Summary

The Republic of Tajikistan (Tajikistan) submitted its intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) in 2015, communicating unconditional and conditional (on international support) climate targets with regard to both adaptation and mitigation. The unconditional mitigation target is not to exceed 80-90% of GHG emissions at the 1990 level by 2030, while the conditional target is not to exceed 65-75% on the same basis.

In the period between 2013 and 2014, USD 260 million per year of the climate-related development finance was committed to Tajikistan. This amount is slightly smaller than the average among the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) (i.e. USD 303 million/year), while the committed finance “per capita” is also slightly lower than the average (USD 31.3/person vs USD 33.2/person). Most of the finance is committed in the form of either grants or concessional loans, reflecting the relatively low level of economic development of the country.

While 61% of finance was committed to mitigation projects, a significant amount of the finance (20%) was committed to multi-focal projects (both mitigation and adaptation), most of which was for two large-scale activities in the energy and agriculture sectors. Multilateral development banks, bilateral donors and climate funds have all committed significant amounts of climate-related development finance to Tajikistan in 2013 and 2014. Major contributors of climate-related development finance during the period included the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Climate Investment Funds (CIF), the World Bank Group, Germany and Switzerland.

Tajikistan is the first country in the EECCA region which has participated in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), managed by the CIF and supported by multiple donors. PPCR includes sub-projects such as on enhancing resilience of energy sector, improving rural livelihood and land use, and supporting small- and medium-sized enterprises and farmers. Nonetheless, the energy sector was committed by far the largest amount of climate-related development finance over 2013 and 2014 (i.e. about USD 170 million per year, or 67% of the total).

While the Committee on Environmental Protection is responsible for natural resources management and environmental protection, there are also a range of ministries and governmental bodies involved in climate-related projects and programmes. The share of financial support from international sources in public investments remains considerably high (e.g. of the USD 2.13 billion of public investment within the country from 2002 to 2012, only USD 147 million came from the government budget).
**Overview of climate-related development finance to Tajikistan in 2013-2014: Excerpt from the report**

Total climate-related development finance flows by activities (mitigation, adaptation, and both)

(USD million per year)

Climate-related development finance flows by sector

(USD million per year)

Financial instruments used by delivery channel

(USD million per year)

Major providers of climate-related development finance

(USD million per year)

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Note 1: Total climate-related development finance = Mitigation + Adaptation – Overlap (both).

Note 2: Names of the sectors correspond to those used in the DAC CRS database.

Note 3: Please see the ‘Reader’s guide’ section for more information on methodological approach.

Source: Based on OECD (2016)
This country-level study complements *OECD (2016), “Financing Climate Action in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia”,* and was prepared as part of the project “International Climate Finance for EECCA” under the GREEN Action Programme hosted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The project has been implemented with support of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety. The report benefitted from the discussions at the Expert Workshop on International Climate Finance for EECCA that was held on 11 July 2016 in Paris, and written comments provided by the participants before and after the workshop.

The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of Germany, or any of the OECD member countries, or the endorsement of any approach described herein. This document is also without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

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Reader’s guide

This country-level study aims to provide an overview of how international development finance has been supporting climate-related actions in the recent years, so as to improve clarity on how each of the countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) region is working together with their development co-operation partners. The study is based on both:

(i) quantitative analysis for the period between 2013 and 2014; and

(ii) qualitative analysis during the period between 2011 and 2015.

The 11 country reports were prepared to complement a publication “Financing Climate Action in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia” by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (Available at http://www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eap-tf.htm).

This study does not offer a complete picture of climate finance from all possible sources in public and private sectors, or all relevant policy frameworks within the country. However, it intends to provide a clearer understanding of international (public) financing flows committed to each of the 11 EECCA countries in terms of major sectors/areas, providers, and financing structures for individual projects, as well as domestic institutions involved in accessing and using such finance, on which relevant data tend to be scattered.

The study also analyses the country’s climate targets and priority sectors/areas for climate actions based on its INDC and/or other relevant policy documents. Finally, the study briefly outlines in-country enabling environments, such as policies, laws, institutional arrangements and domestic financing mechanisms, which aim to promote a low-carbon, climate-resilient development.

The quantitative analysis for the period 2013-14 is conducted by using the database from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS). This database allows for an approximate quantification of climate-related development finance flows that target climate mitigation and adaptation as either their principle objective or significant objective. The bilateral sources include OECD DAC members, while multilateral sources include multilateral development banks and international climate funds. Some of the South-South co-operation and non-DAC member contributions are also included.

The qualitative analysis for the period 2011-15 is based on publicly available project-level information (e.g. project design documents, project evaluation reports, and periodic reports by donors and financial institutions). In this part, sizes of some projects are indicated as committed financing volumes for the entire projects, while for reporting purpose, multilateral development banks only report the value of the components specifically relating to climate action as climate finance.

The DAC CRS records face values of the activities on the dates when grant or loan agreements are signed with recipients (i.e. commitment, but not disbursement). It should also be noted that the scope of the data sources for both the quantitative and qualitative analyses do not include some of the non-DAC member donors such as the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, or private sector investors, whose financial provision may be significant in certain EECCA countries.

The cut-off date of inclusion of information on data, policies and projects was 01 August 2016.

