, and natural resource management) will be incorporated into the project's adaptive learning processes.

70. Knowledge generated under this project will complement CASP+ knowledge products and will be shared through CEP/CIIP district units to strengthen institutional memory and support harmonised approaches to LLCA across both GCF-funded projects. Knowledge generated will be used to revise DAPs developed under Output 1.1 and to inform the preparation of new DAPs in other districts. Documentation will be compiled into practical guidance materials for national stakeholders and practitioners, strengthening the institutionalisation and long-term sustainability of locally-led adaptation, DRR and anticipatory action.

Activities

Activity 3.2.1 Document information on key lessons and achievements related to the project's adaptation interventions.
Activity 3.2.2 Enhance policy learning by disseminating bi-annual policy-style learning briefs and running 14 policy learning workshops (one per district), inclusive of national government representatives, local governments, farmers and producer groups. This will ensure dialogue between policymakers and the on-the-ground beneficiaries.

Activity 3.2.3 Coordinate sharing of knowledge products on a preexisting knowledge management platform and develop an adaptation manual for practitioners and policymakers based on the outputs of Activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

B.4. Implementation arrangements (max. 1500 words, approximately 3 pages plus diagrams)

Provide a description of the project/programme implementation structure, outlining legal, contractual, institutional and financial arrangements from and between the GCF, the Accredited Entity (AE) and/or the Executing Entity(ies) (EE) or any third parties (if applicable) and beneficiaries.

- *Provide information on governance arrangements (supervisory boards, consultative groups among others) set to oversee and guide project implementation. Provide a composition of the decision-making body and oversight function, particularly for Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) proposals.*
- *Provide information on the financial flows and implementation arrangements (legal and contractual) between the AE and the EE, between the EE or any third party and beneficiaries. For EEs that will administer GCF funds, indicate if a Capacity Assessment has been carried out. Where applicable, summarize the results of the assessment.*
- *Describe the experience and track record of the AE and EEs with respect to the activities (sector and country/region) that they are expected to undertake in the proposed project/programme.*

Provide a diagram(s) or organogram(s) that maps such arrangements including the governance structure, legal arrangements, and the flow and reflow of funds between entities.

71. WFP will be the Accredited Entity (AE) as well as the Executing Entity (WFP EE) for Outputs 2.2, 2.3, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the project, while the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP) within the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan will be the Co-Executing Entity (CIIP Co-EE) for Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2. CIIP Co-EE is accountable to WFP EE for managing relevant outputs, including the progress monitoring and validation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, reporting, and the effective use of resources. AE will sign the Funded Activity Agreement with the GCF, and a Subsidiary Agreement will be prepared and signed between WFP EE and CIIP Co-EE. WFP EE will manage the funds from GCF and will disburse annually in advance against agreed work plans, to a project account managed by the CIIP Co-EE. CIIP Co-EE will be responsible for implementation of the relevant outputs including procurement. WFP EE will ensure the quality of the project deliverables, fiduciary risk management, progress monitoring, results monitoring, value for money analysis and reporting to AE.

72. WFP EE and CIIP Co-EE allocates resources to Implementing partners at the local level through their established financial and operational procedures, ensuring compliance with GCF requirements. Local implementing partners receive resources only for approved project activities. Once resources are allocated, Implementing partners utilize them to carry out field activities that have been preapproved by WFP EE and CIIP Co-EE, ensuring alignment with workplans, budgets, and technical guidance. Implementing partners do not transfer funds onward to PMCs, jamoats, or beneficiary groups. Instead, they deliver project inputs—such as materials, services, trainings, or assets—directly to the intended beneficiary groups under WFP EE and CIIP Co-EE oversight. The final stage of the flow involves the delivery of project benefits to beneficiary groups, either in the form of in-kind assistance, services, or community assets, with all financial payments and procurement remaining under the exclusive control of WFP EE and CIIP Co-EE.

73. The flow of funds and legal arrangements are shown below:

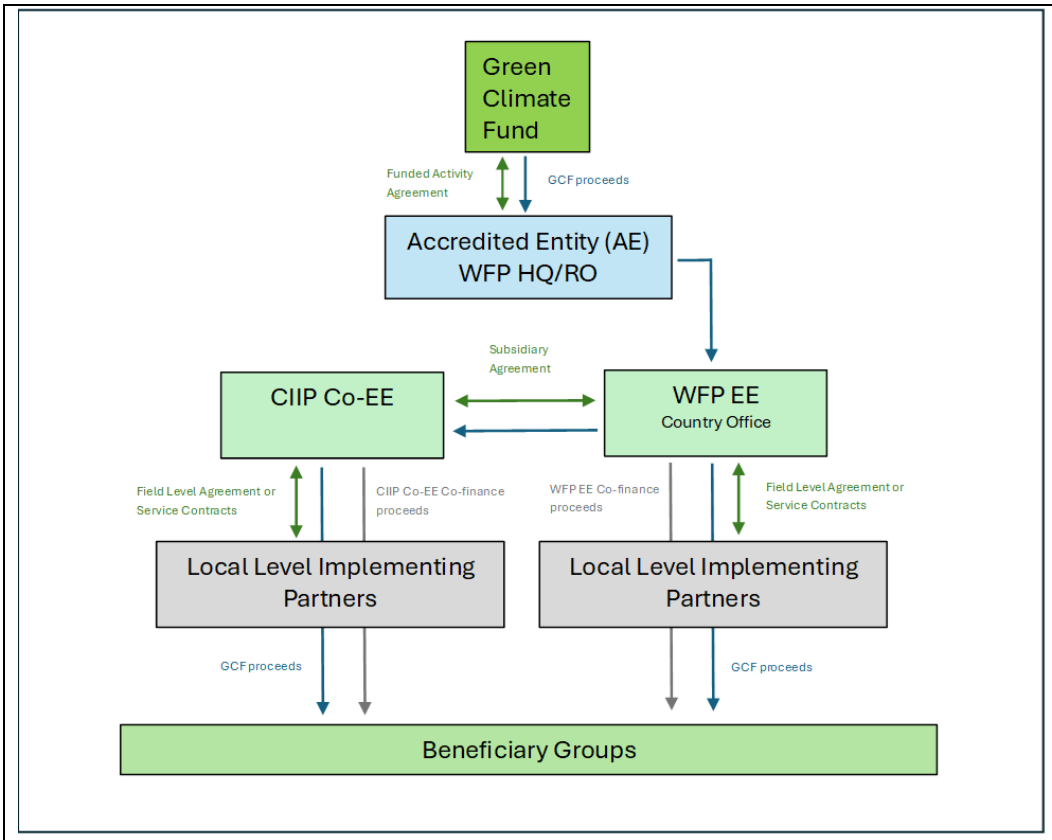

Figure 2. Flow of funds and legal arrangements.

74. The roles and responsibilities of the Accredited Entity (AE)/Executing Entity (EE) and Co-Executing Entity (co-EE) can be divided as follows:

75. As the AE/EE, WFP Tajikistan Country Office (CO) and Sub-Offices, Regional Office (RO) and Headquarters (HQ), is responsible and accountable to provide oversight and quality assurance of the project, including ensuring effective use of project funds according to agreements made with the GCF, oversight and reporting (annual reporting, mid-term and final evaluations, and audit), achieving project objectives and coordinate the involved actors to implement the project components and ensure Government handover.

76. The RO and HQ is a second layer of oversight which will ensure: (i) project preparation oversight; (ii) project implementation oversight and supervision, including financial management; and (iii) project completion and evaluation oversight. It also includes oversight roles in relation to monitoring, reporting and knowledge management.

77. Thus, the role of RO/HQ serves as an internal control mechanism to ensure transparency and segregation of duties by:
    - Reviewing annual reports before CO disburses funds for the next tranche of activities.
    - Reviewing Annual Performance Reports (APRs) and Financial reports before submission to the GCF.
    - Conducting site visits for monitoring project activities as appropriate and keeping track of annual work plan.
    - Reviewing evaluation reports as well as project audit reports.

78. In addition, WFP HQ Climate unit, in cooperation with the WFP Tajikistan Country Office (CO) will:
    - Provide a central point of contact, coordination and reporting to service the needs of the donor as required.
    - Provide specialized technical support to the CO upon request.
    - Identify and document best practices and lessons learned to promote knowledge transfer and cross fertilization of experience and success stories.
    - All communication with the GCF will be done via HQ Climate unit.

79. Furthermore, the 'project assurance' function of WFP EE is to support the National Steering Committee (NSC) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The role of AE in the NSC is to represent the interests of the donor and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing).

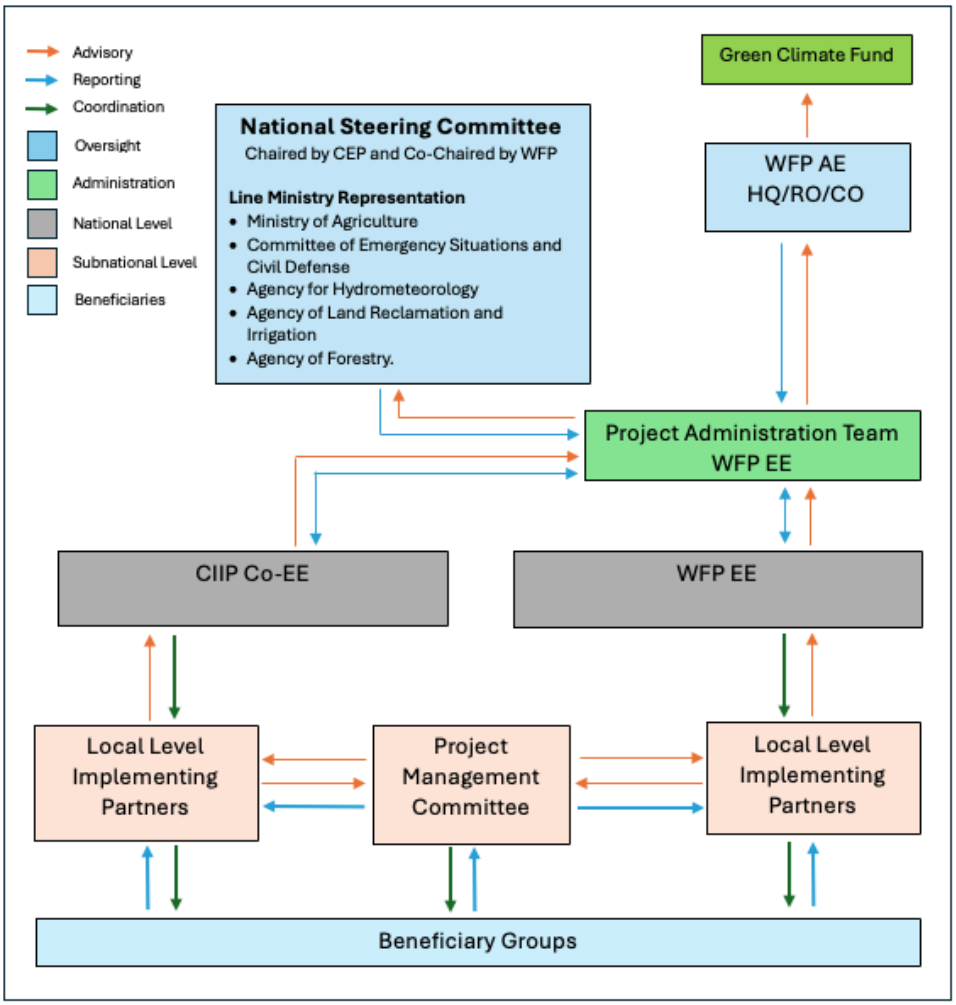

Figure 3. Implementation arrangements.

80. The **National Steering Committee** (NSC) will be comprised of the following organizations:

81. The Chairman of CEP will chair the NSC and Country Director of the WFP will be Co-Chair.

82. The NSC advisory body will comprise the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, Agency of Hydrometeorology under the CEP, the Committee of Emergency Services and Civil Defence, the Agency of Land Reclamation and Irrigation and the Agency of Forestry. The NSC is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the WFP-EE and CIIP Co-EE (EEs). NSC decisions will be made in accordance with standards that will ensure management for development results, best value money, equity, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the NSC, final decision shall rest with AE. The NSC will meet two times a year.

83. **Project Administration Team**: This team functions as the central management unit for the project. The Project Administration Team will be responsible for the project's day-to-day operational, administrative, and financial

management. This includes preparing detailed work plans, managing budgets, overseeing procurement, coordinating activities across different levels and partners, and compiling progress reports. The team will be established by AE utilizing internal personnel.

84. **WFP-EE and CIIP Co-EE**: will be responsible for project management and planning for specific outputs (WFP EE for outputs 2.2, 2.3, M&E and CIIP Co-EE for Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2) at the national level. Both will run the relevant outputs on a day-to-day basis. WFP-EE and CIIP Co-EE function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and other documentation required by the GCF and AE have been completed and submitted. WFP-EE and CIIP Co-EE prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

85. The EEs will act as the contracting party for the procurement of equipment financed under the project, while ownership and operational responsibility for the equipment/assets will be transferred to the designated beneficiary/entity following delivery, installation, testing, and acceptance. The EE's authority to procure on behalf of the entity is established through agreement (MOU, Cooperation Agreement, etc.) with the legal entities, which explicitly delegate procurement and contract management responsibilities to the EEs and defines the modalities for asset transfer. These arrangements are consistent with applicable national laws and ensure that procurement is conducted efficiently and under appropriate fiduciary oversight.

86. All procurement activities undertaken by the EEs will comply with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Procurement Policy and Procedures, as well as the EE's own GCF assessed procurement systems, applying national procurement regulations where they do not conflict with GCF requirements. Procurement will follow open, competitive, and transparent processes and include adequate measures for conflict of interest management, documentation, and auditability. The EE will be responsible for bid evaluation, contract award, and contract administration, while the Accredited Entity will provide fiduciary oversight and report to GCF through established monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

87. Procurement related risks and liabilities will be clearly allocated between the parties. The EEs will bear responsibility for risks associated with procurement planning, tendering, supplier selection, and contractor performance up to final acceptance, including compliance with GCF procurement and fiduciary standards. Upon formal handover and transfer of ownership, the beneficiary/entity will assume responsibility for equipment operation, maintenance, regulatory compliance, and related risks. Supplier contracts will include appropriate warranties, performance guarantees, and other risk mitigation provisions to ensure value for money and safeguard project outcomes.

Table 1. EE responsibility per activity.

Output	Activity	EE Responsible
Output 1.1. District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) that also promote DRR and anticipatory action	Activity 1.1.1	CIIP
	Activity 1.1.2	CIIP
	Activity 1.1.3	CIIP
	Activity 1.1.4	CIIP
Output 1.2. Tailored climate information sustainably delivered to district governments and local communities to facilitate local-level adaptation, including DRR and anticipatory action	Activity 1.2.1	CIIP
	Activity 1.2.2	CIIP
	Activity 1.2.3	CIIP
	Activity 1.2.4	CIIP
Output 2.1. Climate-proofed water assets	Activity 2.1.1	WFP
	Activity 2.1.2	CIIP
	Activity 2.1.3	CIIP
	Activity 2.1.4	CIIP
Output 2.2. Climate-resilient smallholder production systems	Activity 2.2.1	WFP
	Activity 2.2.2	WFP
	Activity 2.2.3	WFP
	Activity 2.2.4	WFP
Output 2.3. Capacity of smallholder farmers built for livelihood diversification	Activity 2.3.1	WFP
	Activity 2.3.2	WFP
	Activity 2.3.3	WFP
	Activity 2.3.4	WFP

	Activity 2.3.5	WFP
Output 3.1. Improved awareness of climate change impacts on food security and nutrition, and adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) responses	Activity 3.1.1	CIIP manages the budget and activity WFP – one expert provides technical support
Output 3.2. Knowledge generated to support project sustainability and the evidence-based scaling up and replication of climate change adaptation	Activity 3.2.1	CIIP WFP – one expert provides technical support
	Activity 3.2.2	CIIP WFP – one expert provides technical support
	Activity 3.2.3	CIIP WFP – one expert provides technical support

88. **Project Management Committee**: The Project Management Committee (PMC) is to be set up in every Jamoat and composed of up to 6 members, including Head of Committee. 30% of committee members will be women. The PMC will be set up by the Jamoat authorities at the village assembly. Whenever possible, these processes will be supervised by the representatives of EEs. The PMC will serve in a consultative and advisory capacity, thus PMC will not receive, manage, store, disburse, or exercise any form of discretion or control over GCF Proceeds. Their function is limited to providing input for targeting (assets and beneficiaries), supporting community engagement, and facilitating the flow of information between Local Level Implementing Partners and beneficiaries. The representatives of CIIP Co-EE will train committee members on their roles and responsibilities and will also share the Project Management Committee selection report with the relevant WFP Sub Office. PMCs will operate entirely under the authority, supervision, and responsibility of EEs.

89. **Local Level Implementing Partners**: I/NGOs (non-govermental organisations), financial and other private service providers, and academic institutions. These third-party service providers will be contracted by the EEs to deliver specific project activities and services directly to the beneficiaries at the subnational level. They are responsible for the practical, on-the-ground implementation of interventions, including service provision, in the targeted communities. The Local Level Implementing Partner selection process will follow standard WFP protocols, such as WFP's NGO Partnership Guidance and Procurement Manual, and any contractual engagement will result in Field Level Agreements (FLAs) or service provider agreements. The Local Level Implementing Partners will have defined tasks as outlined in their respective agreements. While they may provide contextual information, challenges or suggestions for field-level implementation due to their proximity to the field, the final discretion, decision-making authority, and responsibility for activities lies with the EEs.

90. **Beneficiary groups**: Climate change adaptation activities are oriented towards the creation of sustainable productive assets useful to the food insecure beneficiaries (both men and women) and the community.

91. Sustainability of the assets is characterized by the community ownership and asset maintenance strategy, which will be discussed and agreed upon with men and women in each targeted community. On a case-by-case basis, beneficiaries will be organized into various Beneficiary Groups including water user associations, women's groups, etc. The role of the Beneficiary Groups will be to ensure sustainable asset management practices. This includes maintenance of orchards, irrigation and drinking water supplies as well as community level greenhouses and food storage facilities. Group members include beneficiary households who can benefit from the project. These are ordinary cultivators, individual members of lease-holding farms, owners of private and dehkan farms, owners of home garden plots, etc.

B.5. Justification for GCF funding request (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)

Explain why the project/programme requires GCF funding to address mitigation or adaptation measures, i.e. Why is the project/programme not currently being financed by public and/or private sector? Which market failure is being addressed with GCF funding? Are there any other domestic or international sources of financing?
Explain why the proposed financial instruments were selected in light of the proposed activities and the overall financing package. i.e. What is the coherence between activities financed by grants and those financed by

reimbursable funds? How were co-financing amounts and prices determined? How does the concessionality of the GCF financing compare to that of the co-financing? If applicable, provide a short market read on the prevailing of the pricing and/or financial markets for similar projects/programmes.
Justify why the level of concessionality of the GCF financial instrument(s) is the minimum required to make the investment viable. Additionally, how does the financial structure and the proposed pricing fit with the concept of minimum concessionality? Who benefits from concessionality?
In your answer, please consider the risk sharing structure between the public and private sectors, the barriers to investment and the indebtedness of the recipient. Please reference relevant annexes, such as the feasibility study, economic analysis or financial analysis when appropriate.

Need for GCF funding versus public and private sector financing

92. The proposed project requires grant-based financing from the GCF due to Tajikistan's constrained fiscal space, high vulnerability to climate change, and limited capacity to finance adaptation investments through domestic or market-based mechanisms. Tajikistan is a lower-middle-income country with one of the lowest Gross Domestic Product (GDPs) per capita in Central Asia[41]. GDP per capita was approximately US$1,341 in 2024, reflecting limited fiscal capacity to absorb significant climate adaptation investments[42]. High poverty rates, a narrow tax base, and elevated external debt significantly constrain public expenditure on climate adaptation and limit the Government's ability to absorb additional borrowing[43,44]. Gross government debt was estimated at 29.5% of GDP at end-2024, with planned external debt service obligations of around US$380 million in 2025[45,46]. These fiscal constraints are compounded by increasing climate shocks, including droughts, changing snowmelt patterns, and water stress, which disproportionately affect remote rural populations that depend heavily on climate-sensitive agriculture for livelihoods[47]. The fiscal deficit target in the 2025 budget is up to 2.5% of GDP, conditional on available financing, indicating limited public resources for new, large-scale adaptation investments[48].

93. Public sector financing for climate adaptation, therefore, remains critically constrained. National and subnational budgets face pressure from competing development and social priorities, while climate investments are primarily financed through short-term, project-based external support. Although national climate strategies and sectoral programmes exist, limited institutional capacity, centralised fiscal systems, and insufficient earmarked funding prevent effective implementation at district and community levels[49,50]. As a result, public resources are inadequate to finance the scale, duration, and integrated nature of the adaptation measures proposed under this project, particularly in rural and mountainous areas where climate risks are most acute.

94. Private sector financing is not viable for the proposed interventions. The project targets vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoral communities in areas with limited commercial presence and high climate risk. Core activities, including climate-risk-informed planning, digital climate services, climate-resilient water infrastructure, ecosystem-based practices, and livelihood diversification, generate predominantly public and social benefits with low or uncertain financial returns. Long payback periods, high upfront costs, and exposure to climate variability further deter private investment. Beneficiaries themselves lack the income and access to credit required to finance capital-intensive adaptation measures, rendering commercial financing infeasible. Although pilot initiatives such as the CLIMADAPT facility (approximately US$10 million through local banks and microfinance institutions) exist, Tajikistan lacks a private climate finance market at scale. Unlocking private investment will require structural

[41] Tajikistan Average Monthly Household Income per Capita | Economic Indicators | CEIC
[42] World Bank Group 2024. Data: Tajikistan. Available online.
[43] Schütte, Stefan & Dörre, Andrei. 2020. Exchange Relations and Regional Development in Gorno-Badakhshan, Tajikistan. Figure 8 Poverty Distribution Map. Available online.
[44] Tajikistan. National Communication (NC). NC 4. | UNFCCC
[45] Lloyd's Bank Trade 2025. Tajikistan: Economic outline. Available online.
[46] Asia–Plus 20225. Tajikistan's budget expenditures to repay public debt rise sharply. Available online.
[47] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/15919-WB_Tajikistan%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf
[48] IMF 2025. Tajikistan: Staff Concluding Statement for the 2025 Article IV Mission. Available online.
[49] FAO 2019. National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030. Available online.
[50] Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Tajikistan 2022. Available online.

reforms, improved business environments, and risk-sharing mechanisms[51,52,53]. GCF funding is therefore required to cover the incremental costs of building resilience in rural areas, including climate-resilient water assets such as drip irrigation systems and solar pumps, resilient agricultural practices, tailored advisory services, risk-informed planning, and support for diversified livelihoods. The extended payback periods, uncertain returns, and diffuse social benefits of these interventions constrain private sector and development finance investment at scale.

Market failures addressed by GCF funding

95. GCF grant funding is essential to address multiple market failures that undermine climate adaptation in Tajikistan. These include the under-provision of public goods, such as localised climate information services (addressed by Output 1.2), climate-risk-informed planning systems (addressed by Output 1.1), and resilient natural resource management (addressed by Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, and 3.2). Information asymmetries limit the ability of farmers and local institutions to anticipate and respond to climate risks, while weak coordination across sectors and administrative levels hampers effective adaptation planning and implementation. Severe credit constraints among rural households prevent investment in resilience-enhancing technologies and practices, while positive environmental externalities from sustainable land and water management remain uncompensated. GCF support directly addresses these failures by financing system-level investments that would not occur under existing market conditions. Rural communities are highly exposed to water scarcity, agricultural yield reductions, and climate-related food insecurity, all of which require public investment that private actors are unable or unwilling to provide[54,55].

Other domestic or international sources of financing

96. While development partners are active in Tajikistan, existing domestic and international financing sources are insufficient to support integrated, long-term climate adaptation at scale. Public funding remains limited and highly centralised, with districts lacking both fiscal space and mandate to prioritise climate investments. Development partner support is often fragmented, short-term, or sector-specific, and does not adequately address institutional strengthening, climate governance, and locally led adaptation. Co-financing from the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and WFP demonstrates (US$ 2.5 million; in-kind) national ownership and alignment with ongoing programmes, but cannot substitute for the catalytic role of GCF funding. GCF support lays the foundation for replication and long-term financing, unlocking further investments by building institutional credibility (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2), piloting scalable models (Outputs 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3), and generating evidence for policy learning (Outputs 3.1 and 3.2). The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) provided valuable experience but did not finance system-wide, district-level locally led adaptation models at scale[56]. The GCF grant therefore fills a critical climate finance gap by enabling a coherent shift from reactive coping to anticipatory adaptation.

Rationale for the proposed financial instrument

97. Given the economic, institutional, and social context, grant financing is the only appropriate and viable financial instrument for this project. The proposed activities focus on public goods, capacity building, institutional strengthening, climate services, resilient water and agricultural systems, and support for vulnerable livelihoods. These interventions do not generate revenue streams capable of servicing debt and are targeted at populations with limited capacity to bear financial risk. Tajikistan's constrained debt sustainability further precludes the use of loans or other reimbursable instruments[57,58]. Reimbursable grants, guarantees, and blended finance are not viable given the absence of revenue streams, high beneficiary risk profiles, limited private sector participation, and constrained debt capacity. Grant financing is therefore essential to enable implementation and ensure that benefits reach those most vulnerable to climate impacts. Without GCF support, climate-proofing of agricultural and water

[51] Sharm El Sheikh Guidebook for Just Financing 2022. Private Sector Investments to support Gender-Responsive Climate-Resilient Investments in Tajikistan. Available online.
[52] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/publication/ccdr
[53] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/11/07/tajikistan-country-climate-and-development-report
[54] FAO 2019. National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030. Available online.
[55] Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Tajikistan 2022. Available online.
[56] https://www.cif.org/sites/cif_enc/files/SPCR_Tajikistan_revised_012511.pdf
[57] IMF 2025. Tajikistan: Staff Concluding Statement for the 2025 Article IV Mission. Available online.
[58] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/publication/ccdr

systems would not occur, leaving vulnerable smallholder communities exposed to intensifying climate shocks and reliant on fragmented, under-resourced systems and emergency assistance.

Coherence, concessionality, and market context

98. The grant instrument is fully coherent with the nature of the project activities and represents the minimum level of concessionality required to make the investment viable. Commercial finance is unavailable for these adaptation interventions, and domestic public resources are insufficient in scale and scope[59,60]. GCF financing addresses climate-specific incremental costs beyond baseline development, including climate-proofing of water and agricultural systems, establishment of digital climate services, and institutionalisation of LLCA. GCF support will enable the operationalisation of LLCA in Tajikistan by strengthening district institutions, devolving decision-making authority, and embedding participatory, climate-risk-informed planning within public systems. Upfront investments in institutional capacity, governance mechanisms, and participatory processes are required to establish a sustained locally led adaptation model. GCF grant financing is, therefore, both necessary and the minimum concessional instrument to deliver meaningful and durable adaptation outcomes[61,62,63,64].

B.6. Exit strategy (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Explain how the project/programme will successfully exit once implementation is completed, including how results and benefits will continue beyond the project/programme period and how the contribution to paradigm shift will be maintained.

Include information pertaining to the longer-term ownership, project/programme exit strategy, operations and maintenance of investments (e.g. key infrastructure, assets, contractual arrangements). In case of private sector, please describe the GCF's financial exit strategy through Initial Public Offerings, trade sales, etc.

Provide information on additional actions to be undertaken by public and private sector or civil society as part of the project/programme to ensure sustainability of the results attained.

Institutional sustainability and capacity retention

99. The project will be implemented under the National Implementing Modality (NIM), with responsibilities embedded within CEP, CIIP, district administrations, and relevant technical agencies, including the Agency of Hydrometeorlogy, ensuring that project outcomes are absorbed into existing government systems (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2). Institutional sustainability will be reinforced through DAPs which integrate climate risks into district development processes, including implementation and resource mobilisation strategies (Output 1.1). Staff retention is addressed by aligning responsibilities with institutional mandates and distributing capacity across institutions and communities, ensuring continuity of skills and institutional memory even when staff turnover occurs (Activity 1.1.2). New responsibilities will be formalised within official roles and supported by climate information and district planning systems as well as digital tools (Activities 1.2.1–1.2.4). The Agency of Hydrometeorology will be supported to strengthen the delivery of climate information services and to pilot limited cost-recovery mechanisms for selected users, building on G2F investments and contributing to the longer-term sustainability of climate services beyond GCF support. Additionally, capacity building will integrate climate-risk-informed planning, climate services delivery and adaptation decision-making into institutional workflows (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2). As the project is financed through GCF grant resources, a financial exit strategy based on private sector investment is not applicable.

Ownership by beneficiaries and local institutions

100. Ownership of project outcomes will be enabled through locally led DACs, WUAs, women's cooperatives, producer groups and community-based organisations (Output 1.1), with Component 2 interventions aligning with DAP priorities and endorsed through DACs. Through formalised planning and endorsement, physical assets will be owned and managed by district authorities, smallholder farmers and community groups, with lead farmers hosting demonstration plots and farmer groups co-managing shared infrastructure such as bulking centres and storage facilities (Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3).

[59] FAO 2019. National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030. Available online.
[60] Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Tajikistan 2022. Available online.
[61] IMF 2025. Tajikistan: Staff Concluding Statement for the 2025 Article IV Mission. Available online.
[62] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/publication/ccdr
[63] https://www.cif.org/sites/cif_enc/files/SPCR_Tajikistan_revised_012511.pdf
[64] Fourth National Communication of the Republic of Tajikistan 2022. Available online.

Policy and planning integration

101. The project aligns with Tajikistan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), emerging NAP, Water Sector Reform Programme and district development planning frameworks (Output 1.1). By integrating adaptation, DRR and anticipatory action into DAPs that complement District Development Plans, the project supports regulatory coherence and creates an enabling policy environment for continued public investment and scaling beyond GCF support (Activities 1.1.1–1.1.4).

Sustainability of assets and operations and maintenance (O&M)

102. The project invests in locally appropriate, climate-resilient technologies selected for Tajikistan's agro-ecological conditions and the operational capacities of smallholder farmers and local institutions (Outputs 1.2, 2.1, and 2.2). Sustainability beyond the project period is supported through training, demonstration plots and farmer-to-farmer learning (Activities 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.2.4), while also building on national hydrometeorological systems strengthened under the G2F programme to ensure service delivery. Additionally, sustainability will be ensured through an O&M plan that defines institutional responsibilities, financing mechanisms and monitoring arrangements, drawing on previous project lessons[65] which highlighted the importance of dedicated O&M financing for long-term asset functionality.

103. The long-term sustainability of project-supported infrastructure will be ensured through a combination of institutional strengthening, cost-recovery mechanisms and access to finance. Cost-recovery mechanisms, such as user fees, service charges and cooperative contributions, will be established to finance routine operation and maintenance. Where appropriate, these mechanisms will be aligned with existing local practices and affordability considerations to ensure inclusiveness and sustainability. In addition, the project's engagement with financial institutions will facilitate continued access to finance for maintenance, repair and replacement of infrastructure. By developing viable business models and financial products, the project ensures that beneficiaries and local organisations can access credit beyond the project lifecycle, reducing dependency on grant financing.

104. District authorities, smallholder farmers and community groups, including WUAs and women's cooperatives, will operate and maintain project assets (Outputs 2.1–2.3). Water assets under Component 2 will be managed by WUAs and community groups, supported by local water asset funds established at district level to finance routine maintenance and minor repairs (Activity 2.1.4). For assets without revenue potential, O&M will be supported through public budgeting processes embedded in DAPs and through community-managed water asset funds, with responsibilities formalised through authority commitments (Outputs 1.1 and 2.1).

Sustainability of climate information services

105. The sustainability of climate information services will be ensured through institutional integration and capacity strengthening. The project will work closely with national hydrometeorological agencies and extension services to embed improved climate information products within existing systems. Capacity building will enable these institutions to continue generating, disseminating and using climate information beyond the project period. Efforts will also be made to integrate climate advisory services into routine government service delivery and budget frameworks, ensuring long-term continuity. Where feasible, partnerships with private sector actors (e.g. digital platforms, service providers) will further support sustainable dissemination models.

Knowledge, learning and scaling

106. The project will support knowledge management through policy briefs, targeted communications and peer learning to inform adaptive management of DAPs (Outputs 3.1 and 3.2). Evidenadmce generated through implementation will inform DAP updates, support replication in additional districts, and inform national and regional learning platforms, reinforcing the sustainability and scalability of the project's outcomes (Activities 3.2.1–3.2.3).

[65] See the terminal evaluation report of FP067.

C. FINANCING INFORMATION

C.1. Total financing

(a) Requested GCF funding (i + ii + iii + iv + v + vi + vii)	Total amount	Currency
	30,000,000	million USD ($)

GCF financial instrument	Amount	Tenor	Grace period	Pricing
(i) Senior loans	Enter amount	Enter years	Enter years	Enter %
(ii) Subordinated loans	Enter amount	Enter years	Enter years	Enter %
(iii) Equity	Enter amount			Enter % equity return
(iv) Guarantees	Enter amount	Enter years		
(v) Reimbursable grants	Enter amount			
(vi) Grants	30,000,000			
(vii) Results-based payments	Enter amount			

(b) Co-financing information	Total amount	Currency
	3,000,000	million USD ($)

Name of institution	Financial instrument	Amount	Currency	Tenor & grace	Pricing	Seniority
Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	In kind	1,000,000	million USD ($)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
WFP	In kind	2,000,000	million USD ($)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
Click here to enter text.	Options	Enter amount	Options	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
Click here to enter text.	Options	Enter amount	Options	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options

(c) Total financing (c) = (a)+(b)	Amount	Currency
	33,000,000	million USD ($)

(d) Other financing arrangements and contributions (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)

Please explain if any of the financing parties including the AE would benefit from any type of guarantee (e.g. sovereign guarantee, MIGA guarantee).

Please also explain other contributions such as in-kind contributions including tax exemptions and contributions of assets.

Please also include parallel financing associated with this project or programme (refer to the co-financing policy).

C.2. Financing by component

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and output as outlined in section B.3. above and disaggregate by source of financing. More than one co-financing institution can fund a single component or output. Provide the summarised cost estimates in the table below and the detailed budget plan as annex 4.

Component	Output	Indicative cost million USD ($)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
			Amount million USD ($)	Financial Instrument	Amount million USD ($)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component 1. Enabling environment for climate change adaptation at the district and local levels	*Output 1.1. District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) that also promote DRR and anticipatory action*	2,476,200	1,861,200	Grants	615,000	In-kind	CEP
	Output 1.2. Tailored climate information sustainably delivered to district governments and local communities to facilitate local-level adaptation, including DRR and anticipatory action	1,313,300	1,215,800	Grants	97,500	In-kind	CEP
Component 2. Local-level resilience building through water asset management and livelihood diversification	*Output 2.1. Climate-proofed water assets*	8,865,485	8,688,485	Grants	177,000	In-kind	CEP
	Output 2.2. Climate-resilient smallholder production systems	11,632,020	11,286,300	Grants	345,720	In-kind	WFP
	Output 2.3. Capacity of smallholder farmers	3,575,440	2,957,560	Grants	617,880	In-kind	WFP

	built for livelihood diversificati on						
Component 3. Knowledge management and awareness raising on climate change adaptation	*Output 3.1. Improved awareness of climate change impacts on food security and nutrition, and adaptation and risk manageme nt (including DRR and anticipatory action) responses*	836,900	549,400	Grants	287,500	In-kind	CEP
	Output 3.2. Knowledge generated to support project sustainabilit y and the evidence-based scaling up and replication of climate change adaptation	392,800	392,800	Grants	0		NA
M&E		1,787,980	1,555,780	Grants	232,200	In-kind	WFP
PMC		2,119,875	1,492,675	Grants	627,200	In-kind	WFP
Indicative total cost (USD)		33,000,000	30,000,000		3,000,000		

This table should match the one presented in the term sheet and be consistent with information presented in other annexes including the detailed budget plan and implementation timetable.

