ADAPTATION FUND

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

INCEPTION REPORT

ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS TO FARMING SYSTEM IN TURKMENISTAN AT NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY LEVEL

UNDP/ADAPTATION FUND/MNP

Water reservoirs and irrigated land in mountainous Nohur region

Dune fixation with reed cells in desert region of Garagum

Irrigation of agriculture land in oasis region of Sakarchaga

Cotton growth in irrigation oasis of Sakarchaga

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

ANNEXES:

TABLES:

ACRONYMS

AoS	Academy of Sciences
DRR	Assistant to Resident Representative
APR	Annual Progress Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate change
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COP	Conference of Parties
CP	Communities Programm
DB	Database
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Foundation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GovT	Government of Turkmenistan
IW	Inception Workshop
METT	Monitoring and Evaluation Tracking Tool
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIDFF	National Institute of Deserts, Flora and Fauna
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PAPPA	Project Action Plan on Public Activities
PAPRA	Project Action Plan on Rising Awareness
PBM	Project Board Meeting
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
SGP	Small Grant Program
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Program Country Office
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UNDP/Adaptation Fund/Ministry of Nature Protection project on "Addressing Climate Change Risks to Farming System in Turkmenistan at National and Community Levels" was approved on **3 November 2011**. The project is first project in Central Asia and CIS region that was approved by Adaptation Fund.

It is a five-year project which commenced on the 22nd of May, 2012. The executive partner is the Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan. The project has Adaptation Fund budget of $2,929,500 and co-financing commitments (including in-kind contributions) of $2,100,000.

Climate Change is projected to have significant impacts on water resources in Turkmenistan. Water availability and supply are likely to suffer from increasing shortages due to elevated temperatures and climate aridification. Turkmenistan's inherent aridity and reliance on agriculture as a source of both income and food renders the country particularly vulnerable to these climate change impacts.

To effectively address climate change challenges and mitigate the risks, the Government of Turkmenistan has committed itself to develop a comprehensive approach to water adaptation in the agricultural sector. UNDP Turkmenistan as a development partner contributes to these efforts through providing policy advice, and rendering technical assistance aimed at improving national institutional and human capacity and legislative framework to enable Turkmenistan to effectively deal with climate change issues.

The Project "Addressing climate change risks to farming systems in Turkmenistan at the national and community level" is the first comprehensive initiative in Turkmenistan that focuses on strengthening water management practices, developing integrating water policies at the national and local levels, and increasing resilience of local communities through improving services for water supply and effective use.

The project is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme jointly with the Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan. The project will be executed in three different climatic areas: a desert zone of Karakum (Bahardok); in the mountain villages of Nohur and an irrigated area of Sakarchaga region.

The project is structured into 3 components: *1) Policy and institutional capacity strengthening; 2) Supporting community based adaptation initiatives* and *3) Improving communal management systems for water delivery.*

1. CONTEXT AND PURPOSE OF THIS INCEPTION REPORT

The project inception phase, lasting 5 months (May – September 2012) marks the launch of the implementation of the UNDP/Adaptation Fund/Ministry of Nature Protection project "Addressing Climate Change Risks to Farming System in Turkmenistan at National and Community Levels".

The main focus of this phase was to:

- Review the project strategy;
- Review its performance measurement;
- Review its risks and assumptions;
- Draft detailed workplan for 2012 and AWP 2013;
- Identify key methodological elements for the implementation of the project;
- Identify thematic areas (work packages) to be implemented in 2010;
- Organize an inception workshop with key stakeholders;
- Organize inception workshops in project pilot regions in Nohur, Karakum and Sakarchaga;
- Develop ToRs for main national and international experts;

- Organize round-table with international donor community in Turkmenistan for adaptation project and initiative inventory and establish coordination and cooperation mechanisms regarding adaptation measures and their implementation.

This phase is summarized in this inception report and lays a new basis for the implementation of the project, reflecting changes in circumstances and/or practical implementation issues. It is based on findings gathered during this phase. It is an update of the project document and, once approved by Project Board, is considered as the new project strategy; particularly regarding the revised set of expected results and performance indicators.

This inception report is to ensure that all relevant parties have the same baseline information, the same understanding and are committed to the implementation of the project; particularly for its first year of implementation. A draft of this report was circulated to all project implementation parties involved and revised on the basis of comments received. It includes specific roles and responsibilities of key implementing partners.

2. CHANGING THE CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT FROM THE MOMENT OF APPLICATION

2.1 Socio-economic status

The state economic development strategy provides for a gradual transition to a market economy while continuing the state order for production of the main strategic crops such as cotton, wheat, rice and sugar beet ensuring national security of the country. The state provides subsidies for the costs, which partially cover losses caused by the controlled ultimate cost of the above crops. Prices for energy and water are also kept at a low level, which is a part of the state policy aimed at the maintenance of the rural population's life standard.

At the meeting of the Council of Elders, held on May 14, 2010 in Dashoguz, the "National Program of Socio-economic Development of Turkmenistan for the period 2011 – 2030" was adopted. At this council the President of Turkmenistan adopted the program of socio-economic development of rural areas, where the provision of clean drinking water and environmentally clean products to the population was put forward as the first plan. In 2012 "Presidential Program of Social and Economic Development of Turkmenistan for the period of 2012 – 2016" was adopted.

In accordance with the mentioned programs of social and economic development of Turkmenistan the Government plans substantial investments in the raise of the level of social infrastructures of the rural districts the primary efforts being made in the nearest future for the significant measures to establish the access to the pure drinking water for the rural population. The Government makes key investment in provision of the main services to the population, such as electric power, gas, water and so on, which will be provided till 2030 for free.

Farmers grow 4 main varieties rice, wheat, cotton and sugar beet, based on state orders. 50% of the production is covered by governmental subsidies. It is the second year now that the state stimulates the farmers to produce over and above the state order with a promise that additional harvest can be sold at a market price. For example, under the current state order system, the government buys from a farmer the cotton yield in the volume of 1700 kg/ha for the pre-established price (which is lower than the market price). With the new arrangement a farmer will be allowed to sell any surplus of the yield (produced over and above the state order) directly on the market. This by many experts is viewed as positive stimuli for the optimization of the agricultural production per unit of land and water. This may result in the improvements of the soil condition and water use efficiency per unit of yield, thus improving the financial status of a rural family.

2.2 Policy and regulatory contexts

Since 2011 Turkmenistan has successfully cooperated with EU within European water initiative (EUWI) and with the Secretariat of water convention (UNECE):

- April 2, 2011-1st meeting of the Coordinating Council of the National Water Policy Dialogue in the EU Water Initiative – Preparations for the accession of Turkmenistan to the UNECE Water Convention.
- November 12, 2011 – under the Program of the national dialogues on water initiative (WI) – National seminar on integrated water resource management (IWRM) in Turkmenistan.

2 results of the two above mentioned events: a) the Parliament of Turkmenistan ratified the UNECE Water Convention on August 4, 2012; b) establishment of the interdepartmental working group for development of proposals on changes to UNECE Water Code, adopted in 2004.

- September 27, 2012 - 2nd meeting of the Coordinating Council of the National Water Policy Dialogue in the EU Water Initiative – a) review of Turkmenistan water policy and cooperation proposals in implementation of IWRM principles; b) basin approach to WRM in Turkmenistan and other issues related to UNECE WC.
- June 2012 – a) National Climate Change Strategy signed by the President; b) establishing of the working group for preparation of the National Report on Climate Change.

2.3 Institutional contexts

The new Water Code, which is currently under development, and other legislative acts as well as national reports and programs stipulate the shift to IWRM and transition from administrative-territorial management to the basin principle management. This in turn requires institutional reforms in the management of water and land use.

Inclusive farm management reforms at water user level should be based on the principle of communitarian management through the establishment of water users associations (UA), water committees, etc. In the irrigational zone of Sacar-Chaga pilot district the project will test water and land use at the level of the community.

An agreement has been reached with EU and GIZ project "A Source of Peace – Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia" on interaction and cooperation for setting link between the water suppliers and water user associations.

As for other pilot districts – Nohur and Garagum – which are not attached to the major water infrastructure and are based mainly on local water resources, establishment of the institutes of community water resources management does not pose a complicated task. Not waiting for the issue of the new legislative acts on the communitarian water resources management in these pilot sites the project in 2013 will begin establishing these institutes in the field using such instruments as the "Law on Local Self-Government" and so on.

3. PROJECT CHALLENGES

At present there are several challenges which are at policy, institutional, legislative levels, and low awareness of water users regarding climate change risks and its effects. The project aims at demonstrating modern approaches in the area of management water resources including land resources, and the project will put efforts to strengthen the capacity on policy and local levels, to increase knowledge capacities of farmers and water users. These challenges can be effectively addressed through the set of elaborated tools, which the project offers at its final outcomes- development of adaptation measures for each of pilot zones, these demonstrative bets-practices may be up taken by the Government of Turkmenistan for further replication throughout country. The project provides a favorable environment for the development of collective processes of adaptation to climate change in rural areas. These processes touch upon the organizational, legal, technical and economic issues within the competence of various government organizations. For this reason, the project intends to use a systemic approach. As a result of this work it is expected to justify at least three water users associations (WUA).

However, the establishment of WA and implementation of public component in the management of water resources at the local level is subject to numerous risks, such as: there is no law or regulation "On the Water Users Association", weak interagency cooperation and coordination; users' unawareness of

water problems; local population's ignorance of the self-organization of water users, poor water users' motivation of participation in decision-making; water users' skepticism to new technologies and innovations, imperfect water infrastructure for the implementation of sustainable water management, lack of services and in particular the services of soil and water monitoring, the absence or low level of agricultural advisory services, etc.