1 For more details, see http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/climate-change.htm and on the DAC members see http://www.oecd.org/dac/dacmembers.htm.
Background

The Republic of Tajikistan (Tajikistan) is a low income country in Central Asia, with USD 2,567 per capita GDP purchasing power parity (PPP) and a population of 8.3 million in 2014 (WB, 2016). Its economy grew strongly and the poverty level substantially fell from about 80% of poverty rate in 1997 to 31.3% in 2014 (WB, 2015). Agriculture is the largest sector of the economy, which accounts for 20% of the country’s GDP and 53% of domestic employment (WB, 2015). While the economic growth slowed down to 4.2% in 2015 due largely to the economic downturn in the Russian Federation and weak global demand, the government has maintained the ambitious goals for the growth for the next few years (i.e. to double GDP, to reduce poverty to 20% and to expand the middle class by 2020) (WB, 2015).

Despite the progress made in the economic growth, Tajikistan is still among the poorest countries in the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) region and also a mountainous and landlocked country, which makes the country highly vulnerable to climate change as well as frequent natural disasters. It is estimated that the cost of environmental degradation can be 10% of Tajikistan’s GDP (GoT, 2015). A study by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) shows that a changing climate has already being negatively affecting the economy, society and ecosystems of the country, including faster erosion of forest soil from extreme weather events, deteriorating water quality from melting glaciers and loss of biodiversity, amongst others.

Investment needs for infrastructure are large, since it has considerably aged and insufficient in the country. However, domestic investment is still weak, while foreign interest is mainly from the neighbouring countries with political interest and/or ties to Tajikistan, such as the Russian Federation, China and Iran (WB, 2015). There have been a range of bilateral and multilateral finance providers active in the country. In summary, loans by the Chinese Export-Import Bank represent about 46% of total external public debt (not limited to climate change), while the World Bank (15.1%) and the Asian Development Bank (12.7%) are also large creditors (WB, 2015).

Tajikistan emitted approximately 15 million tCO2e of greenhouse gas (GHG) in 2012 (WRI, n.d), which is about 0.03% of global GHG emissions. Tajikistan is a non-Annex I country to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Approximately, 60% of GHG emissions were emitted from the agriculture sector, followed by energy use (32%) (ibid.).

GHG emissions from energy generation and use are relatively small due to the large share of hydropower in the energy mix, accounting for 64% of Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) and 99.6% of electricity generation in 2012 (IEA, 2015). Nevertheless, further development of the energy sector is essential in terms of eradicating poverty and pursuing sustainable development as well as ensuring energy security, especially during winter when water availability for hydropower is low.

Tajikistan is considered to be one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change due to a range of factors. For instance, the agriculture sector relies highly on rainfall during the irrigation season, while high levels of environmental degradation, land erosion, deforestation and deteriorating social infrastructure are also occurring (UNDP, 2012).

Targets and priority areas for climate actions

Tajikistan has submitted its intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) with both conditional (on sufficient international support) and unconditional mitigation and adaptation targets. The country’s “unconditional” mitigation contribution is not to exceed 80-90% of the 1990 level by 2030, whereas the “conditional” one is not to exceed 65-75% of the 1990 level by 2030. Tajikistan’s GDP level is the lowest among the EECCA countries and the GHG emission level is one of the lowest in the world. The prolonged
shortage of electricity and an expected growth of the economy and the population in the past decade mean that there will need to be capacity increase in the energy supply, which is also likely to lead to a certain increase in GHG emissions in the coming years. In terms of the condition on which the actions for the “conditional” targets will be implemented, there is no information on the country’s need for financial, technical or capacity development support in the INDC.

Tajikistan’s INDC and its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC reiterate the importance of reducing the country’s vulnerability to climate change, including frequent natural disasters. The INDC therefore outlines a range of priority sectors that require further adaptation actions. Further to the list of priorities included in the INDC, the Third National Communication has outlined that a majority of the adaptation projects will be implemented in the southern area due to its greater concentration of vulnerable population and infrastructure (GoT, 2014).

The priority actions or sectors for GHG mitigation expressed in the INDC largely coincide with those for adaptation. Examples include the energy, agriculture, water resource management and transport sectors, as well as disaster risk management. Reforestation is the only action listed as a priority for the unconditional mitigation contribution, while biodiversity and ecosystem biodiversity protection may have co-benefits with reforestation activities.

Figure 1. GHG emissions in the base year, the recent data and the target year

![GHG emissions graph](image)

Sources: GoT (2015) Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) towards the achievement of the global goal of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by the Republic of Tajikistan.
Table 1. Summary of the INDC

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Scope of action</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Priority sectors for mitigation actions</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mitigation</strong></td>
<td>[Unconditional] Not exceed 80-90% of the 1990 level by 2030, which amounts to 1.7-2.2 tCO₂ₑ per capita.</td>
<td>Reforestation in accordance with the adopted State programmes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                 | [Conditional on international support] Not exceed 65-75% of the 1990 level by 2030, which amounts to 1.2-1.7 tCO₂ₑ per capita. | • Power industry  
• Transport  
• Agriculture, forestry and water resources management  
• Risk reduction of natural disasters  
• Renewable energy sources  
• Reduction of energy losses |
| **Adaptation**  | [Unconditional] Reduction of the adverse impacts of dangerous weather events and climate change based on the implementation of existing state programmes. | • Hydrometeorological services  
• Agriculture  
• Preservation of glaciers  
• Disaster Risk Management |
|                 | [Conditional on international support] The reduction of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by means of full-scale integration of climate resilience and adaptation measures into the planning and development of the green infrastructure. | • Agriculture, irrigation and water systems  
• Power engineering and industrial facilities  
• Transport and housing infrastructures  
• Resilience to the hydrometeorological hazards  
• Disaster risk reduction  
• Biodiversity and ecosystem protection  
• Glaciers and water resources management  
• Public health |

<table>
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<th>Quantified needs if any</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Technology Transfer</td>
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<td>N.A.</td>
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Sources: GoT (2015) Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) towards the achievement of the global goal of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by the Republic of Tajikistan.