In case of a multi-country/region programme, specify indicative requested GCF funding amount for each country in annex 17, if available.

C.3 Capacity building and technology development/transfer (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)

C.3.1 Does GCF funding finance capacity building activities?	Yes ☒ No ☐
C.3.2. Does GCF funding finance technology development/transfer?	Yes ☒ No ☐

If the project/programme is expected to support capacity building and technology development/transfer, please provide a brief description of these activities and quantify the total requested GCF funding amount for these activities, to the extent possible.

107. The project invests in capacity-building and the transfer of climate-resilient technologies to support locally led adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and anticipatory action in Tajikistan. These activities are embedded across all project components and financed through the GCF grant requested under Section C.2.

108. GCF funding will support capacity-building activities that strengthen the ability of institutions, service providers and communities to plan and implement climate adaptation. Under Component 1, the project builds the capacity of national and district authorities, including the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), its Centre for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP), district administrations and the Agency for Hydrometeorology, to undertake climate risk profiling, prepare and implement District Adaptation Plans (DAPs), and integrate adaptation, DRR and anticipatory action into district development processes. Additionally, under Components 2 and 3, agricultural extension services and climate information providers are trained to deliver localised climate advisories, while farmers, women's groups and Water User Associations receive training on climate-resilient production, water management and anticipatory decision-making. US$ 5,216,870 of GCF funding is allocated to capacity-building activities.

109. Concurrently, GCF resources will finance technology transfer and deployment activities that support the uptake of proven, context-appropriate technologies. These include water-efficient irrigation systems, renewable-energy-powered pumps, climate-resilient crops and orchard systems, post-harvest processing technologies, and digital climate information services, implemented primarily under Component 2 and complemented by climate information delivery systems under Component 1. US$ 11,314,560 of GCF funding is allocated to technology transfer and deployment activities.

110. Together, these investments strengthen institutional and community capacities and enable the uptake of climate-resilient technologies, supporting a sustained shift toward locally led climate adaptation in Tajikistan.

D. EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA

This section refers to the performance of the project/programme against the investment criteria as set out in the GCF's Initial Investment Framework.

D.1. Impact potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Describe the potential of the project/programme to contribute to the achievement of the Fund's objectives and result areas. As applicable, describe the envisaged project/programme benefits for mitigation and/or adaptation. Provide the intended outcomes for mitigation by elaborating on how the project/programme contributes to low-emission sustainable development pathways. Provide the intended outcomes for adaptation by elaborating on how the project/programme contributes to increased climate-resilient sustainable development. Calculations should be provided as an annex. This should be consistent with section E.3 reporting GCF's core indicators.

111. The proposed project has significant potential to contribute to the GCF's objective of promoting increased climate-resilient sustainable development pathways within the context of Tajikistan, a country characterised by high exposure and sensitivity to climate change impacts, particularly in rural and mountainous areas. The project will directly target climate-exposed and food-insecure communities in Sughd, Khatlon, Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS) and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), addressing critical adaptation needs, and aligning with key GCF Adaptation Result Areas (ARAs), specifically ARA1 (Most vulnerable people and communities) and ARA2 (Health, well-being, and food and water security). The project is expected to enhance the climate resilience of approximately 73,500 direct beneficiaries (49.1% women) and a further 205,000 indirect beneficiaries (50.9% women). These impacts will be reported under the Integrated Result Management Framework (IRMF) Core Indicator 2, as well as Supplementary Indicator 2.2, with supporting calculations provided in Annex 23. The project will contribute to three targeted results in the GCF Strategic Plan 2024-2027, namely T1. Countries; T4. Food; and T9. Adaptation only.

112. The project will strengthen adaptive capacity and reduce exposure and sensitivity to climate risks through locally-led, demand-driven interventions across its components. Through the adoption of climate-resilient crops, agroforestry systems and protected agriculture, the project will reduce yield variability and enhance the stability of agricultural production under changing climate conditions. These interventions will deliver tangible resilience benefits at household and community levels through climate-proofed water assets, climate-resilient agricultural production systems, and livelihood diversification. Investments in drought- and flood-resilient irrigation technologies, renewable energy-powered pumps, and climate-proofed canals will reduce vulnerability to water scarcity and flood damage while safeguarding productivity under future climate conditions. Complementary measures – including greenhouses, mixed orchards, agroforestry, and farmer training – will improve soil health, moisture retention, crop diversity, and food security, while increasing incomes and reducing climate-induced losses. Livelihood diversification activities, particularly those targeting women and persons with disabilities, will reduce post-harvest losses, enhance value addition, and improve market access, strengthening economic resilience and adaptive capacity.

113. All investments are tailored to agro-ecological conditions, ensuring that adaptation measures are technically appropriate and resource-efficient. This reduces the risk of maladaptation and enhances the long-term sustainability of interventions across diverse production systems. In addition, the integration of value chain and market support (through improved storage, processing and market access) will reduce post-harvest losses and improve price realisation. By stabilising and diversifying incomes, the project strengthens the adaptive capacity of vulnerable households and supports the sustained adoption of climate-resilient practices.

114. In parallel, outputs under *Outcome 1. Enhanced climate change adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) preparedness across district governments and food-insecure vulnerable communities* will reinforce locally-led adaptation by strengthening the institutional and enabling environment required for sustained local leadership. By strengthening district-level capacities and developing climate risk-informed District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) aligned with the National Adaptation Plan, the project will embed adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and anticipatory action into local development systems.

The establishment and strengthening of District Adaptation Committees (DACs) will ensure inclusive, transparent decision-making and that adaptation investments respond directly to locally identified priorities. These measures will enhance coordination, decentralisation, and sustainability of adaptation efforts, contributing to GCF Core Indicator 5.

115. The project will also significantly improve the generation, accessibility, and use of climate information for decision-making. Strengthened hydrometeorological forecasting, SMS- and AI-enabled digital platforms, and targeted training will enable extension workers and smallholder farmers to interpret and apply climate advisories for adaptation, DRR, and anticipatory action. Improved climate services will support timely, risk-informed decisions, reducing losses from climate extremes and enhancing preparedness, contributing to GCF Core Indicator 8. In addition, outputs under *Outcome 3. Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change adaptation, supporting sustainability, scaling up and replication* will ensure sustainability, scaling, and replication through awareness-raising, participatory monitoring, and systematic knowledge generation. Lessons learned will inform iterative updates of DAPs, support replication in additional districts, and strengthen national systems for locally-led adaptation beyond the project lifetime.

116. The project's catalytic role is reflected in its ability to generate pipelines of climate-resilient investments and crowd in additional finance from public and private sources. By combining planning, technical support and financing mechanisms, the project enables scaling of adaptation investments beyond the direct beneficiaries.

D.2. Paradigm shift potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Paradigm shift potential is defined as 'degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment'. In this section, elaborate on the contribution to paradigm shift and how the proposed project/programme aims to contribute towards it based on the theory of change described in section B2(a). Also describe how and to what extent the project/programme will be able to promote or contribute to paradigm shift through the below.

- *Potential for scaling up and replication*
- *Potential for knowledge sharing and learning*
- *Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment*
- *Contribution to the regulatory framework and policies*
- *Overall contribution to climate-resilient development pathways consistent with relevant national climate change adaptation strategies and plans*

117. Anchored in the theory of change (see Section B.2.), the project will catalyse a sustained shift in Tajikistan's rural districts from reactive, fragmented crisis response to proactive, integrated and locally led adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action). The project combines: i) decentralised, climate-risk-informed planning and governance; ii) last-mile climate services that enable anticipatory decisions; iii) climate-resilient water and livelihood investments selected through local decision-making; and iv) structured learning and awareness to institutionalise and scale what works. Through this approach, the project will establish an integrated and scalable system for climate-resilient agriculture that combines climate-informed planning, strengthened advisory services, market system development and innovative financing mechanisms. Rather than focusing solely on the delivery of climate-resilient assets, the project addresses systemic barriers that currently limit the scale and sustainability of adaptation investments in Tajikistan's agrifood sector.

118. **Potential for scaling up and replication.** The project establishes a replicable "district-to-investment" model, in which District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) translate climate risk and vulnerability diagnostics into costed priorities, triggers and protocols, and annual investment plans. District Adaptation Committees (DACs) — including CEP district authorities, jamoat representatives, women's groups, Water User Associations (WUAs) and community-based organisations — exercise shared decision-making to prioritise Component 2 micro-investment windows, ensuring that finance is devolved and demand-driven. This model can be replicated across non-target districts through: i) standardised DAP tools and templates; ii) institutionalised DAC procedures; and iii) performance and learning evidence generated during implementation. This approach enables horizontal scaling across additional districts, as well as vertical scaling through integration into national programmes and development partner initiatives. Scaling will not require proportional increases in cost because planning modalities, training curricula,

and digital advisory channels can be expanded with marginal cost once core systems and capacities are established. By strengthening institutional capacity and aligning with national planning systems, the project ensures that climate-informed planning becomes a sustained and replicable feature of agricultural development.

119. **Catalysing finance through market systems development.** A key element of the paradigm shift is the mobilisation of additional finance for climate-resilient agriculture through a market systems approach. The project will engage financial institutions, input suppliers and service providers as core partners in the design and delivery of investments. By strengthening relationships between these actors and developing viable business models, the project supports the emergence of sustainable market systems for climate-resilient agriculture. The project will generate a pipeline of bankable, climate-informed investments through the DAP process, which can be leveraged by public budgets, development partners and private sector actors. This is expected to crowd in additional resources and support the expansion of climate-resilient agricultural practices at scale.

120. **Innovative financing and blended finance mechanisms.** To further support scaling, the project will pilot innovative financing approaches under Output 2.2. Climate-resilient productive assets, including greenhouses, orchards, irrigation systems, storage facilities and bulking centres, will be financed through blended finance mechanisms combining grants, credit from financial institutions and contributions from beneficiaries. Through a structured process, the project will pre-select partner financial institutions and service providers and support the co-development of standardised technical packages and business models for each type of investment. These models will be translated into tailored financial products by financial institutions, enabling replication beyond the project lifecycle. The use of matching grants reduces upfront investment barriers, while credit financing strengthens financial discipline and sustainability. This approach shifts the role of public finance from direct financing of assets to catalytic support that enables private sector participation and long-term financing solutions. It also strengthens the capacity of financial institutions to engage in climate-resilient agriculture, contributing to systemic change in the financing landscape.

121. **Potential for knowledge sharing and learning (inclusive).** The project will create a continuous learning loop between communities, districts and national actors: participatory monitoring with DACs and community platforms, routine synthesis into learning briefs, and structured policy-learning workshops. Knowledge generation will be explicitly inclusive — recognising informal and local knowledge (including that of women, youth and people with disabilities), and ensuring equitable access to learning products through accessible formats (online/offline, disability-inclusive materials). Lessons will be used to iteratively update DAPs and to inform new DAPs in additional districts.

122. **Contribution to an enabling environment and market/system change.** By strengthening district institutions and establishing transparent, participatory prioritisation of investments, the project reduces the perceived risk of investing in climate-resilient water assets, resilient production systems and livelihood diversification. Sustainability mechanisms (e.g., local water asset funds, strengthened WUAs, and O&M arrangements) reinforce continuation beyond project closure, while improved market information services, bulking/aggregation and value addition (notably women-led processing) support more resilient local economic activity.

123. The project further contributes to paradigm shift by strengthening enabling conditions for climate-resilient agriculture. Enhanced climate information services will improve access to and use of climate data for decision-making by farmers, institutions and service providers. This supports a transition from reactive to anticipatory and risk-informed agricultural practices. In parallel, the project improves the technical design and prioritisation of investments through climate-informed planning. The DAPs will serve as pipelines of prioritised, climate-resilient investments, reducing uncertainty and transaction costs for public and private actors. This creates a more favourable environment for scaling adaptation investments beyond the project footprint.

124. **Sustainability and long-term transformation**. The paradigm shift is reinforced through measures that ensure long-term sustainability. Strengthening of water user associations, cooperatives and local institutions supports the operation and maintenance of infrastructure, while cost-recovery mechanisms and access to finance enable

continued investment beyond the project period. Climate information services are embedded within national systems, ensuring their continuity and integration into government service delivery. By combining institutional strengthening, market development and financial innovation, the project establishes a self-reinforcing system that enables continued scaling of climate-resilient agriculture. This integrated approach supports a broader transformation of Tajikistan's agrifood systems towards climate resilience, improved productivity and sustainable livelihoods.

125. **Contribution to regulatory frameworks and policies.** The project mainstreams climate risk management into local development by aligning DAPs with national adaptation priorities (NAP/NDC) and embedding DRR and anticipatory action triggers and protocols into district planning and implementation systems. Evidence and practice guidance will support policy refinement and standard-setting for decentralised adaptation planning and last-mile climate services.

126. **Overall contribution to climate-resilient development pathways.** Collectively, these changes reduce vulnerability and exposure, strengthen adaptive capacity, and advance climate-resilient food and water security pathways (particularly for women, youth and people with disabilities) consistent with Tajikistan's national adaptation agenda and GCF objectives.

D.3. Sustainable development (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

127. The Tajikistan locally led adaptation project is designed to generate substantial sustainable development co-benefits beyond its primary climate adaptation objectives, aligning with Tajikistan's national development priorities and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project strengthens climate resilience, food and water security, and institutional capacities in vulnerable communities, while promoting gender equity and sustainable livelihoods. The project's contribution to individual SDGs is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Sustainable development Goals and project contribution

Sustainable Development Goal	**Project contribution**
	Contributes to strengthening resilient livelihoods, enhancing income security, and supporting smallholder production through storage facilities, value-added technologies, livelihood training, and producer and marketing groups, thereby reducing poverty (Activities 2.3.1–2.3.4).
	Strengthens food security by combining climate-resilient agricultural production and water management with targeted awareness and behaviour change. Climate-smart farming systems, women-focused greenhouses, and resilient orchards (Activities 2.1.1–2.1.3 and 2.2.1–2.2.3) enhance food availability and stability, while gender-responsive awareness and SBC campaigns (Activity 3.1.1) improve understanding of the links between climate, nutrition, and food security. Together, these interventions enhance food access, utilization, and overall community nutrition.
	Improves nutrition and health outcomes through gender-responsive climate and nutrition awareness (Activity 3.1.1) and diversified, resilient food production systems (Activities 2.2.1–2.2.3, 2.3.1–2.3.2), supporting healthier communities and strengthened adaptive capacity.
	Empowers women through inclusive adaptation planning, targeted livelihood support, participation in producer and marketing groups, and gender-responsive awareness campaigns (Activities 1.1.2–1.1.3, 2.2.2, 2.3.4, 3.1.1), enhancing economic empowerment, leadership, and decision-making.
	Strengthens water security through climate-proofed water infrastructure, resilient irrigation systems, climate-proofed canals, and local water asset funds (Activities 2.1.1–2.1.4), improving access to water resources for agriculture and domestic use.

	Improves access to upgraded forecasting systems and AI internet-based tools (Activities 1.2.1–1.2.2), supporting innovation and infrastructure that enhance climate resilience and preparedness.
	The project strengthens climate-resilient smallholder production and promotes efficient, low-waste value chains. Sustainable practices and climate-smart technologies (Activities 2.1.1–2.2.3) reduce environmental impacts, while improved storage, training, and market linkages (Activities 2.3.1–2.3.4) minimise post-harvest losses and support inclusive, sustainable processing and distribution, fostering healthier diets and responsible local consumption.
	Integrates climate adaptation measures, including climate risk profiling, capacity building, participatory planning, resilient agriculture, and farmer training in climate information and advisories (Activities 1.1.1–1.1.3, 1.2.4, 2.1.1–2.1.3, 2.2.1–2.2.3), strengthening local adaptive capacity and disaster risk management
	Strengthens district-level governance, participatory decision-making, and institutional capacity (Activities 1.1.1–1.1.3), enhancing accountability, social cohesion, and the capacity of local institutions to support climate adaptation.

128. The environmental co-benefits arise from the establishment of climate-resilient water, agro-forestry, and agricultural systems under Activities 2.1.1–2.1.3 and 2.2.1–2.2.3, which will enhance landscape heterogeneity and support essential ecosystem services. Greater diversity in crops, trees, and perennial vegetation creates and reconnects habitats for pollinators, natural pest predators, birds, and soil organisms, strengthening pollination services and natural biological control processes beyond individual farms. The adoption of sustainable agriculture leads to a lower reliance on synthetic fertilisers and pesticides, thereby reducing soil, water, and air contamination and strengthening long-term environmental resilience.

129. Socio-economic co-benefits beyond agricultural and food security outcomes include malnutrition reduction, improved water quality, and reduced healthcare costs. Access to safer and cleaner water reduces the incidence of waterborne diseases, thereby enhancing overall community health. Healthier and well-nourished community members are more productive, strengthening labour capacity and household economic resilience. Social cohesion, fostered through community and school-based awareness, enhances local security and safety by strengthening cooperation, reducing resource-related tensions, and increasing the collective capacity to respond to climate-related risks, including natural hazards and localised or regional threats.

130. Gender co-benefits extend beyond immediate empowerment to strengthen agriculture and food security. As women gain leadership, decision-making power, and social networks, households experience greater economic stability, better health outcomes, and enhanced educational opportunities for children, as well as increased labour productivity. Women's roles as advocates and role models foster social cohesion, collective problem-solving, and safer, more collaborative communities. Over time, these shifts can influence cultural norms, promote wider adoption of sustainable practices, and amplify the positive effects of gender-inclusive interventions across the community.

D.4. Needs of recipient (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Describe the scale and intensity of vulnerability of the country and beneficiary groups and elaborate how the project/programme addresses the issue (e.g. the level of exposure to climate risks for beneficiary country and groups, overall income level, etc.). Describe how the project/programme addresses the following needs:

- *Vulnerability of the country and/or specific vulnerable groups, including gender aspects (for adaptation only)*
- *Economic and social development level of the country and the affected population*
- *Absence of alternative sources of financing (e.g. fiscal or balance of payments gap that prevents government from addressing the needs of the country; and lack of depth and history in the local capital market)*
- *Need for strengthening institutions and implementation capacity*

131. Tajikistan is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in Central Asia, with vulnerability driven by mountainous terrain, high exposure to natural hazards, and heavy reliance on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and water resources[66]. Rural livelihoods are especially vulnerable, with 72% of the population living in rural areas[67]. Climate change trends are already evident, including warming since the 1950s and increasing precipitation variability, while projections indicate rising temperatures, longer warm spells and intensifying extreme events[68]. Climate-related hazards resulting from these climate change trends, such as droughts, heatwaves, floods, mudflows, landslides and glacial processes[69], are increasingly weakening agricultural productivity, reducing irrigation and livestock water availability, and deepening food insecurity[70]. Against this national vulnerability context, the project is designed to address the needs of the most exposed and least resilient communities through locally-led adaptation.

132. Water insecurity and declining agricultural productivity are central drivers of climare-related vulnerability in the proposed target areas, arising from: i) structural water-scarcity constraints; and ii) the increasing disruption and damage caused by hydro-meteorological hazards. Baseline conditions are already severe, with very high national water stress (~69.9%, 2021) and comparatively low access to safely managed drinking-water services (~55.2%, 2022)[71]. These constraints are compounded by aging and inefficient water-supply and irrigation systems, where conveyance losses can reach ~65%, and where high operating costs and constrained operations and maintenance (O&M) reduce the reliability of water delivered to farms and households[72,73]. At the same time, floods, mudflows and landslides periodically destroy cropland and damage critical infrastructure such as irrigation canals and rural access routes, producing service disruptions that go well beyond routine wear-and-tear. Importantly, while deferred maintenance have left many water assets fragile, they are also increasingly exposed to climatic loads they were not built to withstand. More erratic precipitation patterns, an observed increase in intense rainfall events, and a growing frequency of hydrometeorological disasters (including floods, mudflows and landslides), which together accelerate canal scouring, sedimentation and breach risks, and prolong interruptions to irrigation and domestic water supply[74,75].

133. Together, these conditions translate into two linked adaptation needs. First, improved water management and use, centred on reducing losses, strengthening local water governance and O&M, and rehabilitating/climate-proofing irrigation and water-supply infrastructure. The project directly responds to these needs through Output 2.1, which is to restore climate-proofed water assets and strengthening management capacities, including establishment/strengthening of Water User Associations and provision of funds/equipment for effective O&M. Furthermore, targeted canal and network rehabilitation and climate-proofing to withstand flooding, landslides and mudslides are included under Output 2.1. The need for resilient agricultural practices that can sustain yields and incomes under hotter, drier conditions and increasing variability is delivered through Output 2.2, which focuses on climate-resilient smallholder production systems (e.g., improved cropping systems, agroforestry and pasture-related measures) alongside capacity support.

134. Gender disparities also induce climate vulnerability in the proposed target areas, as climate shocks interact with structural inequalities to disproportionately affect women's livelihoods, food security and wellbeing. Food security is lower among female-headed households (18% food secure) than among male-headed households (22% food secure)[76]. Additionally, women-headed households are more likely to use livelihood coping strategies — especially crisis strategies that erode longer-term resilience — and that rural households are more likely to employ more severe coping strategies overall[77]. These impacts are reinforced by persistent constraints on women's adaptive capacity, including limited access to productive resources, training, and decision-making spaces, and limited access to affordable finance, constraints compounded by demographic change (e.g., male outmigration) and the growing prevalence of female-headed farms[78]. This creates a clear need for gender-responsive adaptation that strengthens women's access to resources and services, and participation in locally-led decision-making on

[66] Tajikistan. National Communication (NC). NC 4. | UNFCCC
[67] Tajikistan. National Communication (NC). NC 4. | UNFCCC
[68] Aalto, J., Kämäräinen, M., Shodmonov, M., Rajabov, N. and Venäläinen, A. (2017), Features of Tajikistan's past and future climate. Int. J. Climatol, 37: 4949-4961. Available online.
[69] Dazé, A. 2016. Review of current and planned adaptation action in Tajikistan. CARIAA Working Paper no. 13. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada and UK Aid, London, United Kingdom. Available online.
[70] FAO/WFP 2023. Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to the Republic of Tajikistan. Special Report. Available online.
[71] SDG 6 snapshot in Tajikistan. Available online.
[72] OSCE Technical Report. Energy and Agriculture Water Management in Tajikistan. Available online.
[73] World Bank (2022). Tajikistan's Water Sector to Benefit from Additional World Bank Support. Available online.
[74] CAREC (2022). Country Risk Profile Tajikistan. Available online.
[75] UN (2021). Rapid Emergency Assessment And Coordination Team (REACT). Floods in Khatlon: Situation Report # 2. Available online.
[76] FAO/WFP 2023. Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to the Republic of Tajikistan. Special Report. Available online.
[77] FAO/WFP 2023. Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to the Republic of Tajikistan. Special Report. Available online.
[78] FAO 2019. Smallholders and family farms in Tajikistan. Country study report. Available online.

resilience investments. To address this, the project will promote long-term adaptation by increasing awareness of climate risks (including impacts on food security, nutrition and livelihoods) and explicitly supporting gender-responsive behaviour change (Component 3).

135. Tajikistan's economic and fiscal context reinforces the need for grant-based concessional climate finance for locally-led adaptation in remote, high-risk rural districts. While government debt-to-GDP has reportedly declined to ~29.5% in 2024 (with a 1998–2024 average of ~51.1% and a historical peak of ~111.4% in 2000), fiscal space remains tightly constrained relative to the scale of climate-related losses and required adaptation investment[79,80]. For example, it is estimated that the annual average economic costs of climate-change land degradation at nearly US$325 million, and notes these are expected to double by 2050[81]. Additionally, it is reported that Tajikistan has a total adaptation investment need of ~$7.4 billion through 2050, including about $2.0 billion in 2025–2030 and US$5.4 billion in 2031–2050[82]. Tajikistan's adaptation needs therefore substantially exceed its domestic financing capacity.

136. Disaster-response and recovery financing mechanisms further illustrate the gap. The national Contingent Fund, used for disaster response/rehabilitation among other contingencies, shows allocations in the range of ~US$4.6–9.7 million per year (2008–2013), only ~6–13% of an estimated US$75 million in average annual disaster damage (1999–2016)[83]. Furthermore, probabilistic risk modelling suggests average annual flood losses of ~$60.8 million, with a large share concentrated in Khatlon, one of the key regions for the proposed intervention[84]. Taken together, these figures support the rationale that domestic budgetary instruments and local reserves are insufficient to finance the level of climate-resilient water, land, and livelihood investments required for vulnerable communities.

137. Finally, barrier analysis highlights: i) limited district-level awareness and capacity for climate change adaptation and risk management, including DRR and anticipatory action; ii) the lack of adaptation plans within District Development Committees; and iii) and limited capacity at national level (Agency for Hydrometeorology) for sustained forecasting and advisories. These constraints that prevent systematic, locally-owned adaptation planning and delivery[85], and therefore institutional strengthening and implementation capacity are central recipient needs. The project's locally-led adaptation model — anchored in district adaptation planning, strengthened climate information and advisories, and improved water and livelihood asset management — directly responds to these institutional and capacity gaps while targeting the most climate-exposed and socio-economically vulnerable groups in Tajikistan.

D.5. Country ownership (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Please describe how the beneficiary country takes ownership of and implements the funded project/programme. Describe the following:

Existing national climate strategy

Existing GCF country programme

Relevance to and alignment with existing policies such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

NDCs, NAMAs, and NAPs

Capacity of Accredited Entities or Executing Entities to deliver

Role of National Designated Authority

Engagement with civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable groups

Alignment with national priorities

138. The proposed project is grounded in Tajikistan's national climate and development priorities and demonstrates strong country ownership. It aligns with the government's strategic objectives to strengthen climate resilience in agriculture and water management, enhance institutional capacity, and promote inclusive, climate-resilient

[79] Trading Economics (2025). Tajikistan Indicators. Available online.
[80] Trading Economics (2025). Tajikistan Government Debt to GDP. Available online.
[81] World Bank Group (2024). Country Climate and Development Report: Tajikistan. Available online.
[82] World Bank Group (2024). Country Climate and Development Report: Tajikistan. Available online.
[83] World Bank Group / GFDDR (2019). Disaster Risk Finance Country Note: Tajikistan. Available online.
[84] CAREC (2022). Country Risk Profile: Tajikistan. Available online.
[85] Feasibility Study (FP Annex 2) – Section 8.4.2

development pathways, as articulated in the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (NSACC) 2030[86], the Water Sector Reform Programme[87], and the Medium-Term Development Programme[88]. These frameworks prioritise water management, climate-resilient agriculture, efficient water use, resilient food systems, and gender-responsive development, all addressed by the project.

139. The project contributes to Tajikistan's updated NDC, which identifies agriculture, water, forestry, and climate-resilient livelihoods as key priorities and emphasises strengthening subnational and community adaptive capacity[89]. These priorities are addressed through decentralised adaptation planning, climate-resilient agricultural practices, and strengthened local institutions. It also aligns with the draft NAP by operationalising decentralised adaptation planning at the district level through DAPs, translating national priorities into local action.

140. The project builds on Tajikistan's existing GCF portfolio, particularly WFP's FP067, ensuring continuity and coherence with ongoing adaptation efforts. Lessons learned from FP067, including findings from independent evaluators and an in-country mission conducted from 13–26 September 2025, have been integrated into the project design, ensuring continuity, coherence, and alignment with national adaptation efforts supported by the GCF[90].

Capacity of Accredited Entity and Co-Executing Entities

141. WFP will serve as the AE and EE, bringing extensive experience in food security, livelihoods, and climate resilience. WFP recently implemented FP067 (2020–2025) and has established strong institutional relationships with key government partners, including the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), and the Centre for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP). The project aligns with WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2023–2026, prioritising climate change adaptation, resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems[91]. As the AE, WFP will manage GCF resources, ensure fiduciary oversight, apply environmental and social safeguards, and lead monitoring, reporting, and quality assurance.

142. CIIP under CEP will act as the national co-Executing Entity (CIIP co-EE). CIIP has a strong track record in implementing climate and environmental projects funded by the GCF, World Bank, and IFAD, including the FP014: Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin, the Tajikistan Resilient Landscape Restoration Project, and the Community Based Agricultural Support Project+.

Role of the National Designated Authority

143. CEP is Tajikistan's NDA to the GCF[92] and has been closely engaged throughout project ideation and development. The project was revised in response to CEP's guidance, including recommendations to decentralise the national NAP approach, promote disaster risk reduction, and adopt the NIM to strengthen government ownership. CEP has endorsed the project and expressed commitment to support design and implementation.

Stakeholder engagement and local ownership

144. Stakeholder engagement for the development of this Funding Proposal has been undertaken through a structured and iterative process, building from Concept Note preparation to full proposal validation (see Annex 7). During September and October 2025, a design mission supported Concept Note development through consultations with the Committee for Environmental Protection, the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, the Committee of Emergency Situations, hydrometeorological services, regional and district authorities, and development partners. These discussions validated the climate rationale, confirmed priority regions and districts, and identified key barriers to climate-resilient agriculture, water management and ecosystem restoration.

145. In January 2026, regional stakeholder engagement workshops were held across Khatlon, Sughd, GBAO and the DRS, bringing together 182 representatives from national and sub-national institutions, Water User Associations, Committees on Women and Family Affairs, youth representatives, organisations of persons with disabilities, NGOs and development partners. Participants identified vulnerable groups and prioritised locally appropriate adaptation actions.

[86] FAO 2019. National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030. Available online.
[87] https://conf2024.dushanbewaterprocess.org/tajikistan-water-sector-reform/
[88] FAO 2021. Medium-term Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2025. Available online.
[89] Updated Version of the National Determined Contribution of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2022. Available online.
[90] https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp067
[91] https://www.wfp.org/operations/tj03-tajikistan-country-strategic-plan-2023-2026
[92] https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/tajikistan

146. A national Funding Proposal validation workshop was convened at the end of January 2026 to review the consolidated project design, theory of change and results framework. Feedback informed refinement of implementation modalities, gender targets and institutional roles, ensuring strong ownership and alignment with national adaptation priorities.

147. The project adopts an LLCA approach by embedding decision-making authority at district and community levels. DACs, comprising CEP district offices, *jamoat* representatives, women's groups, WUAs, and community-based organisations, will validate DAPs, prioritise investments, and endorse annual workplans. Community assemblies and thematic groups, including women, youth, and people with disabilities, will inform processes, ensuring inclusive participation, accountability, and sustained local ownership.

D.6. Efficiency and effectiveness (max`. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Describe how the financial structure is adequate and reasonable in order to achieve the proposal's objectives, including addressing existing bottlenecks and/or barriers, and providing the minimum concessionality to ensure the project is viable without crowding out private and other public investments. Refer to section B.5 on the justification of GCF funding requested as necessary.

Please describe the efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed project/programme, taking into account the total financing and mitigation/ adaptation outcome the project/programme aims to achieve, and explain how this compares to an appropriate benchmark.

Please specify the expected economic rate of return based on a comparison of the scenarios with and without the project/programme.

IPlease specify the expected financial rate of return with and without the Fund's support to illustrate the need for GCF funding to illustrate overall cost effectiveness.

Please explain how best available technologies and practices have been considered and applied. If applicable, specify the innovations/modifications/adjustments that are made based on industry best practices.

Financial structure and minimum concessionality

148. The proposed financial structure comprises a USD 30 million GCF grant complemented by USD 3 million in co-financing, for a total envelope of USD 33 million. The grant modality represents the minimum concessionality required to overcome structural barriers to locally-led adaptation in Tajikistan's high multi-hazard-risk districts.

149. The project predominantly finances public goods: climate risk-informed District Adaptation Plans (DAPs), climate information services, institutional strengthening, climate-proofed water infrastructure, and community-level resilience investments. These interventions generate substantial socio-economic and avoided-loss benefits but are largely non-revenue generating and therefore unsuitable for debt financing. Rural households have limited savings buffers, high exposure to climate shocks, and constrained access to affordable credit. In this context, concessional loans would risk increasing household vulnerability and would not crowd in private capital. Instead, the GCF grant plays a catalytic role in correcting market failures associated with climate externalities, information asymmetry, and underinvestment in disaster risk reduction.

150. The financial structure therefore directly addresses identified bottlenecks: weak district-level adaptation planning capacity, degraded irrigation infrastructure, high flood exposure, and limited livelihood diversification. It avoids crowding out private finance by targeting investments that would otherwise not occur.

Efficiency and effectiveness relative to outcomes and benchmarks

151. The project will directly benefit approximately 73,500 people and indirectly benefit 205,000 people, across 14 high-risk districts. Based on total financing of USD 30 million, the indicative unit costs are:

- ~USD 408 per direct beneficiary
- ~USD 108 per total beneficiary (direct + indirect)

152. These costs are consistent with, and competitive relative to, comparable resilience investments in irrigation rehabilitation and agricultural adaptation in Tajikistan and the wider region, which commonly operate at similar scales but often without integrated climate services and governance strengthening components.

153. The economic analysis of Component 2 investments confirms strong efficiency. Using a 9.50% discount rate aligned with Tajikistan's benchmark interest rate, the analysis estimates:

- **Net Present Value (NPV) (net flows): USD 118,832,820 million**
- **Benefit–Cost Ratio (BCR): 6.33**
- **Discount rate applied: 9.50%**

154. A BCR of 6.33 indicates that every USD 1 invested generates approximately USD 6.33 in discounted economic benefits. This substantially exceeds the commonly applied 1.5 benchmark used by development finance institutions for adaptation investments. Even under conservative modelling—excluding several non-monetised benefits such as nutrition improvements, ecosystem services, and institutional strengthening—the project demonstrates strong economic efficiency.

155. The ERR derived from the discounted cash flow analysis exceeds the applied social discount rate, confirming economic viability under with-project versus without-project scenarios.

Expected financial rate of return and need for GCF support

156. At the household and infrastructure level, many investments (e.g., canal rehabilitation, flood protection, district planning systems) do not generate sufficient direct financial cash flows to yield attractive private Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRRs). Without grant support, these investments would not proceed due to long payback periods, diffuse public benefits, and limited cost-recovery mechanisms.

157. With GCF support, households benefit through increased agricultural productivity, value addition (processing, storage, greenhouses), and avoided flood losses. However, absent grant financing, the aggregate FIRR would be below commercially viable thresholds, reinforcing the necessity of concessional funding.

Application of best available technologies and practices

158. The project applies context-appropriate Best Available Technologies and Practices (BAT/BAP), including: climate-proofed canal rehabilitation, water-saving irrigation technologies, greenhouse production systems, solar dryers, post-harvest storage units, value chain aggregation centres, and participatory climate-informed planning processes. Investments are based on proven regional experience and lessons from prior resilience projects, ensuring scalability, technical robustness, and sustainability. Emphasis is placed on adapting established practices to local climatic and institutional conditions rather than introducing untested technologies, thereby maximising uptake and long-term effectiveness.

E. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

*This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the **GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework** to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.*

E.1. Project/Programme Focus

Please indicate whether this proposal is for a mitigation or adaptation project/programme. For cross-cutting proposals, select both.

☐ Reduced emissions (mitigation)

☒ Increased resilience (adaptation)

E.2. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max 600 words, approximately 1-2 pages)

This section of the logical framework is meant to help a project/programme monitor and assess how it contributes to the paradigm shift described in section D.2 above by applying three assessment dimensions - scale, replicability, and sustainability.