According to the experience of other countries of Central Asia WA is created based on a special law and registered with the state. WA is a non-government body of local self-government, which has its own charter, budget and management staff. The supreme body of the WA is the general meeting of the WA members. Membership is voluntary.

Creating such a structure requires a broad knowledge of the local population in efficient management of limited water resources and awareness of water issues. On the basis of the relevant knowledge the appropriate support at the state level is needed.

At present, some of the functions of WA in Turkmenistan are performed by farmers associations and the bodies of local self-government, Gengeshs. Besides, the creation of a new law on WAs is associated with changes to several laws, including the Law "On Public Associations". This is a very daunting task to fulfill within this Project.

Despite these difficulties, the idea of establishing WAs can be developed in a different form, given the specific characteristics of the authorities of farmers associations and the bodies of local self-government. These structures legally fully ensure participation of water users in water management. Possibilities of assuming the functions of water user associations by the existing associations (farmers associations, community organizations etc) need to be explored. These functions particularly relate to water delivery services, mediating water user demands, arranging for water distribution rules, especially during the peak demand seasons etc. This idea should first be discussed within the project, and then - in wider circles. After approval it will be possible to take a decision on the establishment of the trial "WA" in the pilot areas of the project either as a separate entity or subsumed under the existing associations and organisations.

Farmers associations produce agricultural products for government contracts and in so doing they use the services of several government agencies. These organizations represent various ministries, and some ministries do not have local structure. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture interacts very weakly with the farmers association. The local unit of the Ministry of Water Management performs planning of water use without the participation of farm representatives on the basis of households' reporting. At that, not all the factors affecting the quality of the water use are taken into account. Planting and watering schedules are not agreed with other organizations that provide agricultural services. Agreements between organizations do not have legal status, that is why they do not provide the properly liability. All of them are local partners of the project, they must commit to the implementation of project activities. This represents a medium level risk.

Water users do not have ownership of the land and the means of production. They lease the land for a period of one year to grow crops on the state order. This fact reduces the interest of water users to participate in the solution of common problems and their low participation is connected with their unawareness of water issues.

Currently, at the initiative of hyakimliks various kinds of seminars are organized for the specialists of agricultural sector, including the farmers associations. However, in general, the land and water users do not take part in such events, and as a result their experience, knowledge and needs are not taken into account. For this reason, land and water users have weak interest in trainings and seminars. To date, the land and water users are not interested to pay for extension services, so, they do not show clear demand for consulting services. However, experience in other countries shows that without the provision of advice on the village level it is a difficult task to improve land and water use.

Water users unite in collective action only when they see a personal benefit. Many of them prefer short-term gains. For example, loss of soil fertility over 10-15 years is of little concern for them. In the absence of private ownership of land and means of production, land and water users' motivation to participate requires special treatment.

Traditionally, the local population was unwilling to perform new techniques until those adaptation techniques are demonstrated to them. It follows there from that the distribution of technical literature and other information on paper is ineffective. Therefore, the creation of demonstration fields and organization of educational practice directly in the field are essential to demonstrate and implement innovative and modern technologies.

Adaptation measures include sustainable management of land and water resources. Sustainability is ensured by availability of water infrastructure. For example, without water control and water measuring facilities in farm irrigation systems and irrigation field one cannot feed water in the recommended irrigation rates, evaluate irrigation efficiency and water productivity. Lack of water use accounting and reporting makes it impossible to stimulate water saving.

For decisions on adaptation measures the information on the state of soil and water is of the primary need. For example, the irrigation and melioration and agronomic measures are developed basing on soil surveys and the state of irrigated lands. Recently in the Ministry of Agriculture of Turkmenistan the hydrogeological reclamation expedition was established. But the technical base and well-established pattern of interaction with water users have not yet been established. According to the recommendations of the UN FAO the water users themselves or private entities having appropriate equipment can realize soil and water monitoring.

Capacity-building and sharing of experiences on adaptation to climate change is largely associated with organization of agricultural extension services. At present, Turkmenistan has no specific legislation or regulations of the Agricultural Extension Services, (like in Ukraine and in some other countries), but in the law of Turkmenistan "On Farmers Association" (Article 16, paragraph 4) there is a clause on how the land users of farmers associations can obtain advice and on professional development of agricultural experts. The law imposes the provision of these services to the relevant ministries, departments and research institutions of agricultural and water management profile. But so far there are no developed mechanisms of providing these services and their financial matters.

4. ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE PROJECT

4.1 The organizational structure

In July of 2012 upon completing the inception workshop the next steps of the project were discussed, with the participation of the national project coordinator Mr. Durikov M.H. With his support the letter signed by the Minister of Nature Protection was prepared and sent to the mayors of the provinces to inform them on the organization of inception workshops at the local level. The agendas of local inception workshops and meetings for each pilot site have been prepared. The date and time of workshops and meetings have been agreed. The members of the project local steering committees in the pilot sites have been selected.

4.2 Collaboration of Stakeholders with the Project Team

The key stakeholders took part in the inception workshop in Ashkhabad and shared their opinion on the future collaboration. Then, during the trip of project managers to the regions the information exchange continued. The issue of sustainability of the previous activities and involvement of the local community to the new project was discussed. The former local steering committee’s activity was estimated after a year and a half. Those who stopped being members were mentioned and the issue of selection of the new local steering committe was discussed. Local stakeholders were in favor of the organization of the local office, as the local office is a place where the members of the project meet, where the local people come for advice, especially when the national and international consultants come to the districts. In pilot sites in Nohur and Sakarchaga the office spaces from the previous project have been saved, it is necessary to carry out minor repairs there. As for the pilot district Karakum it is necessary to organize an office space in the new place, which will need office equipment.

4.3 Awareness raising and information exchange

The brochures have been published including the project documents in Russian and English and distributed to the stakeholders. These materials are available on the website of UNDP Turkmenistan for widespread awareness.

To widespread awareness the meetings were held in Baharly district municipality, there 23 people participating in the event, 13 men and 10 women, with the involvement of the District Mayor, in Ruhabat district municipality with the involvement of the District Mayor, in Mary provincial municipality, in Sakarchaga district municipality. At all meetings the following took place: Mr. Durikov Muhammet, Project National Coordinator, shared the information on the adopted national strategy of Turkmenistan for adaptation to climate change, possible partnership of stakeholders, allocation of office space for the project, and the role of the local steering committee. Mr. Nepesov Muhammet, Project Technical Advisor, shared the information on the planned activities for the Adaptation project, Logical framework of the project, development of the organizational processes of water users, improvement of water legislation.

Mr. Jumadurdiyev O., moderator of the event, shared the information on development of rapport with the local partners, role and place of the local governments in project implementation, promotion of the efficiency of the local steering committee's activity. All the presented information was discussed.

In total 3 meetings in pilot regions were organized that attracted participation of local self-government authorities, farmers, water users, community leaders and other entities and individuals interested in providing or benefiting from the project results. There were recommendations made to link the project activities with the objectives arising from the national strategy of Turkmenistan to adapt to climate change, to follow to the maximum the interests of local partners. The parties have committed to the creation of an enabling environment and understanding.

Local partners shared their view of local partners' involvement in the project activities. In the course of the meeting the logic framework of the project was presented and discussed. The representatives of local authorities and communities made their valuable proposals, which were accounted in preparation of the inception report. Specifically, the project activities should be linked to the seasonal calendar of farmers and carry out technical activities according to the needs of rural people. Indicators should reflect the socio-economic performance of the pilot districts before and after the project activities. In the pilot site "Nohur", Baharly district, more attention was attached to introduction of drip irrigation in horticulture as well as to the issue of dissemination of the project experience in mudflow management. In pilot site "Garagum", Ruhabat district, the following is of special importance: the use of brackish drainage water for the cultivation of halophytes, the introduction of modern methods of irrigation in irrigated agriculture and free-range animal husbandry, wider application of traditional methods of water supply for desert pastures. For the pilot district "Sakarchaga", Mary province, as adaptive measures the water-saving irrigation technologies were proposed as well as implementation of laser technology for land-leveling and the technology of minimum tillage.

5. NATIONAL PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP

On May 22, 2012, the inception workshop of the project was held with the participation of the following organizations and persons: representatives UNDP, Medjlis (Parliament) of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Agriculture of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Water Management of Turkmenistan, The State Committee for Hydrometeorology at the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan, the Academy of Science, the Regional Advisor for climate change UNDP, Turkmenistan, representatives of local governments and public organizations, representatives of land users, etc. (ANNEX 2A, 2B)

The workshop was held to familiarize all the stakeholders with the objectives of the project and discuss with participants the possible ways of cooperation. Three Deputy Ministers participated in a national workshop on the launch of the project, which marked its beginning. The Deputy Ministers of nature protection, agriculture and water management personally attended the workshop and opened it jointly with UNDP Deputy Residential Representative.

Overall, the seminar was attended by all the key stakeholders - representatives of national and local authorities of the target regions, Hydromet, research institutes and academia. Active discussions focused on the following: the specificity of the Adaptation Fund, the implementation, including requirements for monitoring and evaluation of projects funded by the Adaptation Fund, aims and objectives of the AF project in Turkmenistan, its structure, results and indicators, as well as the organization of the project implementation.