Overview of climate-related development finance flows (2013-14)

In the period between 2013 and 2014, the climate-related development finance of USD 260 million per year was committed to Tajikistan. While the majority of finance has been committed to mitigation projects (61%), a significant size of commitments has been made to multi-focal projects (both mitigation and adaptation). The amount of finance for multi-focal projects however is largely attributed to two large-scale activities: a project on climate-resilient hydropower rehabilitation, supported by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the “Rural Development Programme I”, supported by the European Union (EU), which together account for 95% of total finance for multi-focal segment.
Figure 2. Climate-related development finance flows in 2013 and 2014 and the 2-year average (Tajikistan and the EECCA average: USD million per year)

Note: Total climate-related development finance = Mitigation + Adaptation – Overlap (both).

Compared with the EECCA average, the amount of the climate-related development finance committed to Tajikistan is slightly lower than the EECCA average in 2013 and 2014 (i.e. USD 260 million per year and USD 303 million per year, respectively). Adaptation and multi-focal (mitigation and adaptation) projects have been committed at a higher level of finance than the average among the EECCA. Given the high level of vulnerability and the low level of GHG emissions in the country, it is not surprising that the share of adaptation and multi-focal projects is higher than in the other EECCA countries. However, finance for mitigation is still considerably larger than for adaptation.

The energy sector receives the largest amount of climate-related development finance in 2013 and 2014 (approximately USD 170 million per year). The majority of the large-scale projects is focused on development or rehabilitation of hydropower plants. Another factor for the high level of finance for the sector is a project on improvement of the transmission network. Some of the hydropower projects are also reported as multi-focal (i.e. targeting both mitigation and adaptation). This seems to make sense given that potential decrease in water flows due to a changing climate may negatively affect electricity generation by some of the hydropower plants.

Finance committed to the agriculture and forestry sectors reflects the importance of these sectors for the country. In fact, the number of projects in agriculture and forestry is higher than that of the energy sector, but the size of each project in the former tends to be smaller. The water sector receives a relatively large portion of climate-related development finance for adaptation. The related projects include these on climate-proof water infrastructure (i.e. strengthening flood and mudflow protection infrastructure in vulnerable areas to climate change), water supply and sanitation and waste water management. Some projects supported by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) are recorded as the “general environmental protection” sector, including those on enhancing resilience of the energy sector, rural livelihood and land use, and small and medium sized enterprises and farmers.
In the period 2013-14, the majority of climate-related development finance was committed using grants (about 84%) through both bilateral and multilateral channels (Figure 4). The large portion of grant finance is reasonable; since Tajikistan is the only country in the EECCA region whose income level is categorised as “low income” in the list of ODA-eligible countries produced by the OECD DAC (the rest of the EECCA countries are either lower middle or upper middle countries)\(^2\). Loan finance is provided by the CIF and the EBRD. According to the data recorded in the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS), the former provided concessional loans while the latter mainly provided non-concessional loans to the country during the period 2013-14.

Multilateral channels, both multilateral development banks (MDBs) and dedicated climate funds, play a significant role in delivering climate-related development finance (Figure 5). Compared with most of other EECCA countries, active institutions in Tajikistan are slightly less diverse: the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the EBRD, the CIF, and the World Bank (International Development Association, IDA).

Tajikistan has been working with the CIF on its Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) focusing on a broad range of adaptation investments. The programme is worth USD 50 million and the projects committed in 2013 and 2014 under PPCR focus on, for instance, enhancing resilience of energy sector, rural livelihood and land use, and small- and medium-sized enterprises and farmers. The ADB, the EBRD and the IDA have also joined the PPCR in Tajikistan. The programme consists of two phases. Phase 1 included technical assistance activities to strengthen Tajikistan’s capacity and evidence base and help refine investment needs. Phase 2 is meant to implement investments in the priority sectors identified in Phase 1. The projects identified and developed under the PPCR include the “Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project” that supports adoption and implementation of sustainable land and water management strategies, funded through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Climate Investment Funds. Among the EECCA countries, the Kyrgyz Republic has also recently been approved to participate in the programme (see the country chapter on Kyrgyzstan).

The EU committed support to a USD 46-million project “Rural Development programme I” in Tajikistan, aiming to enhance the sustainable use and integrated management of natural resources and resilience to extreme climatic conditions in the rural areas in the country (EC, 2014). This makes the EU the biggest provider among the bilateral financiers during the period 2013-14. Germany also committed to thematically well balanced financing for mitigation and adaptation projects including support for sustainable forestry and operation improvement of hydropower plants. Switzerland also committed to a diverse set of projects including disaster risk management and water supply and sanitation in the period 2013-14.
Figure 5. Major providers of climate-related development finance (USD million per year: 2013-14 average)

Note: Total climate-related development finance = Mitigation + Adaptation – Overlap (both).
Table 2. Providers of climate-related development finance and the sectors where the finance was committed to (in 2013 and 2014)

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<tr>
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<th>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</th>
<th>Banking, financial and business services</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Energy generation and supply</th>
<th>General environmental protection</th>
<th>Government and Civil Society</th>
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Note: Names of the sectors correspond to those used in the DAC CRS database (OECD, 2016).
Selected examples of projects supported by climate-related development finance

This section covers climate mitigation and adaptation activities committed during the period between 2011 and 2015 based on information included in publicly available documents on individual projects/programmes. Each example shows how the activity is financed and what actors are involved in it, both inside and outside of the country. Whilst the previous section uses the OECD DAC statistical data for the period 2013-14, this section rather uses qualitative data with some indicative numbers on each project to illustrate how the country and its development co-operation partners as well as other domestic and international stakeholders are working together to finance climate actions.