Accordingly, for each assessment dimension (see the definition per assessment in the accompanying guidance note), describe the current state (baseline) and the potential scenario (target) and rate the current state (baseline) by using the three-point-scale rating (low, medium, and high) provided in the guidance note. Also describe how the project/programme will contribute to that shift/ transformation under respective assessment dimensions (scale, replicability and sustainability). In doing so, please refer to section B.2(a) (theory of change).

Assessment Dimension	Current state (baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	Climate change adaptation and risk management in Tajikistan are currently characterised by small-scale, fragmented and largely reactive interventions**.** Subnational adaptation planning is weak, climate-resilient investments are limited in coverage, and access to actionable climate information remains inconsistent, particularly in remote and mountainous districts. Existing initiatives tend to operate as isolated pilots without mechanisms to aggregate results or systematically expand coverage beyond individual communities or sectors. As a result, quantifiable adaptation benefits remain geographically constrained and	Low	By the end of the project, adaptation outcomes are expected to expand significantly in both scale and reach, delivering measurable resilience benefits to approximately 73,500 direct beneficiaries and over 205,000 indirect beneficiaries across 14 climate-vulnerable districts spanning all major agro-ecological zones. The project will enable aggregation of results across district-level adaptation planning, climate-resilient water assets, livelihood diversification, and climate information services, creating a coherent and scalable adaptation portfolio aligned with national priorities and the GCF IRMF impact areas.	As articulated in the Theory of Change, the project scales up adaptation impacts by institutionalising District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) (Output 1.1) that directly guide investment prioritisation, thereby linking planning with financing at scale (Outcome 1). Investments in climate-proofed water infrastructure, climate-resilient agriculture (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2), and diversified livelihoods are implemented across multiple districts simultaneously (Output 2.3), while climate information and anticipatory action mechanisms amplify benefits beyond immediate project sites (Output 1.2). This integrated approach transforms isolated interventions into a district- and system-level adaptation response, enabling quantifiable

	insufficient relative to the scale of climate risk faced by vulnerable rural populations.			increases in resilience outcomes within and beyond the project's intervention area.
Replicability	At baseline, adaptation approaches in Tajikistan demonstrate limited replicability. Lessons learned are often project-specific, poorly documented, and weakly embedded in government systems. There are few standardised tools or governance models that enable transfer of effective practices across districts, sectors or programmes. As a result, successful adaptation interventions rarely progress beyond pilot status or are replicated only with substantial external support.	Low	The project establishes a replicable adaptation delivery model that can be transferred to additional districts, sectors and programmes with relatively low marginal cost. Key structural elements (including DAP-driven investment pipelines, District Adaptation Committees (DACs), climate information-enabled anticipatory action, and community-managed water and livelihood assets) are designed for replication within Tajikistan and in comparable fragile and climate-vulnerable contexts in Central Asia.	Replicability is embedded through the project's design and knowledge architecture. Planning tools, governance arrangements, training curricula, and digital climate information platforms are standardised and documented. Output 3.2 institutionalises learning through policy briefs, district-level learning workshops, and practical adaptation guidance, ensuring that evidence generated informs future programming. By demonstrating integrated, locally-led adaptation across diverse agro-ecological zones, the project creates transferable models for replication by government, development partners and future GCF investments.
Sustainability	The sustainability of adaptation outcomes is currently weak**.** Many past investments lack durable institutional ownership, predictable financing for operation and maintenance, and mechanisms for updating adaptation responses as climate risks evolve. Limited integration of climate risk into district development planning and budgets constrains the long-term continuation of adaptation benefits once external support ends.	Low	The project establishes a structural and financial foundation that sustains adaptation outcomes beyond the project lifetime. Climate-resilient practices are embedded within district planning systems, water-asset management arrangements, extension services, and livelihood strategies, supported by institutionalised access to climate information and continuous learning mechanisms.	Sustainability is achieved by anchoring adaptation within existing government institutions and community structures**.** DAPs aligned with national strategies guide future public and donor investment, while Water User Associations (WUAs) and local asset funds support long-term operation and maintenance of infrastructure. Capacity building of district authorities, extension services and farmer organisations ensures retention of skills, while knowledge products and iterative updating of DAPs enable adaptive management over time. This creates a self-reinforcing system in which planning, finance, knowledge and institutions collectively sustain climate-resilient development pathways beyond GCF financing.

E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

Select appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators to monitor project/programme progress. More than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable for each GCF results area and project/programme outcome (as defined in the table in section B.2(b)). If IRMF indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators should be developed under section E.5 (project/programme specific indicators).

GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final[93]	
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	*Sources of information and methods used to collect and report data /information to measure progress against targets* WFP SCOPE[94] database records (registration, entitlement, distribution/payment), project reports, household surveys, focus group discussions	*The starting point or current value of the indicators before the implementation of the project* 0 direct beneficiaries 0 indirect beneficiaries	*The estimated value of the indicator at the mid-point of the implementation* 25,000 (12,800 men and 12,200 women) direct beneficiaries 75,000 (36,800 men and 38,200 women) indirect beneficiaries	*The estimated value of the indicator at the completion of the implementation* 73,500 (37,400 men and 36,100 women) direct beneficiaries 205,000 (100,600 men and 104,400 women) indirect beneficiaries	*Externalities and factors outside project management's control that may impact the outcomes* *Data sources and methodologies applied for estimating baseline and targets* A: Political stability and public administration functionality at national and district levels in Tajikistan are maintained, allowing continued access to target districts and uninterrupted delivery of project-supported services. Climate-related shocks (notably floods, mudslides and droughts) remain within the range projected in national climate scenarios and do not result in large-scale displacement or damage to settlements and infrastructure beyond local coping capacity.

[93] The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

[94] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform. It is a flexible cloud-based digital platform that helps WFP better understand the people it serves to be able to provide them more personalised and helpful assistance. It facilitates the tracking of distributions with assurance, from beneficiary registration to reconciliation and reporting.

						N: See Annex 23 for beneficiary calculations. **Direct beneficiaries:** Individuals and households who receive tangible and sustained adaptation support that leads to measurable improvements in their resilience to climate variability and shocks. Participation in awareness raising, training or dialogue activities alone is not considered sufficient unless it results in demonstrated adoption or behavioural change. The project applies a "highest level of benefit" rule, whereby individuals are counted as direct beneficiaries only where they receive the most substantive form of adaptation support (e.g., infrastructure, livelihood support or adoption of practices), ensuring conservative and impact-oriented estimates. **Indirect beneficiaries:** Individuals who benefit from improved systems, services and enabling conditions created by the project without directly receiving targeted support.

						Baseline and target values are aligned with available national and district-level statistics, including government census data, and refined through project-specific beneficiary targeting.
	Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	WFP SCOPE[95] database records (registration, entitlement, distribution/payment), project reports, household surveys, focus group discussions	0 beneficiaries	20,000 (10,240 men and 9,760 women) beneficiaries	55,000 (28,150 men and 26,850 women) beneficiaries	A: Agricultural input supply chains in Tajikistan (including seeds, greenhouse materials, irrigation equipment and solar technologies) remain sufficiently functional and affordable to enable adoption of promoted practices. Domestic and cross-border agricultural markets (including local bazaars and regional trade routes) remain accessible, providing incentives for farmers to adopt climate-resilient and value-added livelihood options. N: Includes farmers/producers linked to new markets and post-harvest processing under Output 2.3 — 15,000 beneficiaries (7,500 men and 7,500 women); and smallholder farmers adopting climate-resilient practices and accessing rehabilitated

[95] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform. It is a flexible cloud-based digital platform that helps WFP better understand the people it serves to be able to provide them more personalised and helpful assistance. It facilitates the tracking of distributions with assurance, from beneficiary registration to reconciliation and reporting.

						irrigation under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 — 40,000 beneficiaries (20,650 men and 19,350 women) Baseline and target values are aligned with available national and district-level statistics, including government census data, and refined through project-specific beneficiary targeting.
	Supplementary 2.5: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that stregthen climate change resilience	Project monitoring and reporting systems); WFP SCOPE database; household and producer surveys confirming use/adoption (baseline, mid-term, final); field verification reports and spot checks; training completion records and follow-up adoption assessments; focus group discussions and key informant interviews (qualitative validation)	0 beneficiaries	36,750 (18,050 men and 18,700 women) beneficiaries	73,500 (36,100 men and 37,400 women) beneficiaries	A: Input supply chains remain sufficiently functional (e.g. seeds, irrigation equipment, greenhouse materials, post-harvest technologies) to enable adoption of promoted innovations. Market and livelihood conditions remain sufficiently stable, providing incentives for households to adopt and continue using climate-resilient practices. Climate variability remains within projected ranges, allowing innovations to be perceived as effective and relevant by beneficiaries. Local institutional conditions remain stable, enabling continued access to project sites and services across Sughd, Khatlon, DRS and GBAO.

						N: Aggregation of direct beneficiaries across Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 3.1 Avoids double counting by counting each beneficiary once, even if adopting multiple innovations Adoption is measured as use of at least one resilience-enhancing innovation supported by the project. The indicator captures strengthened adaptive capacity, not downstream welfare outcomes, which are measured separately under ARA 2. Adoption does not imply immediate income or food security gains; it reflects behavioural and practice change that increases resilience to climate risks. Innovations include climate-resilient agricultural practices, improved water management technologies, livelihood diversification practices, use of climate information services, and

						anticipatory action measures promoted by the project. Baseline and target values are aligned with available national and district-level statistics, including government census data, and refined through project-specific beneficiary targeting.
	Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Economic analysis; project monitoring; EFA estimates	$0	$ x million (TBC once EFA is finalised)	$ x million (TBC once EFA is finalised)	A: Project interventions increase the climate resilience of physical assets in target areas. N: This indicator is estimated using proxy measures based on avoided production losses, reduced post-harvest losses and protection of climate-resilient infrastructure under climate stress scenarios, as detailed in Annex 3.
ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security	Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security	Bi-annual outcome monitoring reports. Combination of primary and secondary data, including government statistics. Mixed-methods approach, utilising quantitative and qualitative data. Household surveys, focus group discussions.	0 beneficiaries	0 beneficiaries (no change from baseline)	156,000 (76,596 men and 79,404 women) beneficiaries	A: Assumes benefits related to food security will only accrue after project mid-term. No major macroeconomic shocks (e.g. sharp food price inflation, remittance volatility, or trade disruptions) significantly reduce household purchasing power during the project period.

						Climatic conditions allow productivity and post-harvest improvements supported by the project to translate into net gains in household food availability and access, particularly during lean seasons. N: Based on beneficiaries who will benefit from improved food security related to Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. Estimated at 30,000 households, with an average of 5.2 persons per household. Sex-disaggregated using Tajikistan's demographic profile (approx. 50.9% female, 49.1% male). Baseline and target values are aligned with available national and district-level statistics, including government census data, and refined through project-specific beneficiary targeting.

E.4. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

Select at least two relevant IRMF core (enabling environment) indicators to monitor and elaborate the baseline context and project/programme's targeted outcome against the respective indicators. Rate the current state (baseline) vis-à-vis the target scenario and select the geographical scope of the outcome to be assessed. Describe how the project/programme will contribute towards the target scenario. Refer to a case example in the accompanying guidance to complete this section.

Core Indicator	Baseline context (description)	Rating for current state (baseline)	Target scenario (description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage

Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner	At baseline, institutional and regulatory frameworks for climate change adaptation and risk management in Tajikistan remain weakly decentralised and inconsistently operationalised. While national strategies such as the National Adaptation Plan and sector policies exist, district governments lack the mandates, tools, and capacities to systematically integrate climate risk, DRR and anticipatory action into development planning and investment decisions. Adaptation planning is largely ad hoc, project-driven, and insufficiently linked to financing and implementation, resulting in reactive responses and limited ownership at subnational level.	low	By project completion, district-level institutional frameworks for climate-resilient development are strengthened and operational across the target areas. Climate-risk-informed District Adaptation Plans (DAPs), aligned with national strategies, are embedded within district planning processes and guide prioritisation of public and donor-funded investments. District Adaptation Committees (DACs) provide inclusive, multi-stakeholder decision-making platforms, enabling sustained integration of climate risk, DRR and anticipatory action into local development pathways in a country-driven manner.	The project operationalises institutional strengthening by shifting adaptation from stand-alone projects to systemic, locally led planning-investment cycles, as articulated in the Theory of Change. Through the preparation and institutionalisation of DAPs, capacity building of district authorities, and establishment or strengthening of DACs, the project embeds climate resilience within existing governance structures. This directly supports country ownership, strengthens vertical alignment between national and subnational frameworks, and creates an enabling institutional environment for sustained climate-resilient development beyond the project lifecycle.	Multiple sub-national areas within a country, with national-level institutional spillovers
Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards	Currently, knowledge generation and learning on climate change adaptation in Tajikistan are fragmented and weakly institutionalised. Lessons learned from adaptation initiatives are often poorly documented, insufficiently shared, and rarely translated into policy or practice at scale. Extension	low	The project establishes systematic and inclusive learning processes that support continuous improvement and scaling of adaptation practices. Evidence on effective climate-resilient water management, agriculture, livelihoods, DRR and anticipatory action is generated, documented, and actively disseminated. Good practices, methodologies and	Knowledge generation and learning are institutionalised through Output 3.2, which introduces structured participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning processes. The project documents lessons from implementation, produces practical guidance materials, and facilitates district- and national-level learning workshops that connect practitioners, policymakers and	National level (one country)

	services and local institutions have limited access to standardised methodologies and actionable climate information, constraining learning-by-doing and evidence-based decision-making, particularly for women and marginalised groups.		standards are mainstreamed into district planning, extension services, and national policy dialogue, supporting replication and sustained learning beyond the project duration.	communities. By feeding evidence back into iterative updates of DAPs and sharing knowledge through established platforms, the project strengthens adaptive management and contributes to a durable learning ecosystem that underpins long-term climate-resilient development.	

E.5. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

*This section should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (E.1-E.4). List down tailored indicators to monitor /track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs have the freedom to decide against which outcomes they would like to set project/programme specific indicators. If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2(a)(b), and D.3, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the "**Project/programme co-benefit indicators**" section in table below. Add rows as needed.*

Please number each outcome and output as shown below to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The numbering for outputs under this section should correspond to the output numbering in annex 4 (detailed budget plan).

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 1 Enhanced climate change adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) preparedness across district governments and food-insecure vulnerable communities	Climate hazard-related emergency preparedness capacity of targeted districts	*Sources of information and methods used to collect and report data/information to measure progress against targets* Combination of primary and secondary data; district emergency preparedness capacity assessments following a standard methodology; direct	*The starting point or current value of the indicators before the implementation of the project* To be confirmed by baseline assessments. No climate-specific emergency preparedness	*The estimated value of the indicator at the mid-point of the implementation* ≥50 % of targeted districts achieve at least a "moderate" preparedness score[97]	*The estimated value of the indicator at the completion of the implementation* All targeted districts (14) achieve a "high" preparedness score[98]	*Externalities and factors outside project management's control that may impact on the Component* *Data sources and methodologies applied for estimating baseline and targets*

[97] Foundational preparedness systems are in place, but not yet fully institutionalised or tested.
[98] Emergency preparedness is systemic, proactive, and institutionalised, with clear links between risk information and action.

		observation and project reporting. Assessments repeated at baseline, mid-term and project termination. Measured using the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI)[96].	assessments conducted (0 districts with a baseline score).			A/N: Political stability and functional public administration allow field assessments and capacity-building; climate shocks remain within projected ranges and do not cause large-scale displacement; the national government continues to support emergency preparedness.
	Proportion of targeted households reporting improved readiness to take anticipatory action upon receiving climate information	Household surveys and focus-group discussions; project monitoring reports	No systematic anticipatory-action system; <5 % of households report acting on climate information.	40 % of targeted households report taking anticipatory action by mid-term	80 % of targeted households report taking anticipatory action by closure	A/N: Households remain accessible; mobile networks and climate-information services are reliable; communities trust and act on early warnings; there are no major disruptions to communications or security
Output 1.1 District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) that also promote DRR and anticipatory action	Number of district adaptation plans (DAPs) integrating climate risk assessments developed, approved and aligned with district development plans and budgets	Approved DAPs; district council meeting minutes; budget documents; project progress reports.	0 DAPs exist and no district budget lines for adaptation.	By mid-term, ≥7 DAPs (50 % of target districts) are developed and approved; at least 4 of them have partial budget allocations for priority adaptation measures	By project end, all 14 districts have approved DAPs fully aligned with district development plans and budgets, with funding commitments for ≥80 % of prioritised interventions.	A/N: District authorities and national ministries support the DAP process; planning cycles align with project timelines; adequate data and technical support are available; no major political or administrative disruptions.
	Percentage of DAPs including DRR and anticipatory-action triggers and procedures	Content review of DAPs, focusing on inclusion of disaster-risk reduction measures, early-warning	No DAPs include formal DRR or anticipatory-action triggers.	≥50 % of approved DAPs include DRR measures and	100 % of DAPs have operational DRR and	A/N: National policy frameworks permit incorporation of DRR/anticipatory-action

[96] The EPCI measures the degree to which district-level institutions have the plans, coordination mechanisms, information systems, and resources required to anticipate and respond to climate-related shocks in a timely and effective manner.

		triggers and anticipatory-action protocols; validation by district adaptation committees.		anticipatory-action triggers	anticipatory-action protocols	measures into local planning; district committees receive adequate training; climate-information services function as planned.
	Percentage of district-level investments aligned with climate risk-informed priorities identified in DAPs	District budgets, investment plans, DAP tracking reports	Low / not systematically applied	≥50% of district-level investments aligned with climate risk-informed priorities identified in DAPs	≥70-80% of district-level investments aligned with climate risk-informed priorities identified in DAPs	A/N: DAP are used to inform district planning and budgeting processes
Output 1.2 Tailored climate information sustainably delivered to district governments and local communities to facilitate local-level adaptation, including DRR and anticipatory action	Number of tailored climate-information products and advisories produced and disseminated annually	Hydrometeorological agency reports; SMS and digital-platform logs; lists of bulletins and advisories disseminated; project reporting.	There is no systematic provision of tailored climate advisories to district governments and communities.	At least 10 distinct climate information products/advisories (e.g., district seasonal forecasts, SMS alerts, agrometeorological bulletins) are produced and disseminated regularly-information products/advisories (e.g., district seasonal forecasts, SMS alerts, agro-meteorological bulletins) are produced and disseminated regularly	At least 20 products/advisories are disseminated and updated annually	A/N: Forecasting systems are upgraded; communication infrastructure remains functional; forecasting accuracy continues to improve; hydromet agencies can sustain operations beyond the project.
	Percentage of targeted households	Household and farmer surveys; extension-worker	<10% of households use	50% of targeted households (with	80% of targeted households (with	A/N: Households have access to mobile phones or

	(disaggregated by gender) accessing and utilising climate-information services for agricultural and livelihood decision-making	reports; digital-platform analytics.	climate information for farming or risk-management decisions.	at least 40% women headed) access and use climate-informati on services	at least 40% women headed) access and use climate-informati on services	radios; literacy challenges are addressed; trust in climate information is built; information is timely and actionable; no major disruptions to network or power supply.
Outcome 2 Strengthened climate-resilient water management, smallholder production and income generation to build adaptive capacity	Percentage of beneficiary households reporting reduced climate vulnerability and improved stability of agricultural production under climate stress	Household surveys; impact assessments; agricultural production statistics	High climate sensitivity and low stability of agricultural production	≥30% of beneficiary households reporting reduced climate vulnerability and improved stability of agricultural production under climate stress	≥60% of beneficiary households reporting reduced climate vulnerability and improved stability of agricultural production under climate stress	A/N: Climate shocks occur within expected ranges; climate-resilient agriculture interventions are taken up and are successful
	Percentage of targeted households reporting reliable year-round access to climate-resilient water for domestic and productive uses	Household water-use surveys; water user association (WUA) records; remote-sensing data on water availability.	Reliability of water supply is <30% across targeted communities (water often unavailable during dry spells).	≥50% of targeted households report reliable year-round access to water (improved availability during dry spells)	≥80% of targeted households report reliable year-round access to water (improved availability during dry spells)	A/N: Water-asset infrastructure is constructed on time; energy for pumping (e.g., solar systems) remains functional; climate shocks do not exceed asset design capacity; WUAs are actively managing maintenance.
	Average percentage increase in annual household income from diversified, climate-resilient livelihoods among targeted households	Baseline and follow-up income surveys; livelihood-tracking surveys; financial records of producer groups; project monitoring reports.	Household income from diversified, climate-resilient livelihoods is negligible (0%)	Targeted households report a ≥20% increase in annual income from diversified climate-resilient activities	Targeted households report a ≥50% increase in annual income from diversified climate-resilient activities	A/N: Market conditions for agricultural and value-added products remain favourable; no major macro-economic shocks (inflation, trade disruptions); input supply chains are functional; households retain labour and land access.
Output 2.1 Climate-proofed water assets	Number and cumulative storage capacity of climate-proofed community water assets	Construction completion certificates; engineering reports; WUA operation	Existing water assets are outdated and not climate-proofed; no	≥10 major community water assets (reservoirs,	≥20 climate-proofed assets provide at least 1 million m³	A/N: Procurement and construction proceed without significant delays; communities and WUAs

	constructed or rehabilitated and operational	logs; site inspections; GPS-referenced inventories.	new assets built through the project	canals, solar-powered pumps) are constructed or rehabilitated, providing at least 500,000 m³ of additional storage	of storage across all districts	participate in asset operation and maintenance; civil works are not disrupted by conflict or extreme events; designs account for future climate scenarios.
Output 2.2 Climate-resilient smallholder production systems	Area (ha) under climate-resilient production practices supported by the project (e.g., drip irrigation, improved greenhouses, climate-resilient orchards)	Extension-service records; GIS mapping of demonstration plots; farmer field school logs; remote-sensing analyses.	<100 ha under climate-resilient practices across target districts	≥1,000 ha of farmland adopt climate-resilient practices	≥3,000 ha of farmland adopt climate-resilient practices	A/N: Farmers have access to inputs (seeds, equipment); extension and advisory services are maintained; there are no major pest or disease outbreaks; farmers perceive economic benefits from adopting practices.
	Percentage of smallholder farmers adopting project-promoted climate-resilient practices and technologies	Farmer registration lists; training and extension attendance records; adoption surveys; verification visits	<5% of smallholder farmers employ climate-resilient practices or technologies	50% of targeted farmers (at least 40% women) adopt promoted practices	80% of targeted farmers (at least 40% women) adopt promoted practices	A/N: Farmers have secure land tenure and incentives to invest; supportive micro-finance or credit schemes are available; market prices for inputs are stable; demonstration results are convincing and knowledge is shared
	Number of climate-resilient productive investments financed through the blended finance mechanism combining GCF grant finance with financing from participating financial institutions and beneficiary contributions	Signed financing agreements between beneficiaries and participating financial institutions; project grant disbursement records; Financial institution loan records and portfolio reports; Beneficiary investment records and asset verification reports; Monitoring reports from participating service	0 climate-resilient productive investments financed through the blended finance mechanism	At least 150 climate-resilient productive investments co-financed through the blended finance mechanism	At least 400 climate-resilient productive investments co-financed through the blended finance mechanism	A/N: Participating financial institutions maintain willingness and capacity to provide climate-related lending products; Beneficiaries remain willing and able to take up blended finance opportunities; Technical assistance, business models and investment packages developed under the project remain commercially viable

		providers and implementation partners				and locally appropriate; Climate shocks and macroeconomic instability do not significantly disrupt agricultural production systems or financial sector liquidity; Regulatory and policy conditions remain supportive of rural and agricultural finance. This indicator measures the operational performance and uptake of the blended finance mechanism established under Output 2.2. “Climate-resilient productive investments” include eligible investments such as climate-resilient greenhouses, orchards, storage facilities, bulking centres, renewable energy technologies, water-efficient irrigation technologies and other productive assets supported through the project’s blended finance approach. Each investment must combine at least two financing sources, including project subsidy/grant support and financing from participating financial institutions and/or beneficiary contributions. This indicator is intended to capture catalytic mobilisation of adaptation finance and increased access to climate-

						resilient investment opportunities by vulnerable rural households and producer groups.
Output 2.3 Capacity of smallholder farmers built for livelihood diversification	Number of smallholder farmers trained in livelihood diversification, nutrition-sensitive post-harvest management and value-addition (disaggregated by gender and youth)	Training attendance sheets; training curricula; follow-up surveys to confirm application of skills	No structured training on livelihood diversification for targeted farmers	≥2,000 smallholder farmers (with at least 50 % women and 30 % youth) receive training	≥5,000 smallholder farmers (with at least 50 % women and 30 % youth) receive training	A/N: Farmers are willing to participate; local languages are used; training is delivered through culturally appropriate methods; COVID-19 or other health restrictions do not disrupt group training.
Outcome 3. Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change adaptation, supporting sustainability, scaling up and replication	Percentage of targeted households and institutional actors reporting increased knowledge of climate-change impacts, adaptation/DRR options and nutrition-sensitive practices	Knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) surveys; end-of-training evaluations; focus-group discussions; institutional self-assessments	Approximately 20% of households and institutional actors have awareness of climate-change impacts and available adaptation options	50% of households and actors report increased knowledge	80% of households and actors report increased knowledge	A/N: Awareness campaigns reach intended audiences; translation into local languages is effective; there is no misinformation undermining climate messaging; basic literacy levels allow understanding of materials.
	Number of knowledge and learning products generated and disseminated (policy briefs, manuals, guidelines, case studies)	Project knowledge-product inventory; dissemination logs (e.g., downloads, distribution lists); citations of products in national planning documents	No consolidated knowledge products exist relating to district-level adaptation and DRR in Tajikistan	≥5 knowledge products are produced and disseminated	≥12 products published and referenced by national or district authorities	A/N: Expertise is available to synthesise lessons; stakeholders value and request knowledge products; publishing platforms (digital and hard copy) remain accessible; translation resources are available.
Output 3.1 Improved awareness of climate change impacts on food security and nutrition, and adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) responses	Number of awareness-raising and behaviour-change campaigns conducted (community dialogues, radio programmes, school sessions) on climate change, DRR/anticipatory action,	Campaign reports; broadcast logs; minutes of community sessions; photographs and media archives	Few (if any) structured campaigns on climate change and nutrition at district level	≥50 campaigns delivered across all districts	≥100 campaigns delivered across all districts	A/N: Communication channels (radio, community centres) remain operational; community leaders support participation; there are no restrictions on gatherings; messaging is culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive.

	food security, nutrition and gender					
	Percentage of targeted community members (disaggregated by gender) reporting increased knowledge of climate-change impacts, adaptation/DRR responses and improved dietary diversity	Pre- and post-campaign surveys; nutrition surveys; focus-group discussions; extension-worker reports	<20% of community members report knowledge of climate-change impacts and adaptation/DRR responses; average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) <4	50% of surveyed community members report improved knowledge and adopt at least one new dietary or risk-management practice	80% of surveyed community members report improved knowledge and adopt at least one new dietary or risk-management practice, with HDDS increasing by ≥30%	A/N: Nutrition messages are integrated with adaptation/DRR messages; local foods are available and affordable; social norms allow women to participate; results are not undermined by external food price shocks.
Output 3.2. Knowledge generated to support project sustainability and the evidence-based scaling up and replication of climate change adaptation	Number of knowledge products (policy briefs, manuals, guidelines, case studies) developed, validated and disseminated to stakeholders	Knowledge-product tracking logs; quality-assurance reports; dissemination lists; downloads from digital platforms	0 knowledge products specific to district-level adaptation and DRR	≥5 knowledge products	≥12 knowledge products	A/N: Institutions allocate staff time to knowledge management; experts are available to write and review products; translation into national languages is funded; there is demand for such products.
	Number of knowledge-sharing events (learning workshops, exchange visits, policy dialogues) organised and number of participants (disaggregated by gender) engaged	Event reports; participant lists; evaluation forms; follow-up surveys on application of learning	Very few (if any) structured learning events on adaptation/DRR at district and national levels	At least 10 learning events involving ≥200 participants	at least 20 learning events with ≥500 participants	A/N: Stakeholders are willing to participate; travel and meeting restrictions (e.g., due to COVID-19) do not impede events; knowledge exchanges are timed to inform ongoing planning processes.
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Co-benefit 1: Gender equality and women's empowerment	Percentage of women beneficiaries who adopt and sustain climate-resilient practices or participate in decision-making structures supported by the project	Sex-disaggregated beneficiary and adoption records (WFP SCOPE); Participation records from Farmer Field Schools, water user groups, DACs; Household surveys	Low and fragmented participation of women in climate-resilient production, water management and planning	≥ 30% women among adopters of climate-resilient innovations and active participants in	≥ 50% women among adopters of climate-resilient innovations and active participants in	A/N: Social norms do not significantly restrict women's participation in project activities.

		(baseline, mid-term, final); Qualitative validation through FGDs with women beneficiaries	processes (baseline qualitative score)	planning/decision-making mechanisms	planning/decision-making mechanisms	Household labour dynamics allow women to engage in and sustain adoption. Indicator reflects empowerment through participation and adoption, not income parity.
Co-benefit 2: Improved nutrition outcomes and diet quality	Number of beneficiary households demonstrating improved dietary diversity and nutrition practices as a result of project-supported climate-resilient agriculture, livelihoods, and nutrition awareness interventions	Household surveys (baseline, mid-term, final) including: Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) or Minimum Dietary Diversity (where appropriate); WFP SCOPE database (beneficiary tracking and linkage to nutrition activities); Monitoring reports from Output 3.1 (awareness raising on food security, nutrition, DRR and anticipatory action); Focus group discussions and key informant interviews (qualitative validation); Community-level nutrition awareness session records	0 households with improved dietary diversity attributable to the project	10,000 households demonstrating improved dietary diversity and nutrition practices	20,000 households demonstrating improved dietary diversity and nutrition practices	A/N: Local food markets remain accessible, allowing households to complement own production with diverse foods. No major food price shocks significantly reduce access to nutrient-rich foods. Cultural food preferences remain sufficiently flexible to allow uptake of improved dietary practices. Climate variability remains within projected ranges, allowing diversified production to be sustained. Improved nutrition is measured as dietary diversity and nutrition practices, not clinical nutrition outcomes. The indicator captures a nutrition-sensitive co-benefit, complementing (but not duplicating) food security indicators under ARA 2.

						Improvements are expected to materialise progressively, with stronger effects by project completion. Households benefiting from Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 3.1

E.6. Project/programme activities and deliverables

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be reflected in annex 5 implementation timetable. Add rows as needed.

Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section E.5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.