Below are the key recommendations on the project:

Close coordination with the parliamentary team, which is developing an amendment to the Water Code of the State to bring it into line with the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Watercourses;

Local committees should be set up in all three target regions in the local community leaders, elders and local authorities. Experience shows that without such a structure to mobilize community becomes a hard task;

There should be close coordination between the Adaptation Fund project and Climatic Risks Management (CRM) project aimed at addressing the risks of drought by improving Hydromet services and local responses to drought in the same target agro-climatic regions.

The agenda, list of participants and other information on the workshop is provided under the Annex 2.

6. LOCAL PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOPS (ANNEX 3, 4)

6.1 Local Project Inception Workshop in Nohur

Problems. Vegetation cover of gorges and slopes is used for grazing sheep, goats and cattle of mainly the private sectors related to livestock and using water points. In connection with the conversion of livestock in the main source of income for local people, the pastures are overused. Heavy surface load per unit of area (under the condition of climate change) leads to the degradation of mountain ranges and catchment areas of rivers and streams. It also leads to the disappearance of valuable species of fodder and medicinal plants. Overgrazing and deforestation leads to the depletion of vegetation, which then leads to soil erosion and outwash of rich soil layers by precipitations.

The existed system of water resource management in this area needs the improvement because of climate change and repeatedly arid years. First of all, the reconstruction of existed system of collecting and saving torrent water is needed. The building of new system and rationing irrigation using modern methods of irrigation are needed also. It's necessary to determine the norms and timelines of agricultural culture based on agro meteorological information. For the implementation of these tasks the project requires methodological and technical support.

The goal of the workshop. Present the Project "Addressing Climate Change (CC) Risks to the Farming System in Turkmenistan at the National and Community Level" to the stakeholders for comments and suggestions from the participants on the strategic priorities, partnerships and future plans of the project.

Venue. Local school, village "Garavul"

Workshop date. July 13, 2012.

Content of the workshop.

In the welcome and introduction speech the representatives of the implementing agencies and technical project manager briefed the participants on the adopted strategy of Turkmenistan to adapt to climate change. The participants were introduced to the basic principles of climate change national strategy. The future challenges arising from this strategy were mentioned.

The participants were briefly introduced to the expected climate scenarios and possible adaptation measures. The partnership matters were discussed.

The main topics of the workshop:

- Global climate change (CC) and its impact on the farming system
- Presentation of the Project "Addressing the CC risks"
- Planning for responding to climate risks at the local level
- Action plan of the project and the involvement of local partners
- The role and place of agricultural advice services among the farmers for implementation of the project.

Methodology

The workshop used the interactive methodology. The following methods were used: brainstorming, mini-lecture, small group work, presentation, and discussion.

Groups Discussion.

1. Further improvement in methods of collecting and storing rainwater and transition to the phased use of modern methods of crop irrigation;
2. Establishment of water use association (WA) in the village Konegumbez;
3. Improving the water supply of the lower village through the construction of a well;

6.2 Local Project Inception Workshop in Karakum

Problem. The main activity of the Kara-Kum district is free-range animal husbandry (sheep and camels), the main forage supply of which is desert grassland. The vegetation of the desert pastures for many years exposed to the diverse effects of human activities and climatic factors, which vary in space and time. These are: overgrazing as a result of excessive loading, violation of the traditional methods of grazing and pasture rotation, mechanical destruction by the civil engineering, road and drainage works. Also - the impact of natural factors, such as atmospheric and soil drought and strong winds.

In climate changing condition and with repeatedly arid years it's necessary to conduct important technical actions in fighting with degradation of natural water collections- takyr and takyr surface, which become traditional water supply system.

Nowadays, in most cases the existed system is out of order.

The other important problem is rational usage of irrigation water, which comes to this area by pipeline. The old watering methods are used for irrigation. This leads to the loss of a lot of water.

Goal of the workshop. Present the Project "Addressing Climate Change (CC) Risks to the Farming System in Turkmenistan at the National and Community Level" to the stakeholders for comments and suggestions from the participants on the strategic priorities, partnerships and future plans of the project.

Venue. The village "Bokurdag".

Workshop date. July 18, 2012.

Content of the workshop.

In the welcome and introduction speech the representatives of the implementing agencies and technical project manager briefed the participants on the adopted strategy of Turkmenistan to adapt to climate change. The participants were introduced to the basic principles of c national strategy. The future challenges arising from this strategy were mentioned.

The participants were briefly introduced to the expected climate scenarios and possible adaptation measures. The partnership matters were discussed.

The main topics of the workshop.

- Global climate change (CC) and its impact on the farming system
- Presentation of the Project "Addressing the CC risks"
- Planning for responding to climate risks at the local level
- Action plan of the project and the involvement of local partners
- The role and place of agricultural advice services among the farmers for implementation of the project.

Methodology.

The workshop used the interactive methodology. The following methods were used: brainstorming, mini-lecture, small group work, presentation, and discussion.

Groups Discussion.

1. Rating of pastures capacity and introduction of pasture rotation schemes;
2. Establishment of the water use association in the village "Boree";
3. Use of brackish drainage water for irrigation of barley;
8. Anchoring and afforestation of shifting sands.

6.3 Local Project Inception Workshop in Sakarchage

Problems. The current state of irrigation in Sakarchaga etrap is characterized by high cost of crop unit due to imperfections in the management of water and land resources at the local level. The practice of irrigated agriculture shows that the increase in the rate of surface irrigation methods of irrigation not only reduces the yield of crops, but also often leads to land degradation.

At this pilot area SLM project demonstrated the control methods for salinization of irrigated lands and measurable methods of water supply to irrigation.

But with the climate change conditions and increasing of water resource deficits the provided outcomes are not enough. The project requires the complex actions for irrigation management, which will be totally different. It will help to clarify when the watering should be provided, in what norms and how to provide exactly quantity of water.

Goal of the workshop. Present the Project "Addressing Climate Change (CC) Risks to the Farming System in Turkmenistan at the National and Community Level" to the stakeholders for comments and suggestions from the participants on the strategic priorities, partnerships and future plans of the project.

Venue. The village "Sakarchaga". Training hall of the complex "Gorelde"

Workshop date. July 21, 2012.

Content of the workshop.

In the welcome and introduction speech the representatives of the implementing agencies and technical project manager briefed the participants on the adopted strategy of Turkmenistan to adapt to climate change. The participants were introduced to the basic principles of c national strategy. The future challenges arising from this strategy were mentioned.

The participants were briefly introduced to the expected climate scenarios and possible adaptation measures. The partnership matters were discussed.

The main topics of the workshop.

- Global climate change (CC) and its impact on the farming system
- Presentation of the Project "Addressing the CC risks"
- Planning for responding to climate risks at the local level
- Action plan of the project and the involvement of local partners
- The role and place of agricultural advice services among the farmers for implementation of the project.

Methodology.

The workshop used the interactive methodology. The following methods were used: brainstorming, mini-lecture, small group work, presentation, and discussion.

Group Discussions.

1. The use of groundwater for irrigation of crops;
2. Land diversion and precipitation level for crop yields;
3. Implementation of the plan of water use and water rotation schedules;
4. Involving the private sector to create a water infrastructure;
5. Training farmers to improve irrigation efficiency.
6. Raising awareness of the community

The project objectives, outcomes and implementation planning and modalities were supported by the participants, though in all these meetings and workshops there was the low level of participation of women. Besides, all local Steering Committees have poor representation of women, which is the evidence of weak overcoming of the tradition in Turkmenistan (ANNEX 5). This is the point, which should have special attention from the project.

6.4 Improvement of water resources use effectiveness in pilot regions in the context of climate change

Water is supplied by pipeline to pilot regions "Nokhur" and "Karakum". And this eliminates water losses on delivery. At the same time while irrigating household lands and lands with the state order crops, old methods of irrigation are applied () that lead to considerable loss of water immediately during watering. As a result the consumption of water per crop unit increases, considerable part of water is lost on evaporation and filtration. In order to improve water use efficiency, the project should provide methodical and technical support to farmers, for the purpose of demonstration of up-to-date methods of watering, such as drop, intra-soil, sprinkling irrigation and others. It should promote extensive transition to the water efficient systems of irrigation enabling to effectively use limited water resources.

In "Sakarchaga" pilot region with well developed irrigation, the irrigational system is constructed in the ground channels, where water loss during transportation and delivery to farms reaches the value of 30-40 %. Part of water is being lost directly on farmers fields due to uneven ground surface, non-compliance with agronomical and technological methods of crops cultivation. As a result, this region is also characterized by considerable consumption of water per crops unit and is accompanied with the secondary salinization of irrigated lands.

In this regard it is necessary to introduce agrotechnical and technological methods, such as land planning, using laser technology, zero or minimum tillage and other techniques facilitating soil fertility improvement and enabling essential irrigation water savings.

To improve the mechanisms of delivery and management of water use in all pilot regions, it is necessary to implement organizational and technical actions. In view of managerial sphere, responsibility and the right of water users should be increased, so that they could participate in drafting plans of water use and distribution and rational use of water. Technical actions should include the system of general water stocktaking by installation of measuring equipment and facilities at each water consumption point.
Transition to the basin water management in irrigating systems, and community principles of water use will promote rational use of available water resources and will essentially increase efficiency of water use. Cooperation with the EEK UN/GIZ project «Cross-border water resources management in Central Asia» is established which plans construction of irrigation canal "Garayap". This canal will deliver water to "Sakarchaga" pilot region, to test the basin management principles. This will facilitate improvement of interaction between suppliers of water and water users in this pilot region.