Based on priority sectors identified in the Tajikistan’s INDC as well as the Third National Communication (GOT, 2014), this section outlines selected examples of projects supported by climate-related development finance in the following sectors or activities. Some of these projects are also co-financed by domestic sources.

- Energy supply
- Agriculture
- Water supply and sanitation
- Forestry and ecosystem protection
- Transport
- Housing
- Disaster risk management.

Energy supply

About 70% of Tajikistan population has faced frequent energy shortages, especially in winter (WB, 2015), and the predicted future population and economic growth are likely to further increase the energy needs. Improving access to stable energy supply is key to alleviating poverty and raising the country’s living standards.

Hydropower is the main source of energy in Tajikistan, while there is a large untapped potential of hydropower and other types of renewable energy. Hydropower accounted for 64% of the total primary energy supply (TPES) and 99% of electricity generation in 2012 (IEA, 2015). However, to meet the increasing energy demand, it is envisaged that Tajikistan may also increase the use of coal to supply energy (especially electricity generation in winter), which may lead to increased GHG emissions (GoT, 2014). For instance, 100 MW of coal-fired combined heat and power has come on line over the past years and further 300 MW is expected to be installed by the end of 2017 (IEA, 2015). It is also important to ensure that fossil fuel-based thermal power plants as well as the transmission and demand side facilities will include clean technologies. Indeed, Tajikistan has a technically feasible electricity generation potential of 317 TWh per year (IEA, 2015).

A range of projects on development and modernisation of hydropower projects have been conducted in the country in order to increase domestic energy supply and to generate revenues from exporting electricity. For instance, the ADB-supported project to refurbish electric and mechanical equipment for the Golovnaya hydro power plant will increase the availability of year-round electricity for domestic consumers and for export to Afghanistan (ADB, 2013). Moreover, small scale hydropower plants can be further exploited, which can address the issues around the access of the poor population in remote areas to electricity. Examples include a Germany-supported project on a mini-hydropower plant in Murgab, and a UNDP- and GEF-supported project that aimed to establish national small hydropower standards as well as
to improve legal and regulatory frameworks, build capacity and develop delivery models (UNDP and GEF, 2010).

As mentioned earlier, climate change may affect the water availability for hydropower generation, thus improvement of the hydropower facility is also an important part of the country’s adaptation actions to enhance resilience of the energy sector. In this regard, the “Qairokkum Hydropower Rehabilitation Project”, supported by the EBRD and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) under the CIF has multiple aims, which are: to increase the capacity of the plant from 126 MW to 142 MW; to prevent unnecessary discharge of water through spillways and generate more electricity with the same flow of water; and to strengthen the plant’s resilience to the projected impacts of climate change (EBRD, 2014). The project has been in planning phase II called “Qairokkum HPP Climate Resilience Upgrade” as of April 2016 (EBRD, 2016).

It is estimated that there is up to 40% potential of improving energy efficiency and more than 60% of capacity in the energy infrastructure of the country needs rehabilitation before 2020 (IEA, 2015). The demand side also has a large energy saving potential in both the industrial and building sectors. The “Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade” project (CASA-1000) is a trans-boundary project implemented jointly by Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan and co-financed and supported by a range of the multilateral and bilateral financiers (see the table below). The project has established the Inter-Governmental Council (IGC) under which the electricity transmission entities in each of these countries work together (in Tajikistan it is the national integrated power company “Barki Tojik”) to enhance sustainable electricity trade between these four countries (WB, 2014).

Another example is “Sugd Energy Loss Reduction Project”, supported by the EU, the EBRD and the European Investment Bank (EIB). This project provides grants and loans for, among others, the installation of new electricity meters, meter reading systems and automated billing systems in the Sugd region of Tajikistan (EBRD, 2011). The Project is expected to reduce technical and commercial losses, improve quality of supply and increase energy efficiency throughout the Khujand city distribution network (EC, 2011).

Table 3. Examples of projects supported by international climate-related development finance (Committed in 2011-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project type</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Finance provider</th>
<th>Financial instrument and amount</th>
<th>Co-financing by domestic actor</th>
<th>Key domestic institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qairokkum Hydro Power Rehabilitation Project (2014)</td>
<td>EBRD, UK, Austria (under PPCR* of CIF)</td>
<td>Non-concessional loan (EBRD: USD 50 mln), Concessional loan (PPCR: USD 10 mln), Grant (PPCR: USD 11 mln, Austria, and UK: USD 4.7 mln)</td>
<td>N.A.** (EBRD loan is sovereign-guaranteed.)</td>
<td>Barki Tojik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small scale hydropower plant development</td>
<td>Operational Safety Enhancement Mini Hydropower Plant in Murgab (2013)</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Grant (USD 6.6 mln)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Donors/Financing Instruments</td>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Transfer and Market Development for Small-Hydropower in Tajikistan (2011)</td>
<td>GEF and UNDP (GEF: USD 2 mln, UNDP: USD 4.75 mln), Grant to GoT (USD 1.5 mln), Communities Funded (USD 0.1 mln)</td>
<td>Ministry of Industry and Energy</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Hydro Scheme to Tackle Winter Electricity Shortages in Tajikistan (2013)</td>
<td>Islamic Development Bank (Concessional loan USD 11.5 mln)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing energy transmission losses</td>
<td>Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (CASA-1000)</td>
<td>Barki Tajik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WB (IDA), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Arab Coordination Group (ACG), Bilateral donors**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grant and concessional loan (IDA: USD 45 mln, IsDB: USD 70 mln)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grants (Bilateral donors: USD 15 mln)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loan** (IsDB: USD 70 mln)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financing instruments not identified (ACG: USD 55 mln)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GoT (USD 22 mln)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugd Energy Loss Reduction Project (2011)</td>
<td>EU (through EU’s Investment Fund for Central Asia, IFCA, EBRD, EIB)</td>
<td>Barki Tajik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-concessional loan (EBRD: USD 8 mln, EIB USD 8 mln)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grant (IFCA: USD 8 mln).</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* PPCR stands for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience financed by the Climate Investment Funds.
** Information on co-financing from domestic sources is not found.