Activities	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Output 1.1. District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) that also promote DRR and anticipatory action			
Activity 1.1.1 Develop district-level climate risk profiles to support local adaptation and risk management planning (including DRR and anticipatory action).	This activity will develop district-level climate risk profiles that integrate climatic hazards, exposure and vulnerability, and include DRR and anticipatory action considerations. Using climate data, watershed information and participatory diagnostics (including inputs from CASP+ CsCAPs where applicable), profiles will identify priority risks and impact pathways affecting food security, water assets and livelihoods. The resulting profiles will inform hazard mapping, prioritisation and investment screening and provide the analytical foundation for DAPs, including the definition of early action triggers and protocols.	1.1.1.1 Compile and analyse historical climate/hazard data and watershed information 1.1.1.2 Undertake participatory climate risk diagnostics (village + district), including thematic groups (women, youth, PWDs) 1.1.1.3 Integrate CASP+ CsCAP inputs in Temurmalik and Khuroson and validate vertical integration approach with CIIP district units 1.1.1.4 Produce and validate climate risk and vulnerability profiles (incl. hazard maps)	1.1.1.1 District climate-and-watershed analytical dataset package (per district) 1.1.1.2 Participatory risk diagnostic report and attendance registers (sex/age/disability disaggregation) 1.1.1.3 CsCAP integration memo and validation minutes (Temurmalik/Khuroson) 1.1.1.4 Final climate risk profile reports and hazard maps (all target districts)
Activity 1.1.2 Strengthen the capacity of local government agencies and community leaders to plan and implement climate change adaptation and risk management (DRR and anticipatory action) measures.	This activity will strengthen district and community capacity to undertake locally-led adaptation planning and implementation, including DRR and anticipatory action. Training and mentoring will focus on interpreting climate risk profiles, integrating watershed/agro-	1.1.2.1 Develop/adapt training modules on adaptation planning, DRR and anticipatory action (incl. triggers/protocols)	1.1.2.1 Training curriculum, manuals and facilitator guides 1.1.2.2 Training completion report with participant lists (sex/age/disability disaggregation)

	climatic information, applying inclusive planning modalities, and translating risks into prioritised investment actions and protocols. The activity will build the operational capacity of district authorities, jamoats, WUAs and community organisations to support DAP implementation cycles, including annual investment planning, risk-informed decision-making and monitoring.	1.1.2.2 Deliver training to district authorities, jamoat reps, WUAs, women's groups and community leaders 1.1.2.3 Provide coaching during DAP drafting and annual investment planning cycles (hands-on support) 1.1.2.4 Conduct peer learning exchange(s) across districts and with CASP+ structures (PUUs/PUGs/Leskhoz groups)	1.1.2.3 Mentoring logs and quarterly capacity progress notes 1.1.2.4 Peer learning exchange report and action points
Activity 1.1.3 Co-develop DAPs with relevant stakeholders (including DACs), incorporating risk management (DRR and anticipatory action).	This activity will co-develop climate risk-informed, NAP-aligned DAPs through locally-led, participatory planning workshops at village and district level. Building on climate risk profiles developed under Activity 1.1.1, watershed information, district development plans and other assessments, each DAP will include: localised risk and vulnerability profiles, prioritised adaptation measures, DRR and anticipatory action triggers and protocols, a knowledge management and capacity development plan, a costed implementation plan and resource mobilisation strategy, and institutional and MEL frameworks. DAPs will be anchored in district development priorities while remaining distinct planning instruments. While distinct from the district development plans, the DAPs will be anchored in them to ensure that they are aligned with district development priorities.	1.1.3.1 Facilitate village assemblies and thematic consultations (women, youth, PWDs) to identify priorities and validate options 1.1.3.2 Draft DAPs (including costed implementation plan, resource mobilisation strategy, KM/capacity plan, and MEL framework) 1.1.3.3 Define DRR and anticipatory action triggers and protocols linked to climate information services 1.1.3.4 Align DAPs with District Development Plans and validate integration with district technical departments 1.1.3.5 Finalise and endorse DAPs through DACs (and consolidate CsCAP inputs where relevant)	1.1.3.1 Consultation reports and priority lists (per district) 1.1.3.2 Draft DAP package (full annexes) per district 1.1.3.3 District trigger/protocol matrix and SOP note (per district) 1.1.3.4 DAP–DDP alignment note and validation minutes 1.1.3.5 Final endorsed DAPs and endorsement documentation
Activity 1.1.4 Establish or strengthen District Adaptation Committees (DACs) (comprising CEP district authorities, jamoat representatives, women's groups, Water User Associations (WUAs), and community-based organisations) to	This activity will establish or strengthen DACs comprising CEP district authorities, jamoat representatives, women's groups, WUAs and community-based organisations. DACs will validate DAP priorities and exercise shared decision-making authority over the prioritisation of	1.1.4.1 Develop DAC terms of reference, decision rules, and inclusivity requirements (women/youth/PWD representation)	1.1.4.1 DAC ToR and operating procedures (per district) 1.1.4.2 DAC establishment records and induction report

validate DAP priorities and rank investment options.	Component 2 investments and allocation of district-level micro-investment windows. DAC decisions will be systematically informed by community consultations (village assemblies and thematic groups), ensuring locally legitimate, inclusive and accountable resource allocation. In CASP+ districts, DACs will coordinate with CIIP district units to harmonise planning and avoid duplication.	1.1.4.2 Constitute/strengthen DAC membership and deliver induction on DAP governance and investment ranking 1.1.4.3 Establish investment ranking criteria aligned to DAP priorities and CASP+ duplication safeguards 1.1.4.4 Prepare and endorse annual investment plans derived exclusively from DAP priorities	1.1.4.3 Investment screening and ranking criteria/tool (incl. CASP+ mapping protocol) 1.1.4.4 Annual DAP-derived investment plan and DAC endorsement minutes (per district)
Output 1.2. Tailored climate information sustainably delivered to district governments and local communities to facilitate local-level adaptation, including DRR and anticipatory action			
Activity 1.2.1 Strengthen the forecasting capacity of the Agency for Hydrometeorology's Centre of Climate Change through training and the provision of equipment.	This activity will strengthen the Agency for Hydrometeorology's capacity to produce actionable forecasts and climate advisories that support district-level adaptation, DRR and anticipatory action. It will address technical and operational gaps through a needs assessment, targeted training and provision of priority equipment. Improved forecasting workflows and products will enhance the timeliness and credibility of climate information provided to districts and farmers, supporting trigger-based early action and risk-informed planning under the DAP process.	1.2.1.1 Conduct forecasting/service delivery gap and needs analysis 1.2.1.2 Procure/install priority forecasting and data management equipment/software 1.2.1.3 Deliver technical training and coaching on forecasting and user-oriented products	1.2.1.1 Hydromet capacity and needs assessment report 1.2.1.2 Procure/install priority forecasting and data management equipment/software 1.2.1.3 Deliver technical training and coaching on forecasting and user-oriented products
Activity 1.2.2 Build the capacity of the Agency for Hydrometeorology to expand SMS-based and AI-powered digital internet-based systems — such as mobile apps, Telegram channels, or other locally appropriate digital tools — for the provision of climate and market information.	This activity will expand digital dissemination of tailored climate and market information using SMS and locally appropriate internet-based tools (e.g., apps, Telegram channels). It will strengthen the Agency's ability to manage digital channels, develop user-tested advisory content, and reach farmers and district authorities at scale. The systems will support DAP implementation, anticipatory action triggers and farmer decision-making. Where CASP+	1.2.2.1 Design and upgrade digital dissemination architecture (SMS + internet channels) 1.2.2.2 Co-produce and user-test climate and market advisory products with communities and extension staff 1.2.2.3 Establish user registration and targeting approach (incl. women/youth/PWD inclusion)	1.2.2.1 Digital system functional specification and upgraded platform 1.2.2.2 User-tested advisory package and feedback report 1.2.2.3 User registry and inclusion protocol (with disaggregated reporting) 1.2.2.4 Delivery and usage analytics reports (quarterly)

	community platforms exist (PUUs/PUGs/Leskhoz groups), these will be used as entry points for inclusive dissemination and feedback. Uptake will be monitored and used to iteratively improve content and delivery.	1.2.2.4 Implement dissemination and analytics tracking	
Activity 1.2.3 Support the Agency for Hydrometeorology to commercialise the provision of climate information to ensure sustainability (including the development of a commercialisation strategy).	This activity will support the Agency for Hydrometeorology to establish a sustainability pathway for continued provision of climate information services beyond the project period. It will assess viable options for cost recovery and partnerships (e.g., public financing, telecom partnerships, service bundles for producer groups) and develop a commercialisation strategy that safeguards inclusivity while ensuring financial viability. The strategy will define governance, pricing principles (where applicable), quality assurance and reinvestment mechanisms.	1.2.3.1 Conduct market and institutional assessment of commercialisation options 1.2.3.2 Develop and validate commercialisation strategy with key stakeholders 1.2.3.3 Pilot at least one sustainability mechanism (e.g., partnership or subscription model)	1.2.3.1 Commercialisation options and feasibility report 1.2.3.2 Approved commercialisation strategy and implementation roadmap 1.2.3.3 Pilot report and revised business case
Activity 1.2.4 Train 42 extension workers (3 per district) and ~1,400 smallholder farmers (~100 per district) (at least 30% women and 30% youth) to understand and apply last-mile climate information servies	This activity will train 42 extension workers (3 per district) and approximately 1,400 farmers (about 100 per district; at least 30% women and 30% youth) to interpret and apply climate information. Training will support climate-informed farm decisions, DRR and anticipatory action planning, and development of triggers and protocols. Nutrition-sensitisation will be integrated, linking climate-adaptive production choices to dietary diversity and food preparation practices. CASP+ community structures will be used where present to maximise inclusive outreach.	1.2.4.1 Develop/adapt last-mile climate information services training materials (incl. AA/DRR modules) 1.2.4.2 Train extension workers (ToT) and certify facilitators 1.2.4.3 Deliver farmer training cycles and follow-up advisory support 1.2.4.4 Establish a simple feedback loop to refine advisories and triggers/protocols	1.2.4.1 Last mile climate information services training toolkit and session plans 1.2.4.2 ToT report and certified facilitator roster 1.2.4.3 Farmer training completion report (disaggregated) and follow-up notes 1.2.4.4 Advisory refinement log and updated trigger/protocol note
Output 2.1. Climate-proofed water assets			

Activity 2.1.1 Establish 14 climate-resilient water asset demonstration plots (one in each district) to showcase innovative water use, management technologies and nature-based methods for agricultural and domestic use.	This activity will establish one demonstration site per district to showcase innovative, climate-resilient water use and management technologies and nature-based methods for agricultural and domestic use. Demonstration plots will serve as learning hubs linked to farmer training and extension services and will be aligned with DAP priorities. Sites are expected to align with the agricultural demonstration plot locations (Activity 2.2.1). DACs will oversee transparent selection, ensuring no duplication with CASP+ infrastructure-supported villages.	2.1.1.1 Define demonstration packages (technology/NbS options) and selection criteria aligned to DAPs 2.1.1.2 Select sites with DAC endorsement and CASP+ investment mapping check 2.1.1.3 Establish and commission demonstration plots with O&M guidance 2.1.1.4 Run demonstration events and document learning	2.1.1.1 Water demo package designs and selection criteria 2.1.1.2 Site selection report with DAC endorsement and CASP+ mapping evidence 2.1.1.3 Commissioning reports and O&M guidance notes per site 2.1.1.4 Demonstration event reports and learning briefs (per district)
Activity 2.1.2 Develop and strengthen climate-resilient water assets (for example, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, energy-efficient/renewable energy-powered pumps, reservoirs, and irrigation channels) combined with to improve the productivity of smallholder production systems.	This activity will finance and implement climate-resilient water assets that improve reliability and productivity of smallholder production systems under increasing drought and flood risks. Investments may include drip or sprinkler irrigation, energy-efficient or renewable energy-powered pumps, reservoirs and improvements to irrigation channels. Selection will be derived exclusively from DAP priorities and endorsed by DACs, with safeguards to avoid overlap with CASP+ infrastructure investments. Interventions will integrate climate-resilient design standards and strengthen O&M arrangements with WUAs and local authorities.	2.1.2.1 Conduct technical feasibility screening and preliminary designs/BoQs 2.1.2.2 Procure and install/rehabilitate priority water assets and NbS 2.1.2.3 Train users/WUAs on operation, maintenance and climate-risk informed use of water assets and NbS 2.1.2.4 Verify alignment to DAP priorities and document adaptation benefits	2.1.2.1 Feasibility screening reports and design/BoQ packages 2.1.2.2 Installation/completion certificates and as-built documentation 2.1.2.3 O&M training report and user manuals 2.1.2.4 DAP alignment verification note and results monitoring summary
Activity 2.1.3 Climate proof canals to strengthen their durability to damage from flooding, landslides and mudslides, and to improve their contribution to flood attenuation.	This activity will climate-proof priority canals to improve durability against flooding, landslides and mudslides while enhancing flood attenuation and reducing siltation risks. Interventions may include reinforced canal structures, bank stabilisation, green engineering measures, sediment trapping and improved drainage interfaces. Designs will consider future climate conditions and forecast-informed	2.1.3.1 Identify and prioritise canal segments based on climate risk diagnostics and DAP priorities 2.1.3.2 Develop climate-resilient engineering designs (grey/green) and method statements	2.1.3.1 Canal prioritisation and risk screening report 2.1.3.2 Detailed design package, BoQs and method statements 2.1.3.3 Works completion certificates and safeguards/OHS compliance records

	risk scenarios. Implementation will be guided by DAP priorities and DAC oversight, and will include clear O&M responsibilities and financing mechanisms.	2.1.3.3 Implement canal climate-proofing works with supervision and safeguards compliance 2.1.3.4 Establish maintenance schedule and performance monitoring approach	2.1.3.4 Canal O&M plan and performance monitoring checklist
Activity 2.1.4 Support the establishment of local water asset funds (potentially funded via a tariff system) in each target district to finance the ongoing maintenance of water assets.	This activity will support establishment of local water asset funds in each target district to finance ongoing operation and maintenance of climate-resilient water assets, responding to sustainability gaps identified in the FP067 Terminal Evaluation. The activity will develop feasibility, governance and accountability frameworks for funds (including tariff options where appropriate), define roles for WUAs and local authorities, and pilot operational procedures for collection, allocation and reporting. Funds will strengthen long-term functionality of assets and reduce post-project degradation risks.	2.1.4.1 Conduct feasibility assessment and stakeholder consultations on fund design (incl. affordability analysis) 2.1.4.2 Develop governance framework (rules, transparency, auditing, grievance handling) 2.1.4.3 Establish funds and operationalise collection/allocation procedures (pilot cycle) 2.1.4.4 Train WUAs/local actors on fund administration and accountability	2.1.4.1 Water asset fund feasibility and design report (per district) 2.1.4.2 Water asset fund governance manual and templates 2.1.4.3 Fund establishment documentation and first-cycle financial report 2.1.4.4 Fund management training report and trained administrator roster
Output 2.2. Climate-resilient smallholder production systems			
Activity 2.2.1 Establish 14 climate-resilient agricultural production demonstration plots to showcase innovative practices and technologies.	This activity will establish one climate-resilient agricultural demonstration plot per district showcasing drought-tolerant nutrient-rich crop varieties, agroforestry, multi-cropping and water-efficient technologies (including drip irrigation and water harvesting systems). Demonstration plots will function as farmer learning hubs linked to extension services and advisories, reinforcing climate-informed production decisions. Sites will be aligned with DAP priorities and coordinated with CASP+ platforms (PUUs/PUGs/community forestry groups) to strengthen continuity, avoid duplication and ensure inclusive participation.	2.2.1.1 Define demonstration packages (crop/technology/NbS) and establish site selection criteria 2.2.1.2 Select sites with DAC endorsement and CASP+ synergy mapping 2.2.1.3 Establish and manage demonstration plots across seasons, ensuring that they are resilient to observed climate change impacts 2.2.1.4 Conduct field days and document lessons for scaling	2.2.1.1 Demo package designs and site selection criteria 2.2.1.2 Site selection report and DAC endorsement minutes 2.2.1.3 Plot establishment records and seasonal performance logs 2.2.1.4 Field day reports and demonstration learning notes (per district)

Activity 2.2.2 Construct or rehabilitate 200 greenhouses.	This activity will construct or rehabilitate 200 greenhouses to enable climate-resilient production, reduce exposure to weather variability, and support nutrient-rich crop cultivation. Greenhouse support will be targeted based on DAP priorities and DAC-approved investment plans. Designs will incorporate climate-resilient features and resource efficiency measures, and beneficiaries will receive training on operation, integrated pest management and safe practices. This activity will contribute to improved yields, reduced climate-related losses and enhanced dietary diversity through year-round production.	2.2.2.1 Develop technical design options and beneficiary selection approach aligned with DAP priorities 2.2.2.2 Procure materials/contractors and construct/rehabilitate greenhouses 2.2.2.3 Provide operational training (water efficiency, climate risk, nutrition-sensitive crops) 2.2.2.4 Monitor functionality and production outcomes	2.2.2.1 Greenhouse technical specifications and selection protocol 2.2.2.2 Completion certificates and beneficiary handover documentation 2.2.2.3 Training report and greenhouse O&M guide 2.2.2.4 Greenhouse performance monitoring summary (periodic)
Activity 2.2.3 Establish 500 ha of mixed orchards using drought/flood-resistant species.	This activity will establish 500 hectares of mixed orchards using drought- and flood-resistant species to diversify income and increase resilience. The activity includes installation of green fencing using appropriate species to protect orchards from livestock damage. Initially, wire fencing will be used so that the green fencing can be fully established. Seedlings will be sourced from local or Forestry Department nurseries. Orchard establishment will promote agroforestry and complementary species to improve soil health and moisture retention. Site selection will be DAP-driven and endorsed by DACs, with training to ensure long-term management and survival rates.	2.2.3.1 Select sites and species mixes (incl. fencing species) with Forestry Department inputs 2.2.3.2 Establish orchards and install green fencing 2.2.3.3 Train farmers/producer groups on orchard management and climate risk practices 2.2.3.4 Monitor survival rates and undertake gap-filling/replanting as required	2.2.3.1 Orchard site-and-species plan and nursery sourcing agreements 2.2.3.2 Orchard establishment completion records and fencing installation report 2.2.3.3 Orchard management training report and field guidance notes 2.2.3.4 Survival monitoring reports and replanting records
Activity 2.2.4 Train farmers, inclusive of women and young farmers, in climate-resilient practices and technologies using participatory and digital methods.	This activity will train farmers (including women and young farmers) on climate-resilient practices and technologies using participatory and digital approaches, and will establish an accessible online learning	2.2.4.1 Develop training curriculum and inclusive content (including disability-adapted materials)	2.2.4.1 Training curriculum and accessible learning content package (visual/hearing adaptations)

	resource hub for ongoing learning and advisory support. Training will emphasise nutrient-rich, climate-resilient crop cultivation to enhance resilience and dietary diversity. When possible, training will take place at demonstration plots established under Activities 2.1.1 and 2.2.1. The hub and training content will be adapted for people with visual and hearing impairments, promoting inclusivity and recognising persons with disabilities as agents of change. Offline access points ("centres") will also be supported for farmers with limited connectivity.	2.2.4.2 Establish an online learning resource hub and offline access points/centres 2.2.4.3 Deliver participatory training cycles and digital learning sessions (disaggregated tracking) 2.2.4.4 Provide ongoing Q&A/advisory support through the hub and monitor engagement	2.2.4.2 Operational learning hub and offline centre setup report 2.2.4.3 Training completion reports (sex/age/disability disaggregation) 2.2.4.4 Hub engagement analytics and advisory response logs
Output 2.3. Capacity of smallholder farmers built for livelihood diversification			
Activity 2.3.1 Construct or rehabilitate 120 storage units to support community storage of agricultural produce.	This activity will construct or rehabilitate 120 community storage units to reduce post-harvest losses and strengthen food security and income stability under climate stress. Storage designs will be adapted to local conditions: naturally cooled units in high-lying areas and solar-powered cooling in warmer low-lying areas. Storage investments will be selected through DAP-derived priorities and DAC endorsement, and will be managed through community producer structures where feasible. The activity will improve resilience by reducing spoilage during heat and weather variability and enabling better market timing.	2.3.1.1 Develop storage design standards and site selection criteria (climate-appropriate and low-emission cooling options) 2.3.1.2 Select sites and management arrangements (including women's groups/producer groups) 2.3.1.3 Construct/rehabilitate storage units and commission solar cooling where relevant 2.3.1.4 Train operators on safe use, maintenance and recordkeeping	2.3.1.1 Storage design/specification package and site selection protocol 2.3.1.2 Site selection and management agreement documentation 2.3.1.3 Commissioning and handover certificates (all units) 2.3.1.4 Storage management training report and O&M manuals
Activity 2.3.2 Provide training and equipment to 800 women and disabled persons to support processing, preservation, and marketing of agricultural products.	This activity will strengthen women's and persons with disabilities' livelihoods through training and equipment for processing, preservation and marketing, including distribution of 800 solar dryers and training on safe and efficient use. Training will cover product quality, food safety, storage, packaging, basic business	2.3.2.1 Develop inclusive beneficiary selection and safeguarding procedures (women/PWD focus) 2.3.2.2 Procure and distribute solar dryers and associated equipment	2.3.2.1 Selection protocol and beneficiary registry (disaggregated) 2.3.2.2 Distribution records and equipment handover forms

	skills and market engagement, and will be supported by the online learning hub established under Activity 2.2.4. By enabling value addition and reducing food loss, the activity increases income stability and reduces vulnerability to climate shocks.	2.3.2.3 Procure and distribute agroforestry product processing equipment 2.3.2.4 Deliver training on processing, preservation, safety and marketing (accessible modalities) 2.3.2.5 Integrate trainees into the learning hub for ongoing support and troubleshooting	2.3.2.3 Distribution records and equipment handover forms 2.3.2.4 Training completion report and accessible training materials 2.3.2.5 Learning hub enrolment list and follow-up support log
Activity 2.3.3 Provide training to smallholder farmers to improve bulking/aggregation practices, market negotiation and value chain participation.	This activity will build smallholder capacity to aggregate produce, negotiate prices and participate effectively in value chains, strengthening income resilience and reducing vulnerability to price volatility. Training will include bulking/aggregation practices, quality standards, business basics, and negotiation, and will facilitate linkages with village shops, community markets and school vendors. Improved local supply linkages can support dietary diversity and reduce unhealthy snacking among schoolchildren. This activity complements market information services and bulking centres to ensure practical market access.	2.3.3.1 Develop training modules and tools for aggregation and negotiation (incl. quality standards) 2.3.3.2 Deliver training to producer groups and farmers (inclusive participation tracking) 2.3.3.3 Facilitate partnership/linkage agreements with local shops/markets/schools 2.3.3.4 Conduct follow-up mentoring on aggregation and negotiation practices	2.3.3.1 Training toolkit and negotiation/quality checklists 2.3.3.2 Training completion reports (disaggregated) 2.3.3.3 Linkage MoUs/agreements and buyer requirement notes 2.3.3.4 Mentoring report and adoption follow-up summary
Activity 2.3.4 Establish bulking centres to allow producer groups to aggregate produce and attract wholesale buyers.	This activity will establish bulking centres that enable producer groups to aggregate produce, meet buyer volume and quality requirements, and attract wholesale buyers. Centres will support improved storage, handling, sorting and basic logistics and will be aligned with DAP priorities and DAC-endorsed investment plans. The activity will strengthen collective action, reduce transaction costs, improve market power and stabilise incomes. Governance arrangements will promote transparency and inclusion, with women's cooperatives and producer	2.3.4.1 Define bulking centre model, governance and site selection criteria 2.3.4.2 Select sites and establish management committees/operating procedures 2.3.4.3 Construct/equip bulking centres and commission operations 2.3.4.4 Train management committees and pilot aggregation operations	2.3.4.1 Bulking centre operational model and governance framework 2.3.4.2 Site selection report and bulking centre SOPs 2.3.4.3 Commissioning reports and asset inventory list 2.3.4.4 Management training report and pilot operations report

	groups engaged in oversight and management.		
Activity 2.3.5 Implement market information services, including price alerts and access to local demand data targeted at farmers and producer groups to support informed market participation.	This activity will operationalise market information services (price alerts and local demand data) targeted to farmers and producer groups to support informed market participation. Using the information hub strengthened under Activity 2.2.4, the activity will provide timely, accessible market signals and promote uptake through training and feedback loops. This supports improved negotiation, better timing of sales, reduced exploitation and stronger linkages to buyers. The activity complements bulking centres and aggregation training, strengthening income stability under climate stress, ultimately building adaptive capacity.	2.3.5.1 Define market information content, data sources and update frequency 2.3.5.2 Configure dissemination through SMS/digital channels and enrol target users 2.3.5.3 Deliver training on interpretation and use of market information 2.3.5.4 Monitor usage and refine services based on user feedback	2.3.5.1 Market information service design note and data source agreements 2.3.5.2 Configured market info channel and user enrolment registry 2.3.5.3 Training report and user guidance note 2.3.5.4 Market service analytics report and refinement log
Output 3.1. Improved awareness of climate change impacts on food security and nutrition, and adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) responses			
Activity 3.1.1 Conduct gender-responsive awareness-raising campaigns on climate risks and impacts on local communities using a mix of traditional media and digital platforms.	This activity will deliver gender-responsive awareness campaigns on climate risks and their impacts on food security and nutrition, and on practical adaptation, DRR and anticipatory action responses. Building on G2F knowledge products and CASP+ participatory mechanisms, the project will translate national and regional messages into culturally appropriate local content and disseminate through traditional media and digital platforms. Social and behaviour change (SBC) approaches will include school-led initiatives, mobilisation of local influencers (mahalla leaders, religious leaders, teachers, health workers), and community theatre/storytelling to strengthen uptake and behavioural change.	3.1.1.1 Develop audience-specific communication and SBC strategy (including disability-accessible formats) 3.1.1.2 Implement community campaigns using mixed channels (radio, community events, digital) 3.1.1.3 Implement school-led climate and nutrition initiatives (fairs, competitions, debates) 3.1.1.4 Mobilise community influencers and implement theatre/puppet/storytelling activities	3.1.1.1 SBC/communications strategy and accessible materials package 3.1.1.2 Campaign implementation report and media dissemination log 3.1.1.3 School initiative reports and participation records 3.1.1.4 Influencer mobilisation report and event documentation
Output 3.2. Knowledge generated to support project sustainability and the evidence-based scaling up and replication of climate change adaptation			

Activity 3.2.1 Document information on key lessons and achievements related to the project's adaptation interventions.	This activity will systematically document implementation progress, achievements and lessons learned across Components 1 and 2 to support adaptive management, sustainability and replication. Participatory monitoring structures will engage DACs, PUUs/PUGs, women's and youth groups to co-monitor results, validate evidence and ensure downward accountability consistent with LLCA principles. Lessons from CASP+ implementation (participatory planning, gender inclusion, governance and natural resource management) will be incorporated. Outputs will feed into annual DAP reviews and inform development of DAPs in additional districts.	3.2.1.1 Establish participatory monitoring approach and documentation templates 3.2.1.2 Compile periodic results stories, case studies and lessons learned (incl. inclusion focus) 3.2.1.3 Feed learning into annual DAP review cycles and investment planning adjustments	3.2.1.1 Participatory monitoring protocol and documentation templates 3.2.1.2 Lesson/case study package (bi-annual) 3.2.1.3 DAP revision notes and learning integration memos (annual)
Activity 3.2.2 Enhance policy learning by disseminating bi-annual policy-style learning briefs and running policy learning workshops.	This activity will strengthen policy learning and vertical dialogue between on-the-ground beneficiaries and policymakers by producing bi-annual policy-style learning briefs and convening one policy learning workshop per district (14 total), inclusive of national government representatives, local governments, farmers and producer groups. Workshops will distil evidence from project implementation and discuss practical implications for strengthening locally-led adaptation, DRR and anticipatory action. The process will help institutionalise learning within CEP/CIIP district units, support harmonised LLCA approaches with CASP+, and inform scaling strategies.	3.2.2.1 Prepare bi-annual policy learning briefs synthesising evidence and recommendations 3.2.2.2 Convene and document 14 district policy learning workshops (incl. national reps) 3.2.2.3 Produce workshop action recommendations for uptake into district/national processes 3.2.2.4 Lobby for policy issues at national level through participating in the National, Regional Water Council and other national policy platforms	3.2.2.1 Policy learning briefs (bi-annual set) 3.2.2.2 Workshop proceedings reports and participant lists (disaggregated) 3.2.2.3 Policy-learning action recommendation notes (per district) 3.2.2.4 Reports documenting participation in national policy platforms
Activity 3.2.3 Coordinate sharing of knowledge products on a preexisting knowledge management platform and develop an adaptation manual for practitioners and policymakers based on the outputs of Activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.	This activity will consolidate and disseminate project knowledge products through a pre-existing knowledge management platform and develop an adaptation manual for practitioners and policymakers. The manual will synthesise practical guidance on DAP development and implementation, climate services	3.2.3.1 Curate and upload knowledge products to the selected platform (metadata, tagging, access rules) 3.2.3.2 Develop adaptation manual and validate with national and district stakeholders	3.2.3.1 Updated knowledge platform repository and upload log 3.2.3.2 Draft and final adaptation manual (validated) 3.2.3.3 Dissemination plan and dissemination session reports

	uptake, anticipatory action triggers/protocols, climate-resilient water assets and livelihood diversification measures, including inclusion approaches and governance arrangements. Knowledge products will complement, rather than duplicate, G2F regional learning structures and will be channelled through CEP/CIIP systems to strengthen institutional memory and support replication in other districts.	3.2.3.3 Produce dissemination plan and implement targeted dissemination sessions/webinars	

E.7. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Besides the arrangements (e.g. annual performance reports) laid out in Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA), please give a summary of the project/programme specific arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation including a description of the monitoring and reporting system that will be used to assess the climate results of the proposed activity. Please also summarize the types of interim and final evaluations. Describe Accredited Entity (AE) project reporting relationships, including to the National Designated Authority (NDA)/Focal Point and between AE and Executing Entity (EE) as relevant, identifying reporting obligations from the EE to the AE. This should relate to the frequency of reporting on project indicators, implementation challenges and financial status. Please note that interim and final evaluations are expected to embed an assessment of project/programme's contributions to a paradigm shift and enabling environment using a three-point scale rating. Refer to the guidance note for the summary requirements and factor in additional evaluation /assessment activities under this section accordingly.

89. The monitoring and reporting evaluation (MRE) system will adhere to GCF requirements outlined in the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) and relevant GCF policies (including the IRMF and Evaluation Policy), as well as WFP's established Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) policies and procedures.

M&E Framework and indicators

90. The project's Logical Framework (Section E) provides the foundation for MRE activities. Progress will be tracked against GCF core indicators and project-specific outcome, output, and co-benefit indicators defined in Section E.5, including gender-related metrics. Given the project's reliance on training-related activities to achieve its outcomes, the MRE system will emphasise and include metrics that track capacity development and training-related project activities for maximum impact and sustainability. During the inception phase, baselines for all indicators will be established or validated using a combination of primary data collection and secondary sources to ensure robustness and contextual relevance. Where feasible, data will be disaggregated by sex, age and disability to enable inclusive performance analysis and equity-focused reporting. The MRE system will employ quantitative and qualitative mixed-methods approaches supported by digital data collection tools to ensure timely, accurate, and disaggregated monitoring. Routine data quality assessments (DQAs) will also be integrated to enhance reliability, while adaptive management mechanisms will allow for real-time adjustments based on evidence emerging from MRE findings.

Roles and responsibilities

- **WFP (as AE and EE):** holds overall responsibility for MRE implementation, including oversight, data quality assurance, analysis, reporting to GCF and the NDA, and commissioning independent evaluations. WFP will leverage its significant in-country M&E capacity, systems (including SCOPE for beneficiary management), and field presence. A dedicated Project Administration Team (PAT) within WFP will manage day-to-day MRE activities.
- **CEP (NDA):** will participate in project oversight through the chair of the National Steering Committee (NSC) reviewing progress reports and evaluation findings.
- **CIIP (Co-EE)**: CIIP, alongside WFP, will be responsible for collecting data related to service provision for specific project activities, adhering to agreed protocols, and reporting timely progress to the NSC. Capacity support for M&E will be provided as needed by WFP.
- **Downstream Implementing Partners**: collaborating government partners will be responsible for collecting data related to their specific activities, adhering to agreed protocols, and reporting timely progress to the PAT. Capacity support for M&E will be provided as needed by WFP.
- **Communities/beneficiaries:** will participate actively in MRE through community-based participatory planning, monitoring activities (e.g., by DACs or WUAs surveys, focus group discussions, and feedback mechanisms).

Data collection and monitoring

91. A mixed-methods approach will be employed, utilising quantitative and qualitative data. Methods will include household surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, direct observation, partner reporting, participatory appraisals, and potentially remote sensing/GIS for tracking land use changes. Monitoring will occur regularly (annually or semi-annually) against Logframe outcome indicators, complemented by process monitoring to track and report on the quality of activity implementation.

92. Community participation is a core element of the project's monitoring and evaluation system, aligned with the locally led adaptation approach. The M&E framework integrates participatory monitoring mechanisms that actively involve beneficiaries and local institutions in tracking progress, validating results and informing adaptive management. Community-level structures, including Water User Associations (WUAs), District Adaptation Committees (DACs), and farmer groups, will play an active role in monitoring activities. Their participation will include contributing to data collection, validating infrastructure functionality, assessing the relevance and usability of climate information services, and providing feedback on livelihood interventions. Participatory monitoring tools will include community scorecards, structured focus group discussions, beneficiary feedback mechanisms and periodic community reflection sessions. These tools will capture qualitative dimensions of resilience, including perceived improvements in water access, livelihood stability, and the effectiveness of climate services. Feedback generated through participatory monitoring will be systematically integrated into project management processes, enabling adaptive management and continuous improvement of interventions.

Reporting

93. WFP will submit Annual Performance Reports (APRs) to the GCF as stipulated in the AMA, detailing progress against indicators, financial status, risk updates, challenges, lessons learned, and adherence to ESS and Gender Action Plan commitments. WFP will provide regular progress updates (e.g., semi-annually) to the NDA (CEP) and the NSC. Implementing partners will submit regular progress reports to the Ees and PAT.

1. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

F.1. Risk factors and mitigation measures (max. 3 pages)

The risk assessment presented reflects both inherent and residual risks (as necessary), based on a project-specific analysis of implementation modalities, financial flows and institutional arrangements. Risk mitigation is not limited to upfront controls but is embedded throughout implementation through continuous monitoring, audits, partner oversight and adaptive management measures to ensure that residual risks remain within acceptable levels.

Risk management is a continuous process throughout implementation. A project risk register will be maintained and reviewed on a quarterly basis, with updates informed by partner reporting, financial monitoring, field supervision and audits. Emerging risks will be identified through these processes as well as through community feedback and grievance mechanisms. Mitigation measures will be adapted as needed, and significant risks will be escalated through WFP's internal governance systems to ensure timely corrective action.

Selected Risk Factor 1: Probability that political volatility and civil unrest could interrupt the project

Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Low	High

Description

Tajikistan is currently characterised by a stable political environment; however, unforeseen shifts in governance, policy priorities, or external geopolitical dynamics could lead to political volatility or civil unrest. While the likelihood of such events is assessed as low, their occurrence could have a high impact by disrupting project implementation, delaying decision-making, or constraining coordination with national and sub-national stakeholders. Such instability could affect the planning and delivery of climate-resilient agriculture, water infrastructure, and DAPs, as well as engagement with DACs, district authorities, jamoat representatives, women's groups, WAUs, and community-based organisations.

Mitigation Measure(s)

WFP will continuously monitor the political and security context through its country-level risk management systems and maintain close coordination with relevant government counterparts, particularly the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP). Strong institutional ownership will be fostered through alignment with national and district development priorities, decentralised implementation, and community-level engagement. Adaptive management and contingency planning will enable activities to be sequenced or adjusted if required, minimising disruption to project objectives.

Selected Risk Factor 2: The private sector may not share the same goals or interests (driven by profit-making) as other stakeholders, leading to a misalignment in priorities that hinders addressing the project's resilience objective

Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Medium	Medium

Description

Private-sector actors engaged in the project may prioritise short-term commercial returns over longer-term climate resilience, food security, and nutrition objectives. If roles, incentives, and expectations are not clearly defined, this misalignment could limit effective collaboration with public institutions, NGOs, and community-based organisations, reducing the effectiveness and sustainability of resilience-building interventions. Uneven engagement across District Adaptation Committees (DACs), district authorities, jamoats, women's groups, and Water User Associations (WUAs) could further undermine integrated planning and delivery.

Mitigation Measure(s)
The project will apply structured due diligence and screening of private-sector partners to assess technical capacity, track record, and alignment with project objectives. Clear contractual arrangements will define roles, responsibilities, performance criteria, and compliance with environmental, social, and integrity standards. Where appropriate, partnerships will be structured to link private-sector participation to delivery of adaptation and livelihood outcomes, rather than purely commercial outputs. Multi-stakeholder platforms will be used to strengthen coordination and transparency across partners.

Selected Risk Factor 3: Limited technical capacity of government partners for implementation		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**
Governance	Medium	Medium
Description		
A lack of technical capacity refers to deficiencies in practical knowledge, tools, and skills necessary to complete specific tasks and manage complex systems successfully. District governments lack the technical capacity, tools, and institutionalised processes to integrate climate risk, DRR, and anticipatory action into development planning and investment decisions. Strengthening district capacity is lacking but is essential for ensuring DAPs translate climate risk information into investments that directly reduce the exposure and vulnerability of farmers. Such limits in capacity prohibit the extent to which climate resilience, food security and nutrition of vulnerable smallholder farmers are promoted.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
Constraints relating to the capacities of national partners could result in delays in implementation. The project will benefit from, build on, and further develop (as necessary) the required technical capacity for all relevant partners. WFP will continue to build partnerships with a broad range of development organisations to ensure sustainability. The project will also rely on national stakeholders with enhanced technical capacity for monitoring and reporting NDC climate change adaptation actions.		

Selected Risk Factor 4: Staff turnover at local and national levels impedes capacity building and retention of skills and knowledge in the relevant institutions		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**
Governance	Medium	Medium
Description		
High staff turnover refers to the increased rate at which staff or employees of a project decide to resign or have their contracts terminated. At the same time, skills and knowledge are not transferred, and new employees must be trained and upskilled. This delays project progress and achievement of objectives. High staff turnover may result when relevant technical agencies, including the Agency of Hydrometeorology , are not actively involved in ensuring that project outcomes are integrated into existing government systems. Staff turnover also increases when responsibilities are not aligned with Tajikistan's institutional mandates and capacity is not distributed across institutions and communities.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
To mitigate the potential impact of high turnover, WFP will involve local communities and leaders, as well as various levels of district authorities, in the project implementation, ensuring that acquired skills and knowledge are effectively transferred. Similarly, government technical services will also be fully involved in the project's implementation and design to provide seamless technical handover as needed. Staff retention is addressed by aligning responsibilities with institutional mandates and distributing capacity across institutions and communities, ensuring continuity of skills and institutional memory even when staff turnover occurs.		