7. CONTRACTS TO CARRY OUT ACTIVITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

During the project implementation the contracts will be issued for concrete consulting tasks to support the efforts of PIU and national and international experts. Drafting ToR for international and national experts and conclusion of contracts with national experts will be completed by mid-November. Contracts will be concluded in accordance with the legislation of Turkmenistan and the adopted provisions of UNDP. Work plan and terms of reference will be attached to each contract.

In mid-May a tender for the selection of the technical advisor to the project was conducted, and he took up his duties on 18 June 2012.

First it is supposed to recruit a national consultant for component 3 on the full time base for 12 months with possible extension. ToRs for this consultant and for the local coordinators of the three pilot regions have been prepared and are available in Annex 3.

8. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The project will be implemented in three different physical, socio-economic and climate conditions: in the desert zone in daihkan association (DA) Karakum, Rouhabat district, in mountain villages of DA Yenish, Baharly district, and in the irrigated zone of DA Zakhmet, Sakarchaga district. These are the districts where since 2000 different rural development projects have been implemented with the involvement of international organizations. Until 2007, the projects were carried out with broad participation of the local population in the management of natural resources. During the period of 2007-2010 SLM project involved the land users and specialists of other organizations, businessmen.

A certain capacity of local people and land managers to implement the project activities have been created. There is a group of farmers, which prepare the project proposal. The local community and representatives of local self-government of these regions support the projects. Currently in Sakarchaga project "Promotion of agricultural advisory services in Sakarchaga" with the support of the U.S. Embassy is under implementation.

Given the interest of land users, the managers of farmers associations and heads of local self-governments repeatedly applied to the local leaders of the former project, expressing a desire to participate in projects related to rural development.

The recommended key activities of the project for the planned arrangements of 2012. To achieve the objectives of the project the work plan includes interrelated activities that are the basis for each other. In

case of failure or poor quality of the previous event the following the event will be under threat. Therefore, the following key steps are necessary:

1. Form a steering committee at the national level.
2. Hold the first meeting of the steering committee and consider the issue of consolidation of the political support from the state structure.
3. Develop the provisions for national and local Steering Committees (SC). Define the right5s and obligations of the members of SC.
4. Publish the project document in Turkmen and distribute in pilot sites and other districts indicating main objectives of the project and its outcomes.Devise a scheme of interaction between national partners (ministries and other organizations at the national level) to perform project activities.
5. Organization and further improvement of the local offices of the project.
6. Establish a mechanism for regular exchange of information by local partners through information days in the field.
7. Through local project coordinators identify the leaders and active participants, volunteers, which could facilitate the successful project implementation.

9. REVISION OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be performed following the established UNDP procedure. Logical framework of the project provides performance and impact indicators, along with appropriate controls. They form the base for planning M&E of the project. In the plan the monthly reports are replaced by the quarterly ones. The Table shows a brief outline of monitoring and evaluation, plus a preliminary budget.

M&O activities	Responsible party	Budget (US$)	Time frame
Inception workshop (IW): planning documents for the project and the M&E plan	• CTA • UNDP-CO	$4,000	May 2012 Within the first one month of project start-up
Inception Report	• Cluster Manager • CTA • UNDP-CO	$2,000	September 2012 After completion of national inception workshop, local workshops in project regions, round-table with international donor community
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	• CTA • Cluster Manager	None	Start, mid and end of project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project	• CTA	None	Annually prior to yearly reports and to

Progress and Performance	• Cluster Manager		then definition of the annual work plan
Quarterly Reports	• CTA • Cluster Manager	None	At the end of each quarter
Annual reports	• CTA and Cluster Manager with and Local Project Coordinators	$3,000	At the end of each year
Meeting of the Project Coordination Committee	• Project Coordinator • ONDP-CO	None	After the Inception Workshop and then minimum once a year
Technical Reports	• CTA and national experts • External Consultants	None	To be determined by CTA and UNDP CO
Mid-term external evaluation	• Project team • Cluster Manager • External Consultants	$20,000	At the mid-point of the project
Final external evaluation	• Project team • UNDP CO • External Consultants	$25,000	Upon completion of the project
Final Report	• CTA • Cluster Manager • UNDP CO	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Publication of lessons learned and dissemination	• Cluster Manager • Project team	$10,000	Yearly
Audit	• UNDP CO • CTA and team	$15,000	Mid-point and 6 months before project end
Visits to sites	• Cluster Manager • CTA • National experts • International Experts • UNDP CO	$20,000	Quarterly
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST for all years:		$99,000	

NB: Above costs do not include UNDP staff time. All UNDP staff costs associated with M&E are covered by the MIE Fee. The M&E budget will be taken pro-rata from the three project component budgets, reflecting the size of the TA.

10. PROPOSED CHANGES IN OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITES AND REASONS FOR THESE CHANGES

Output / Activities	Original formulation	Revised formulation	Justifications for making changes
Output 2.1	At least **4,000** agri-pastoralists of the Nohur mountainous region trained, develop and implement water harvesting and saving techniques (such as slope terracing, small rainwater collection dams, contour and stone bunds, planting pits, tillage, mulching) to improve soil moisture levels.	At least **70%** of agri-pastoralists and farmers of the Nohur mountainous region trained, develop and implement water harvesting and saving techniques (such as slope terracing, small rainwater collection dams, contour and stone bunds, planting pits, tillage, mulching) to improve soil moisture levels.	Quantity indicators such as 30,000 farmers or water users can be a misleading indicator. It impossible to use this indicator due to demographic fluctuations; the most appropriate indication is a percentage of agrarians or water users in applying adaptation technologies.
Output 2.2	At least **8,000** farmers implement community-based well and watering point management measures, including sand fixation and introduction of drought resistant traditional grain varieties in the Karakum desert region.	At least **50%** of farmers implement community-based well and watering point management measures, including sand fixation and (introduction of drought resistant traditional grain varieties in the Karakum (Bokurdak) desert region.	1. Quantity indicators such as 8,000 farmers or water users can be a misleading indicator. It impossible to use this indicator due to demographic fluctuations; the most appropriate indication is a percentage of agrarians or water users apply water management technics. 2. The draught resistant grain agriculture is not a case or applicable to this region, since in Bokurdak the main water resources are associated with household use and pasture animal watering points.
Output 2.3	At least **20,000** farmers in the **"Mary Oasis"** to benefit from improved irrigation services through the introduction of canal level, localized management practice.	At least **50%** farmers in **Sakarchaga area** to benefit from improved irrigation services through the introduction of canal level, localized management practice.	1. Quantity indicators such as 20,000 farmers or water users can be a misleading indicator. It impossible to use this indicator due to demographic fluctuations; the most appropriate indication is a percentage of agrarians or water users in applying adaptation water technics. 2. "Mary Oasis" name-use - to be removed and replaced with

Output / Activities	Original formulation	Revised formulation	Justifications for making changes
			"Sakarchaga area", which is more specific pilot area name.
Output 3.1	Mandates and institutional functions of local associations strengthened to improve local water services that are more resilient to increasing water stress and benefit at least **30,000** farmers and pastoralists.	Mandates and institutional functions of local associations strengthened to improve local water services that are more resilient to increasing water stress and benefit at least **40%** farmers and pastoralists.	Quantity indicators such as 30,000 farmers or water users can be a misleading indicator. It impossible to use this indicator due to demographic fluctuations; the most appropriate indication is a percentage of agrarians or water users in applying adaptation water technics.
Output 3.2	Based on VCA assessments, community-based adaptation plans with particular focus on water delivery services designed and implemented through the government's social development programmes with direct engagement of at least **30,000** farmers and pastoralists.	Based on VCA assessments, community-based adaptation plans with particular focus on water delivery services designed and implemented through the government's social development programmes with direct engagement of at least **40%** farmers and pastoralists.	Quantity indicators such as 30,000 farmers or water users can be a misleading indicator. It impossible to use this indicator due to demographic fluctuations; the most appropriate indication is a percentage of agrarians or water users in applying adaptation water techniques.
Output 3.3	Investment in at least **4 water** management projects led by Water User Associations on the basis of the above VCA assessment, resulting in improved quality of agriculture water supply and strengthened WUA mandate and profile. By end of the project at least **30,000** of targeted population has access to improved water services that are resilient to drought and climate aridification.	Investment in at least **6 (integrated) water** management projects led by Water User Associations on the basis of the above VCA assessment, resulting in improved quality of agriculture water supply and strengthened WUA mandate and profile. By end of the project at least **50%** of targeted population has access to improved water services that are resilient to drought and climate aridification.	1. According to our preliminary estimates, 6 water management projects (2 for each of 3 pilot project areas) will be involved actively is putting forward adaptation projects developed at local community levels. The **integrated** approach was selected for this output to address water use challenges as a system-wide perpective. 2. Quantity indicators such as 30,000 farmers or water users can be a misleading indicator. It impossible to use this indicator due to demographic fluctuations; the most appropriate indication is a percentage of agrarians or water users in applying adaptation water technics.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risks	Degree of risk	Category	Risk mitigation strategy
Lack of special law "Water Users Association". Obstacle for achievement of result 3, which provides for involvement of water associations for ensure of Sustainable Water Resource Management (SWRM) at the level of community.	M	Strategic	It is necessary to explore other laws and develop existing opportunities for public component in the management of water within the framework of the law on local self-government. Currently, UNECE has a National Water Dialogue, is inter-ministerial level initiative aimed at integrating transboundary water management, and introduce basin approach integrative management techniques. Project CTA is already was request to actively participate in the working group meetings on revision of the water related legislation.
Weak interdepartmental interaction and coordination create obstacles for joint management of water and land management.	M	Organizational	Development of interaction for overcoming of the interdepartmental barriers through including their representatives in the Project National Committee. This challenge can be addressed through various national awareness technics such as specific task-result based short-term initiatives (e.g. meetings in the regions with participation of the representative/s from ministries)
No awareness of water users about the water problems.	M	Program	Raise awareness by organizing workshops, field meetings and information dissemination. National consultant's will design specific training modules which will targeted at water users' raising awareness of water management best-practices and other adaptation technics. The demonstrative, results-based exercises will be applying during trainings.
Poor motivation of water users for participation in decision making	L	Thematic	Raising awareness and capacity building, information dissemination. Leaflets and other printing materials with clear definition of what are the practical adaption techniques to lower the water consultation for irrigation and at the same time raising the productivity of agro fields will be developed by a group of national experts in close cooperation with government research institutions, and with inputs from regional best-practices.

