Funding Proposal

FP308: Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local climate action in Tajikistan

Tajikistan | the World Food Programme (WFP) | Decision B.45/08

23 July 2026

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Contents

Section A **PROJECT / PROGRAMME SUMMARY**

Section B **PROJECT / PROGRAMME INFORMATION**

Section C **FINANCING INFORMATION**

Section D **EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA**

Section E **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Section F **RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT**

Section G **GCF POLICIES AND STANDARDS**

Section H **ANNEXES**

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.

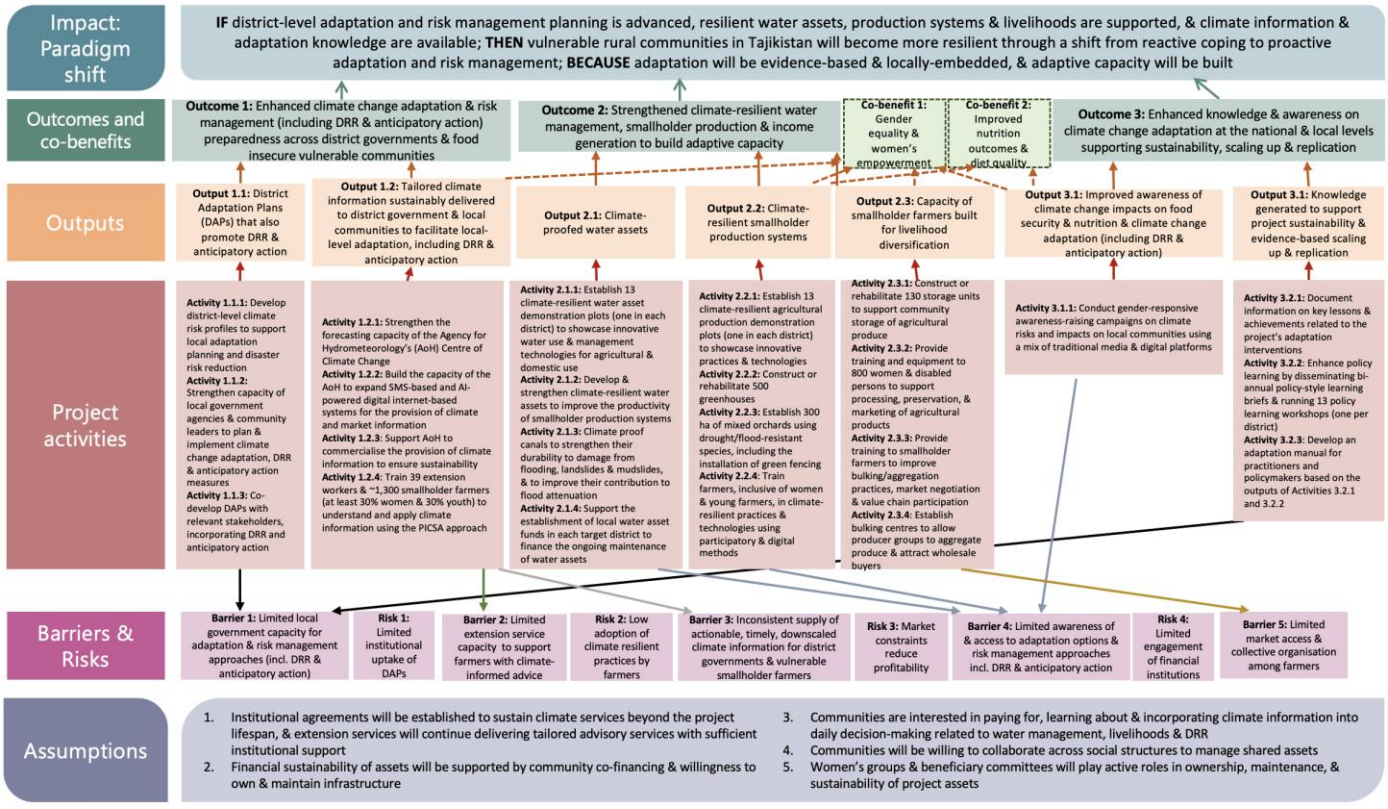

Figure 1. ToC diagram.

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:

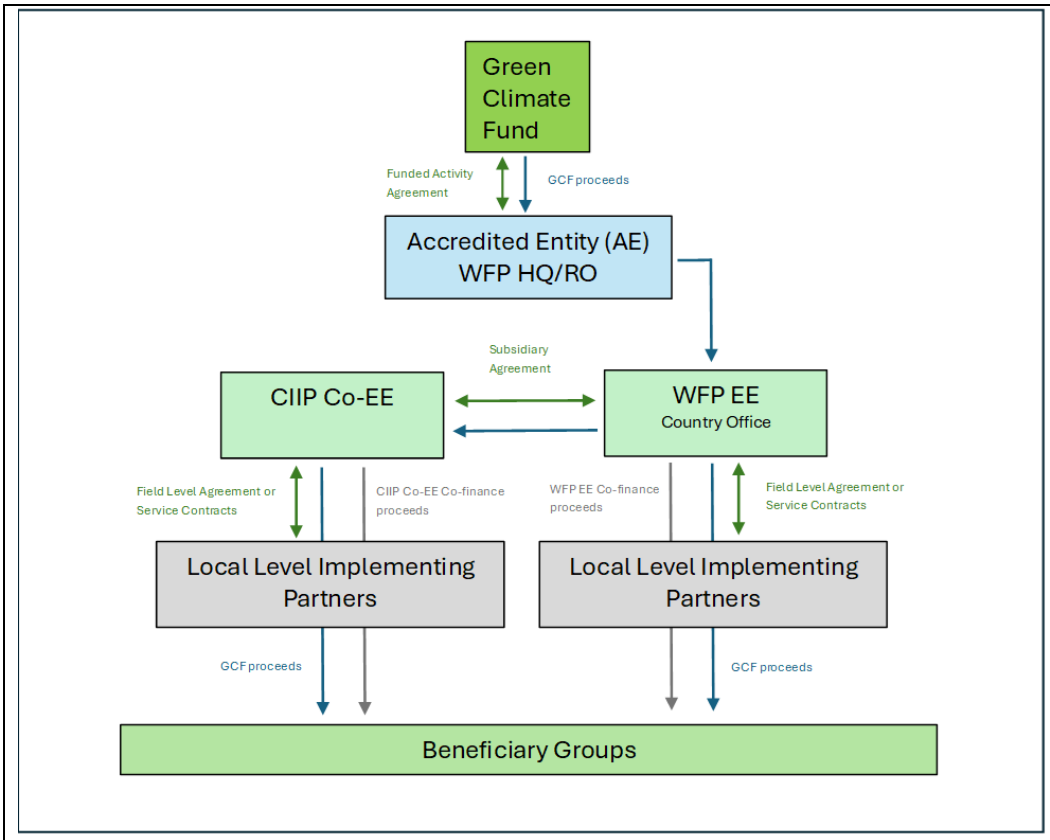

Figure 2. Flow of funds and legal arrangements.

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).

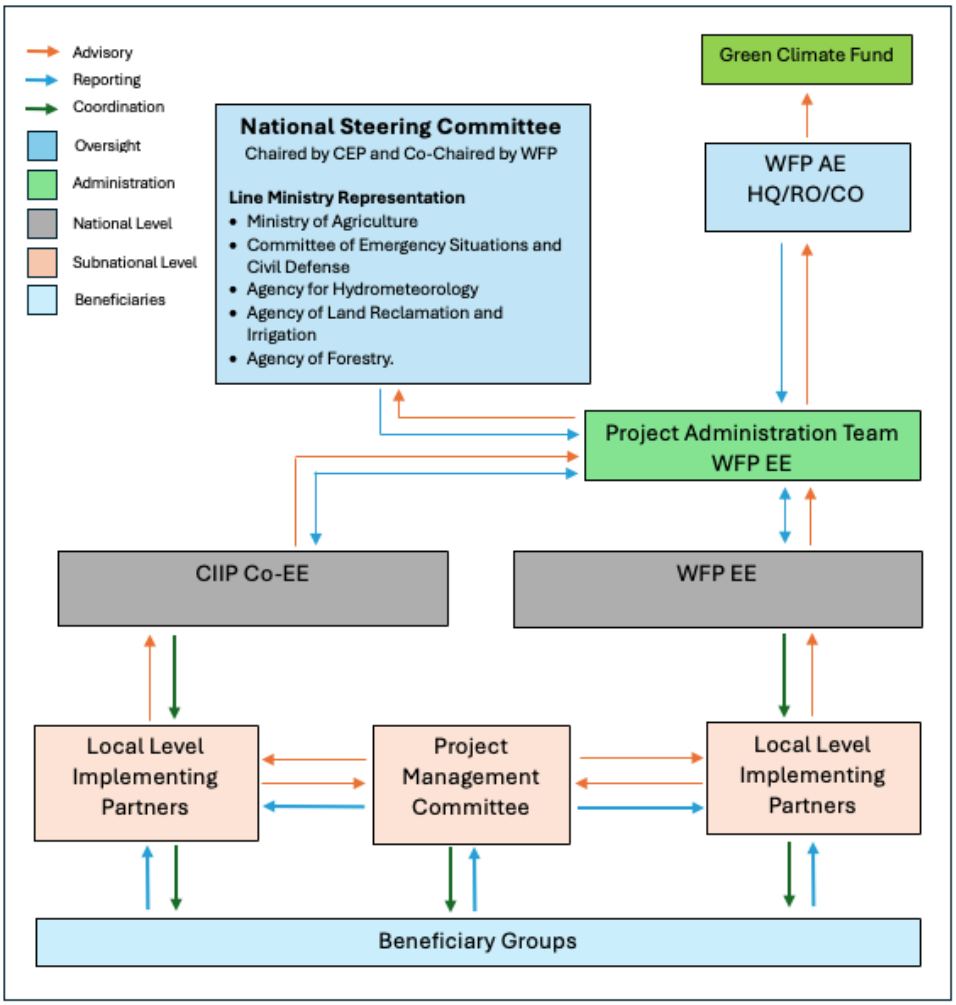

Figure 3. Implementation arrangements.

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.