Selected Risk Factor 5: Farmers may be reluctant to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices due to perceived risks and costs associated with new techniques, technologies, and equipment. As a result, land users may return to unsustainable practices after the project has ended		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**
Technical and Operational	High	Medium
Description		
Gaps in awareness, skills, and the demonstration of practical solutions (particularly among women, youth, and people with disabilities) constrain behavioural change and the adoption of resilience-building practices. Small-scale farmers across the target regions in Tajikistan are reluctant to adopt sustainable practices in crop and livestock production due to factors such as a lack of knowledge, inadequate equipment, insufficient financial resources, limited skills, and inadequate risk mitigation tools. According to these farmers, the risks of adopting new practices often outweigh the benefits. It is thus common for sustainable practices not to be adopted in the long term, which hampers climate resilience, food and nutritional security.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The project will build on lessons learned and best practices from the implementation of GCF FP067 to foster uptake of climate-resilient agricultural practices. Participatory vulnerability assessments and information sessions will promote these practices, while demonstrations will disseminate knowledge and build trust in new approaches. Extension services and multi-stakeholder platforms will be leveraged to support adoption. In addition to these measures, the project will focus on promoting economically viable practices that have been tested with farmers in the target districts. It will also ensure that farmers have access to the necessary inputs and services after the project. The project will invest in climate-resilient water assets, agricultural production systems and livelihood diversification measures prioritised through DAPs and endorsed by DACs. This ensures that investments respond directly to locally identified climate risks and development needs, rather than being driven by externally defined project assumptions.		
Selected Risk Factor 6: Risk to long-term sustainability of investments		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**
Technical and Operational	Medium	High
Description		
There is a risk that climate-resilient infrastructure and livelihood investments (e.g. irrigation systems, water management structures, and agricultural production assets) may not be sustainably operated or maintained beyond the project period. This risk is driven by potential gaps in operation and maintenance (O&M) financing, limited institutional capacity for adaptation and risk management at district level, and insufficient integration of climate and watershed data into long-term planning. Failure to address these factors could reduce the durability of adaptation benefits.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The project will prioritise strong institutional anchoring and community ownership of investments through participatory planning, capacity building, and alignment with DAPs and national priorities. CEP co-financing and in-kind contributions will support O&M during and beyond implementation, in addition to the establishment of water asset funds under the project. Targeted training will strengthen district-level capacity in climate risk management, DRR, and anticipatory action, including the use of watershed and agro-climatic data to guide investment decisions. Design standards will emphasise low-maintenance, climate-resilient solutions to reduce long-term cost burdens.		
Selected Risk Factor 7: Crop loss due to external factors such as livestock intrusion, impacting project intervention attribution and results		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**

Technical and Operational	Medium	Low
Description		
Crop loss refers to pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest damage or loss to crop produce. Pre-harvest loss can refer to plant mortality due to climate change, damage by livestock, disease, or failure to germinate. Harvest losses refer to damage or loss to crops resulting from improper handling and equipment failure during harvest. Post-harvest losses refer to damage or spoilage which occurs during transit to market or while in storage. It is anticipated that pre-harvest losses of crops planted during the implementation of this project could occur due to increasing competition for arable land between crop and livestock farmers. In the project target regions, livestock are forced to feed on cash crops due to extensive pasture degradation and limited access to supplementary feed.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
Livestock conflict and pest management tools will be implemented, including environmentally friendly, low-cost fencing, storage bags, and related technologies to protect crops and maintain food security. In addition, by promoting sustainable land management and discouraging soil erosion, pasture health will be promoted and livestock intrusion mitigated. The project will encourage technology transfer and deployment activities that support the uptake of proven, context-appropriate technologies. These include water-efficient irrigation systems, renewable energy-powered pumps, climate-resilient crops and orchard systems, post-harvest processing technologies, and digital climate information services, which help reduce crop losses.		
Selected Risk Factor 8: Extreme events, in particular landslides, floods and drought, disrupt implementation or damage investments at project sites, resulting in delays and additional costs		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**
Other	High	High
Description		
Physical damage to infrastructure, land, equipment or property resulting from flooding, extreme heat or landslides. This causes delays in project implementation and increases the costs involved in achieving project outcomes. The districts targeted for project implementation are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts in the future and have historically been exposed to numerous landslides, floods, and droughts.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
Planning of activities will take into account climate seasonality. Design will be risk-informed for long-term resilience. Additionally, WFP will leverage disaster preparedness and early warning systems at the national and district levels that were strengthened through previous initiatives. These include mapping areas exposed to natural disasters and ensuring that selected communities have measures in place to minimise their impact.		
Selected Risk Factor 9: Social risks related to preferential treatment or discrimination with regard to access to project benefits		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**
Other	Medium	Medium
Description		
There is a risk that project benefits could be inequitably distributed due to social norms, power dynamics, or weaknesses in targeting and engagement processes. Unequal access to resources or services could exacerbate existing inequalities, generate conflict, and undermine project effectiveness and sustainability, particularly for women, youth, and persons with disabilities, if gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) considerations are not systematically integrated.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		

The project will apply inclusive, participatory planning and transparent beneficiary selection processes aligned with the GCF Gender Policy and WFP environmental and social standards. GESI considerations will be mainstreamed across design, implementation, monitoring, and reporting (see Section G below and Annexes 6 and 8). A functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will enable communities to raise concerns confidentially, and regular monitoring will track equitable access to benefits, allowing corrective action where needed.

Selected Risk Factor 10: Project interventions do not prevent the ongoing rural-urban migration in target communities, and declines in overall agricultural productivity continue

Category	Probability	Impact
Other	Medium	Medium

Description

Rural-urban migration refers to the movement of people from rural communities to urban areas in search of income, education, healthcare, and other opportunities for improved security. This leads to the depopulation of rural regions and a decline in agricultural output and productivity. The project targets vulnerable farming communities already experiencing the impacts of rural-urban migration. Such a risk would be intensified if project interventions were not informed by thorough research, and if on-the-ground community engagement, monitoring, reporting and market linkages are not strengthened.

Mitigation Measure(s)

Project interventions aim to increase crop yields, improve market access, and inform agricultural practices through research. Community engagement and field officer recruitment will ensure technical support and responsiveness. Regular monitoring and communication will reinforce implementation and behavioural change. By connecting climate-resilient production with reliable markets, farmers will experience reduced vulnerability to price volatility and improved income security, bolstering their adaptive capacity.

Selected Risk Factor 11: Fiduciary and financial management risk

Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Medium	High

Description

Weak financial management capacity at sub-national level, delays in fund flow, inadequate segregation of duties, or insufficient internal controls could affect the timely and transparent use of GCF resources, particularly for decentralised investments, community-level works, and procurement of goods and services.

Mitigation Measure(s)

WFP will apply its corporate financial management, procurement, and internal control systems in line with its accreditation fiduciary standards. All expenditures will be subject to WFP's financial regulations, internal audit, and spot checks. Capacity strengthening on basic financial management will be provided to implementing partners where relevant, and expenditure tracking will be embedded within project M&E and reporting systems.

Selected Risk Factor 12: Foreign exchange risk

Category	Probability	Impact
Forex	Medium	Medium

Description

Currency fluctuations between the grant currency (USD) and local currency (TJS) could affect the purchasing power of project funds, increasing costs of goods, services, or civil works and potentially reducing the scale of planned interventions.

Mitigation Measure(s)		
The project budget includes appropriate contingencies, and WFP's treasury and financial management systems will manage currency conversion and exposure. Where feasible, local procurement will be prioritised to reduce foreign exchange exposure, and cost estimates will be periodically reviewed during implementation.		
Selected Risk Factor 13: Legal and contractual risk		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**
Legal	Low	Medium
Description		
Delays or disputes related to contracts, land use agreements, or local permits could affect implementation timelines, particularly for small-scale infrastructure and water-related investments.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
All contracts will be developed using WFP standard legal templates and reviewed by WFP legal services. Site selection will prioritise areas with clear land-use arrangements, and engagement with district authorities and communities will ensure that required permissions are obtained prior to implementation.		
Selected Risk Factor 14: Money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT)		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**
ML/FT	Low	High
Description		
Risk of money laundering and/or terrorist financing arising from project financial flows, including transfers to implementing partners, service providers and beneficiaries, as well as the use of blended finance mechanisms combining grants and credit through financial institutions. **Inherent risk:** Moderate — due to multiple financial flows across decentralised project areas, engagement with financial institutions and private sector actors, and the use of blended finance arrangements. These factors increase exposure to potential misuse of funds or diversion through complex financial channels. **Residual risk:** Low − mitigation measures significantly reduce the likelihood and impact of ML/TF risks, and ongoing monitoring and oversight throughout implementation ensure that risks remain at low levels.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
WFP applies comprehensive AML/CFT controls in line with its corporate policies and international standards. These include due diligence and screening of all implementing partners, vendors and financial institutions, including risk-based verification of ownership and control structures (beneficial ownership) for higher-risk entities. All transactions are conducted through formal, regulated financial institutions, with controls including segregation of duties, transaction monitoring, and compliance with applicable sanctions regimes. Additional project-specific measures include screening and selection of financial institutions participating in blended finance arrangements, oversight of fund disbursement structures (including tranche-based payments), partner capacity assessments, and periodic financial reviews, audits and spot checks. Contractual provisions ensure compliance with AML/CFT requirements. All implementing partners, vendors and relevant counterparties are screened against applicable sanctions lists, including the UN Consolidated Sanctions List, and any listed entities are excluded from project participation.		

Selected Risk Factor 15: Prohibited practices and integrity risk		
Category	**Probability**	**Impact**
Prohibited Practices	Medium	High
Description		
Risk of prohibited practices, including fraud, corruption, collusion, coercion, conflict of interest or misuse of project resources, particularly in relation to procurement, delivery of infrastructure and services, and provision of grants and in-kind support at community level. **Inherent risk:** High — due to decentralised implementation across multiple districts, involvement of numerous implementing partners, service providers and community-level actors, and the delivery of infrastructure and livelihood support through grants and in-kind contributions. These factors increase exposure to integrity risks, including misuse of resources and weak oversight at local level. **Residual risk:** Medium − mitigation measures substantially reduce the likelihood and impact of integrity risks; however, some residual exposure remains due to the scale and decentralised nature of implementation. Continuous monitoring and adaptive management will ensure risks remain within acceptable levels.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
WFP applies robust integrity and oversight frameworks, including partner due diligence and capacity assessments, transparent and competitive procurement processes, segregation of duties, and strong financial controls. All partners and vendors are subject to screening and contractual obligations related to compliance and integrity standards. Integrity risk management is coordinated at project level by the Project Administration Team and supported by WFP's institutional governance, compliance and oversight systems, ensuring both operational and independent control mechanisms are in place. Project-specific measures include technical verification of infrastructure investments, milestone- and tranche-based disbursement mechanisms, regular monitoring and supervision, and internal and external audits. Community-level oversight is strengthened through the involvement of Water User Associations (WUAs), District Adaptation Committees (DACs), and beneficiary groups in monitoring and validation of activities, enhancing transparency and accountability. Transfers of value to beneficiaries are primarily in-kind or structured through controlled mechanisms (e.g., direct payments to service providers and financial institutions), with safeguards including beneficiary verification, eligibility criteria, milestone-based disbursement and monitoring to prevent misuse and diversion. Grievance redress mechanisms and whistleblower protection systems are in place to enable reporting and investigation of any suspected prohibited practices. Beneficiary-level controls include registration, identity verification, transparent selection processes, and community validation mechanisms to reduce risks of diversion and misuse. Controls over project assets include technical specifications and standards, supplier due diligence, asset registration and verification, beneficiary agreements, supervised installation, regular monitoring and spot checks, and community-level oversight to ensure appropriate use and prevent diversion or misuse.		

2. GCF POLICIES AND STANDARDS

G.1. Environmental and social risk assessment (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)

Provide the environmental and social risk category assigned to the proposal as a result of screening and the rationale for assigning such category. Present also the environmental and social assessment and management instruments developed for the proposal (for example, Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), environmental and social audits, etc.). Provide a summary of the main outcomes of these instruments. Present the key environmental and social risks and impacts and the measures on how the project/programme will avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts at each stage (e.g. preparation, implementation and operation), in accordance with GCF's Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) standards. If the proposed project or programme involves investments through financial intermediations, describe the due diligence and management plans by the Executing Entities (EEs) and the oversight and supervision arrangements. Describe the capacity of the EEs to implement the ESMP and ESMF and arrangements for compliance monitoring, supervision and reporting. Include a description of the project/programme-level grievance redress mechanism, a summary of the extent of multi-stakeholder consultations undertaken for the project/programme, the plan of the Accredited Entity (AE) and EEs to continue to engage the stakeholders throughout project implementation, and the manner and timing of disclosure of the applicable safeguards reports following the requirements of the GCF Information Disclosure Policy and Environmental and Social Policy.

Describe any potential impacts on indigenous peoples and the measures to address these impacts including the development of an Indigenous Peoples Plan and the process for meaningful consultation leading to free, prior and informed consent, pursuant to the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy.

Attach the appropriate assessment and management instruments or other applicable studies, depending on the environmental and social risk category as annex 6.

Assigned environmental and social risk category and rationale

159. The environmental and social (E&S) risk category for the proposed project is Category C (low risk). This classification is based on the Environmental and Social Risk Screening undertaken using WFP's Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS) Tool and confirmed through alignment with the GCF Environmental and Social Policy (2018) and the IFC Performance Standards.

160. The Category C designation reflects the nature, scale, and location of the proposed interventions, which comprise small-scale, community-driven adaptation activities, institutional strengthening, planning support, and knowledge and awareness-raising. Physical investments are limited to rehabilitation or construction of minor community assets implemented within existing agricultural or built environments, with no new footprint, no involuntary resettlement, no land acquisition, and no impacts on indigenous peoples or critical habitats.

161. Environmental and social mitigation measures are not managed through standalone ESMP instruments but are embedded directly into implementation and monitoring systems. This includes integration into technical design, supervision processes, and routine reporting, ensuring a streamlined and proportionate approach consistent with the project's low-risk profile.

Environmental and social assessment and management instruments

162. The project has been screened using the WFP ESRS Tool, which exceeds the minimum requirements under GCF guidance. Given the Category C classification, a full ESIA is not required. Instead, an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) has been prepared (Annex 6) to manage residual low-level risks. The ESAP will be implemented as a living document and integrated into project planning, procurement, implementation, and reporting.

Site-specific screening

163. A structured site-specific screening process will be applied to all project-supported investments, including the use of standardised screening tools and simplified ESMPs for micro-scale assets. Screening outcomes will inform implementation, supervision and reporting processes. In addition, cumulative risks will be monitored through periodic reviews of investment patterns at district and national levels, with findings informing adaptive management. ESAP implementation will be tracked through defined indicators and reported in Annual Performance Reports (APRs).

Labour

164. The project applies labour management measures aligned with ESS2, including clear categorisation of workers (direct, contracted and community workers) and minimum standards covering working conditions, occupational health and safety, and codes of conduct. A grievance redress mechanism accessible to all workers is in place, with provisions for confidential handling of complaints, including those related to SEA/SH. Occupational health and safety requirements and SEAH risk mitigation measures are integrated into all relevant project activities.

Community health and safety

165. Measures to address community health and safety risks include site safety protocols during construction, emergency preparedness procedures for infrastructure failure or climate-related hazards, and provisions to ensure appropriate conduct of all personnel. The project will not employ armed security, and any involvement of public security actors will be subject to strict codes of conduct, including SEAH provisions.

Invountary land acquisition and resettlement

166. The project does not involve involuntary land acquisition or resettlement. Where land is required, it will be accessed through voluntary arrangements governed by a defined Voluntary Land Donation protocol. This includes clear eligibility criteria, documented consent from all relevant land users (including women and joint owners), and verification that no adverse impacts on livelihoods occur. Any activity that could result in physical or economic displacement is excluded under the project’s eligibility criteria.

Indigenous peoples

167. No indigenous peoples, as defined by national legislation or international instruments, are present in the project areas. No adverse impacts are anticipated. The screening for Indigenous Peoples was undertaken in alignment with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy (2018), applying its defining characteristics, including self-identification, collective attachment to distinct territories, customary institutions and distinct cultural identity. This screening drew on national demographic data, consultations with government authorities and local stakeholders, and field-level assessments in the targeted districts. While Tajikistan includes diverse ethnic groups, none were found to meet the criteria of Indigenous Peoples as defined under the GCF Policy. However, minority and pastoralist groups, including those with seasonal patterns of resource use, were considered during the screening process. If during implementation any group is identified as potentially meeting IP criteria, WFP will apply the IP Policy and consult with the GCF Secretariat on next steps.The project adopts an inclusive approach to ensure that such groups are not excluded from consultations or benefits. Particular attention is given to their access to water resources, rangelands and climate information services, and to integrating relevant traditional knowledge into adaptation planning processes.

Biodiversity and habitat management

168. All site-specific investments will be screened to ensure they are located within modified landscapes and do not affect natural or critical habitats. A biodiversity screening checklist is applied to assess potential impacts, and any activity that could result in habitat conversion or degradation is excluded. The project promotes the use of native or long-naturalised, non-invasive species in line with national guidance.

Key environmental and social risks and impacts

169. Residual risks include potential exclusion of vulnerable groups, localised water access tensions, occupational health and safety risks from small-scale works, vector-borne disease risks linked to water infrastructure, and minor soil or water pollution risks. These risks are localised, reversible, and manageable.

Environmental and social risk mitigation measures

170. Mitigation measures include inclusive participatory planning, enforcement of exclusion lists, activity-level screening, gender-responsive approaches, integrated pest management, occupational health and safety protocols, and monitoring of water and biodiversity impacts. These measures ensure net positive environmental and social outcomes.

Grievance redress mechanisms

171. The project will apply a three-tier grievance redress structure comprising project-level entry points, WFP’s corporate systems, and information on direct access to the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism. A distinct SEAH reporting pathway will be maintained in accordance with WFP policy. The system will include designated focal points, indicative response timelines, escalation procedures, accessible communication in local languages, and reporting on grievance statistics through project monitoring and annual reporting.

Project-level capacity and ESAP costs

172. WFP and CIIP have established safeguards capacity and access to qualified specialists. ESAP implementation costs are integrated into the project budget.

G.2. Gender assessment and action plan (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Provide a summary of the gender assessment and project/programme-level gender action plan that is aligned with the objectives of GCF's Gender Policy. Confirm a gender assessment and action plan exists describing the process used to develop both documents. Provide information on the key findings (who is vulnerable and why) and key recommendations (how to address the vulnerability identified) of the gender assessment. Indicate if stakeholder consultations have taken place and describe the key inputs integrated into the action plan, including: how addressing the vulnerability will ensure equal participation and benefits from funds investment; key gender-related results to be expected from the project/programme with targets; implementation arrangements that the AE has put in place to ensure activities are implemented and expected outcomes will be achieved, monitored and evaluated.

Provide the full gender assessment and project-level gender action plan as annex 8.

173. The project's gender analysis (Annex 8) demonstrates how entrenched gender norms, unequal access to resources, and structural socioeconomic disparities intersect with climate change in Tajikistan, particularly in rural and mountainous districts. Climate hazards – including droughts, floods, mudflows and land degradation – disproportionately affect women due to their concentration in agriculture (59% of working women), limited land ownership (less than 10% of agricultural land titles), reduced access to credit and extension services, and lower representation in decision-making structures such as Water User Associations (WUAs), where women comprise only 8.3% of members. Male labour migration further feminises agriculture, increasing women's workload and responsibility for farm management without corresponding control over assets or income.

174. The analysis identifies persistent barriers, including unequal labour force participation (approximately 33% for women compared to 59% for men), wage gaps of 30–35%, limited digital access for rural women, restricted mobility due to social norms, and exposure to gender-based violence (GBV). Climate change compounds these inequalities by increasing water scarcity, agricultural losses and livelihood insecurity, thereby heightening women's unpaid care burdens and vulnerability. At the same time, shifting roles in agriculture and local governance create opportunities for strengthened agency if supported through targeted, gender-transformative interventions.

175. The project adopts a gender-responsive and gender-transformative approach across all components. Under Component 1, women, youth and persons with disabilities will be systematically included in participatory climate risk assessments and the development of District Adaptation Plans (DAPs). Targets embedded in the Gender Action Plan include at least 42% women's participation in DAP processes and 35% representation of women in District Adaptation Committees (DACs), alongside dedicated quotas for youth and persons with disabilities. Capacity strengthening for local government agencies and hydrometeorological services integrates gender-sensitive indicators to ensure that climate information and early warning services are tailored and accessible to women farmers and vulnerable households.

176. Component 2 promotes women's economic empowerment through climate-resilient water and agricultural investments. Demonstration plots, greenhouses, orchards and water assets incorporate gender-responsive design standards to reduce drudgery and unpaid labour burdens. The project will train women and youth in climate-resilient agricultural practices, value addition and market engagement, while supporting women-led producer groups and cooperatives. Dedicated support to 800 women and persons with disabilities for processing, preservation and marketing – including provision of solar dryers and equipment – strengthens income diversification and resilience to climate shocks. Governance structures for bulking centres and community assets include explicit criteria to ensure women's representation in leadership and decision-making roles.

177. Component 3 strengthens awareness and knowledge systems through gender-responsive communication and learning. Climate, food security and nutrition campaigns will address differentiated vulnerabilities and promote equitable household decision-making. Knowledge products and policy briefs will systematically document women's adaptation practices, leadership roles and constraints, ensuring that lessons inform national adaptation processes and annual DAP review cycles.

178. The Gender Action Plan further integrates measures to mitigate and prevent GBV risks, including safe referral pathways, collaboration with relevant service providers, and accessible community feedback mechanisms. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks incorporate sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated indicators to track participation, benefits and decision-making outcomes.

179. Collectively, these actions move beyond addressing practical needs to challenge structural barriers that limit women's agency in climate governance and livelihood systems. By embedding gender equality and women's empowerment into locally-led adaptation planning, institutional strengthening and resilient livelihood investments, the project contributes to inclusive climate resilience and supports Tajikistan's national commitments under CEDAW, the National Strategy for Enhancing the Role of Women (2021–2030), and gender-responsive climate policy frameworks.

G.3. Financial management and procurement (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

180. The project will utilise the financial management and procurement systems of the World Food Programme (WFP) in accordance with its accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). All fiduciary arrangements will be governed by the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) between WFP and the GCF and the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) to be concluded upon project approval.

181. Financial Management and Fund Flow: the GCF will transfer funds to WFP in accordance with the disbursement schedule and approved annual workplans and budgets set out in the FAA. WFP will manage GCF proceeds through its corporate financial management system, compliant with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in line with its Financial Regulations and Rules.

182. WFP Headquarters certifies annual financial statements, and financial reporting to the GCF will be undertaken in accordance with Clause 17 of the AMA and the provisions of the FAA. As Accredited Entity (AE), WFP retains full fiduciary responsibility and accountability to the GCF for the use of project funds.

183. At country level, WFP will enter into a legally binding Subsidiary Agreement with the CIIP. Funds will be transferred by WFP to CIIP in accordance with approved annual workplans and budgets and clearly defined fund flow arrangements. CIIP will maintain dedicated project accounts and submit periodic financial reports to WFP, as stipulated in the Subsidiary Agreement.

184. WFP will exercise fiduciary oversight over CIIP through financial report reviews, monitoring visits, spot checks, and compliance assessments to ensure adherence to GCF fiduciary standards and the approved Funding Proposal.

185. Procurement arrangements: procurement of goods, works and services financed under the Funded Activities will be conducted as follows:

a. By WFP, in accordance with WFP's Financial Regulations and Rules, Procurement Manual, and applicable corporate policies and procedures; and
b. By CIIP, in accordance with the terms of the Subsidiary Agreement and applicable national procurement legislation, subject to WFP oversight and GCF fiduciary standards.

186. WFP has conducted a compliance review of CIIP procurement rules and procedures and has provided recommendations to ensure alignment with WFP standards and GCF requirements. Procurement responsibilities, thresholds, review mechanisms, and documentation standards will be clearly defined in the Subsidiary Agreement and reflected in the approved procurement plan (Annex 10).

187. All procurement processes will be guided by the principles of transparency, fairness, effective competition, value for money, and accountability. Competitive procurement will be the default modality unless otherwise justified under applicable rules and thresholds.

188. Internal Controls, Risk Mitigation and Audit: WFP applies robust internal control mechanisms to mitigate risks related to fraud, corruption, financial mismanagement, or conflicts of interest. These include segregation of duties, delegated authorities, procurement review committees, technical and financial evaluation panels, and mandatory conflict-of-interest declarations.

189. CIIP procurement and financial management activities will be subject to oversight and verification by WFP to ensure compliance with agreed fiduciary arrangements. Any identified irregularities will be addressed in accordance with WFP corporate policies and procedures.

190. Audit arrangements will follow Clause 16 of the AMA. WFP's Office of Internal Audit and Office of the Inspector General provide independent oversight. The project will therefore operate under established UN financial management standards, ensuring full accountability, transparency, and compliance with GCF fiduciary requirements throughout implementation.

G.4. Disclosure of funding proposal

☐ No confidential information: The accredited entity confirms that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may be disclosed in full by the GCF, as no information is being provided in confidence.

☒ With confidential information: The accredited entity declares that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may not be disclosed in full by the GCF, as certain information is being provided in confidence. Accordingly, the accredited entity is providing to the Secretariat the following two copies of the funding proposal, including all annexes:

- full copy for internal use of the GCF in which the confidential portions are marked accordingly, together with an explanatory note regarding the said portions and the corresponding reason for confidentiality under the accredited entity's disclosure policy, and
- redacted copy for disclosure on the GCF website.

The funding proposal can only be processed upon receipt of the two copies above, if containing confidential information.

3. ANNEXES

H.1. Mandatory annexes

☒	Annex 1	NDA no-objection letter(s) **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 2	Feasibility study - and a market study, if applicable
☒	Annex 3	Economic and/or financial analyses in spreadsheet format
☒	Annex 4	Detailed budget plan **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 5	Implementation timetable including key project/programme milestones **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 6	E&S document corresponding to the E&S category (A, B or C; or I1, I2 or I3): **(ESS disclosure form provided)** ☐ Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or ☐ Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or ☒ Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) ☐ Others (please specify – e.g. Resettlement Action Plan, Resettlement Policy Framework, Indigenous People's Plan, Land Acquisition Plan, etc.)
☒	Annex 7	Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan
☒	Annex 8	Gender assessment and project/programme-level action plan **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 9	Legal due diligence (regulation, taxation and insurance)
☒	Annex 10	Procurement plan **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 11	Monitoring and evaluation plan **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 12	AE fee request **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 13	Co-financing commitment letter, if applicable **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 14	Term sheet including a detailed disbursement schedule and, if applicable, repayment schedule

H.2. Other annexes as applicable

☐	Annex 15	Evidence of internal approval **(template provided)**
☒	Annex 16	Map(s) indicating the location of proposed interventions
☐	Annex 17	Multi-country project/programme information **(template provided)**
☐	Annex 18	Appraisal, due diligence or evaluation report for proposals based on up-scaling or replicating a pilot project
☒	Annex 19	Procedures for controlling procurement by third parties or executing entities undertaking projects financed by the entity
☐	Annex 20	First level AML/CFT (KYC) assessment
☐	Annex 21	Operations manual (Operations and maintenance)
☐	Annex 22	Assessment of GHG emission reductions and their monitoring and reporting (for mitigation and cross cutting-projects)[99]
☒	Annex 23	Beneficiary calculations

** Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents.*

[99] Annex 22 is mandatory for mitigation and cross-cutting projects.

No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s)

КУМИТАИ
ҲИФЗИ МУҲИТИ ЗИСТИ
НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ
ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН

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ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ
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COMMITTEE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
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№ 1/24-03-118 from «15» 05 2026

To _____ from «____» _____ 2026

To: The Green Climate Fund ("GCF")

Re: Funding proposal for the GCF by the World Food Programme (WFP) regarding the Funded Proposal: "Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local action in Tajikistan"

Dear Madam, Sir,

We refer to the project titled "Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local action in Tajikistan" submitted to us in February, 2026 (the "Proposal").

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of the Committee of Environmental Protection Under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the National Designated Authority of Tajikistan.

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, B.37/22, and B.41/02, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the project as included in the funding proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

(a) The government of Tajikistan has no-objection to the proposal; and

(b) The proposal is in conformity with the national priorities, strategies and plans of Tajikistan;

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the proposal has been duly followed.

We also confirm that our no-objection applies to all projects or activities to be implemented within the scope of the project.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,

Sheralizoda Bahodur,
Chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan,
National Designated Authority to GCF

Secretariat's assessment of FP308

Proposal name:	Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local climate action in Tajikistan
Accredited entity:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Country/(ies):	Tajikistan
Project/programme size:	Small

I. Overall assessment of the Secretariat

1. The funding proposal is presented to the Board for consideration with the following remarks:

Strengths	Points of caution
The project is closely aligned with key national frameworks such as the national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution and sectoral programmes, ensuring policy coherence, Government ownership, and a higher likelihood of long-term sustainability and scalability.	The project will operate across national, district and community levels with multiple stakeholders (e.g. district adaptation committees, local authorities and community groups). This creates a risk of coordination challenges, delays in decision-making, and unclear roles and responsibilities if governance mechanisms are not well defined and consistently managed.
The project will support locally led adaptation by facilitating decentralized planning at the district level and empowering communities to participate in local adaptation efforts. However, it falls short of aligning with the GCF Locally Led Climate Action Framework, particularly in devolving decision-making and finance.	While the project emphasizes the inclusion of women and marginalized groups, there is a risk that social norms, power dynamics and weak facilitation could hinder genuine participation. Without careful monitoring, engagement may remain procedural rather than truly inclusive and influential.
The project combines institutional strengthening, community-level investments (irrigation, agriculture and livelihoods), and knowledge and learning systems. Its integrated structure ensures that policy, capacity and real investments will reinforce each other in the process of moving from planning to tangible resilience outcomes.	
The project demonstrates the potential for strong results through large numbers of direct (73,500) and indirect (205,000) beneficiaries; concrete improvements in water access, agriculture and livelihoods; and additional co-benefits in areas such as food	

security, income stability, gender empowerment and reduced conflict. Its focus on knowledge-sharing and replication further strengthens its potential for scaling beyond the target areas.	

2. The Board may wish to consider approving this funding proposal in accordance with the term sheet agreed between the Secretariat and the accredited entity (AE) and, if considered appropriate, subject to the conditions set out in annex II of document GCF/B.45/02.

II. Summary of the Secretariat's assessment

2.1 Project background

3. Tajikistan is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in Central Asia, facing accelerating glacial melt, rising temperatures, erratic precipitation, land degradation, and recurrent droughts, floods and mudflows. These climate hazards are intensifying pressure on agriculture, water resources, food security and rural livelihoods, particularly in those mountainous and remote districts where poverty rates remain high and adaptive capacity is limited. Rural communities in Sughd Region, Khatlon Region, the Districts of Republican Subordination and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region are highly dependent on climate-sensitive livelihoods, including rain-fed agriculture and livestock. Effective adaptation is constrained by weak institutional capacity at district and jamoat levels, limited integration of climate risk into local development planning, insufficient access to tailored climate information services, and inadequate investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and productive assets. As a result, communities remain trapped in reactive coping cycles, increasing reliance on humanitarian assistance and undermining long-term resilience.

4. This project proposes a comprehensive, multilevel and integrated approach to strengthening climate resilience and adaptive capacity by aligning national adaptation priorities with district-level planning and community-based action. It presents a relevant approach to addressing climate risks affecting rural livelihoods and agrifood systems in Tajikistan. The focus on locally led adaptation planning, climate information services, and climate-resilient water and production systems responds to the high exposure of smallholder farming and water resources to climate variability. The project broadly aligns with decision B.33/12 by identifying key hazards (including warming trends, droughts, floods and glacial retreat) and linking them to risks relating to water availability, agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods. Clarifying the expected resilience gains at beneficiary and system level would strengthen the articulation of the project's adaptation impact. The project also provides a clear overview of historical climate trends and projections (including rising temperatures, precipitation variability, drought risks and glacier retreat) and links these to impacts on irrigation reliability, agricultural production and rural livelihoods. The proposed activities aim to increase adaptive capacity through district-level adaptation planning, strengthened climate information services, and investments in climate-resilient water and agricultural systems. Additional clarity on geographical differentiation of climate risks and expected agronomic, water productivity and livelihood outcomes would help to strengthen the climate rationale and expected resilience gains.

5. The intervention is structured around three interlinked components, each comprising defined outcomes, outputs, activities and sub-activities, as detailed in annex I and the funding proposal. Together, these components aim to address systemic institutional barriers, service delivery gaps and community-level vulnerabilities to achieve sustained adaptation impact.

6. The project is expected to directly benefit 73,500 people (37,400 men and 36,100 women) and indirectly benefit 205,000 people (100,600 men and 104,400 women), reaching a total of 278,500 beneficiaries. The total project financing amounts to USD 33,000,000, of which a GCF grant of USD 30,000,000 is requested. The Accredited Entity will provide in-kind co-financing of USD 2,000,000, while the Government of Tajikistan will provide in-kind co-financing of USD 1,000,000. The project is classified under environmental and social risk category B, and its total implementation period is five years.

2.2 Component-by-component analysis

Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation at the district and local levels (total cost: USD 3.79 million; GCF cost: USD 3.08 million)

7. Component 1 is well structured and presents a comprehensive approach to strengthening the enabling environment for climate change adaptation at the district and local levels. It is designed to address key systemic barriers by decentralizing adaptation planning, building institutional capacity and improving access to climate information.

8. It is structured around two main outputs:

(a) Output 1.1: Development of climate risk-informed district adaptation plans (DAPs) aligned with national policies; and

(b) Output 1.2: Strengthened provision and use of tailored climate information services, including improved forecasting, digital dissemination (e.g. via cellular text messaging and apps), and training for Government staff and farmers.

9. Through these two main outputs, the component effectively links policy, planning and practical decision-making. The development of climate risk-informed DAPs, aligned with national frameworks, will provide a strong foundation for integrating adaptation, disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action into local development processes. These plans are positioned as operational tools that will directly guide and prioritize investments under component 2, thereby enhancing their relevance and impact.

10. The component puts an important emphasis on locally embedded approaches. By engaging communities, local authorities and district adaptation committees (DACs) in the planning and decision-making process, the project aims to promote local ownership and ensure that adaptation priorities are grounded in context-specific risks and needs. In parallel, the focus on strengthening climate information services through improved forecasting, digital dissemination tools, and capacity-building for both institutions and end users address a critical gap in timely and informed adaptation actions. The effort to standardize the DAP methodology and promote knowledge-sharing further enhances the potential for scalability and replication beyond the targeted districts.

11. The component also entails a degree of complexity that may pose implementation challenges. Coordinating multiple stakeholders across different administrative levels, while integrating diverse planning processes and technical inputs, will require strong governance and clear operational arrangements, as mentioned in the above table. Capacity constraints at the district and community levels may also limit the effective uptake and application of climate risk information and planning tools, particularly without sustained technical support. Additionally, while the project aims to ensure the sustainability of climate information services through commercialization, there is a risk that affordability and accessibility could become barriers for vulnerable users. Finally, despite the strong emphasis on inclusive and participatory processes, there remains a risk that engagement could become procedural rather than genuinely influential if not carefully facilitated and monitored.

12. Overall, component 1 demonstrates a robust and forward-looking design that has significant potential to strengthen climate resilience through improved local planning and decision-making systems. Its success, however, will depend on effective coordination, sustained capacity development, and measures to ensure that inclusivity and usability remain central throughout implementation.

Component 2: Local-level resilience-building through water asset management and livelihood diversification (total cost: USD 23.89 million; GCF cost: USD 22.76 million)

13. Component 2 presents a comprehensive and results-oriented approach to building climate resilience at the local level by combining investments in water management, climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood diversification. It is clearly designed to translate the planning and institutional foundations established under component 1 into tangible, on-the-ground outcomes that directly reduce the vulnerability and strengthen the adaptive capacity of local communities. By anchoring all investments in priorities identified through DAPs, the component reinforces a locally led approach and ensures that interventions are context-specific, climate-informed and responsive to community needs. The structured role of the DACs, along with community validation processes, will further strengthen accountability, transparency and local ownership throughout the investment cycle.

14. A key strength of this component lies in its integrated design, which links water security, agricultural productivity and market access within a coherent resilience-building pathway. Investments in climate-proofed water infrastructure (such as efficient irrigation systems, renewable energy-powered pumps and rehabilitated canals) will directly address exposure to droughts and floods while supporting more reliable agricultural production. At the same time, the promotion of climate-resilient farming systems (including drought-tolerant crops, agroforestry and protected agriculture) will enhance productivity and reduce sensitivity to climate variability. These interventions are carefully tailored to local agroecological conditions, which helps to minimize the risk of maladaptation and improve the likelihood of long-term sustainability.

15. Another strength is the emphasis on sustainability and scalability through market-based approaches. The component incorporates blended finance models that combine grants, credit and beneficiary contributions, alongside the development of standardized technical packages and business models. This will not only improve the bankability of the adaptation investments but also encourage the engagement of financial institutions and service providers, creating pathways for scaling beyond the project life cycle. Similarly, the establishment of local water asset funds and the strengthening of water user associations demonstrate a clear effort to ensure long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) of infrastructure.

16. The inclusion of livelihood diversification and value chain development further enhances the component's potential impact by addressing income stability and economic resilience. Support for storage, processing and market access particularly targeting women and vulnerable groups will help to reduce post-harvest losses, increase value addition and improve market participation. By linking climate-resilient production with reliable market systems, the project aims to strengthen household incomes and reduce vulnerability to both climate and economic shocks.