Water users' skepticism towards the new technologies and innovations	L	Thematic	Organization of demonstration fields and field classes, dissemination of the innovational approaches and advanced technologies through media. As in above risk management, various tools including training modules will be applied to overcome this risk.
The imperfections of the water infrastructure for the implementation of sustainable water management.	M	Institutional & strategic	Creation of farm infrastructure with the participation and contribution of land users. Training of water and land users in modern methods of water and land use accounting.
Lack of services and soil and water surveillance	L	Institutional	Use of consulting services. The principle of joint development and adaptation of technologies. An important aspect for addressing this risk is to develop policy and legislative framework which will encourage establishment of water user associations and initiatives. Close consultations with Turkmen Parliament and involved ministries shall be planned.
Lack or low level of agricultural consulting services.	M	Institutional	Program development and organization of training courses for water users and development of cooperation with scientific research organizations. Grass-root grants shall be envisaged to promote and encourage water users in the pilot communities to organize into the associations to better address water related issues.

12. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented over a period of 3 years. The **Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan (MNPT)** is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Executing Agency*.

UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the UNDP and the Government of Turkmenistan, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Turkmenistan.

12.1 Project Steering Committee

Project Steering Committee is responsible for making management decisions for a project in particular when guidance is required by the Project CTA. The Project Steering Committee plays a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project CTA and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Based on the approved Annual WorkPlan, the

Steering Committee can also consider and approve the quarterly plans (if applicable) and also approve any essential deviations from the original plans.

In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for the project results, Steering Committee decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP Cluster Manager.

The Board contains three distinct roles, including:

1) **An Executive**: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
    - *A representative of the Ministry of Nature Protection will fill this role*
2) **Senior Supplier**: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
    - *UNDP/DRR will fill this role*
3) **Senior Beneficiary**: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.
    - *A representative of the Ministry of Nature Protection will fill this role*
4) The **Project Assurance** role supports the Project Board Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project CTA and Project Assurance roles should never be held by the same individual for the same project.
    - *A UNDP Climate Resilience Cluster Manager will hold the Project Assurance role.*

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by SCNP implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. MNPT will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities.

MNP will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and other relevant stakeholder, sectoral and working groups under the project, and will be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a contribution to the project from the government of Turkmenistan. The NPD will be technically supported by a project technical team, as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office in Turkmenistan.

Working closely with MNP, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government (ii) recruitment of project staff, if so requested by government, and the contracting of consultants and service providers, especially international,; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by MNPT, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet as needed, but not less than once in 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by the UNDP Turkmenistan Climate Resilience Cluster Manager. Cluster Manager will manage the implementation of all project activities.

In the applicable descriptions a Project Steering Committee (PSC) is proposed to serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body. The Committee will equally function as the 'Project Board', as per guidance in UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). The following will be the composition of the PSC for the project:

- Ministry of Nature Protection
- Ministry of Agriculture
- State Committee for implementation of international environmental conventions acceded to by Turkmenistan
- Ministry of Industry and Energy
- Ministry of Economy and Development
- National Institute of Deserts, Flora and Fauna
- Institute for Strategic Planning
- Ministry of finance

Until the PSC has met and has deliberated, the following are the proposed TOR for the Committee:

- Provide policy and strategic oversight and support to the implementation of the project, in particular to the process of updating the NBSAP, developing the country's CHM and of completing and submitting national reports to the CBD with full government endorsement.
- Advise and ensure stakeholder involvement on matters of biodiversity sectoral and development mainstreaming, biodiversity valuation and on the nexus biodiversity-climate change.
- Review and approve project's annual workplans, as well as other project planning and implementation instruments.
- Provide inputs to the projects' PPR.
- Support project evaluations, if applicable
- Deliberate on the TOR and membership for other committees and working groups that are expected contribute to the implementation of project activities and the achievement of its outcomes.
- Any other relevant task as applicable.

Besides the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders outlined in PRODOC and in the approved proposal, the following project diagram represents the expected key relationships governing the project.

12.2 The Cluster Manager (CM)

CM will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The Cluster Manager is accountable to the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The Cluster Manager will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers.

12.3 Project CTA

The CTA has the responsibility to run the technical part of ther project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The CTA's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project is availed of expertise and produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

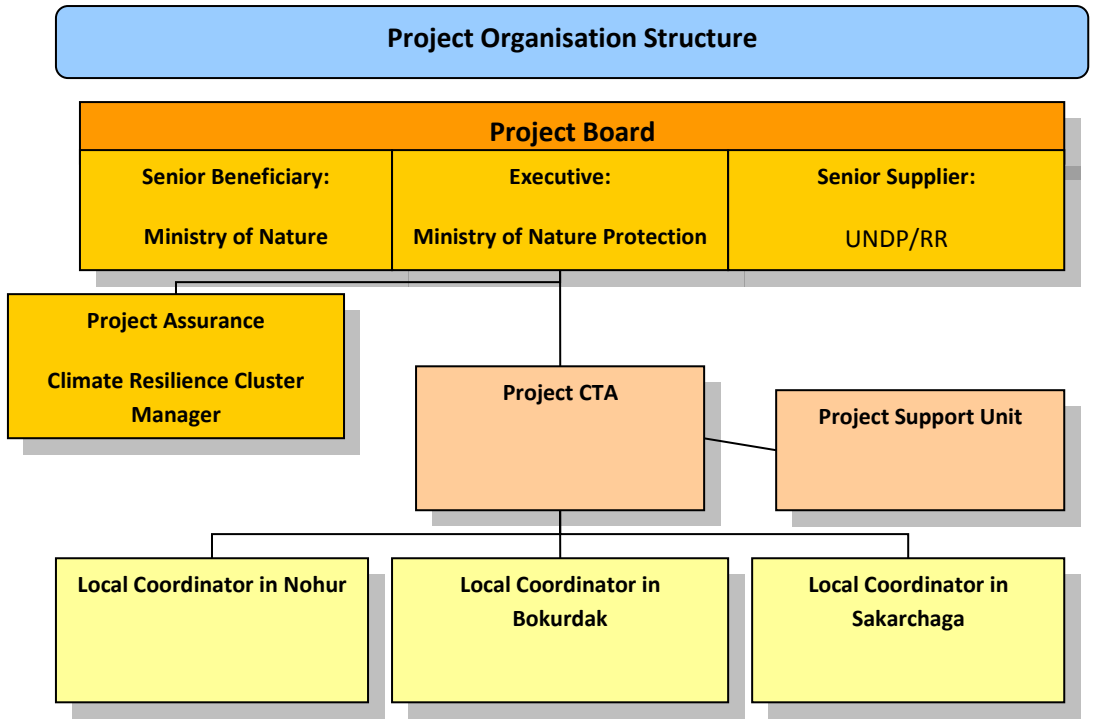
12.4 Project Support

The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Cluster Manager and CTA as required by the needs of the individual project.

12.5 Audit

The project will undergo annual audit by a certified auditor according to UNDP rules and regulations.