**Agriculture**

The agriculture sector has been the main source of GHG emissions in Tajikistan since the late 1990’s (e.g. 58.3% of total GHG emissions in 2012), although the country considers that opportunities for drastic GHG reduction in the sector may be limited (GoT, 2014). This is because of the low level of mechanisation, underfeeding of livestock and limited use of fertilisers, which have resulted in lower level of GHG emissions per unit of production from the agriculture sector than in the other countries of Asia and Europe (GoT, 2014). The agriculture sector is also considerably vulnerable to the potential increase in the variability in climate, especially in terms of the country’s food security and water management including for irrigation systems.

Climate actions that have mitigation or adaptation focus, or both, can have significant benefits for farmers in terms of efficient and sustainable use of natural resources and energy, and there have been various projects supported by international climate finance in this sector. The EU committed to its “Rural development Programme I” that has both mitigation and adaptation purposes. The overarching goal of the programme is to “enable inclusive growth in rural communities, based on improved and sustainable use and integrated management of natural resources and resilience to extreme climatic conditions (EC, 2014b)”. The expected outcomes of the programme include strengthened institutions and capacity of relevant actors in strategic decision making, planning, regulation, quality control and management in the food, agriculture and water resources sectors. The programme also aims to manage and protect natural
resources in a sustainable manner, so as to improve livestock productivity and resolve problems with the village-level energy supply deficit (ibid.).

Improving farmers’ adaptive capacities and financial preparedness for negative impacts of climate change can also benefit from increasing their economic productivities. The “Agriculture Commercialization Project” supported by the World Bank (IDA) aims to promote the commercialisation of agricultural products. Approaches to be taken include: increasing the capacity of farmers, traders, agribusinesses and agro-processors to better access and use agricultural markets; improving access to finance; and strengthening the institutional framework, amongst others (WB, 2014b). “Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project”, managed and supported by the GEF and the CIF under the PPCR, was designed to enable rural households to increase their productive assets in a way that natural resource management and resilience to climate change in selected climate vulnerable sites are enhanced (WB, 2013). Germany also supports “Sustainable Poverty Reduction and Food Security through Climate Change-Adapted Potato Production” that could contribute to enhancing farmers’ adaptive capacities to negative impacts of climate change.

“Tajik Climate Resilience Financing Facility” or TajCREFF has been initiated and supported by EBRD. TajCREFF was designed to help the local banks (e.g. Bank Eskhata) promote investments in improvement of water and energy use, land management and irrigation practices in the agriculture sector as well as other industries and households (EBRD, 2015).

Table 4. Examples of projects supported by international climate-related development finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project type</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Finance provider</th>
<th>Financial instrument and amount</th>
<th>Co-financing by domestic actor</th>
<th>Key domestic institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural livelihood improvement</td>
<td>Rural development Programme I (2014)</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>Grant (USD 46 mln)</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture Commercialization Project (2014)</td>
<td>WB (IDA)</td>
<td>Grant (USD 22 mln)</td>
<td>GoT (USD 3.9 mln)</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project (under PPCR) (2013)</td>
<td>GEF and CIF</td>
<td>Grant (GEF: USD 5.4 mln, CIF: USD 9.5 mln through SCF**)</td>
<td>Local communities (USD 2.03 mln)</td>
<td>Committee on Environmental Protection, Local authorities***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sustainable Poverty Reduction and Food Security Through Climate Change-Adapted Potato Production (2011)</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Grant (USD 0.6 mln)</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>Potato Association of Kuhistoni Mastchoh, Local NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan facility for investments in technologies for climate resilience</td>
<td>TajCREFF Bank Eskhata Loan (2015)</td>
<td>EBRD and CIF</td>
<td>Loan**** (EBRD and CIF: USD 3 mln)</td>
<td>N.A.* (Sovereign guarantee?)</td>
<td>Bank Eskhata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* N.A.: Information on co-financing from domestic sources is not found.
** SCF and PPCR: The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) provides funding for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR).
*** Examples are districts of Farkhor, Kulob, Khovaling, Baljuvan, Tavildara, and Jirgatol.
****Information on concessionality of the EBRD loan is not found. Loan by CIF is expected to be concessional.
Water supply and sanitation

Climate change and increase in extreme weather events will likely negatively affect the capacity of existing drinking water infrastructure to stably deliver safe water in Tajikistan through, for instance, fluctuation in precipitation patterns and decrease in the glacial melt water (GEF, 2010). Tajikistan is also aware that since more than 60% of the water resources of the Central Asia Region originate from the high mountain glaciers in Tajikistan, changes in the use of water resources in the areas have considerable implications for the districts and countries located in the downstream (GoT, 2014).