17. Despite its strong design, the component also presents several implementation challenges and risks. Its breadth and technical complexity – spanning infrastructure, agriculture, finance and market systems – will require effective coordination, strong technical oversight and sustained capacity support at local levels. The success of the blended finance approaches will depend on the willingness and capacity of financial institutions to engage, as well as the ability of smallholder farmers to take on and manage credit, which may be constrained in vulnerable contexts. Similarly, the sustainability of the community-managed systems, such as water asset funds and producer groups, will depend on effective governance, affordability and continued

community engagement. There is also a risk that, despite participatory mechanisms, decision-making could be dominated by local elites or better-resourced groups if inclusion is not actively facilitated and monitored.

18. Overall, component 2 is robust, ambitious and well aligned with the objective of building climate resilience through practical, locally grounded interventions. Its integrated and market-oriented approach provides a strong foundation for sustainable impact and scaling. However, its effectiveness will ultimately depend on careful implementation, strong institutional support, and measures to ensure that inclusivity and financial accessibility are maintained throughout the project life cycle.

Component 3: Knowledge management and awareness-raising on climate change adaptation (total cost: USD 1.23 million; GCF cost: USD 0.94 million)

19. Component 3 aims to play an important enabling role by strengthening knowledge, awareness and learning to support the long-term sustainability and scaling of climate adaptation efforts of the country. It complements the more technical components by focusing on behavioural change, community awareness and evidence generation. By linking climate risks with food security, nutrition and livelihoods, the component helps to make adaptation more tangible and relevant for local communities, while also reinforcing gender-responsive and inclusive approaches.

20. A key strength lies in the component's emphasis on translating climate information into accessible, locally relevant messages through culturally appropriate communication channels. The intended use of community platforms, schools and local influencers increases the likelihood of meaningful engagement and adoption of risk-reducing behaviours. In parallel, the component aims to establish strong feedback and learning mechanisms, including participatory monitoring and the systematic documentation of lessons learned, which will be used to inform adaptive management and improve planning processes such as DAPs.

21. The component also aims to contribute to scalability by generating practical knowledge products and facilitating policy dialogue at both local and national levels. Its alignment with existing programmes and knowledge platforms will help to avoid duplication and strengthen institutional learning, increasing the potential for replication beyond the project areas.

22. However, the effectiveness of this component will depend on the quality of the implementation and stakeholder engagement. There is a risk that awareness-raising may not translate into sustained behavioural change, and that knowledge products may have limited uptake if not closely aligned with user needs. Ensuring consistent participation and translating learning into policy and practice will be critical to achieving the component's intended impact.

Gender, environmental and social management framework, and monitoring and evaluation components (total cost: USD 2.62 million; GCF cost: USD 2.11 million)

23. The key strength of the proposed project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach is its combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches and primary and secondary data sources in the collection, analysis and reporting of results. Participatory monitoring mechanisms have also been embedded through the engagement of community-level structures (including water user associations, DACs and farmer groups) in data collection, validation and reflection processes. Together, these measures should strengthen the robustness of the results reporting to GCF and increase confidence in the results' potential use for learning and accountability purposes within GCF.

24. However, a challenge or risk in this design lies in those participatory mechanisms where project components will be locally led. Building local capacities for these activities will take time and resources, and thus the AE will need to ensure that such activities are adequately provided for to implement genuinely inclusive M&E processes. Additionally, such time-intensive processes carry the risk of imposing an undue burden on beneficiaries.

Project management (total cost: USD 2.30 million; GCF cost: USD 1.67 million)

III. Assessment against investment criteria

3.1 Impact potential *Scale: N/A*

25. The project exhibits strong impact potential by targeting the most vulnerable communities in Tajikistan and aiming to make measurable improvements in climate resilience at the community, district and institutional levels. With direct benefits for 73,500 people and indirect benefits for an estimated 205,000, it aims to address climate risks such as water scarcity, extreme weather events and food insecurity. Interventions in climate-resilient agriculture, water management and livelihood diversification are designed to reduce climate vulnerability while promoting income stability and food security.

26. At the local level, the project seeks to ensure that benefits are context-specific and socially equitable through the development of DAPs and the active involvement of DACs. Planned investments in drought- and flood-resilient water assets, resilient crops, orchards, greenhouses, and post-harvest processing are directly informed by locally validated priorities, with a strong focus on women, youth and marginalized groups. Embedding adaptation decisions within existing governance structures strengthens ownership, accountability and the sustainability of the planned outcomes.

27. The systemic design further enhances the impact potential by linking local actions to national policies and enabling replication. Knowledge management, participatory monitoring and evidence generation will support adaptive management, while alignment with the national adaptation plan and nationally determined contribution will ensure support for national-level climate resilience. The project's success will depend on effective stakeholder coordination, sustained capacity development and ongoing community engagement, but its integrated, multilevel approach positions it to deliver meaningful, scalable and sustainable climate adaptation outcomes.

3.2 Paradigm shift potential *Scale: N/A*

28. The proposed project demonstrates significant paradigm shift potential in line with its objective to move beyond incremental climate action towards systemic, sustainable transformation. Its design reflects a deliberate shift from short-term, reactive responses towards integrated and risk-informed systems in which planning, finance, information and markets are aligned. This is a key criterion for a paradigm shift. By decentralizing climate planning to the district level, integrating national priorities and embedding anticipatory risk management, the project aims to strengthen governance structures and community resilience in a way that can be institutionalized and replicated across Tajikistan.

29. By empowering DACs and community groups to plan, prioritize and validate climate-resilient investments, the project seeks to foster a participatory, bottom-up decision-making culture. This approach builds local ownership, enhances accountability and promotes gender-responsive inclusion, which collectively strengthens the long-term sustainability of adaptation measures. The alignment of DAPs with national frameworks ensures that local actions are embedded within systemic policy processes, allowing proven approaches to influence broader development planning and public investment programmes.

30. The integration of climate-resilient infrastructure, livelihood diversification and financial mechanisms further reinforces systemic change. By linking climate information, adaptive water and agricultural interventions, and market-oriented financing, the project

demonstrates how climate adaptation can be operationalized in a way that reduces vulnerability, improves food and water security, and strengthens local economies. Moreover, the project explicitly prioritizes knowledge management, awareness-raising, and capacity-building to support scaling, replication and policy learning, ensuring that the approaches tested at the local level can influence broader national and sectoral systems.

3.3 Sustainable development potential *Scale: N/A*

31. The project demonstrates strong sustainable development potential by seeking to generate co-benefits that extend beyond immediate climate adaptation outcomes. Through its integrated approach, it aims to enhance food and water security, strengthen livelihoods, and support income diversification, particularly for women, youth and marginalized groups. By linking climate-resilient agricultural production with market access, value addition and storage infrastructure, the project aims not only to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks but also to improve economic stability and nutritional outcomes, contributing to broader social and economic development goals.

32. At the institutional level, the project aims to build capacity in district and local governance structures, creating systems for participatory planning, decision-making and adaptive management. The establishment of DACs and locally validated DAPs will promote inclusive governance and accountability, strengthening social cohesion and empowering communities to manage their own climate risks. Integrating anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction into planning will ensure that development gains are climate-proofed and sustainable over the long term.

33. The project also aims to foster knowledge generation, learning and replication, which will increase the likelihood of scaling successful practices beyond the targeted districts. By linking local adaptation actions to national policies, sectoral programmes and existing platforms such as the Community-based Agriculture Support Programme “plus” (FP233), the project will support systemic change that aligns with sustainable development objectives. These elements collectively indicate that the project has the potential to deliver lasting economic, social and environmental benefits while embedding resilience into development pathways.

3.4 Needs of the recipient *Scale: N/A*

34. The project demonstrates a strong alignment with the needs of the recipient criteria as it clearly establishes Tajikistan as a country facing high climate vulnerability and exposure. Climate projections indicating temperature increases of 1.7–2.6 °C, combined with accelerating glacial retreat and increasingly erratic precipitation, point to escalating risks of droughts, floods and landslides. These hazards are directly threatening water resources, agriculture and rural infrastructure, which are the backbone of livelihoods for over 70 per cent of the population. The scale and intensity of these risks, alongside ongoing environmental degradation, provide a compelling justification for urgent and sustained adaptation support.

35. The funding proposal also highlights significant socioeconomic vulnerabilities that are exacerbating climate risks. High levels of rural poverty, food insecurity and reliance on climate-sensitive sectors (such as rain-fed agriculture) are increasing the population’s sensitivity to shocks. Women are disproportionately affected due to structural inequalities in terms of access to resources, services and decision-making processes, further underscoring the need for targeted interventions. These factors collectively demonstrate that climate change is not only an environmental issue but also a major threat to development gains, food security and social stability, thereby reinforcing the case for prioritizing support to the most vulnerable groups.

36. In addition, the funding proposal identifies substantial institutional and financial constraints that are limiting the country's adaptive capacity. Weak subnational governance structures, inadequate climate information services, outdated irrigation infrastructure and limited access to climate finance are constraining effective response measures. The reliance on GCF grant financing as a catalytic resource reflects limited domestic investment capacity and fiscal space to address these systemic gaps. Overall, the funding proposal presents a well-substantiated case that Tajikistan requires external support to build resilience, with a clear focus on addressing structural barriers and targeting those populations that are most in need.

3.5 Country ownership *Scale: N/A*

37. The country ownership of the project is demonstrated by its being anchored in the Tajikistan national climate and development frameworks. It is explicitly aligned with key policy instruments, such as the national adaptation plan, the nationally determined contribution, the Tajikistan Country Programme, the Water Sector Reform Program and the Medium-Term Development Framework. By translating these national priorities into risk-informed DAPs, the project will ensure vertical integration between national strategies and local implementation. The establishment of inclusive DACs will further support institutional coordination and reinforce Government leadership at subnational levels.

38. Furthermore, the project reflects stakeholder engagement and local ownership as it will promote participatory planning processes that actively involve local authorities, communities, women, youth and marginalized groups in decision-making, prioritization and implementation. Capacity-building efforts targeting local institutions and community organizations will further strengthen long-term ownership and sustainability.

3.6 Efficiency and effectiveness *Scale: N/A*

39. **Efficiency and effectiveness** are confirmed at medium level. The economic and financial analysis has undergone substantial improvement across five rounds of review. Key methodological corrections have been made – including the introduction of shadow pricing, inclusion of O&M and replacement costs in the economic model, consistent application of inflation, addition of incremental production costs, and provision of household-level financial and Water User Association (WUA) tariff analyses – such that the analysis now meets GCF appraisal standards at a medium confidence level.

40. **Economic viability.** The economic internal rate of return of the project is estimated at about 25%, well above the assumed social discount rate of 9.5%. This means that the project is considered economically viable. The most important benefit stream—incremental income from improved water access—accounts for 72% of total discounted benefits and is derived from documented income differentials between irrigated and non-irrigated farming. The estimation of this benefit stream is based on an assumed farm size of 2 ha per farmer, which is substantially higher than the national average of 0.08 ha. It should be verified against farm-level data from the target districts during implementation and, if found to be overstated, the benefit projections should be revised accordingly. The second most important benefit stream consists of income from juice processing units. Independent corroboration of the juice price assumption from a published market source would further strengthen the analysis but is not a condition for GCF approval.

41. **Financial sustainability.** The project's approach to post-project sustainability is adequately demonstrated for GCF purposes. A bottom-up WUA tariff estimate has been provided: annual canal O&M across 28 WUAs was estimated at about USD 126,000 (or 2% of the USD 6.31 million canal investment), corresponding to approximately USD 10 per member per

year at an average WUA size of 450 members. This is a modest contribution relative to the incremental income generated. Household-level financial analyses have been added for greenhouse and storage farmers, both confirming positive net returns above the USD 5.33/day income baseline. The project-level FIRR of 18.3% demonstrates financial attractiveness at the investment level. Continued institutional support from WUAs and district authorities to sustain water asset funds post-project is an important assumption and a risk to be monitored.

42. Application of best practices and degree of innovation. Innovation is demonstrated through the integration of climate-proof canal rehabilitation with nature-based solutions, solar drying and cold storage infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses, agroforestry processing units for value addition at district level, and the establishment of local water asset funds managed by WUAs as a post-project sustainability mechanism. Both economic and financial sensitivity analyses have been conducted, testing delayed benefit realisation, reduced adoption rates, lower output prices, higher input costs, and reduced utilisation of processing infrastructure, providing a broadly adequate picture of results robustness consistent with current GCF good practice.

43. Based on the above, it is concluded that the project is both efficient and effective at a medium confidence level. The most important residual uncertainties are the farm size scaling assumption underlying the water access benefit stream and the absence of an independently published juice price benchmark. The validity of these items should be monitored during implementation. No further issues of sufficient materiality remain to withhold confirmation of the project's economic and financial soundness under GCF appraisal standards.

IV. Assessment of consistency with GCF safeguards and policies

4.1 Environmental and social safeguards

44. **Project brief.** The project aims to strengthen climate resilience across 14 districts in Tajikistan through enabling locally led adaptation, district-level planning (via DAPs), climate-resilient water assets, climate-smart agriculture and livelihood diversification. The project is community-driven, with substantial reliance on district structures (i.e. DACs and project monitoring committees), participatory assessments and community selection of micro-assets. Environmental and social co-benefits are expected to include strengthened climate-resilient land and water management practices, improved livelihoods and water availability through climate-resilient investments, and enhanced accountability to affected populations via strengthened grievance and feedback channels.

45. **Environmental and social (E&S) risk category and safeguard instruments.** The project is categorized as C for E&S risks and impacts, in accordance with the GCF revised Environmental and Social Policy and the accreditation level of the AE. The project's environmental and social action plan (ESAP) contains explicit exclusion criteria (activities not permitted), such as new large-scale infrastructure expansion into natural and critical habitats; significant land acquisition, resettlement or restriction of access to livelihoods; significant downstream water abstraction impacts; use of hazardous chemicals beyond acceptable agricultural standards; and activities that would trigger higher-risk environmental and social safeguards (ESS) standards. The ESAP also flags the exclusion of "activities posing elevated risks of SEAH [sexual exploitation and abuse or sexual harassment] without adequate mitigation measures". The non-exhaustive eligibility criteria further reinforce that any interventions planned under this project must remain at the assigned category C. This approach aligns with the GCF risk-based screening and categorization practice under the revised Environmental and Social Policy and screening guidance.

46. **Compliance with GCF ESS standards.** The paragraphs below describe the project's compliance with the GCF interim ESS standards.

47. **ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.** The AE has developed an ESAP, which, among other things, sets out a structured approach to identifying, screening and managing risks through (a) eligibility and exclusion criteria; (b) procedural controls requiring screening and documentation before investments are approved; and (c) inclusion of mitigation measures across key activity types (e.g. small-scale infrastructure, land-based productive investments, labour-involving activities, and community engagement and service delivery). The ESAP also commits to monitoring and reporting through project monitoring and annual performance reports, including grievance statistics.

48. **ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions.** The ESAP explicitly covers multiple worker categories (direct workers, contracted workers and community workers) and defines minimum labour standards, including written terms of engagement; compliance with national labour laws; prohibition of child labour, forced labour and discrimination; occupational health and safety measures, including personal protective equipment and training prior to work; incident reporting; and a worker grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Importantly, the ESAP integrates sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH) provisions into labour management, requiring codes of conduct with SEAH provisions signed by workers, awareness and training for all workers, and confidential reporting channels for SEAH complaints.

49. **ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention.** The AE identifies typical risks associated with small-scale infrastructure and land-based investments, including soil erosion and degradation, waterlogging and flood risk if interventions are not designed well, and vector- and water-borne disease risks linked to water management interventions. It proposes mitigation measures such as revegetation, drainage solutions (where needed), and training and sensitization on vector- and water-borne diseases. The ESAP also includes exclusion criteria prohibiting the use of hazardous chemicals beyond acceptable agricultural standards.

50. **ESS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security.** The ESAP addresses community health and safety risks linked to project activities involving community engagement, beneficiary selection, service delivery and field-level interactions, including risks of inadequate handling of sensitive complaints and confidentiality risks relating to SEAH-related complaints. The ESAP explicitly integrates SEAH management through (a) screening for and exclusion of activities posing elevated SEAH risks without mitigation; (b) codes of conduct (including SEAH provisions) and training and awareness for workers; (c) confidential reporting channels for SEAH complaints; and (d) survivor-centred SEAH pathways distinct from standard grievances and referral pathways for survivors where needed. It also references retaliation protections and access to the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM).

51. **ESS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.** Based on the ESAP exclusion list and eligibility criteria, activities involving significant land acquisition, resettlement, or restriction of access to livelihoods or resources are not permitted. Additionally, ESAP rows include land-use-related safeguarding language (e.g. "no involuntary land acquisition or resettlement", "transparent and documented land use arrangements" and "equitable participation of all land users, including women").

52. **ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.** The ESAP contains exclusion criteria that prohibit expansion into natural or critical habitats. It also indicates that activities will be screened using a biodiversity/habitat checklist for land-based investments, with exclusion of any activity located within natural or critical habitats. It also specifies species selection principles (native or non-invasive) and avoidance of ecologically sensitive siting.

53. **ESS 8: Cultural Heritage.** The ESAP includes a chance find procedure, which covers immediate stoppage of works, notification of the authorities and community leaders, and

resumption only after clearance. It also calls for proactive screening and avoidance through community consultations to identify known cultural and sacred sites.

54. **Implementation arrangements.** As the AE, the World Food Programme (WFP) will be responsible for overall oversight of compliance with ESS requirements in accordance with both its own and GCF policies. The project administration team will have implementation responsibilities, with its members comprising a Project Coordinator, a Resilient Livelihoods Officer, an Environmental Engineer, and gender and protection roles relating to ESAP implementation, screening, occupational health and safety, GRM, and SEAH risk mitigation. The Gender Specialist is consistently embedded across GAAP activities, showing strong gender mainstreaming intent. WFP will also act as an executing entity (EE) together with the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP) of the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP).

55. **Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.** The updated stakeholder engagement report and plan provides the details of region-level stakeholder engagement and evidence of community-level consultations across all target districts, demonstrating that affected communities have been engaged during project preparation. It further establishes a structured framework for continued stakeholder engagement during implementation, in line with GCF requirements for ongoing and iterative engagement.

56. **Grievance redress mechanism.** The project will provide multiple channels for grievances and feedback through a three-tier GRM structure comprising project and district entry points, WFP corporate pathways, and information on access to the GCF IRM. The project will use the existing WFP Complaints and Feedback Mechanism, including a toll-free helpline managed through a call centre system where submissions are logged, categorized and followed up through defined handling and escalation processes. In parallel, complainants will be able to access confidential institution-level reporting channels within WFP, and serious cases may be escalated through WFP incident management protocols where appropriate. GRM information will be communicated in locally appropriate languages and accessible formats (e.g. community meetings, posters, printed materials and field outreach) and implemented in such a way as to ensure safe access for women, persons with disabilities and remote communities. SEAH-related complaints will be handled through confidential, survivor-centred pathways distinct from those for standard grievances, and grievance statistics will be reported through project monitoring and annual performance reports.

57. **GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy and ESS 7 (Indigenous Peoples).** Consistent with the project's categorization, the funding proposal's activities are low risk for non-compliance with the Indigenous Peoples Policy, and the AE has indicated that no impacts on Indigenous Peoples are anticipated (based on screening against the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy). However, site-specific screening will be conducted during implementation to confirm the presence or absence of Indigenous Peoples in project areas. Where Indigenous Peoples are identified, the requirements of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy will be applied.

58. **Sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment.** In accordance with the GCF revised Environmental and Social Policy and the GCF Policy on the Prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment, the AE has identified SEAH as a relevant safeguarding issue for this project, given the involvement of contractors, partners and community workers; repeated community-facing engagement through field activities, service delivery and small-scale infrastructure works; and existing gender and power asymmetries in rural and remote contexts. The ESAP includes relevant SEAH provisions, including SEAH risk screening and exclusion language, codes of conduct with SEAH provisions for all worker categories, mandatory awareness and training, and confidential, survivor-centred SEAH reporting pathways distinct from standard grievances. The GRM architecture also references WFP corporate channels and access to the GCF IRM, including non-retaliation considerations.

59. However, the documentation remains relatively general in articulating project-specific SEAH risk points across delivery modalities (e.g. extension services and engagement from DACs and project monitoring committees) and does not clearly specify measurable SEAH monitoring indicators. In addition, while partner obligations are referenced through codes of conduct and screening, the ESAP text provided does not clearly set out explicit SEAH contractual clause language for CIIP, contractors and non-governmental organizations.

4.2 Gender policy

60. The funding proposal demonstrates alignment with the GCF Gender Policy. The AE has submitted a project-level gender assessment and gender action plan (GAP) tailored to the Tajikistan context and the projects locally led adaptation approach. The assessment examines the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, identifies barriers to participation and access to benefits, and considers institutional capacity to integrate gender-responsive approaches into project implementation.

61. The gender assessment identifies key drivers of gender inequality relevant to the project context, including gender norms and power imbalances affecting participation and decision-making, unequal access to resources and services, and gender-based risks that may affect women's safety, mobility and ability to benefit from project activities. These findings have informed the design of the GAP and its focus on inclusive participation, equitable access to benefits and gender-responsive implementation arrangements.

62. However, the current gender assessment lacks certain aspects, such as an intersectional vulnerability map (e.g. covering women with disabilities, women-headed households, widows and cases of unregistered marriage), a root cause analysis (e.g. covering land inheritance norms, care burden, limited mobility and digital inequality), and explicit links with the GAP to address such root causes. There is a need to translate gender-based violence analysis into specific risk-mitigation actions within the GAP.

63. Building on the gender assessment, the GAP outlines measures to promote gender-responsive and gender-inclusive implementation. These include actions to support women's participation in planning and decision-making, ensure attention is paid to the inclusion of vulnerable groups, and integrate gender considerations into community-level activities and service delivery.

4.3 Risks

4.3.1. Overall project assessment (medium risk)

64. The project presents a strong strategic and climate rationale and is assessed as medium risk and high impact, with significant potential to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable rural communities, with a particular focus on women. The project is well aligned with national climate and development priorities, including the national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, and sectoral water and agricultural reform frameworks. Its integrated approach – combining climate-risk-informed planning, climate-resilient infrastructure, livelihood diversification, climate information services and engagement of local actors – provides a coherent response to escalating climate vulnerabilities in Tajikistan. The project also demonstrates strong additionality and a clear justification for grant financing, given the constrained fiscal space, high climate exposure and limited viability of private sector investment in adaptation-related public goods in the country.

65. The overall risk profile is moderated significantly by the involvement of WFP as both the AE and a partial EE, supported by multilayered oversight from its country office, regional office

and headquarters. The proposed governance, fiduciary and procurement arrangements are comparatively robust and include clear accountability structures, formalized financial controls, annual workplan-based disbursements, independent oversight mechanisms and segregation of fiduciary responsibilities. The establishment of a national steering committee, chaired by CEP, and engagement of CIIP as co-EE, will further strengthen inter-agency coordination and national ownership. These arrangements substantially reduce the fiduciary and governance risks.

66. Nevertheless, the project's decentralized implementation model depends heavily on the capacity and long-term functionality of district authorities, including DACs, community-based organizations, water user associations, and local implementing partners operating in often remote and resource-constrained environments. While the proposal includes credible mitigation measures (e.g. institutional embedding, capacity-building, cost-recovery mechanisms, blended finance approaches and integration into district planning systems), the long-term sustainability of the project will depend on sustained institutional commitment, effective local governance, and continued support for maintaining climate-resilient infrastructure and services beyond the duration of GCF financing.

4.3.2. Accredited entity/executing entity capability to execute the current project (medium risk)

67. The AE (WFP) and the EEs (WFP and CIIP) possess generally strong institutional, fiduciary, operational and technical capacities that fit them to implement the proposed project in Tajikistan. The WFP, acting as both AE and partial EE, brings substantial experience in climate adaptation, resilience-building, food security and community-based programming, including implementation of donor-funded projects in complex operating environments. The established presence of WFP, including previous experience implementing a similar project in Tajikistan, combined with multilayered oversight from its country office, regional office and headquarters, provides a strong framework for fiduciary management, procurement oversight, M&E, safeguards compliance and reporting. Furthermore, there is no material concentration risk for WFP in relation to the GCF portfolio, as it has a relatively limited number of approved projects (nine), meaning there is a low level of concern regarding overexposure or overstretch of institutional capacity.

68. CIIP (under CEP), acting as co-EE, has strong and relevant institutional experience and sufficient national legitimacy to support the implementation of project activities at the local and community levels. The allocation of responsibilities between WFP and CIIP is broadly appropriate and will support both national ownership and operational efficiency. The project also benefits from formal governance structures, including a national steering committee (chaired by CEP), which will strengthen inter-agency coordination and alignment with national climate and development priorities.

69. Overall, the AE and EEs have adequate and credible capacities to execute the project successfully.

4.3.3. Project-specific execution risks (medium risk)

70. The project is assessed as having a medium execution risk, mainly because of its complex implementation set-up. Delivery will involve multiple actors, including WFP as the AE, WFP and CIIP as co-EEs, district authorities, and a range of local partners and community institutions. While this structure will help to ensure national ownership and technical support, it also increases the likelihood of coordination challenges, slower decision-making, and uneven implementation and performance across different districts.

71. Additionally, while fiduciary and procurement risks are well managed through the WFP systems, some operational risks remain at the field level. These may include delays in

contracting or procurement in remote areas, variability in contractor performance, and not fully or consistently reaching some vulnerable groups. An operational manual, including clear processes for project implementation and eligibility criteria for the final selection of beneficiaries and interventions, has been retained as a condition in the term sheet as a mitigation measure. Overall, the execution risks are manageable but will require close coordination and sustained support at the local level.

4.3.4. Compliance risk (medium risk)

72. Many of the proposed project activities, such as institutional capacity-building and knowledge management, present relatively low inherent risks of money-laundering/terrorist financing (ML/TF) or other prohibited practices (PP). However, the infrastructure works planned for component 2 elevate these risks due to factors including complex procurement involving third parties.

73. The AE has assessed the inherent risks of ML/TF as medium due to factors including the use of blended finance arrangements and the planned financial flows to various project counterparties, including service providers and beneficiaries. The AE has determined the residual risk to be low on the basis of mitigation measures including its institutional anti-money-laundering/countering the financing of terrorism controls, counterparty due diligence and screening, transaction monitoring, spots checks, and other ongoing monitoring.

74. The AE has determined that the inherent risk of other PP and integrity concerns is high due to the project's decentralized implementation, the involvement of various implementation partners, and certain elements including infrastructure and livelihood support. These risks will be mitigated by the AE's counterparty due diligence, transparent procurement processes, established financial controls, and external and internal audits, resulting in a medium residual risk.

75. On the basis of the project activities which include extensive infrastructure works, delivery through decentralized implementation, and the established controls to mitigate these risk that the AE will implement, the overall compliance risk is determined to be medium.

4.3.5. GCF portfolio concentration risk (low risk)

76. The GCF portfolio concentration risk associated with the AE is assessed as low. Publicly available portfolio information indicates that WFP has nine approved funded activities with GCF, with a total GCF contribution of USD 128.6 million. This represents a relatively small share of the overall GCF portfolio and of the portfolios of other United Nations organizations. All these projects are currently under implementation, with no major issues reported to date, and two projects have already been fully disbursed and are nearing completion.

77. In addition, WFP has previously implemented two projects in the region, including one in Tajikistan, operating in similar climate and contextual conditions. This regional experience has contributed to the development of strong technical expertise and established working relationships, further strengthening the implementation capacity of the AE and reducing the portfolio concentration risk.

4.3.6. Recommendation

78. It is recommended that the Board consider the above factors in its decision.

Summary risk assessment	
Overall project	Medium
Accredited entity/executing entity capability	Medium

Project-specific execution	Medium
Compliance	Medium
GCF portfolio concentration	Low

4.4 Fiduciary

79. The project will utilize the financial management and procurement systems of WFP in accordance with its accreditation to GCF. All fiduciary arrangements will be governed by the accreditation master agreement between WFP and GCF and by the funded activity agreement (to be concluded upon project approval). WFP, as the AE, will maintain a dedicated GCF account within its financial system to manage all GCF proceeds. At country level, WFP will enter into a legally binding subsidiary agreement with CIIP. Funds will be transferred by WFP to CIIP in accordance with approved annual workplans and budgets as well as defined fund-flow arrangements. CIIP will maintain dedicated project accounts and periodically submit financial reports to WFP, as stipulated in the subsidiary agreement. WFP will exercise fiduciary oversight over CIIP through financial report reviews, monitoring visits, spot checks and compliance assessments to ensure adherence to GCF fiduciary standards and the approved funding proposal.

80. The submitted budget for AE fees lacks simple disclosure of the costs per eligible activity, with around 93 per cent of costs marked as “Other”. This makes it difficult to assess and account for activities required for implementation of the project on behalf of GCF.

4.5 Results monitoring and reporting

81. The overall approach of the proposed project to results monitoring and reporting is comprehensive, robust and consistent with the GCF Integrated Results Management Framework and the Evaluation Policy for the GCF. The approach provides confidence that the proposed project will be able to meet the requirements of the monitoring and accountability framework.

82. The theory of change contains all the elements required to demonstrate the precise results pathways to the selected adaptation results areas as contained within four interlinked pathways. Risks such as limited uptake and buy-in from Government interlocutors, beneficiaries and financial institutions, as well as market-related constraints, have been added to the theory of change’s most recent iteration to highlight their impact on the potential results of the project.

83. The logical framework includes three GCF core indicators, including core indicators 2 and 3 and supplementary indicators 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5. The indicators for activities all the way up to the outcome level are precise. The means of verification are backed up by the M&E plan, with adequate budget. See section 2.2 for the strengths, challenges and risks.

4.6 Legal assessment

84. The legal arrangements for the project will be based on the accreditation of master agreement between GCF and the Accredited Entity which has been signed and is effective (the “**AMA**”). Consequently, they will consist of a project-specific funded activity agreement which incorporates the AMA.

85. The Accredited Entity has not provided a legal opinion/certificate confirming that it has obtained all internal approvals, and it has the capacity and authority to implement the project.

86. The proposed project will be implemented in Tajikistan (the “**Host Country**”). GCF has been granted privileges and immunities in Tajikistan.

87. GCF holds industrial property protection for its combined logo (sphere with the words "Green Climate Fund") in the Host Country.

88. To address the matters raised in this section, and facilitate prompt implementation of the project, it is recommended that any approval by the Board is made subject to the following conditions:

(a) Submission by the Accredited Entity to GCF of a certificate or legal opinion, in form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat, within 120 days after Board approval, confirming that the Accredited Entity has obtained all final internal approvals needed by it and has the capacity and authority to implement the proposed project;

(b) Signature of the funded activity agreement in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat within 180 days from the date of Board approval, or the date the Accredited Entity has provided a certificate or legal opinion confirming that it has obtained all final internal approvals; and

(c) Completion of the legal due diligence to the satisfaction of the GCF Secretariat prior to the signature of the funded activity agreement.

Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment of FP308

Proposal name:	Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local climate action in Tajikistan
Accredited entity:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Country/(ies):	Tajikistan
Project/programme size:	Small

I. Assessment of the independent Technical Advisory Panel

1. This funding proposal for a small-sized public sector adaptation project in environmental and social safeguards category C is submitted by the World Food Programme (WFP) as the accredited entity (AE).[1] WFP will also act as one of two co-executing entities (EEs), alongside the Centre for Implementation of Investment Projects of the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) Tajikistan. The total cost is USD 33 million, of which USD 30 million is proposed as a GCF grant and USD 3 million as in-kind co-finance contributions from WFP (USD 2 million) and CEP (USD 1 million). The project's implementation period is five years, and benefits are calculated over 15 years.

2. Tajikistan is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in Central Asia and faces high exposure to droughts, floods, heatwaves, landslides and glacial retreat. Climate change is increasing risks for Tajikistan's predominantly smallholder-based agricultural systems, affecting water resource availability and accelerating ecosystem decline, with cascading effects on food security, rural livelihoods and incomes.

3. The funding proposal aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of food-insecure and climate-exposed communities in 14 climate-vulnerable districts across four provinces[2] in Tajikistan by addressing climate risks in an integrated manner across governance, livelihoods, water resources, agriculture and knowledge systems. This approach intentionally proposes to shift from reactive coping mechanisms to proactive, risk-informed adaptation.

4. The project will tackle structural barriers that constrain effective climate action, including limited subnational capacity and financial resources for adaptation and risk management; underdeveloped extension services for climate-informed decision-making; limited access to climate information, early warning systems and advisory support; weak capacities of communities for climate risk management and disaster risk reduction; and limited access of farmers to markets.

5. The project is structured around three mutually reinforcing components (see the table): component 1 will establish an enabling environment for adaptation through participatory and inclusive climate risk-informed district adaptation plans (DAPs) and improve access to climate information services. Component 2 will deliver climate risk-informed adaptation investments at

[1] This assessment is based on the funding proposal package received by the independent Technical Advisory Panel on 20 April 2026, with an updated logical framework received on 21 May 2026. This assessment is informed by a set of written questions and answers further discussed in an online meeting between the independent Technical Advisory Panel and the AE on 11 May 2026.

[2] The 14 project districts are spread across four provinces of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, Khatlon, Sughd and the Districts of Republican Subordination.

the community level, particularly through climate-proofed water infrastructure, climate-resilient agricultural production systems and livelihood diversification interventions. It also aims to enhance market access and introduce an approach to improve the bankability of adaptation interventions. Component 3 will support knowledge management, evidence generation and dissemination to underpin sustainability and scaling.

Table. Project components and financing

Project component	GCF grant funds (USD)	Co-financing (USD)
Component 1. Enabling environment for climate change adaptation at the district and local level • Output 1.1. District adaptation plans that also promote disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action • Output 1.2. Tailored climate information sustainably delivered to district governments and local communities to facilitate local-level adaptation, including disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action delivered	3,077,000	712,500
Component 2. Local-level resilience-building through water asset management and livelihood diversification • Output 2.1. Climate-proofed water assets • Output 2.2. Climate-resilient smallholder production systems • Output 2.3. Capacity of smallholder farmers built for livelihood diversification	22,932,345	1,140,600
Component 3. Knowledge management and awareness-raising on climate change adaptation • Output 3.1. Improved awareness of climate change impacts on food security and nutrition, adaptation and risk management (including disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action) responses • Output 3.2. Knowledge generated to support project sustainability and the evidence-based scaling up and replication of climate change adaptation	942,200	287,500
Subtotal for outputs	**26,951,545**	2,140,600
Monitoring and Evaluation	1,555,780	232,200
Project management	1,492,675	627,200
Totals by funding source	**30,000,000**	**3,000,000**
Total project cost	**33,000,000**	

6. The overall approach is aligned with national priorities and systems, adopts a locally driven and inclusive approach, and its design builds on an earlier GCF-funded WFP initiative in Tajikistan that sought to scale up and institutionalize proven approaches while also adjusting approaches based on limitations identified through an independent evaluation.

1.1 Impact potential *Scale: N/A*

7. **Climate change risk, exposure and vulnerability.** The funding proposal and feasibility study clearly describe climate change impacts in Tajikistan. Climate risk and vulnerability assessments identify the 14 targeted districts as among the most exposed to multiple climate hazards, particularly floods, mudflows and drought.[3]

[3] Annex 2 to the funding proposal references the 2021 international consultation and analysis process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change.