12.6 Project organigramme



13. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

(revised per sec. 10)

Objective: To strengthen water management practices at national and local levels in the context of climate change risks induced water scarcity to farming systems in Turkmenistan				
Outcomes and indicators	**Baseline**	**Targets and Milestones**	**Source of Verification**	**Outputs and indicators**
Outcome 1: institutional capacity to develop climate resilient water policies in agriculture strengthened **Indicator 1.1:** Water code subsidiary laws and regulations that introduce progressive pricing policies and communal management for local water services are in place and operational.	Government has made progressive steps towards improving water management systems. It invests heavily in the improvement and upgrade of water infrastructure and looks out for more advanced technologies. However, water policies remain outdated as well as poorly enforced due to underdeveloped regulations and subsidiary legislation. Tools and methods are missing to indentify the most cost-effective adaptation options in the water policies. Water pricing is largely	A package of amendments to water code with proposed water tariff and other economic instruments developed and submitted for adoption by end of 2012 Update of the water code to ensure explicit recognition of on climate impacts on water resource availability by end of 2013 At least 2 sets of sub-regulations developed under the Water Code to implement a) progressive and differentiated tariffs, b) support for water delivery	Project annual reports; Mid-term evaluation, final report; training test results; National law journal	**Output 1.1.** Socio-economic impact of climate change on water availability costed and documented, including cost-benefit analysis of adaptation measures **Indicator 1.1.1:** Study on socio-economic impacts of climate change on water availability, including cost-benefit analysis of adaptation measures conducted; **Indicator 1.1.2:** Number of water legislative acts amended based on climate change cost estimations; **Output 1.2:** A package of modifications in the water code, with particular focus on communal water management; and financial incentives for water efficiency (e.g. differentiated and progressive tariff) developed;

	inadequate. The current water policies burden the state budget and do not free resources for service improvement to farmers, especially local small holders. At the same time, farmers involved in large scale productions of water thirsty crop varieties do not receive adequate price signals to use water more efficiently. Given the increasing water shortages and priorities assigned to cash crop production the small holder subsistence farmers bear a disproportionate burden of exacerbating water deficits.	services under communal management		**Indicator 1.2.1:** Number of water regulations to introduce progressive and differentiated tariff and water delivery services under communal management
Outcome 2: Resilience to climate change enhanced in targeted communities through the	Some of the coping mechanisms employed by farmers, agri-pastoralists and pastoralists in the main	At least one water harvesting technique and saving measures implemented in Nohur region to benefit 4,000	Project annual reports; Mid-term evaluation, final report; Community	**Output 2.1:**At least 70% agri-pastoralists of the Nohur mountainous region develop and implement water harvesting and saving techniques (such as slope terracing, small rainwater collection dams, contour and stone

introduction of community-based adaptation approaches **Indicator 2. 1:** Number of community based adaptation solutions implemented at the local level upon project closure. **Indicator 2.2:** % of population with improved water management practices resilient to climate change impacts in the targeted regions.	agro-ecological systems are increasingly strained due to mounting water deficits. A combination of innovative and traditional measures hasn't been tested to improve water capture, optimize water demand and improve water efficient applications. Over 2,000,000 people live in the target regions with the majority engaged in agriculture, mainly in marginal lands and having very limited access to stable water delivery services.	agri-pastoralists by end of 2014 At least two watering points established in Karakum region to benefit 8,000 farmers and pastoralists by end of 2014 Set of at least three agronomic measures (terracing, intercropping, saksaul planting) implemented in at least 3 communities by end of 2014 Canal level irrigation improvement measures implemented in the Sakar-Chaga region to benefit 20,000 people by end of the project	surveys;	bunds, planting pits, tillage, mulching) to improve soil moisture levels; **Indicator 2.1.1:** water harvesting and saving techniques demonstrated/tested in targeted Nohur area; **Output 2.2:** At least 50% farmers implement community-based well and watering point management measures, including sand fixation and introduction of drought resistant traditional grain varieties in the Karakum desert region; **Indicator 2.2.1:** Community based well and watering point management measures tested and demonstrated in targeted Karakum area **Output 2.3.** At least 50% farmers in the Sakarchaga area benefit from improved irrigation services through the introduction of canal level, localized management practice. **Indicator 2.3.1:** Canal level management tested and demonstrated in targeted Sakarchaga area
Outcome 3:	The State continues to	At least 6 associations	Project annual	**Output 3.1:** Mandates and institutional

Community-managed water delivery services introduced to benefit over 30,000 farmer and pastoralist communities in the three target agro-ecological zones. **Indicator 3.1** Number of associations with improved institutional capacity to deliver water services to target communities. **Indicator 3.2:** % of targeted population with more secure access to water services in the face of climate change where communal management systems adopted.	play a far-reaching and predominant role in the economy and acts as the main provider in ensuring adequate living standards of the population, with subsidies, price controls and the free provision of utilities underpinning the system. This has been possible largely due to revenues from the hydrocarbons sector. However, it poses large budgetary burden and results in unsustainable and ineffective water delivery services to farmer and pastoralists communities. Self-functioning and maintained services with the direct engagement of communities are not practiced. Despite existence of water user and farmer associations their role and capacities are limited to improve the water management and delivery options.	have clear mandates, institutional capacities and skills to manage and deliver water services to the target communities by end of 2013 At least 6 community plans on water adaptation have been designed and budgeted through the government's social development programmes by end of the project At least 4 local water adaptation investment projects have been funded through WUA and associated community organizations By end of the project at least 80% of targeted population of approximately 30,000 people has access to improved water services	reports; Mid-term evaluation, final report; Community Surveys; Social programme budget statements	functions of local associations strengthened to improve local water services that are more resilient to increasing water stress and benefit at least 40% farmers and pastoralists **Indicator 3.1.1:** Number of associations with modified mandates strengthening their institutional roles to manage and deliver water services to the target communities **Output 3.2:** Based on VCA assessments, community-based adaptation plans with particular focus on water delivery services designed and implemented through the government's social development programmes with direct engagement of at least 40% farmers and pastoralists **Indicator 3.2.1:** Number of community plans has been budgeted through the government's social development programmes **Output 3.3:** At least 6 projects funded up to a total of $400,000 through WUAs and associated community groups **Indicator 3.3.1:** Number and value of projects through the WUAs

		that are resilient to drought and climate aridification At least three lessons learned notes per targeted agro-ecological system, developed and widely disseminated through knowledge networks for further replication by end of project		**Output 3.4:** Lessons learned on community-based adaptation options under various agro-climatic conditions of Turkmenistan disseminated through ALM and other networks **Indicator 3.4.1:** Number of lessons learned notes formulated **Indicator: 3.4.2:** Number of lessons learned included in the ALM and other knowledge networks

14. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP procedures. The logical framework provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These and others to be developed prior to implementation will form the basis on which M&E of the project will be conducted. Table 6 provides a summary of the monitoring and evaluation plan plus a provisional budget.

In order to have a realistic picture of impacts, outcomes and performance, as well as sustainability, it is important to know the perspective of local and national stakeholders. Therefore, stakeholders and selected communities will have a key role in the monitoring process. A cross-section of stakeholders will be associated to the monitoring of the project results. Stakeholder workshops featuring farmers, local authorities, governmental and, and possibly nongovernmental organizations will regularly be carried out to monitor progress and disseminate results.

The views of farmers and their associations will be sought by questionnaire survey and group discussion, and those of Government administration by face-to-face dialogue. This will be completed by the project team's observations, to serve as a basis for analysis and reporting.

The objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation activities are:

- To analyze project progress, impacts and achievements
- To assess the relationship between activities planned in the project document and those implemented
- To re-orient the project, if needed
- To draw conclusions for future transfer of activities to other areas
- To allow exchange of experience with other projects within and out of the country

Before the start of implementation, an inception workshop shall be held with participation of the project team, relevant government counterparts, the UNDP-CO and others (civil society representatives) etc. This inception workshop will treat the following issues:

- The project's monitoring and evaluation plan.
- Fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification and assumptions. This will include reviewing the log frame
- Definition of M&E responsibilities of the project team
- First annual work plan of the project on the basis of the log frame matrix with precise and measurable performance indicators

The inception workshop will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's implementation process, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms.

ANNEXES:

ANNEX 1: Project Budget

Award ID:	**00059797**	**Project ID: 00074953**
Award Title	PIMS4450_AF_FSP_Turkmenistan: Addressing Climate Change Risks to farming Systems in Turkmenistan at National and Community level	
Business unit	TKM10	
Project title:	Addressing climate change risks to farming systems in Turkmenistan at national and community level	
PIMS no.	4450	
Implementing partner	Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan	

Project Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible party/ implementing agent	Donor name	Budget description	Total (USD)
OUTCOME 1: Policy and Institutional Capacity Strengthening.				
Output 1.1 Socio-economic impact assessment of climate change on water availability (with particular focus on agriculture) conducted; including cost-benefit analysis of adaptation measures through training and practical application		**Adaption Fund**	Travel	7,500
			Stakeholder Consultations	37,500
			International Experts	22,500
			National Experts	30,000
			Printing and publication	37,500

Project Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible party/ implementing agent	Donor name	Budget description	Total (USD)
by local experts.			Misc	15,000
			Sub-Total Output 1.1	**150,000**
Output 1.2 A package of modifications to the water code, with particular focus on basin/sub-basin level of water management; and financial incentives for water efficiency (e.g. differentiated and progressive tariff), and suggested links to the land use masterplan.	**MoE**		Travel	10,000
			Stakeholder Consultations	50,000
			International Experts	30,000
			National Experts	40,000
			Printing and publication	50,000
			Misc	20,000
			Sub-Total Output 1.2	**200,000**
			Sub Total Outcome 1	***350,000***
OUTCOME 2: Community-based Adaptation Initiatives.				
At least **50%** of farmers implement community-based well and watering point management measures, including sand fixation and	**MoE**	**Adaptation Fund**	Travel	80,000
			National Experts	40,000
			Sub-contracts	240,000

Project Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible party/ implementing agent	Donor name	Budget description	Total (USD)
(introduction of drought resistant traditional grain varieties in the Karakum (Bokurdak) desert region.			Printing & Publication	20,000
			Misc	20,000
			Sub-Total Output 2.1	**400,000**
At least **70%** of agri-pastoralists and farmers of the Nohur mountainous region trained, develop and implement water harvesting and saving techniques (such as slope terracing, small rainwater collection dams, contour and stone bunds, planting pits, tillage, mulching) to improve soil moisture levels.			Travel	80,000
			National Experts	40,000
			Sub-contracts	240,000
			Printing & Publication	20,000
			Misc	20,000
			Sub-Total Output 2.2	**400,000**
At least **50%** farmers in **Sakarchaga area** to benefit from improved irrigation services through the introduction of canal level, localized management practice.			Travel	100,000
			National Experts	50,000
			Sub-contracts	300,000
			Printing & Publication	25,000
			Misc	25,000