There is already substantial need for investment to rehabilitate or replace the country’s outdated water supply and sanitation infrastructure (WB, 2015), and the financial need may increase due to the predicted climate change and its negative impact on water supply. Moreover, only 59% of the population in the country (both in urban and rural areas) had access to a public water supply in 2015 (WB, 2015). Japan has committed to support capital investment in water supply infrastructure in the Khatlon Region to improve the access of residents in the area to safe drinking water.

A range of international development partners have committed to actions both to improve water supply and to strengthen climate resilience in the country, including those under the PPCR. The project (supported by Switzerland, the GEF and the EBRD) “Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan” aims to invest in facilities related to drinking water conservation and use, and the rehabilitation of drinking water supply, and also to support awareness-raising activities. The project was also designed to enhance capacities of water companies and city authorities in the selected cities (GEF, 2010). The EBRD also provides support for improvement of the operations of local authorities in charge of water management, such as better billing and collection of tariffs and better financial and operational management of facilities (EBRD, 2011b and 2012).

Another example of bilateral support for the sector is “Project for Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply Systems in Pyanj District, Khatlon Region” committed by Japan. The project aims to build water supply infrastructure, and install maintenance and operation equipment in the Pyanj District and six nearby villages to increase the number of people with access to safe drinking water (JICA, 2014).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project type</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Finance provider</th>
<th>Financial instrument and amount</th>
<th>Co-financing by domestic actor</th>
<th>Key domestic institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water supply and sanitation</td>
<td>Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan (2011)</td>
<td>GEF, EBRD, Switzerland</td>
<td>Grant (Swiss:USD11mln, GEF:USD 2.7 mln, EBRD:USD 1mln)</td>
<td>GoT (USD0.5 mln)</td>
<td>Ministry of Water Resources and Melioration , Khojagii Manziliu Kommunali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loan* (EBRD, USD 10 mln)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Tajik Water Rehabilitation Project (2011)</td>
<td>EBRD</td>
<td>Loan* (USD 7 mln) To be co-financed by international donor grants</td>
<td>GoT (USD 7 mln) and provides guarantees to the EBRD loan</td>
<td>Khojagii Manziliu Kommunali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Tajik Water Rehabilitation II (2012)</td>
<td>EBRD</td>
<td>Loan* (USD 7 mln) To be co-financed by international donor grants</td>
<td>N.A. (the EBRD loan is sovereign-guaranteed)</td>
<td>Khojagii Manziliu Kommunali</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 The cities include Karaikkum, Kanibaidam, Isfara, Gaufurov, Taboshar, Chkalovsk and Khorog.
Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply Systems in Pyanj District, Khatlon Region (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project type</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Finance provider</th>
<th>Financial instrument and amount</th>
<th>Co-financing by domestic actor</th>
<th>Key domestic institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Adaptation to climate change through sustainable forest management</td>
<td>Germany (through GIZ)</td>
<td>Grant (USD 3.7 mln)</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>Forestry Agency of the Government of Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-focal (incl. Ecosystem based adaptation)</td>
<td>Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pamir Alay and Tian Shan Ecosystems for Snow Leopard Protection and Sustainable Community Livelihoods</td>
<td>GEF, UNDP, and other international donors (planned)</td>
<td>Grant (GEF: USD 4.2 mln, UNDP: USD 6.0 mln, Non-government sector funding: USD 2.5 mln)</td>
<td>GoT (USD 10 mln), Local authority (USD 1 mln)</td>
<td>National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center, Committee of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Information on co-financing from domestic sources is not found.
Transport

Transport sector is playing a key role in economic development and improvement of welfare of livelihood activities in the country, while the sector also accounts for a considerable portion (10%) of the country’s GHG emissions. Railways that connect regions have not been well developed due largely to the mountainous terrain, thus more than 90% of freight and passenger transport uses vehicles (GoT, 2014). In addition, urban public transport is also underdeveloped. Increasing microbuses in large cities has partially reduced the problem of passenger traffic, while the increase often causes significant traffic congestion and safety risks for passengers and pedestrians, as well as an increase in GHG emissions.

One of the aims of the “Khujand Public Transport Project” supported by the EBRD is to improve fuel efficiency and air quality of the Khujand city. The project supports, amongst others, modernisation of the bus fleet system in the city by introducing new mid- or large-size buses and reorganisation of the existing mini-buses into feeder services. The high-level objectives of the project are to contribute to “improving accessibility and mobility for all user groups, improve air quality in the city, achieve greater fuel efficiency and improve overall quality, safety and efficiency of urban transport” (EBRD, 2015b).

An increase in extreme weather events caused by climate change is expected to amplify the vulnerability of the road infrastructure in Tajikistan to surface flooding (with consequent pavement deterioration), flash floods in rivers and watercourses, and potential mudslides (ADB, 2010). Damages by such extreme events are often financed by limited funds for emergency. Thus, strengthening preparedness of the transport infrastructure for such events can contribute to improving the welfare of Tajik populations from economic, environmental and humanitarian points of view. The “Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 3 Improvement Project (Dushanbe–Uzbekistan border)”, supported by the ADB, takes into account issues on resilience of the road infrastructure to expected extreme weather events caused or intensified by climate change (ADB, 2010).