8. The country is experiencing rising temperatures and more frequent and intense heatwaves, particularly in lowland areas. Rainfall patterns are also becoming more unpredictable, with heavier rainfall events, uneven seasonal distribution and longer dry spells. As a result, many regions are experiencing more floods, droughts and water stress. Climate change is also intensifying water scarcity. Tajikistan contains more than 60 per cent of Central Asia's glaciers, with more than 1,000 glaciers reported to have disappeared over the past 30 years due to climate change. This trend is expected to reduce summer water availability for irrigation and hydropower, while increasing the risks of floods, erosion and glacial lake outburst floods.

9. Climate projections, under Shared Socioeconomic Pathway scenarios, indicate rising temperatures, more frequent extreme heat events and prolonged warm periods. Rainfall is projected to become more variable, with more intense but less frequent rainfall events across all Shared Socioeconomic Pathway scenarios. These changes are likely to result in longer dry periods and reduced water availability during summer due to higher evapotranspiration and continued glacial retreat.

10. Tajikistan is expected to face increasing and compounding climate risks. Floods and mudflows driven by rapid snowmelt, intense rainfall and land degradation remain among the most significant hazards. Rural populations are especially exposed to climate change given their high dependence on climate-sensitive agriculture, livelihoods and water resources. Food-insecure households, women, youth and people with disabilities are the most vulnerable as they are disproportionately affected by declining agricultural productivity, water scarcity and food insecurity, and lack adaptive capacity and livelihood diversification options.

11. **Adaptation benefit.** The project's intended impact is to reduce climate vulnerability and livelihood risks for vulnerable rural communities in Tajikistan.[4] The most significant results are expected at the household and community level from investments in climate-resilient water infrastructure and agroecological production systems, which are intended to reduce exposure to droughts and floods, improve water availability and agricultural productivity, and strengthen the sustainability of agrifood systems.

12. Activities to support livelihood diversification, income stability and improved access to markets could also strengthen the adaptive capacities of households during climate shocks. The introduction of a model for financing climate-resilient productive assets (including greenhouses, orchards, water storage and water-efficient technologies) is relevant as most vulnerable smallholder farmers lack the capacity to access or repay commercial credit under prevailing market conditions. Wider systemic benefits could come from climate risk-informed planning, access to climate information, and institutionalized learning and knowledge systems that support proactive risk management and enable communities and institutions to anticipate and respond to climate shocks.

13. **Beneficiaries.** The project is designed to ensure that benefits reach the most climate-vulnerable households. To minimize the risk of exclusion, the AE has clarified that district-level climate risk profiles and participatory processes to develop DAPs will help to prioritize investments in locations most exposed to climate hazards. Within these areas, projects will prioritize vulnerable groups as part of the beneficiary selection processes. District adaptation committees (DACs), producer groups, women's organizations and youth groups will also be involved in project monitoring and enable community feedback.

14. The project will benefit an estimated 278,500 people.[5] This includes 73,500 direct beneficiaries (comprising 0.74 per cent of the country's total population), who will be directly

[4] Table 15 in annex 2 to the funding proposal clearly summarizes climate hazards and related risks, as well as relevant adaptation interventions and related benefits for agriculture.
[5] Annex 15 to the funding proposal notes that beneficiary figures will be refined during the project's inception as forecast accuracy and radar coverage estimates are updated.

engaged in project activities (e.g. trained staff, supported farmers, households accessing irrigation, livelihood recipients). A further 205,000 people (comprising 1.9 per cent of the country's total population) will indirectly benefit from strengthened institutions, improved ecosystem services, reduced disaster risks and livelihood spillover effects.

15. **GCF results areas.** The project targets two GCF adaptation results areas: increased resilience of the most vulnerable people and communities (30 per cent of GCF resources); and health and well-being, and food and water security (70 per cent of GCF resources).

16. **Monitoring of impact.** The project proposes to adopt outcome-focused monitoring and track gender results, including through sex-disaggregated indicators on access, adoption and livelihood outcomes, alongside qualitative assessments of empowerment and decision-making. Annex 23 to the funding proposal clarifies that the project's monitoring and evaluation uses a 'highest level of benefit' approach that counts direct beneficiaries only if they receive substantive adaptation support and if they adopt adaptation measures or show clear changes in behaviour, rather than relying solely on the number of participants in project activities. At the community level, participatory planning and validation processes will be used to improve transparency and reduce the risk of elite capture in selecting beneficiaries.

17. Following the call with the independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP), the AE revised its logical framework and introduced a dedicated indicator under output 2.2 to measure the operational performance and uptake of climate-resilient productive investments to be financed by the project.

18. Overall, the impact potential is considered to be medium to high.

1.2 Paradigm shift potential *Scale: N/A*

19. **Barriers.** Climate change poses significant risks to smallholder agricultural systems, water security and food systems in Tajikistan. However, several structural and capacity barriers limit the ability of smallholder farmers to manage climate risks and adopt climate-resilient farming practices. Key constraints include limited access to climate information and early warning systems, weak institutional and community capacity for climate risk planning and management, finance and budgetary constraints, inadequate climate-resilient water assets and agricultural production systems, and land degradation. These constraints undermine effective adaptation planning and implementation at the local level and limit progress toward climate-resilient and sustainable development pathways.

20. **Proposed pathways towards climate resilience.** The theory of change demonstrates a coherent logic to improving the adaptive capacity and reducing the vulnerability of rural communities in Tajikistan. The sequential framing across the three interlinked components is valid. Component 1 activities lay the essential groundwork through climate risk-informed planning at the local level to guide the prioritization of investments under component 2. Early-stage pilot and demonstration activities under component 2 will generate evidence to help refine, prioritize and scale up subsequent investments, while knowledge generated under component 3 will directly inform both DAP updates (component 1) and the design and scaling of investments (component 2). The three mutually reinforcing components will be taken forward as follows.

21. Component 1 will strengthen the enabling environment for climate change adaptation at the district and local level through the development and operationalization of DAPs. DAPs will function as decision-support tools, helping to identify and cost targeted local investments in water and agriculture based on district-specific climate risk and vulnerability assessments.

22. The AE has clarified to the iTAP that DAPs will be anchored within existing district development plan frameworks, governance structures and planning cycles, rather than creating

parallel systems. As local authorities currently lack the capacity to translate climate risk into costed and prioritized investments, GCF funding will enable DAPs to add value to local planning processes. The project will adopt participatory and inclusive processes, including through the establishment of DACs to validate priorities, rank investments and endorse annual plans, while ensuring the participation of women, youth and people with disabilities.

23. The project will also strengthen the forecasting capacity of the Agency for Hydrometeorology's Centre of Climate Change through targeted investment in forecasting and monitoring systems aimed at improving real-time data collection on weather, water availability and soil conditions across the target districts, as well as data management systems to enhance climate modelling, early warning generation and the dissemination of tailored advisories to farmers and local authorities. The project will also train extension workers to help users to understand and apply climate information services.

24. Component 2 will deliver community and household-level investments to strengthen climate resilience by upgrading and managing climate-proofed water assets and climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry systems, and by diversifying livelihoods. All investments will be guided by DAPs and reflect district climate risk profiles and agroecological conditions. The component will also support livelihood diversification and market access, including through a finance model.

25. The project will establish 14 water asset demonstration sites, use water management technologies and nature-based solutions (activity 2.1.1) and strengthen climate-resilient water assets such as drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, energy-efficient/renewable energy powered pumps, reservoirs and irrigation channels (activity 2.1.2) to improve the productivity of smallholder production systems. It will also climate-proof canals to strengthen their resilience to damage from flooding, landslides and mudslides, and to improve their contribution to flood attenuation, including both green and grey infrastructure solutions, by using vegetation to stabilize canal banks and trap and remove silt (activity 2.1.3). In addition, the project will support the establishment of local water asset funds (activity 2.1.4) to finance the maintenance of water assets.

26. Activities under output 2.2 are informed by district-level climate risk profiles and include the development of demonstration pilot projects for climate-resilient farming practices and production systems, including the prioritization of drought and heat-tolerant crops, diversified orchard systems and greenhouses, to reduce climate vulnerability, stabilize yields and increase productivity. Agroforestry and intercropping approaches will help to enhance soil health, improve moisture retention, reduce erosion and improve system resilience.

27. To improve livelihood diversification of climate-vulnerable smallholder farmers, the project will help to improve how they store, process, package and sell agricultural products. This includes investments in improved storage facilities, solar dryers for food preservation, training women and vulnerable groups in food processing and marketing and strengthening market access to enable aggregation and to sell in bulk to buyers. Farmers will also have access to market information on prices and local demand through Short Message Service and Internet systems.

28. To help finance climate-resilient productive assets (greenhouses, orchards, storage, water-efficient technologies), the project proposes to pilot a financing mechanism (referred to as blended finance in the funding proposal).[6] This will combine matching grants from WFP, loans from pre-selected financial institutions, farmer contributions and technical assistance. The AE has clarified that GCF resources will only be used for demonstration, preparatory and advisory support, and capacity-building, and not for on-lending or financial intermediation.[7] The

[6] The written responses by the AE to iTAP questions, dated 4 May 2026, provide more details on how the blended finance approach will work in practice.

[7] Paragraph 63 of the funding proposal provides clarification on the use of GCF funds.

written responses by the AE to the iTAP also clarify that the model will be linked, where applicable, with other WFP-supported initiatives, such as weather index-based insurance and early warning systems (with support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation), to reduce climate-related risks.

29. For vulnerable households, the financing mix for basic assets will be heavily grant based. Financial packages with a higher credit-to-grant mix will be offered by partner financial institutions to commercially oriented farmers with viable income-generating activities and demonstrable repayment capacity. Over time, the intention is to gradually build access to appropriate climate-resilient finance for households that are in a position to benefit sustainably, while also protecting the most vulnerable from debt exposure.

30. The approach builds on the experience of existing community-based microfinance institutions that already play a key role in extending financial services to remote and mountainous communities in Tajikistan. Selected financial institutions and service providers will also be supported to offer tailored technical and financial products to help ensure that the market-based delivery model is sustained beyond the lifetime of the project. The iTAP notes that, to ensure consistency, quality control and replicability of investments, each technical package will apply technical standards and specifications tailored to local conditions and climate resilience requirements.

31. Component 3 will strengthen knowledge management, learning and awareness, particularly on the links between climate change, food security and nutrition, and emerging lessons will feed into future DAPs. These approaches are intended to institutionalize and replicate climate-resilient planning and action beyond the project's lifetime, maximize outreach and support communities to adopt risk-reducing behaviours and anticipatory actions.

32. **Knowledge and learning.** The AE has clarified that this funding proposal builds on lessons from a previous GCF-funded project, Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan (FP067).[8] By supporting a stronger institutional, financial and learning architecture, the project intends to support a shift from discrete resilience outputs toward a durable, locally led adaptation system that can be replicated through government planning, public budgets, financial institutions and future climate finance. The funding proposal further builds on lessons and experience from other climate resilience programmes implemented by the AE and partners in Tajikistan and in the wider Central Asia region, most notably the G2F programme and CASP+.

33. **Disaster risk reduction.** The project's adaptation strategy appears incremental in nature and may not fully address the underlying drivers of long-term flood, erosion, and sedimentation risks in the face of intensifying climate hazards. For example, interventions to strengthen canals against floods and landslides may have limited effectiveness in the absence of upstream integrated catchment management that could reduce the speed and scale of water and mud flow down hillsides. Canals that are desilted through the proposed project may experience recurrent sedimentation if upstream erosion and sediment transport processes are not addressed, potentially undermining the sustainability (and cost-effectiveness) of the desilting intervention. Section 1.5 of this assessment briefly reflects on the potential opportunities for stronger integration between the proposed project and complementary ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction initiatives in the higher catchments of some of the 14 districts.

34. **Operation and maintenance (O&M).** The maintenance of infrastructure and equipment is critical to sustaining the project's benefits over time. The AE clarified to the iTAP that project activities extend to both communal and household-level productive assets, with land and ownership arrangements and O&M responsibilities to be defined through participatory

[8] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp067.

site-level planning and formalized in beneficiary agreements. Household and group-level assets (e.g. greenhouses, orchards, storage facilities) may be operated by individuals or women-led cooperatives, with targeted grant support prioritized for vulnerable households. O&M of communal infrastructure (e.g. climate-resilient irrigation, drainage and flood management systems) will be supported by establishing local water asset funds, to be managed by water user associations, in each project district. Funds are proposed to be locally generated through tariffs and user contributions.

35. The iTAP queried the practicality of imposing user fees to support the maintenance of project assets. In response, the AE clarified that, rather than imposing uniform tariffs, the project envisages partial and differentiated contribution systems linked to improved service delivery and local ownership. The AE also confirmed that this issue is being raised in ongoing consultations with local communities. However, in the view of the iTAP, this remains slightly ambiguous, and is based on untested assumptions of affordability, willingness to pay and effectiveness of collection mechanisms. It therefore poses some risks for the sustainability of O&M beyond the project's lifetime.

36. The Agency for Hydrometeorology will receive equipment, including hydrological monitoring stations (e.g. river flow and water level gauges), soil moisture sensors, agrometeorological stations, and upgraded software and data systems. Routine plans for O&M include integration of equipment maintenance within budgets, capacity-building for O&M and reducing recurrent costs. The commercialization of climate information provision, and piloting of limited cost-recovery mechanisms for selected users, is also intended to support the sustainability of the Agency for Hydrometeorology, but there is limited evidence on willingness to pay for climate information services. While the AE expects that continued external partner support will help to sustain O&M, the iTAP recognizes this as a risk, as external support may not be guaranteed beyond the project's lifetime.

37. **Sustainability and scalability.** The exit strategy envisages several mechanisms to support sustainability and scalability, some of which will need further consideration during the project's implementation:

(a) Integrating DAPs within existing district planning processes could help to sustain climate-resilient planning beyond the project's implementation period. However, the absorptive capacity of local institutions may vary, with poorer or remote districts continuing to face budgetary constraints and technical limitations. The exit strategy relies on the continued functionality of community institutions, such as DACs, water user associations, women's cooperatives and producer groups. However, the effectiveness of DACs will ultimately depend on the extent to which they can continue to influence DAP-related budgetary or implementation decisions after the project's closure;

(b) Without adequate consideration of the landscape in district-level planning, there is a risk that localized approaches to climate-proofing canals (activity 2.1.3) may not sufficiently consider upstream hydrological conditions;

(c) The iTAP notes a potential tension between the poverty levels of the target communities and the project's expectation that local users will contribute to financing O&M through water user tariffs. The sustainability of project-supported assets will depend on the ability to secure reliable O&M financing, continued institutional ownership and local commitment to effectively participate in maintenance and management arrangements beyond the project's lifetime; and

(d) The long-term sustainability of the proposed market access and finance model will depend on the continued willingness of both local financial institutions and borrowers to pursue and scale adaptation investments beyond the project's lifetime. Given the extreme poverty and credit constraints of the targeted rural end users, key risks relate

to the continued affordability of financial products for poorer households and whether adaptation investments will generate sufficient returns to support loan repayment and incentivize ongoing lending.

38. The paradigm shift potential is considered to be medium.

1.3 Sustainable development potential *Scale: N/A*

39. Table 1 of the funding proposal clearly summarizes the project's direct contribution to relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly SDG 13 (climate action), as well as SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). The project lists two co-benefit areas of gender equality and women's empowerment, and improved nutrition outcomes and diet quality. It also acknowledges intended co-benefits of increased and more stable household incomes, enhanced water security, strengthened social cohesion and reduced climate-induced resource conflicts.

40. **Economic co-benefits.** The main economic co-benefits of increased and more stable household incomes are likely to arise from improved management of water assets and crop production, as well as from value chain development and enhanced access to markets. Training on processing, preservation and marketing of agricultural products for 800 women and people with disabilities could improve market access and create income opportunities for marginalized groups.

41. **Environmental co-benefits.** Several environmental co-benefits could be generated through component 2 activities, particularly from investments in climate-resilient water infrastructure, agroforestry, diversified agricultural systems and community-based natural resource management. These investments are likely to support more diverse and resilient production landscapes, improve vegetation cover, improve land management and soil health, and strengthen ecosystem services. Diversified agricultural production systems and agroforestry could improve the natural habitat and support functional biodiversity, including pollinators and other beneficial organisms. The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices could reduce reliance on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, thereby reducing risks of soil and water contamination and strengthening ecosystem resilience in the longer term. The quality of local water sources is also expected to be improved through enhanced water management practices and infrastructure.

42. In response to questions from the iTAP, the AE confirmed that solar-powered pumps will be exclusively used for surface water applications within managed irrigation systems, rather than for groundwater abstraction.[9] This approach is intended to support energy-efficient and climate-resilient water management while avoiding risks of unsustainable groundwater extraction and increased water stress.

43. Annex 6 to the funding proposal puts the project in category C (low risk), on the basis that the proposed adaptation activities will be locally led and small scale. Works on the rehabilitation of irrigation canals, reservoirs and water-saving irrigation technologies are expected to be small scale, at the farm level and with low risk. Annex 6 to the funding proposal indicates that risks of negative impacts on biodiversity are expected to be minor, as the project avoids protected areas, promotes climate-resilient and local species, and will not support the introduction of genetically modified organisms or invasive species. Water conflicts present a small risk if irrigation schemes over-extract, which is expected to be managed through participatory water governance, including water user associations and local water asset funds.

[9] WFP written responses to iTAP questions, 4 May 2026.

An exclusion list of activities has been identified, with screening criteria and safeguards to be adopted. The selection of climate-resilient crops and technologies based on district-level climate risk profiles and local agroecological conditions, combined with the use of location-specific interventions and participatory validation processes by local stakeholders, is expected to reduce the risk of maladaptation.

44. **Social and gender co-benefits.** The project has the potential to deliver both social co-benefits and gender-transformative outcomes by tackling structural barriers that limit the adaptive capacity of women and other vulnerable groups to climate change, especially in rural communities in Tajikistan.

45. By facilitating the participation of women, youth and people with disabilities, the project could enable their inclusion in local decision-making processes and ensure that gender-sensitive climate change adaptation actions are integrated into local planning and investment decisions. Equitable access to shared infrastructure, including irrigation and storage systems, will be promoted through inclusive governance requirements for water user associations and producer groups.

46. Project activities propose to offer targeted services to women-headed households, including targeted training, support to women farmers and vulnerable households on improved production techniques, access to climate-risk information and strengthened linkages to markets. These activities could enhance their economic agency, productive opportunities and livelihoods.

47. Wider co-benefits could extend to households, including through improved food security, reduced malnutrition, enhanced water quality, and improved health and education outcomes. Increased awareness, inclusive community-based participation, and validation and monitoring of project activities could help to strengthen social cohesion, reduce resource-related tensions and strengthen collective community responsiveness to climate-related risks.

48. The project's logical framework includes co-benefit indicators on gender equality and women's empowerment, and on nutrition outcomes and diet. The iTAP recognizes the project's high sustainable development potential and its anticipated environmental and social co-benefits. However, it notes that the logical framework relies on qualitative observations to track these outcomes. The AE may wish to consider including dedicated, measurable biophysical indicators for ecological outcomes (e.g., improved biodiversity, reduced synthetic pesticide use), alongside social indicators (e.g., reduced water-conflicts among communities), to ensure that the project's socioenvironmental impacts are robustly and verifiably measured.

49. The sustainable development potential is considered to be high.

1.4 Needs of the recipient *Scale: N/A*

50. Tajikistan's mountainous terrain and climatic conditions make it highly exposed to natural hazards, particularly earthquakes, floods, landslides and avalanches, which damage infrastructure, disrupt economic activity and adversely affect social well-being. Annex 2 to the funding proposal refers to Tajikistan's rank of 79 out of 191 countries in the INFORM Risk Index (2025), which reflects its exposure to multiple natural hazards. Moreover, its climate vulnerability and limited institutional capacity to adapt effectively are reflected in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative index, ranking 150th in vulnerability and 149th in readiness.

51. **Vulnerability and developmental needs.** Tajikistan is classified as a lower-middle-income country and faces significant development challenges, particularly in rural areas. Poverty remains widespread, especially in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and Khatlon regions. Communities depend heavily on subsistence agriculture and climate-sensitive natural resources for their livelihoods. Household incomes remain low, savings are limited and

many households spend a very high proportion of income on food, which leaves them highly vulnerable to external shocks. Women-headed households and socially marginalized groups remain disproportionately exposed to food insecurity and poverty, and have limited access to productive assets, services and decision-making processes.

52. **Absence of alternative sources of funding.** Although Tajikistan receives other donor-funded project support that prioritizes enhancing climate resilience in agriculture, energy and water management, its adaptation needs continue to exceed the financial resources available. The funding proposal estimates that the annual average economic costs of climate change related land degradation are nearly USD 325 million and are expected to double by 2050. The estimated adaptation need is approximately USD 7.4 billion through to 2050. However, Tajikistan's fiscal space remains constrained and existing public financial mechanisms and its national contingency fund are insufficient to finance the level of climate-resilient water, land and livelihood investments required for vulnerable communities. The justification for GCF grant financing is strong, particularly given the public-good nature of the proposed investments, the limited fiscal space to support the integration of climate into planning and local investments, and the responsiveness of the project to the poverty and vulnerability of rural populations.

53. **Need for strengthening institutions and implementing capacity.** The funding proposal identifies important institutional and governance gaps that constrain effective adaptation planning and implementation. These include weak district-level planning capacity, limited integration of climate adaptation into local development processes, and insufficient climate information and advisory services. The proposed focus on strengthening local planning systems, establishing inclusive processes, promoting the participation of DACs and water user associations, and supporting climate information services, is therefore considered relevant to the identified needs.

54. The needs of the recipient are considered to be high.

1.5 Country ownership *Scale: N/A*

55. A no-objection letter has been received from CEP[10] as the national designated authority (annex 1 to the funding proposal). The funding proposal also confirms the engagement of CEP in the project's ideation and design, and its commitment to implementation. Co-finance commitment letters from CEP and WFP for in-kind contributions are contained within annex 13 to the funding proposal. However, as noted below, the iTAP has observed that stakeholder consultations are yet to be completed in all 14 project districts.

56. **Alignment with national priorities.** Tajikistan's commitment to tackling climate change is demonstrated through its policies, institutional architecture and participation in regional climate change frameworks with its Central Asia neighbours. The funding proposal is aligned with national policy priorities, including the draft national adaptation plan, through the operationalization of decentralized adaptation planning at the district level; the updated nationally determined contribution, which aims to improve the understanding of climate change impact and enhance institutional and community capacity in climate risk management; the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which aims to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities, sectors and ecosystems to climate change impacts; the Medium-term Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan (2021–2025); the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy (2019–2030); and other climate information and early warning system related policies, strategies and actions. The project's design is also aligned with Tajikistan's ongoing reforms in the water, agriculture and forest sectors.

[10] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/tajikistan.

57. **Engagement with stakeholders.** Annex 7 to the funding proposal confirms that stakeholder consultations were undertaken with government entities across the national, regional and district level that are directly involved in land management, sustainable resource use, environmental protection, and cross-cutting priorities, such as women and youth engagement. To date, four regional stakeholder workshops, facilitated by WFP and CEP, were held between 13 and 22 January 2026, combining technical presentations with structured discussions. A total of 182 participants took part, including from regional and district authorities, committee representatives of sectors spanning land management, irrigation, forestry, environmental protection, emergency situations, women and youth affairs, non-governmental organizations and development partners. Two thematic working groups were organized in each location to support focused dialogue on climate risks, institutional challenges and regional priorities. Community-level consultations were also undertaken in selected districts and included focus group discussions and interviews with approximately 150 farmers and local stakeholders.

58. The consultations helped to identify differences across the regions in key climate risks, barriers to adaptation and priority actions across some of the project's diverse agroecological zones. Stakeholders also identified constraints such as limited access to climate information, finance, technologies and extension services, and emphasized the vulnerabilities of smallholder farmers, women-headed households, rural youth and remote communities. Across all regions, priority actions converged around strengthening water resource management, promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices, restoring degraded ecosystems and enhancing institutional capacity. These topics are reflected in the project's design.

59. The iTAP queried why community consultations had only taken place in six of the 14 targeted districts (annex 7). In response, the AE clarified that a process was in place to finalize and submit the findings from community consultations in the remaining eight districts within the next few weeks, including on issues of water user association capacity and potential user fee rates. The AE also confirmed to the iTAP that "formal written endorsements from district administrations will be secured during project inception and early implementation, including through the establishment of implementation arrangements and integration with district planning processes".[11]

60. **Complementarity and coherence.** Annex 2 to the funding proposal summarizes relevant past and present externally funded initiatives in Tajikistan. It identifies shared goals, potential overlaps and ways to avoid duplication, as well as approaches to strengthen synergies. Most notably, it highlights how this project will build on other GCF-funded interventions, including the Glaciers-to-Farms Regional Program: Advancing Climate Resilience & Sustainable Development in Central and West Asia (FP283),[12] Community-based Agriculture Support Programme 'plus' (CASP+) (FP233)[13] and Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan (FP067). It also highlights other relevant past and ongoing externally funded initiatives supported by donor partners, and reflects on best practices and lessons learned.

61. Most of the related initiatives focus on early warning systems and on agricultural interventions in lower subbasins, with two exceptions. These are the United Nations Development Programme and Adaptation Fund project[14] in the Kofirnighan[15] River basin, and

[11] WFP written responses to iTAP questions, dated 4 May 2026.
[12] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp283.
[13] See https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/community-based-agriculture-support-programme-plus-casp.
[14] The United Nations Development Programme and Adaptation Fund project title is An Integrated Landscape Approach to Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Small-scale Farmers and Pastoralists in Tajikistan (2021–2017).
[15] Also known as Kofornihan.

the World Bank RESILAND project,[16] which applies an integrated catchment management strategy for disaster risk reduction in several catchments. The AE is strongly encouraged to ensure complementarity and coherence with these projects in the three overlapping districts, which include Ayni and Panjekent in the Zarafshon River basin, and Qabodiyon in the Kofirnighan River basin. This is particularly important for the proposed project's support to DAPs that also promote disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action and should take into account the need for future upstream interventions.

62. **Capacities to deliver.** The CEP, the national designated authority, is a key authority on Tajikistan's environmental and climate policy. The CEP anchors international climate commitments and promotes ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction. The funding proposal is also aligned with the work of other national-level institutions engaged in activities relevant to climate change adaptation and mitigation in Tajikistan, including across the agriculture, water and energy sectors, and climate information, early warning and disaster risk management services.

63. The roles of the AE and the two EEs are clearly set out in the funding proposal. WFP is an international entity, and more than 40 per cent of its operations include activities to reduce disaster risk, build resilience and help people adapt to climate change. The two EEs will be responsible for project management and planning for specific outputs that align with their particular expertise and mandates. WFP has clarified to the iTAP the processes in place to ensure separation of its roles as the AE and an EE.

64. The project's proposed institutional arrangements include a national steering committee, chaired by CEP and co-chaired by WFP. The national steering committee will meet twice a year and provide guidance on management decisions, including development results, value for money, equity, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The national steering committee will also have representation from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agency for Hydrometeorology, the Committee of Emergency Services and Civil Defence, the Agency of Land Reclamation and Irrigation, and the Agency of Forestry.

65. In response to questions raised by the iTAP on the intended role of DACs and civil society organizations in the project's implementation, the AE's written response clarified that the WFP Localization Policy seeks to move beyond using civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples organizations and community-based organizations solely as implementation partners, and instead recognizes them as long-term local partners in programme design, delivery and governance. While this shows the strategic intent of WFP, it would be helpful for the project to develop greater detail on the specific roles that civil society organizations will play, how decision-making will operate, and what "increasing access to flexible and predictable funding" will mean in practice.

66. Country ownership is considered to be high.

1.6 Efficiency and effectiveness *Scale: N/A*

67. **Co-finance.** The proposed project will cost USD 33 million, of which USD 30 million is requested from GCF and USD 3 million is to be provided as in-kind co-financing contributions from WFP and CEP.[17] The iTAP finds that the co-finance ratio is low, with co-finance based entirely on in-kind contributions. The funding proposal also lacks a robust strategy for mobilizing or attracting cash co-financing from domestic public budgets. The AE did not directly address iTAP questions on why co-financing remains limited and entirely in-kind and instead

[16] The Word Bank RESILAND project title is the Tajikistan Resilient Landscape Restoration Project (2022–2027).
[17] The economic and financial analysis (annex 3 to the funding proposal) refers to a USD 6 million co-contribution (instead of USD 3 million). The AE clarified that the economic and financial analysis is a draft version, which is to be finalized.

clarified that co-financing commitments will include in-kind community contributions and O&M responsibilities. The AE also provided justification for the substantial level of GCF grant financing on the basis that the project interventions deliver a public-good "adaptation premium".

68. **Cost effectiveness and cost efficiency.** The project's resources are appropriately targeted across the three components. The bulk of GCF resources (77 per cent for component 2) are directed to climate-resilient water, agriculture and livelihood investments, with the remainder for strengthening climate-resilient planning (10 per cent for component 1), climate awareness and communications (3 per cent for component 3), and project management, and monitoring and evaluation (5 per cent for each). The detailed budget across the years is included in annex 4 to the funding proposal.

69. The costs per beneficiary are estimated at USD 408 per direct beneficiary and approximately USD 108 per beneficiary when both direct and indirect beneficiaries are combined. The cost–benefit analysis focuses on component 2, which represents the primary source of quantifiable economic benefits. By drawing on established practices and lessons, the investments are expected to maximize uptake and long-term effectiveness.

70. The economic analysis demonstrates strong economic viability and efficiency of the proposed investments. Applying a 9.5 per cent discount rate, the present value of total project costs is estimated at USD 22.28 million, compared with total discounted benefits of approximately USD 141.11 million. The resulting net present value is estimated at USD 118.83 million. The AE has confirmed to the iTAP that the updated economic sensitivity analysis demonstrates strong robustness, with the benefit–cost ratio remaining above 2.1 across all tested downside scenarios, compared with the base case 15-year project benefit–cost ratio of 6.33. The analysis further indicates that projected benefits continue to exceed costs under various assumptions and implementation conditions.

71. Three key benefit categories are quantified: output 2.1 (climate-proofed water assets, including canal rehabilitation, water-saving technologies and demonstration packages), output 2.2 (climate-resilient smallholder production systems, including greenhouses, orchards and farmer training) and output 2.3 (livelihood diversification interventions, including storage units, solar dryers, processing units, bulking centres and market information services).

72. The largest economic benefits are likely to come from avoided flood losses, largely through strengthened climate-resilient water infrastructure and community resilience to increasingly severe climate hazards. Households are also expected to benefit from income-generating activities and improved market access. In the absence of grant financing, investments at the household and infrastructure level would be unlikely to proceed owing to the long payback periods, diffuse public benefits and limited scope for cost recovery.

73. Non-monetized benefits, such as institutional strengthening, gender empowerment, ecosystem services generated through agroforestry and nature-based solutions, improved nutrition outcomes, improved climate information and early warning services, and disaster risk reduction, are excluded from the quantitative analysis.

74. Sustaining livelihood benefits beyond the project's closure will be an important determinant of long-term project sustainability. The funding proposal acknowledges that household incomes may be more sensitive to changes in costs, market access and utilization rates. This could mean that higher costs or lower than expected uptake could reduce household financial gains. Even so, the analysis in the funding proposal suggests that most scenarios still result in positive returns, but that delays in market integration alone have a limited impact on financial performance.

75. The efficiency and effectiveness are considered to be medium.

II. Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

76. The funding proposal is ambitious in scope, as it plans to work across 14 geographically diverse districts in Tajikistan, with varying topographies, climatic conditions, local capacities and multistakeholder groups, with the aim of facilitating a shift from reactive coping mechanisms to proactive, risk-informed adaptation.

77. The iTAP nevertheless considers the overall approach to be conceptually sound and aligned with good practice in locally led adaptation. The three components are mutually reinforcing, appropriately sequenced and offer credible pathways to strengthen climate resilience in water, agriculture and livelihoods to benefit rural smallholder communities. WFP has been accredited to GCF since 2016 and has received GCF funding for nine projects. Its previous experience with GCF-funded FP067 and with similar interventions in Central Asia make it well placed to implement this project in Tajikistan.

78. While the project has a pragmatic exit strategy, its longer-term impact, sustainability and scalability will ultimately depend on consistent implementation quality across the 14 districts, institutional capacities, and financial sustainability. While this project relies entirely on in-kind co-finance, securing public resources for continuing and scaling up DAP processes will be critical to sustainability.

79. Given that approximately 77 per cent of GCF resources are directed to component 2 investments in water assets and production systems, it will be critical for the project to put in place robust mechanisms for O&M and for post-project sustainability. In addition, the assumptions about market integration and scalability of the approach, and the extent to which project-supported governance and financing mechanisms can endure beyond external support, are ambitious and depend on factors that extend outside the project's sphere of control.

80. The project's approach of focusing on low-risk downstream interventions, without upstream catchment management measures, may limit its effectiveness in disaster risk reduction and could benefit from coordination with related initiatives upstream. The iTAP therefore recommends that the AE strengthen integration between the project's district-level investments and broader watershed and landscape management initiatives to reduce long-term hydrological and sedimentation risks under climate change. In particular, the AE should:

(a) Draw on available catchment-level hydrological and climate risk assessments to identify key upstream drivers of flooding, erosion and sedimentation. This will help to inform the planning and prioritization of complementary upstream–downstream interventions; and

(b) Ensure that project coordination arrangements extend to relevant upstream authorities and related programmes so that the project's downstream investments are aligned with other ongoing catchment management, land restoration and water resource management initiatives.

81. The iTAP recommends that the Board approve this funding proposal.

Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment (FP308)

Proposal name:	Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local climate action in Tajikistan
Accredited entity:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Country/(ies):	Tajikistan
Project/programme size:	Small

Impact potential
WFP appreciates the iTAP's positive review of the impact potential. WFP took note of the iTAP's recommendation regarding the monitoring of climate-resilient productive investments supported through the project's financing mechanism. In response, a dedicated indicator has been incorporated into the logical framework and M&E Plan to track the uptake and performance of climate-resilient productive investments supported under Output 2.2. WFP will continue to ensure that project monitoring focuses on adaptation outcomes and adoption of climate-resilient practices by targeted beneficiaries.
Paradigm shift potential
WFP welcomes the iTAP's recognition of project's coherent ToC and the mutually reinforcing nature of three components. WFP will strengthen institutional sustainability through integration of District Adaptation Plans into existing district planning processes and by supporting the continued engagement of District Adaptation Committees, WUAs and producer groups. WFP takes note of the observations related to operation and maintenance, financial sustainability and the scalability of the financing model, and will refine and validate these approaches through participatory engagement with communities and local institutions. WFP will also strengthen coordination with relevant catchment management programmes and government entities in target river basins.
Sustainable development potential
WFP welcomes the iTAP's positive review of the sustainable development potential. WFP appreciates the recognition of the project's anticipated environmental, social, gender and livelihood co-benefits. During implementation, WFP will continue to monitor and document these co-benefits through the project's monitoring framework and learning activities. WFP also takes note of the recommendation to further strengthen evidence generation relating to environmental and social outcomes and will consider opportunities to enhance the documentation of these benefits through project monitoring and knowledge management activities.