Project Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible party/ implementing agent	Donor name	Budget description	Total (USD)
			Sub-Total Output 2.3	**500,000**
			Sub Total Outcome 2	***1,300,000***
OUTCOME 3: Community Systems for Water Delivery.				
Mandates and institutional functions of local associations strengthened to improve local water services that are more resilient to increasing water stress and benefit at least **40%** farmers and pastoralists.	**MoE**	**Adaptation Fund**	Stakeholder discussions	37,500
			Travel	22,500
			International Experts	22,500
			National Experts	22,500
			Printing and publication	30,000
			Misc	15,000
			Sub-Total Output 3.1	**150,000**
Based on VCA assessments, community-based adaptation plans with particular focus on water delivery services designed and implemented through the government's social development programmes with direct engagement of at least **40%** farmers and pastoralists.			Stakeholder discussions	37,500
			Travel	22,500
			International Experts	22,500
			National Experts	22,500
			Printing and publication	30,000

Project Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible party/ implementing agent	Donor name	Budget description	Total (USD)
			Misc	15,000
			Sub-Total Output 3.2.	**150,000**
Investment in at least **6 (integrated) water** management projects led by Water User Associations on the basis of the above VCA assessment, resulting in improved quality of agriculture water supply and strengthened WUA mandate and profile. By end of the project at least **50%** of targeted population has access to improved water services that are resilient to drought and climate aridification.			Sub-contracts	280,000
			Travel	40,000
			National Experts	40,000
			Printing and publication	20,000
			Misc	20,000
			Sub-Total Output 3.3	**400,000**
Output 3.4 Lessons learned on community-based adaptation options in various agro-climatic conditions of Turkmenistan codified and disseminated (e.g. through ALM and other networks).	**MoE**	**Adaptation Fund**	Stakeholder discussions	25,000
			Travel	15,000
			International Experts	15,000
			National Experts	15,000
			Printing and publication	20,000

Project Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible party/ implementing agent	Donor name	Budget description	Total (USD)
			Misc	10,000
			Sub-Total Output 3.4	**100,000**
			Sub Total Outcome 3	***800,000***
Project/Programme Execution				
Project Management		**Adaptation Fund**	Monitoring & Evaluation Costs (incl. Travel)	56,000
			Contractual Services (Project Management & Administration)	150,000
			Supplies	44,000
			Sub Total Project Management	**250,000**
			Sub Total Project/Programme Execution	**250,000**
TOTAL Project Implementation Costs				**2,700,000**
MIE fee for services detailed in ANNEX V (8.5%)				**229,500**
GRAND TOTAL				**2,929,500**

ANNEX 2 National Project Inception Workshop Programme

Inception workshop under UN Adaptation Fund Project

"Addressing Climate Change Risks to the Farming System in Turkmenistan at the National and Community Level"

May 22, 2012, Ashkhabad, hotel "Oguzkent"

Agenda

9:00 – 9:30	Registation of participants (coffee break)
9:30 – 9:45	Welcoming – Ministry of Nature Protection, Jumamourad Saparmouradov, Deputy Minister of Environment Protection of Turkmenistan; Narineh Saakian, Acting UN Residential Representative, Turkmenistan
9:45 – 10:00	Presentation on the goal and agenda of the workshop – Rovshen Nurmouhamedov, UNDP Program Specialist, Turkmenistan
10:00 – 10:30	The main problems of climate change and adaptation priorities in Turkmenistan – Irene Atamouradova, UNDP Program Manager, Turkmenistan
10:30 – 11:00	Role of UNDP in global adaptation issues – Kety Chachibaya, Regional Advisor on Climate Change
11:00 – 11:30	Management of the Project – – Rovshen Nurmouhamedov, UNDP Program Specialist, Turkmenistan
11:30 - 11:50	Coffee break
11:50 – 12:40	Presentation on the goals and objectives of the Project – Mouhamed Nepesov, Technical Adviser to UN Adaptation Fund Project "Addressing Climate Change Risks to the Farming System in Turkmenistan at the National and Community Level"
12:40 – 13:00	Questions and answers /Discussion
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:30	Presentation on the logic frame of the outputs and indicators – Mouhamed Nepesov, Technical Adviser to UN Adaptation Fund Project "Addressing Climate Change Risks to the Farming

	System in Turkmenistan at the National and Community Level"
14:30 – 15:00	Presentation of the work plan for 2012 – Mouhamed Nepesov, Technical Adviser to UN Adaptation Fund Project "Addressing Climate Change Risks to the Farming System in Turkmenistan at the National and Community Level"
15:00 – 15:30	Presentation of an analytical review under UNDP project "Management of Climate Risks in Turkmenistan"– Irene Atamouradova, UNDP Program Manager, Turkmenistan
15:30 – 16:00	Conclusions, recommendations

List of participants of the National Project Inception Workshop

"Addressing Climate Change (CC) Risks to the Farming System in Turkmenistan at the National and Community Level"
22 May 2012, Ashgabat, hotel "Oguzkent"

№	Organization	Name and position
1	Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan	Jumamurad Saparmuradov - Deputy Minister of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan
2		B. Balliyev – Head of Environment Protection Department
3		M. Durikov – Head of the Department for the Coordination of international programs and projects
4	Ministry of Agriculture of Turkmenistan	Zlobina Yelena – State seed breeding service
5		Biashimov Gaigisiz – Plant protection specialist
6		Bazarov Juma-Dourdy – Head of unit, Institute of Agriculture
7		Bazarov Rejep – Deputy Minister of Agriclture
8	Association of livestock companies of Turkmenistan"Turkmenmallary"	Chief specialist to implement research advances in animal farming
9	Ministry of Water Management of Turkmenistan	Mouhammedov Akhmet – Deputy Minister
10		Khanmedov Gouvanch – Head of Operation Department
11	Design Institute "Turkmensuvylymtaslama"	Chief Project Engineer, Group of agroeconomics

12	Medjlis of Turkmenistan	Annaberdiyev Dovranberdy -Specialist of the socio-economic development
13	The State Committee for Hydrometeorology	Orazmamedov Mourat - Deputy Chairman
14		Agakhanova Marina - Chief specialist in hydrology
15		Ismailova Rauushania - Chief specialist of the Meteorology
16	Ministry of Economy and Development of Turkmenistan	Mouradov Perman - Chief specialist in planning and development of agro-industrial complex
17	Institute of strategic planning and economic development of Turkmenistan	Chief Specialist for long-term forecasting of development of agro-industrial complex
18	State Concern "Turkmengeologiya"	
19		
20	Academy of Science of Turkmenistan	Saparmouradov Ashyr – chief expert of agriculture
22	Representative of Mary province municipality	Head of Agricultural Department
23	Representative of Sakarchaga municipality	Deputy Hiakim of Sakarchaga etrap
24	Representative of local self-governance body “Cherkez Kol”, Sakarchaga district	Ainazarov Shamyrat - Archin
25	Representative of Sakarchaga Daykhan Association “Zakhmet”	Chairman
26	Representative of Economic Society	Director

	"Durnukly Osush"	
27	Representative of municipality of Ahal province	Annanurov Kovus – Chief specialist, Agricultural Department
28	Representative of Baharly district	
29	Representative of Ghengheshlik "Garavul"	
30	Representative of Daikhan Association "Yenghish"	Seyitnurov Ghicgheldy - board member
31	Representative of economic society "Toranny"	Abdyrahmanov Kourban – Director
32	Representative of Ghengheshlik "Karakum", Rouhabat velayat	Annayev Ashyrmouhamet - Archin
33	Representative of Daikhan Association "Karakum", Rouhabat velayat	
34	UN	Narineh Saakian - Acting UN Residential Representative in Turkmenistan
35	UNDP	Rovshen Nourmuhamedov - Programme Specialist, Environment
36	UNDP	Irene Atamouradova - UNDP Program manager
37	Project "Addressing Climate Change Risks to the Faming System in TM at the National and Community Level"	Mouhammed Nepesov
38	UNDP	Ketevan Chachibaya
39	Academy of Science	Baisakhetov Kakabay - Technician, Institute of Desertification Combat

40	Representative of Rouhabat etrap	Babayev Berdy
41	Ministry of Agricuture of Turkmenistan	Gabrielyants Hamlet

Список участников стартового семинара по проекту ПРООН

«Реагирование на риски, связанные с изменением климата, на систему фермерского хозяйства в Туркменистане на национальном и местном уровнях»
22 мая 2012, Ашхабад, отель «Огузкент»

№	Организация	Должность, Ф.И.О.	Контактные данные	Подпись
1	Министерство Охраны природы	Дж. Сапармурадов - Заместитель министра охраны природы Туркменистана	Тел: 44 80 05	
2		Б. Баллыев - Начальник Управления Охраны окружающей среды	Тел: 44 80 18	
3		М. Дуриков – Начальник Управления координации международных программ и проектов	Тел: 448027	
4	Министерство сельского хозяйства Туркменистана	Злобина Елена Гос. служба семеноводства.	Тел: 32 96 48	
5		Бекмелов Гайгысыз, специалист зам. растений	Тел: 61 20 51	
6		Базаров Джума-Фурды, зав. отдела НИИ земледелия	Тел: 65118858	
7		Базаров Реджеп, зам. министра с/х	Тел: 44 74 03	
8	Ассоциация животноводческих акционерных обществ Туркменистана «Туркменмаллары»	Главный специалист по внедрению научно-исследовательских достижений в животноводство	Тел:	
9	Министерство водного хозяйства Туркменистана	Мухаммедов Ахмет - Заместитель министра	Тел: 44 83 23	
10		Начальник Управления эксплуатации Хаммедов Гурбан.	Тел: 44 83 34	
11	Проектный институт «Туркменсувылымтаслама»	Главный инженер проекта группы по агроэкономике	Тел:	
12	Меджлис Туркменистана	Специалист отдела социально-экономического развития Аннабердиев Добрандерд.	Тел: 21 47 73/75	