Table 7. Examples of projects supported by international climate-related development finance (Committed in 2011-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project type</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Finance provider</th>
<th>Financial instrument and amount</th>
<th>Co-financing by domestic actor</th>
<th>Key domestic institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban transport</td>
<td>Khujand Public Transport Project (2015)</td>
<td>EBRD and bilateral donors</td>
<td>Loan* (EBRD: USD 14 mln)</td>
<td>No (EBRD loan is sovereign-guaranteed.)</td>
<td>Khujand Trolleybus Company, City of Khujand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-border transport</td>
<td>Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 3 Improvement Project (Dushanbe–Uzbekistan border) (2011)</td>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Grant (USD 120 mln) GoT (USD 34.3 mln)</td>
<td>Ministry of Transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Information on concessionality is not found.

Housing

Housing is also listed as a priority in climate actions by Tajikistan, while “low-carbon” housing (e.g. with better insulation) will rather contribute significantly to reduction of energy-related poverty especially in rural areas. Indeed, low energy performance of buildings and equipment used at houses and apartments contributes to high ratio of their monthly budget on energy during winter (e.g. ranging from 14% to 25% of the budget) (GERES, 2014). Urban and rural residential buildings, farms, and greenhouses use different types of energy. The research by the World Bank shows that in urban areas outside Dushanbe the poorer
households use relatively more wood and the wealthier ones rely relatively more on electricity for heating. Urban apartment dwellers rely almost exclusively on electricity for heating their homes, while urban house residents use electricity, wood and coal with almost equal intensity. In rural areas, wood and coal are the main heating sources used (WB, 2014d)

Since most of the population of the country lives in rural areas, the key sources of GHG emissions are from housing and communal areas, and agriculture. Farmers and residents in the rural areas often use fossil fuels (mainly coal) and biomass for heating residential buildings and greenhouses, as well as for running agricultural machinery. Projects on analytical work have been conducted by the World Bank and the French NGO called Groupe Energies Renouvelables Environnement et Solidarités (GARES), supported by the French Development Agency (AFD) (GERES, 2014).

Table 8. Examples of projects supported by international climate-related development finance (Committed in 2011-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project type</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Finance provider</th>
<th>Financial instrument and amount</th>
<th>Co-financing by domestic actor</th>
<th>Key domestic institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency for houses</td>
<td>Pilot Initiatives for Green Homes in Tajikistan</td>
<td>AFD and Abbé Pierre Foundation (through GARE*)</td>
<td>N.A.**</td>
<td>N.A.**</td>
<td>Tajik Technical University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of household energy deprivation in Tajikistan</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* GARES : Groupe Énergies Renouvelables, Environnement, et Solidarités.  
** Information is not found.

Disaster risk management

Given the high vulnerability of the country especially of rural villages or cities in the mountainous areas, disaster risk management is also a priority for Tajikistan not only for climate change adaptation, but also for broader development agenda in the country. The Committee on Emergency Situations of Tajikistan is engaged in development of early warning systems, disaster prevention and recovery, as well as disaster risk reduction (GoT, 2014).

Measures for disaster risk management generally relate to multiple sectors, and a number of the above-mentioned internationally supported projects in the other sectors include disaster risk management components (e.g. agriculture, water, forestry, transport sectors). Strong co-benefits between risk reduction and actions on climate change can also be expected. For example, enhancing practices of sustainable land use and water management for agriculture can seek both livelihood benefits (e.g. increased revenues from improved lands) and disaster risk reduction. The project on “Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin”, supported by the CIF, aims to reduce adverse effects of climate change in 59 villages in 19 jamoats (municipalities) in the Pyanj River Basin through climate-proofing flood and mudflow protection infrastructure, upgrading early warning systems and disaster risk management, and raising awareness among local stakeholders (CIF, 2012).

Switzerland also takes an approach whereby resilience of rural communities to extreme weather events should be enhanced through increasing land productivity, improving livelihoods, and protecting ecosystems (Wolffgramm et al, 2014). Switzerland and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) have committed to support integrated disaster risk management projects such as “Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring” in 2014 and “Knowledge Management for Integrated Watershed Management and Disaster Risk Reduction in Muminabad district” in 2013.
Table 9. Examples of projects supported by international climate-related development finance
(Committed in 2011-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project type</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Finance provider</th>
<th>Financial instrument and amount</th>
<th>Co-financing by domestic actor</th>
<th>Key domestic institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disaster risk reduction and Integrated Watershed Management Initiative (2014)</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Grant (1.3 mln)</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>National NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remote Geo-Hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring (2013)</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Grant (1.7 mln)</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>National NGO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Information on co-financing from domestic sources is not found.

In-country enabling environments for climate actions

Legal and policy frameworks

A number of mitigation- and adaptation-related policies are highlighted in the INDC and other policy documents. These include the National Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan on Climate Change Mitigation and the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2015. In addition to the INDC, the country has also been working on the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan (towards 2030), National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and other sectoral strategies (GoT, 2015).

There are also several executive policy frameworks put in place. For instance policies and measures on renewable energy are outlined in: the Long-term Programme for Building Small Hydropower Plants 2009–2020; the Target Programme for the Widespread Use of Renewable Energy Sources; and the Law on the Use of Renewable Energy Sources (UNDP, 2014).
### Regulatory policies for renewable energies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy targets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biofuels obligation / mandate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric utility quotas obligation / RPS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed-in tariff / premium payments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat obligation / mandate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net metering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendering (i.e. Public bidding) for renewable energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradable renewable energies certificates</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fiscal incentives for renewable energies and public financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incentive Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital subsidy / rebate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy production payment</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment or production tax credits</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public investment, loans or grants</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in sales, energy, CO₂, VAT or other taxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Energy efficiency policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency target</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National energy efficiency awareness campaigns</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National energy efficiency regulations, standards or laws</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental institution(s) to formulate and implement energy efficiency strategies and policies</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency labelling policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adaptation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National-level comprehensive policy document that facilitates adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled the data from REN21 and UNECE (2015) "The UNECE Renewable Energy Status Report".