Needs of the recipient
WFP appreciates the iTAP's positive review of the needs of the recipient. WFP welcomes the recognition of the strong adaptation rationale, high levels of climate vulnerability and the significant financing gap facing climate adaptation in Tajikistan. The project has been specifically designed to address identified institutional, technical and financial barriers that currently constrain climate-resilient development pathways in vulnerable rural communities.
Country ownership
WFP takes note of the iTAP's positive review of the country ownership. WFP also notes the observations related to stakeholder consultations and getting formal endorsements from district administrations. WFP confirms that SERP was completed across all target districts. Formal written endorsements from district administrations will be secured during the inception phase, concurrent with the establishment of District Adaptation Committees and the integration of District Adaptation Plans into district planning processes. WFP further welcomes the recommendation to continue strengthening coordination with complementary initiatives and will maintain close collaboration with relevant national institutions, development partners and ongoing climate resilience programmes operating in target areas.
Efficiency and effectiveness
WFP appreciates the iTAP's positive review of the efficiency and effectiveness. WFP welcomes the recognition of the project's strong economic rationale and positive cost-benefit analysis. WFP takes note of the observations related to co-financing, long-term sustainability of livelihood benefits and operation and maintenance arrangements. During implementation, WFP will continue to support local ownership, strengthen institutional capacities and promote sustainable management mechanisms for project-supported assets and services.
Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel: WFP thanks the iTAP for its recommendation to the Board for approval. WFP appreciates the constructive engagement throughout the review process and welcomes the positive assessment of the project's climate adaptation rationale, design and implementation approach. WFP takes note of the recommendations relating to sustainability, operation and maintenance, financial sustainability, stakeholder engagement, watershed coordination and long-term scalability. These recommendations will be carefully considered during project implementation and adaptive management processes to further strengthen the sustainability and transformational potential of project outcomes. WFP looks forward to working closely with the GCF Secretariat, national and local stakeholders to translate this proposal into effective climate-resilient adaptation and development pathways for the most vulnerable communities in Tajikistan.

Gender documentation for FP308

‘Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local climate action in Tajikistan’

Annex 8:
GENDER ANALYSIS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN
TAJIKISTAN

Acronyms

AP	Action Plan
AS	Agency of Statistics
CC	Climate Change
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGEP	Country Gender Equality Profile
CoWFA	Committee of Women and Family Affairs
DHS	Demographic and Health survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OPD	Organization of People with Disabilities
PwDs	Persons with Disabilities
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WB	World Bank
WFP	World food Program
WLO	Women-led Organization
WUA	Water User Association

Country context

Tajikistan gender dynamics are explicitly embedded in UNSDCF (2023–2026) Tajikistan's National Strategy for the Activation of Women's Role in Society (2021–2030) and their implementation is scrutinized around three strategic priorities such as:

1. Sustainable, inclusive, climate-resilient economic growth
2. People-centered governance & rule of law

With the outcome areas including:

- Enhanced health, education, social protection systems
- Green economic policy frameworks with private sector engagement
- Sustainable management of natural resources and climate adaptation
- Transparent, accountable governance respecting human rights and gender equality

However, up to date, the economic participation and women's labor force employment stands at approximately 33% in 2025, compared to 59% for men[1]. The gender wage gap persists, with women earning 30–35% less than men in similar roles. Despite government initiatives, only 18% of registered entrepreneurs are women, though recent programs have tripled funding for women-led businesses to 15 million somoni (USD 1.57 million) annually. Rural women face additional challenges, with limited access to credit and land ownership- less than 10% of agricultural land titles are held by women.[2]

Gender disparities significantly impact Tajikistan's women's ability to adapt to and mitigate climate change, especially in rural communities. According to the UNDP's **"***Gender Study on Climate Change Awareness and Preparedness in Rural Tajikistan''* [3], women face markedly lower levels of climate awareness and preparedness compared to men. The study notes that climate risks such as droughts, floods, and soil erosion that are consequently reshaping rural labor dynamics, with women often assuming heavier burdens within households while lacking equal access to climate-resilient agricultural practices and market information. This disparity hampers their capacity to implement adaptive strategies such as crop diversification or sustainable water use, widening the gap between climate-resilient and vulnerable communities

Tajikistan has established a formal architecture for advancing gender equality, led by the Committee for Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoWFA). The CoWFA reports to the Deputy Prime Minister, however, the system is characterized by a significant implementation gap and cannot function in full capacity especially to lead coherences achievements for set gender milestones and show any tangible outcome.

The given analysis is structured into four sections, accompanied by a detailed Action Plan that highlights the consolidation of findings, mentions policy and implementation gaps, and outlines how the project will address them.
Section I Demography and relevant gender frameworks.
Section II analyses the socio-cultural and economic status of women, girls and youth.
Section III focuses on the intersection of gender and climate change.
Section IV summarizes the key findings identified through questionnaires completed by officials and civil society participants during the regional workshops.

[1] Tajikistan | World Bank Gender Data Portal
[2] GENDER STATISTICS - Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
[3] Gender Study on Climate Change Awareness and Preparedness in Rural Tajikistan | United Nations Development Programme

Section V: Gender Action Plan

Applied methodology

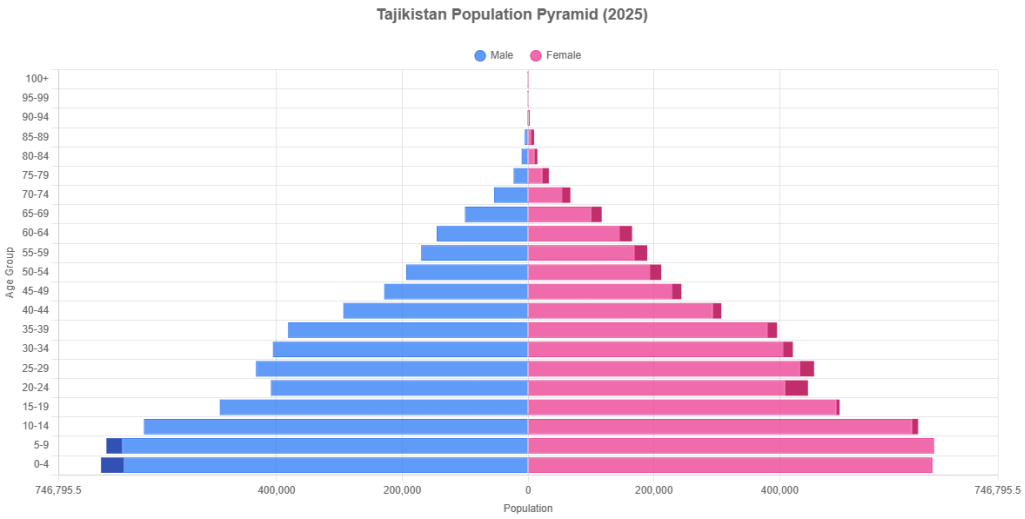
During the analysis, a mixed-method approach was used, combining a comprehensive desk review of official reports and statistical data with interactive consultations involving key stakeholders, policy makers and project management units as well as civil society. This dual strategy ensured that the findings were grounded both in documented evidence and in practical insights from those directly engaged in the relevant sectors.

A special questionnaire was developed to capture the role of women, youth and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the development process, particularly in decision-making that shapes policy on safe environments, food security and the most practical and effective mechanisms for involving communities in the formulation of climate change prevention and mitigation plans. Together with stakeholder consultations, these findings added valuable depth and weight to the overall analysis. Used combination strengthened the validity and reliability of the findings with a solid foundation of secondary data, enabling the identification of trends, gaps and best practices from existing sources.

Findings address and reveal who does what, who has what and who decides what intricating dynamics of gender roles and resource allocation for vulnerable groups, capturing local perspectives and nuances.

Section I: Demography and relevant gender frameworks

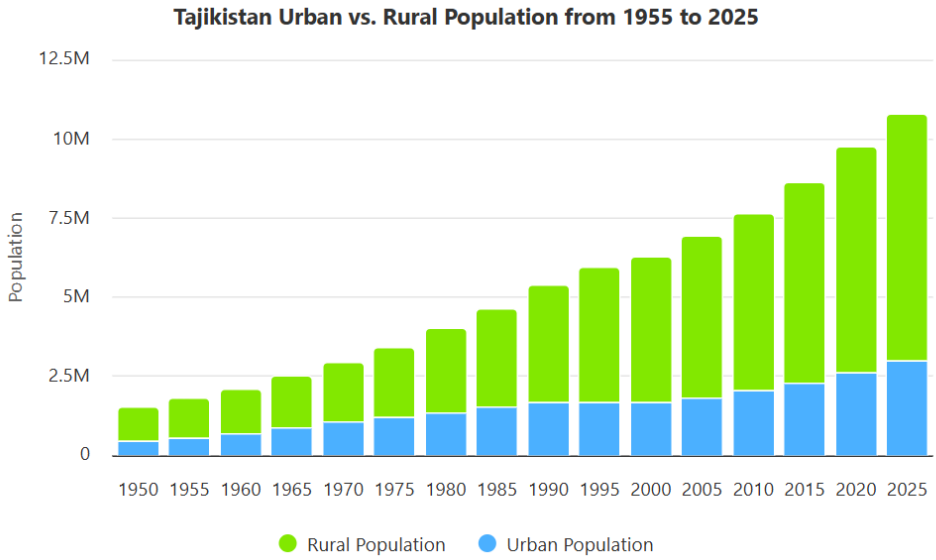
Figure 1: Demographic Profile of Tajikistan[4]



Currently, 27.7% of the population of Tajikistan is urban (2,987,515 people in 2025)[5]

[4] Tajikistan Population Pyramid 2025 - Demographics & Birth Statistics | 591 Daily Births | Population Pyramids

[5] Tajikistan Demographics 2025 (Population, Age, Sex, Trends) - Worldometer



Gender Split: Approximately 50.8% female (5.48 million) and 49.2% male (5.30 million), resulting in a female surplus of roughly 178,575 .

GDP per capita: in Tajikistan (with a population of 10,786,734 people) was $1,644 in 2025, an increase of $250 from $1,394 in 2024; this represents a change of 18.0% in GDP per capita.

Section II: Socio-cultural and economic status of women, girls and youth

Gendered poverty remains a pressing issue in Tajikistan and continues to pose a major challenge for sustainable development. Despite notable progress in reducing overall poverty rates across the country, the persistence of structural inequalities highlights the vulnerability of certain groups. Patriarchal social norms, restricted access to economic opportunities, and the high levels of male labor migration have combined to create conditions in which women disproportionately shoulder the burden of poverty. This imbalance underscores the need for targeted policies and inclusive strategies that address gender-specific barriers to economic participation and social well-being.

Key aspects of gendered poverty in Tajikistan include:

- Low labor force participation- roughly 69% of working-age women are not working for pay, with female labor force participation at around 31.8% compared to over 50% for men.
- The wage gap- women's contribution to gross national income is 4.5 times less than that of men, with women earning roughly 60% of what men earn.
- Impact of migration- with over a million, primarily male, Tajiks working abroad, many women are left to manage households and farms alone. These "left behind" wives often face extreme hardship, managing household, farm, and childcare responsibilities without financial security.
- Property and asset disparity- women have limited access to land, property, and, consequently, loans. Less than 30% of entrepreneurs are women, and they face barriers in accessing financial services.[6]

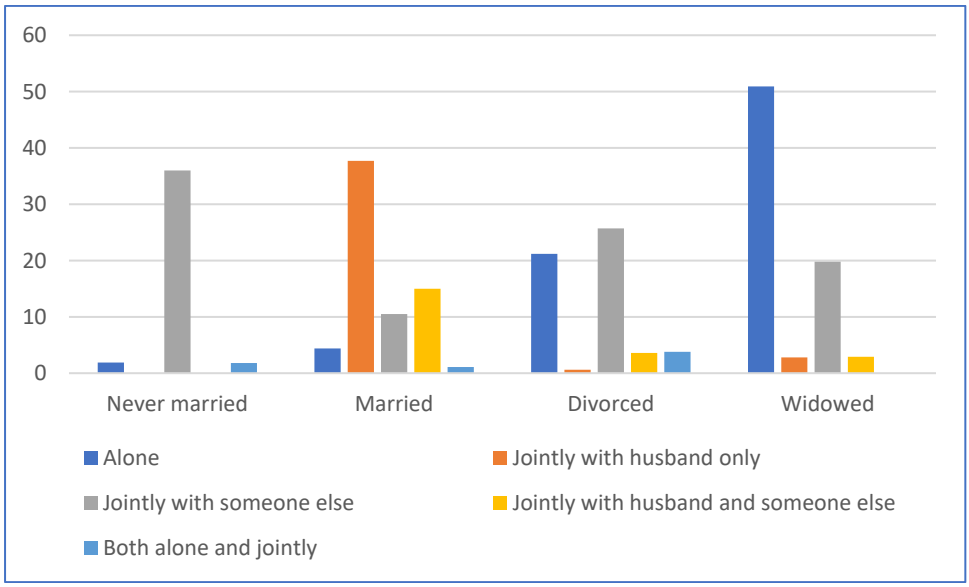
Tajikistan has achieved a remarkable economic transformation over the past decade and a half, recording one of the most significant regional and global reductions in poverty. The national poverty rate plummeted from 56 percent in 2010 to just below 20 percent in 2024, a period that also saw the middle class expand substantially from 8 to 33 percent of the population. The report underscores that remittances have been a pivotal force in Tajikistan's economy. The reliance on migration for income is deeply embedded, particularly in rural areas. In 2022, 33 percent of rural households had members working abroad, compared with 25 percent in urban households, highlighting a greater reliance on

[6] Tajikistan: Country Gender Assessment

migrant labor in the countryside. This reliance translated into powerful macroeconomic effects: from 2021 to 2022, remittances alone were responsible for 39 percent of the poverty reduction and facilitated 24 percent of the expansion of the middle class (World Bank, 2025).

Women's ownership and control of key resources are another indicator of economic autonomy. While there is no sex-disaggregated data about asset ownership, it has been reported that 45 percent of divorced/separated women and 23.8 percent of widowed women do not own a house, and 37 percent own a house jointly with their husbands (TjDHS, 2023) (Figure 2). Gender norms also shape asset ownership. In Tajikistan, men inherit land and a house, while women move to their husband's family after marriage and do not own anything. According to the findings of this study, unregistered marriages are still common in Tajikistan, which is another factor preventing women from owning assets (CGEP Primary Data 2025). Women in unregistered marriages are usually left with nothing and no rights to claim upon being divorced by their husbands.

Figure 2. House ownership



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2023

The current agriculture sector employs 59% of all working women, making up to 46% of the agricultural labor force, yet only 23% of dehkan farms are registered to women, and 37% of women in agriculture receive no cash income. These figures illustrate the feminization of agriculture due to male out-migration and the systemic disempowerment of women despite their critical role[7].

The Feminization of Agriculture and its contradictions

Agriculture is a cornerstone of Tajikistan's economy, accounting for 22 percent of the national GDP and employing approximately 60 percent of the population (World Bank, 2023; Sevimli & Jungbluth, 2022). This sector is characterized by a profound demographic shift: the feminization of its workforce. While formal employment rates appear equivalent, a disproportionately high 59 percent of all working women are employed in agriculture, a trend driven by scarce alternative employment and mass male out-migration from rural areas (World Bank, 2023; FAO, 2025). Women now constitute 46 percent of the agricultural labor force, serving as its de facto backbone (Agency of Statistics, 2020). However, this increased responsibility starkly contrasts with their access to rights, resources, and recognition, creating an entrenched landscape of inequality.

The phenomenon of male migration has thrust women into the role of de facto managers of family farms, yet this responsibility is seldom formally recognized. While the number of small *dehkan* farms

[7] FAO (2025) 'National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods: Republic of Tajikistan'

has grown dramatically, reaching 184,000 in 2025, and the proportion registered to women has risen to 23 percent in 2024, a common practice is for men who have migrated to remain the legal head, rendering the woman's day-to-day management unofficial and unrecorded (Agency of Statistics, 2024; FAO, 2016). This disparity is consistent across all regions, as illustrated in Figure 4 below, which shows that men head the vast majority of farms: over eighty percent in Khatlon (81.4 percent), Sugd (70.6 percent), GBAO (87.8 percent), and Dushanbe (84.4 percent). This discrepancy between responsibility and authority is a fundamental feature of gender dynamics in the sector. This discrepancy between responsibility and authority is a fundamental feature of gender dynamics in the sector.

At the community level, women's participation is sharply defined by age, social role, migration dynamics and sector. While older women often engage in local governance, younger women are socially constrained, their participation limited by judgment and the need for permission. Their involvement is particularly low in key institutions like Water User Associations (WUAs), where they make up only 8.3% of members. Within the household, decision-making is highly gendered and generational[8].

The DHS also measured access to mobile phones and bank accounts. Women's possession of mobile phones increases with age (30 percent of women aged 15-19 and 81 percent of women aged 40 to 44), and it is also dependent on the residence (78.7 percent of women in urban areas had mobile phones vs 59.7 percent of women in rural areas) (TjDHS, 2023). Nevertheless, as this study's findings confirm, the use of mobile phones has been restricted for women, especially young women.

Health and Nutrition

According to the 2023 Demographic and Health survey (DHS) only 41 per cent of mothers in Tajikistan breastfeed their children exclusively for the first six months, a significant decrease from 50 per cent in 2003. Almost half of mothers start giving their children complementary food between four and six months, and every tenth mother does it even earlier. Only 57 percent of the children are introduced to complementary foods at an appropriate age, and only 40 percent of children 6-23 months (about 2 years) receive the optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in terms of food diversity and meal frequency.

The same survey revealed that 14 percent of children 0-5 years suffer from stunting (too short for their age), the irreversible result of chronic nutrition deprivation. 6% were reported to be wasted among which 4.6 percent were moderately wasted. Although this number is less than the WHO targets for 2025 and 2030, when we translate these rates to actual number of children, it's estimated that 102,000 children under 5-year-old in the country are affected by moderate acute malnutrition, which is the most fatal form of malnutrition.

Suggested that malnutrition in Tajikistan costs almost US$41.0 million, or 1 per cent of GDP annually in economic losses and contributes to more than 7,600 deaths of children under the age of five years[9]. The same report indicated that a combination of iodine deficiency and stunting contributes to two-thirds of the losses. It goes further to suggest that almost 80% of these losses could be prevented by introduction and implementation of cost-effective evidence-based interventions nation-wide such as promotion of good nutritional practices, universal salt iodization, flour fortification, micronutrient supplementation and management of severe and acute malnutrition.

According to the 2018 Cost of the Diet analysis, nutritious diets cost three times more than diets that meet minimum energy needs, and an estimated 29-56 percent of households across different regions of the country cannot afford a nutritious diet. Households spend over half of their expenditure on food, and the rates are higher among the poor. During the lean season, access to nutritious foods is further constrained due to their lack of availability in markets and higher prices. High consumption of energy-dense foods (e.g., bread and oil) regardless of household wealth status, is reported, and choices of food are closely linked with cultural norms, beliefs, and practices.

[8] World Bank (2025), "Gender Data Landscape for Tajikistan"

[9] Situation Analysis: Improving economic outcomes by expanding nutrition programming in Tajikistan", UNICEF and World Bank, 2012

These factors, coupled with poor knowledge and skills of health professionals at the primary healthcare level in the management of malnutrition, result in poor nutrition outcomes for children and women and cause micronutrient deficiencies and stunting.
Weak capacities and lack of evidence-based policy actions and financing make it difficult to launch an integrated and cross-sectoral response to address nutritional needs in Tajikistan.

Gender Based Violence

Protection and gender-based violence remains a critical issue despite progress. National surveys indicate that 16% of women experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from a partner in 2023, down from 31% in 2017. Early marriage continues to affect girls' development opportunities, with 8.7% of women married before age 18. Maternal health indicators show improvement, yet adolescent fertility remains high at 44 births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19, reflecting gaps in reproductive health education and services[10].

Youth engagement in agriculture and food systems

Prevailing gender norms often result in policies that exclude youth, restricting their access to decision-making and productive resources.
There are no youth-oriented gender responsive and transformative policies and programmes that engage youth in their design, implementation and monitoring, taking into account the diverse realities of all youth in diverse situations, including in prevention of climate change affects and increase of sustained food security.

Section III: Intersection of gender and climate change

Overview of International Conventions ratified by Tajikistan Government and domestic gender-sensitive climate change policies

Domestic Gender Frameworks and policies	Description
National Strategy for Enhancing the Role of Women (2021–2030)	Focuses on increasing women's participation in leadership, education, and economic sectors.
Law on State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities (2005)	Provides the fundamental legal basis for gender equality.
Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence (2013)	Addresses gender-based violence, which remains high.
State Program for Women's Entrepreneurship (2023–2027)	Aims to boost economic independence.
Quota System	Presidential quotas facilitate girls from remote regions entering higher education.

International Conventions Ratified	Description
CEDAW (1993)	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
CEDAW Optional Protocol (2014)	Ratified to strengthen complaint mechanisms.
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers (2002)	Important due to high male labor migration.

Gender-Sensitive Climate Change Policies	Description

[10] World Bank Document

National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (up to 2030)	Adopts a, with plans to incorporate gender-sensitive indicators, recognizing the vulnerability of rural women (74% of the population).
Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021)	Aligns climate action with sustainable development, focusing on strengthening the role of women in environmental management.
Partnership for Climate Action	UN Women integrates gender into disaster risk reduction and climate strategies, focusing on rural, migration-affected areas.

WFP's updated Climate Change Policy addresses climate change as a major driver of hunger and malnutrition. It outlines the pathways and modalities through which WFP engages to reduce and manage the impacts of climate-specific risks on lives, livelihoods and food systems. It renews WFP's continued role in relation to global climate change policy processes, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its associated institutions and instruments, where WFP advocates for the inclusion of food and nutrition security through climate action.

In Tajikistan the CC is characterized by droughts, dust storms and heat stress that have already impacted countries' agriculture-dependent economy, disproportionately affecting women. Rural women face heightened vulnerability, limited access to resources, and increased burdens, while playing a critical role in local food security and climate adaptation.
Constructive progress has been achieved at the policy level, reflected in sectoral reforms and the adoption of strategies addressing food security, rural development, and climate change adaptation. The government has also outlined a clear vision through the '*National Strategy for Enhancing the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021–2030'*. Nevertheless, a noticeable gap persists between stated commitments and their practical implementation.

Although rural and urban populations face similar lifecycle risks and contingencies, rural communities are more vulnerable to natural and environmental risks due to their livelihoods and income-generating strategies, for example farming, which are more susceptible to events such as flooding, drought and land degradation. Climate change-induced variations in temperatures and rainfall are expected to increasingly impact on agricultural production. The World Bank estimates, for example, that as the effects of climate change intensify, average yields of grain and fruit production are expected to decline in Tajikistan by 15 percent, and 9 percent to 11 percent, respectively by 2050, compared with 2015 (World Bank, 2022). Such declines are expected to impact the livelihoods of dehkan farmers, particularly women farmers who have limited capacity to adapt. Female-headed households with scarce resources in rural Tajikistan are especially vulnerable to climate-related disasters. Women, together with children and the elderly, tend to be disproportionately affected by extreme weather events such as floods, landslides, and mudslides due to their societal roles. During periods of climatic stress, they are often compelled to manage heavy workloads with fewer resources at their disposal.

Section IV: Key findings identified through questionnaires completed by officials and civil society participants during the regional workshops.

During the stakeholder workshops held between January 13- 22nd, 2026, a specially designed set of questionnaires was completed by participants. These questionnaires focused on the critical inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in development planning, particularly in relation to food security, land use, and climate change.

The questionnaires were conducted anonymously, ensuring that respondents could share their perspectives openly and with integrity. This approach not only encouraged transparency but also strengthened accountability in the information provided.

Although all questionnaires were formally completed, many respondents left several sections unanswered. This highlights a serious lack of coordination between civil society, local communities and the most vulnerable groups residing within them.
Participants largely referred to a charity-based model of disability engagement, which reflects a limited understanding of disability inclusion. This approach tends to view persons with disabilities as passive recipients of aid rather than active contributors to development processes.
When asked about climate change mitigation, the majority of respondents indicated that the only widely recognized coping strategy was tree planting. While important, this narrow perspective reveals a critical gap in knowledge and practice. Respondents showed little awareness of communities around essential adaptation methods, such as community-based resource management.

No specific statistics were provided regarding the level of engagement of women-headed households and youth groups (including students and university graduates). The absence of quantified dataб such as percentages or measurable indicators makes it difficult to assess the actual extent of their participation. This lack of clarity weakens the ability to evaluate whether these groups were meaningfully included in the local development plans and whether their perspectives were adequately represented in the development planning process.
Similarly, the engagement of minority ethnic groups was repeatedly mentioned in narratives, yet no concrete statistics were presented to substantiate their involvement. Without reliable figures, it remains uncertain whether these communities were genuinely integrated into the discussions or if their inclusion was only symbolic. This highlights a critical gap in monitoring and accountability, underscoring the need for more systematic data collection to ensure that vulnerable and marginalized groups are not overlooked in future stakeholder processes.

There are contact numbers exist under various departments, their functionality remains unclear, with no evidence of whether it is actively operational, what types of issues it addresses, or whether referral support is provided to resolve requests and feedback received. The absence of clarity on these aspects indicates that the mechanism is not yet fully capacitated, as it lacks transparency, defined procedures and a well-coordinated response system.

Section IV: Gender Action Plan

The Gender Action Plan, presented in the following sections, details the activities, indicators, targets, timelines, responsibilities, and associated costs required to address identified gender-specific needs and vulnerabilities. It is designed to contribute to the project's overarching objective of strengthening climate resilience in the targeted areas.

Project title: Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Tajikistan through enabling locally-led adaptation				
Outcome Statement I: Enhanced climate change adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) preparedness across district governments and food-insecure vulnerable communities				
Output(s) Statement 1.1: District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) that also promote DRR and anticipatory action				
Activities	**Indicators and Targets**	**Timeline**	**Responsibilities**	**Costs**
Activity 1.1: District Adaptation Plans (DAPs) that also promote DRR and anticipatory action	% of women participated in the participatory needs assessment and decision-making process using Social Norms Exploration Tool (SNET) guidance Target: 67%	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$258,800
Activity 1.1.2 Strengthen the capacity of local government agencies and community leaders to plan and implement climate change adaptation and risk management (DRR and anticipatory action) measures.	Technical capacity of # of local government agencies and community leaders strengthened to plan and implement gender-sensitive climate change adaptation and risk management measures, with deliberate integration of gender indicators and representation of all segments of societies Target: 55% women and 5% disabled persons	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$ 241,420
Activity 1.1.3 Co-develop DAPs with relevant stakeholders (including DACs), incorporating risk management (DRR and anticipatory action).	# of DAPs developed with consultative and validated participation of all social groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities decision-making processes	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$681, 740

	Target: 67% (10% disabled persons, 15% youth and 42% women)			
Activity 1.1.4 Establish or strengthen District Adaptation Committees (DACs) (comprising CEP district authorities, jamoat representatives, women's groups, Water User Associations (WUAs), and community-based organizations) to validate DAP priorities and rank investment options.	# of established DAC platforms with diverse groups of gender and age actively engaged in dialogue processes Target 70% (10% disabled persons, 25% youth and 35% women)	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$ 666,640
Output 1.2. Tailored climate information sustainably delivered to district governments and local communities to facilitate local-level adaptation, including DRR and anticipatory action				
Activity 1.2.1 Strengthen the forecasting capacity of the Agency for Hydrometeorology's Centre of Climate Change through training and the provision of equipment.	% of women and men trained who report increased capacity to apply solutions. Trained professionals are able to produce gender-responsive forecasting tailored to women farmers, vulnerable households/ or marginalized groups). Target: 60%	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$955, 000
Activity 1.2.2 Build the capacity of the Agency for Hydrometeorology to expand SMS-based and AI-powered digital internet-based systems — such as mobile apps, Telegram channels, or other locally	The systems are designed to be gender-responsive and inclusive, ensuring equitable access for women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities to information, and there is incorporated robust data protection and cybersecurity	*Project Year (PY) 1to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$110,000

appropriate digital tools — for the provision of climate and market	measures to safeguard user privacy and trust. Target 70% (10% disabled persons, 25% youth and 35% women)			
Activity 1.2.3 Support the Agency for Hydrometeorology to commercialise the provision of climate information to ensure sustainability (including the development of a commercialisation strategy).	The strategy integrates a gender-responsive analysis, inclusive to pricing and access models, safeguards against exacerbating gender gaps in product design and service delivery. Target 50%	*Project Year (PY) 3*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$ 60, 000
Activity 1.2.4 Train 42 extension workers (3 per district) and ~1,400 smallholder farmers (~100 per district) (at least 30% women and 30% youth) to understand and apply climate information using the PICSA approach.	# of women/ men and youth trained and capacitated to apply and promote the knowledge gained, and to extend this knowledge as part of institutional capacity strengthening Target 75% (5 % disabled persons, 35% youth and 35% women)	*Project Year (PY) 2 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$90,800
Outcome Statement II: Strengthened climate-resilient water management, smallholder production and income generation to build adaptive capacity				
Output 2.1. Climate-proofed water assets				
Activity 2.1.1 Establish 14 climate-resilient water asset demonstration plots (one in each district) to showcase innovative water use, management technologies and nature-based methods for agricultural and domestic use.	% of women and men actively involved in the planning, management, and monitoring of demonstration plots. # of demonstration plots with women in leadership or co-management roles. % of women farmers and youth participants trained in innovative water use and management technologies. Target: 67%	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$367, 000

Activity 2.1.2 Develop and strengthen climate-resilient water saving and green technologies combined with NbS solutions for slope stabilization, pasture recovery to reduce risk of nature hazards and increasing farm production	# of women/men and youth are equitably engaged in the design, training, and application of these technologies # of inclusive training sessions conducted that address specific needs of women and youth in climate adaptation. Target 70% (10% disabled persons, 25% youth and 35% women)	*Project Year (PY) I to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$ 1, 626, 100
Activity 2.1.3 Climate proof canals to strengthen their durability to damage from flooding, landslides and mudslides, and to improve their contribution to flood attenuation	# of constructed and desilted canals are part of pasture recovery reducing women's labor burden and related drudgery unpaid works # of local institutions incorporating gender-disaggregated data into climate-resilient agricultural planning. Target 60%	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$ 6, 688, 000
Output 2.2. Climate-resilient smallholder production systems				
Activity 2.2.1 Establish 14 climate-resilient agricultural production demonstration plots (one in each district) to showcase innovative practices and technologies.	# of women and youth trained report on increased harvests and its quality due to applied knowledge and capacity strengthening. % increase in yields or harvested products reported by women and youth after applying new practices. Target 67%	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$1, 207.000

Activity 2.2.2 Construct or rehabilitate 200 greenhouses.	# of women greenhouse owners increased with access to climate-resilient agricultural technologies and opportunities for enhanced production and income generation. % of women reporting increased yields or income from greenhouse production. Target 67%	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$1, 738, 500
Activity 2.2.3 Establish 756 ha of mixed orchards using drought/flood-resistant species, including the installation of green fencing using appropriate species to prevent livestock damage to orchards. Seedlings will be provided by local or Forestry Department nurseries.	# of women and youth participating in orchard establishment activities. # of orchards with women in co-management or leadership roles. Reported number of women having access to Forestry Department nurseries increased by #%. Target 67%	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$ 8, 042. 060
Activity 2.2.4 Train farmers, inclusive of women and young farmers, in climate-resilient practices and technologies using participatory and digital methods.	# of trained and capacitated women and young farmers proactively applying the received knowledge and increased extension to community peers through locally available digital applications. Target 67% (40% women and 20% youth and 7% disabled people)	*Project Year (PY) 2 to 4*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$ 298, 800
Output 2.3. Capacity of smallholder farmers built for livelihood diversification				

Activity 2.3.1 Construct or rehabilitate 140 storage units to support community storage of agricultural produce. In high-lying areas, the units will be naturally cooled, while in low-lying areas (warmer) solar-powered cooling will be used.	% of women and youth consulted during site selection and design processes. All design standards incorporate gender-responsive considerations (such as basic safety, accessibility and workload reduction). # of evidence of women's participation in decision-making committees for site selection. Target 67% (10 youth, 50 % women and 7% disabled persons)	*Project Year (PY) 2 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$1, 149,000
Activity 2.3.2 Provide training and equipment to 800 women and disabled persons to support processing, preservation, and marketing of agricultural products. This will include the distribution of 800 solar dryers, processing equipment along with training on their safe and efficient use. This will also be supported by the online learning research hub established under Activity 2.2.4	# of community validation sessions conducted using accessible formats (easy-read, sign-language) to ensure women and disabled persons understand the selection rules and safeguarding commitments. Ensured transportation support during assets distribution for beneficiaries with limited mobility and women. # of inclusive capacity-building modules delivered using accessible training modalities such as sign-language interpretation, easy-read materials and childcare-support (if required) that that increased attendance. # of women and disabled persons trained as certified processors, with a focus on safe food	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$1, 652,860

	handling, value-addition, packaging, and marketing techniques tailored (*based on their needs and constraints*). # of working community feedback channels that support two-way communication and accountability. Target 77% (20 youth, 50 % women and 7% disabled persons)			
Activity 2.3.3 Provide training to smallholder farmers to improve bulking/aggregation practices, market negotiation and value chain participation.	% and or # of women smallholder farmers who completed training demonstrating improved knowledge and confidence to engage in market transactions. Increased % of women farmers having access to bigger markets or formed collective sales after the trainings Target 45%	*Project Year (PY) 2 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$16,850
Activity 2.3.4 Establish bulking centres to allow producer groups to aggregate produce and attract wholesale buyers	# of bulking centres are also accessible and fully used by # of women farmers to store and attract reliable wholesale buyers The selection criteria for the bulking center governance structures ensure equal women representation, especially in decision-making process and operations. Target 60% (20 % youth, 40% women)	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$181, 000

Activity 2.3.5 Implement market information services, including price alerts and access to local demand data targeted at farmers and producer groups to support informed market participation.	All market information content and data sources are collected in a gender-responsive manner # of women farmers report positive use of preferred communication channels receiving timely and relevant market data. Target 67%	*Project Year (PY) 2 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$50, 000
Outcome Statement III: Enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change adaptation, supporting sustainability, scaling up and replication				
Output 3.1. Improved awareness of climate change impacts on food security and nutrition, and adaptation and risk management (including DRR and anticipatory action) responses				
Activity 3.1.1 Conduct gender-responsive awareness-raising campaigns on climate risks and impacts on local communities using a mix of traditional media and digital platforms.	# of conducted campaigns # of climate-risk awareness materials produced and disseminated # of community members (women and men) participating in interactive awareness sessions, debates and other interface discussion events	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$836, 900
Output 3.2. Knowledge generated to support project sustainability and the evidence-based scaling up and replication of climate change adaptation				
Activity 3.2.1 Document information on key lessons and achievements related to the project's adaptation interventions.	# of documentation templates have gender-responsive indicators and tools, demonstrating women farmers and groups actively contribute to data collection, reflection and verification processes. # of learning products systematically capture and showcase women's experiences, perspectives, constraints, leadership roles and benefits to ensure gender-related changes are	*Project Year (PY) 1 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$189, 000

	# of gender related insights and evidences are integrated into annual DAP review cycles, ensuring that investment planning adjustments respond to women's needs, priorities, and participation gaps identified through monitoring and learning Target 70% (5% disabled people, 15 % youth and 50% women)			
Activity 3.2.2 Enhance policy learning by disseminating bi-annual policy-style learning briefs and running 14 policy learning workshops.	# of gender responsive policy briefs develop and shared as learning recommendations All policies advocated and integrated into the agenda of the National Platforms Target 70%	*Project Year (PY) to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$108, 600
Activity 3.2.3 Coordinate sharing of knowledge products on a preexisting knowledge management platform and develop an adaptation manual for practitioners and policymakers based on the outputs of Activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.	At least 40% of all uploaded knowledge products include gender-responsive content or highlight women's experiences, roles, or adaptation practices At least % of participants in the validation workshops are women # of sessions and webinars actively support women's access to adaptation knowledge One comprehensive gender-responsive adaptation manual for practitioners and policymakers developed and validated by diverse stakeholders, ensuring that women's adaptation needs, roles, and constraints are fully integrated into at least % of the guidance sections by the end of the project year	*Project Year (PY) 2 to 5*	PAT, including the Project Coordinator, Gender Officer and Resilient Livelihoods Officer	$96, 200

	Target 60%			