### Domestic climate finance mechanisms and frameworks (selected examples)

There are fiscal incentive schemes and public investment from domestic sources to support development of low-carbon projects (e.g. renewable energy). There is also the State Environmental Protection Fund that is operated under the Committee for Environmental Protection to provide financing to such projects, although this study has not found clear information on recent activities financed by the Fund. Nonetheless, the share of financial support from the international sources in the public investments remains considerably high.

#### Fiscal support (tax exemption)

Independent small hydropower plants are exempt from the water royalty tax. Tajikistan’s Customs and Tax Code ensures exemption from customs duties and value-added taxes on imported materials and equipment, along with exemption from profit tax, land tax, capital facility tax and social tax for employees during the construction process of small hydro power plants (UNDP, 2014).

#### Domestic Funds that can be used for climate-related action

The government established the State Environmental Protection Fund that is operated under the Committee for Environmental Protection. Apart from the State Environmental Fund, there were about 50 other funds at the local Government level (regions, cities, municipalities) administered by the corresponding local branches of the Committee as of 2012. (UNECE, 2012)
Capital investment by the government

Financial support from the donor community remains high in the country, and many projects in the energy sector are financed by the government with aid from donors. During 2002-12, public investment projects with financial support from donors and international financial institutions totalled USD 2.13 billion and only USD 147 million came from the government (GoT, 2014).
Annex: Key institutions and legal and policy frameworks

The tables below outline key institutions and legal and policy frameworks in the country that are, or will be, involved in accessing and using climate-related development finance. The institutions include: those engaged in development planning; those in charge of environmental policies and regulations; those which manage or oversee energy industry; those which are private or state-owned entities engaging in work with international climate finance sources; those whose work is related to adaptation (e.g. water, disaster risk management etc.).

**Major domestic institutions involved in climate-related projects in the country**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>Responsible for elaboration and implementation of the common national agricultural policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Energy and Water Resources</td>
<td>Responsible for implementing energy policy, including licensing and regulation of renewable energy sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Economic Development and Trade</td>
<td>In charge of developing and implementing economic development programmes and strategies, and is one of the co-executive bodies of the National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Allocating funds to ministries and agencies that have mandates to work on climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry and New Technologies</td>
<td>Responsible for developing and implementing industrial policy related to mining, metallurgical industry, machinery, cement, lighting, food processing, and coal industries, amongst others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Transport</td>
<td>Responsible for development of national strategy for sustainable (and climate-resilient) transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee on Environmental Protection</td>
<td>Responsible for natural resources management and environmental Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee on Emergency Services</td>
<td>Responsible for managing emergency situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Agency of Forestry</td>
<td>Responsible for forest management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency of Melioration and Irrigation</td>
<td>Responsible for operating hydro- technical infrastructures, setting and collecting water irrigation tariffs, and managing contractual relations with water users associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy</td>
<td>Formulation and implementation of the common public policy in the area of state land management, land cadastre, land surveying, mapping, state registration of immovable property and its rights, and state control over land use and conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Agency for Hydrometeorology (Tajikgidromet)</td>
<td>Responsible for providing public services in the area of hydrometeorology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barki Tajik</td>
<td>National integrated power company operating power plants in the country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major legal and policy documents relevant to climate action (Examples)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium-Term Development Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2016-2020</td>
<td>The programme specifies the priority areas for the country’s sustainable development, and takes into account the targets identified by the SDGs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020</td>
<td>The programme outlines priorities for the agriculture and rural sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Programme for Study and Preservation of Glaciers of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2030</td>
<td>The programme outlines measures to monitor the health of Tajik glaciers over time, in order to address risks to glaciers caused by climate change and water management practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law on Energy Saving</td>
<td>This law provides a framework to enable the more efficient use of energy resources. It states that energy saving is a priority of state energy policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law on Renewable Energy Sources (2010)</td>
<td>The law provides: principles and goals of the state policy in the development of renewable energy sources; methods to integrate renewable energy sources to the national energy system; research and regulatory activity aimed to increase the use of renewable energy sources; registration, transportation and distribution of renewable energy sources; and incentives for production and management of renewable energy sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No.228 on Protection of the Atmospheric Air</td>
<td>This law provides that climate and the ozone layer are protected from the impact of economic and other activities, by: complying with standards of maximum permissible emissions; reducing greenhouse gas emissions; applying sanctions for violations; and performing other activities stipulated by the Law on Environmental Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Order No.73 on the Long-term Programme for Building Hydropower Plants for 2009-2020</td>
<td>This Order approves the Programme to construct small hydropower plants between 2009 and 2020. The Programme intends to install 190 small hydropower plants with total capacity of 100 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy</td>
<td>(This Strategy is currently being developed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/legislation/the-global-climate-legislation-database/
References


GoT (2015), Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) towards the achievement of the global goal of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Government of the Tajikistan (GoT), http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Tajikistan/1/INDC-TJK%20final%20ENG.pdf (Accessed 18 November 2016)


Wolfgramm, B. et al. (2014), Integrated Watershed Management in Tajikistan. IWSM policy brief. University of Bern, Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), Berne, Switzerland

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