13	Государственный Комитет по гидрометеорологии	Заместитель председателя Оразмамедов Мурат	Тел: 53 28 08	
14		Главный специалист по гидрологии Агаханова Марина	Тел: 932588	
15		Главный специалист по метеорологии Исмаилова Радушания	Тел:	
16	Министерство экономики и развития Туркменистана	~~И. Наумов~~ - Главный специалист по планированию и развитию агропромышленного комплекса Мурадов Перман	Тел: 94 15 41	
17	Институт стратегического планирования и экономического развития Туркменистана	Главный специалист по долгосрочному прогнозированию развития агропромышленного комплекса	Тел:	
18	Государственный концерн «Туркменгеология»		Тел:	
19			Тел:	
20	Академия Наук Туркменистана	Сапармурадов Ахмед – гл. эксперт по с/х	Тел: 93 04 40	
21			Тел:	
22	Представитель Марыйского велаятского хякимлика	Заведующий отделом сельского хозяйства	Тел:	
23	Представитель Сакарчагинского хякимлика	Заместитель Хякима Сакарчагинского этрапа	Тел:	
24	Представитель Генгешлика «Черкез Кол» Сакарчагинского этрапа	Арчин Айназаров Шамырат	Тел: 864-8[illegible]3176	
25	Представитель Сакарчагинского Дайханского объединения «Захмет»	Председатель	Тел:	
26	Представитель Хозяйственного общества «Дурнуклы Осуш»	Директор	Тел: 865303435	

27	Представитель Хякимлика Ахалского велаята	Аннануров Ковус, гл. специалист отдела с/х	Тел: 65417521	
28	Представитель Бахарлыйского этрапа		Тел:	
29	Представитель Генгешлика «Гаравул»	Арчин	Тел:	
30	Представитель дайханского объединения «Енгиш»	~~Председатель~~ Член правления, Сейитнуров Гичельды	Тел: 65042191	
31	Представитель Хозяйственного общества «Торанны»	Директор Абдырахманов Курбан	Тел: 865-129859	
32	Представитель Генгешлика «Каракум» Рухабатского этрапа	Арчын Аннаев Аннагеухамет	Тел: 40 21 71	
33	Представитель дайханского объединения «Каракум» Рухабатского этрапа		Тел:	
34	Наринэ Саакян	И.о. Постоянного Представителя ООН в Туркменистане	Тел: 42 52 50	
35	Ровшен Нурмухамедов	Программный специалист Окружающей среды, ПРООН	Тел: 42 52 50 (333)	
36	Ирина Атамурадова	Программный менеджер ПРООН	Тел: 42 52 50 (236)	
37	Мухаммет Непесов	Технический Советник проекта «Реагирование на риски, связанные с изменением климата, на систему фермерского хоз-ва в Туркменистане на национальном и местном уровне»	Тел: 93 02 95	
38	Кетеван Чачибая	Международный эксперт по вопросам изменения климата		
39	Байсахетов Какабай	Институт пустынь, лаборант	Tel: 11 15 94	
40	Бабаев Вепа	Рухаб. этрап, экономист	Tel: 63 61-70-70	

41	Габрильяну Гамлет	Мин. Сельхоз. Туркм. Док. сель/х. наук, Засл. зоотехник	Tel: 34 32 70	
42	Янаев Янна	ПРООН (Driver)	tel 713831	
43				
44				
45				
46				

ANNEX 3 Programme of Local Project Inception Workshop in Nohur

$8^{30} – 9^{00}$ Registration of participants

$9^{00} – 9^{30}$ Opening. Introduction.

- Welcome by the Archin of Ghenghesh "Garavul"
- Introductory speech of the Project National Coordinator
- Introductory speech of the Project Technical Adviser

$9^{30} – 11^{00}$ Session 1. Global climate change and its impact on farming system

- Mini lecture, Power Point presentation
- Questions and answers, discussion.
- Brain storm. The current practice to combat climate risks

$11^{00} – 11^{30}$ Coffee break

$11^{30} – 13^{00}$ Session 2. Presentation of the Project "Addressing CC Risks"

- Project goals and objectives
- Partners
- National and local Steering Committees
- Expected results
- Work in small groups. Planning of activities in addressing climatic risks at the local level
- Small groups' presentations and discussions

$13^{00} – 14^{00}$ Lunch

$14^{00} – 15^{30}$ Session 3. Plan of actions of the Project and local partners' involvement

- Composition and functions of the local Steering Committee
- Involvement of local government
- Involvement of state structures
- Involvement of public organizations and local community
- Interactive communication, discussion

15^{30} - 16^{00} Coffee break

$16^{00} – 16^{30}$ Role and place of agricultural advice service among the farms for implementation of Project events

- Presentation of Advice Services
- Questions and answers.

16^{30} - 17^{00} Summing up and closure

Composition of the Local Steering Committee in Nohur

№	Name	Place of work, position
1	Menliyev Revshen	Archin, ghenghesh “Garavul”
2	Jandurdiyev Kakabay	Chairman of DA “Yenish”
3	Allaberdiyev Polatmouhammet	Tenant, resident of village Garavul
4	Amanov Annamyrat	Tenant, resident of village Garavul
5	Nurmouhammedov Shihkmyrat	Veterinarian, resident of village Garavul
6	Rahmanberdiyev Merdan	A pesioner, resident of village Garavul
7	Saparmamedov Pidamouhammet	Teacher, school №16, resident of village Konegumbez
8	Mouhiyev Sapargilich	Logistics manager of school №16, resident of village Konegumbez
9	Halimberdiyev Annagheldy	Watchman, №16, , resident of village Konegumbez

ANNEX 4 Programme of Local Project Inception Workshop in Karakum

8^{30} – 9^{00} Registration of participants

9^{00} – 9^{30} Opening. Introduction.

- Welcome by the Archin of Ghenghesh "Bokurdag"
- Introductory speech of the Project National Coordinator
- Introductory speech of the Project Technical Adviser

9^{30} – 11^{00} Session 1. Global climate change and its impact on farming system

- Mini lecture, Power Point presentation
- Questions and answers, discussion.
- Brain storm. The current practice to combat climate risks

11^{00} – 11^{30} Coffee break

11^{30} – 13^{00} Session 2. Presentation of the Project "Addressing CC Risks"

- Project goals and objectives
- Partners
- National and local Steering Committees
- Expected results
- Work in small groups. Planning of activities in addressing climatic risks at the local level
- Small groups' presentations and discussions

13^{00} – 14^{00} Lunch

14^{00} – 15^{30} Session 3. Plan of actions of the Project and local partners' involvement

- Composition and functions of the local Steering Committee
- Involvement of local government
- Involvement of state structures
- Involvement of public organizations and local community
- Interactive communication, discussion

15^{30} - 16^{00} Coffee break

16^{00} – 16^{30} Role and place of agricultural advice service among the farms for implementation of Project events

- Presentation of Advice Services
- Questions and answers.

16^{30} - 17^{00} Summing up and closure

Composition of the Local Steering Committee in Karakum

№	Name	Position
1	Annayev Ashyr	Archin of ghengheshlik Bokurdak
2	Ashyrov Baygheldi	Chairman of Karakum Daykhan Association
3	Ovezov Mouratdurdy	Manager of Farm №1
4	Nourberdiyew Bayramgeldi	Manager of Farm №2
5	Tuiliyeva Oguljeren	Agranomist
6	Corliyev Nourly	Village headman
7	Annamyradov Myratberdi	Logistics manager, school № 21
8	Rejepow Hojaberdi	Logistics manager, school № 23. Village Yerbent
9	Kurrayev Kakysh	School teacher, school № 21

ANNEX 5 Programme of Local Project Inception Workshop in Sakarchaga

$8^{30} – 9^{00}$ Registration of participants

$9^{00} – 9^{30}$ Opening. Introduction.

- Welcome by the representative of velayat hiakimlik
- Welcome by the representative of etrap hiakimlik
- Introductory speech of the Project National Coordinator
- Introductory speech of the Project Technical Adviser

$9^{30} – 11^{00}$ Session 1. Global climate change and its impact on farming system

- Mini lecture, Power Point presentation
- Questions and answers, discussion.
- Brain storm. The current practice to combat climate risks

$11^{00} – 11^{30}$ Coffee break

$11^{30} – 13^{00}$ Session 2. Presentation of the Project "Addressing CC Risks"

- Project goals and objectives
- Partners
- National and local Steering Committees
- Expected results
- Work in small groups. Planning of activities in addressing climatic risks at the local level
- Small groups' presentations and discussions

$13^{00} – 14^{00}$ Lunch

$14^{00} – 15^{30}$ Session 3. Plan of actions of the Project and local partners' involvement

- Composition and functions of the local Steering Committee
- Involvement of local government
- Involvement of state structures
- Involvement of public organizations and local community
- Interactive communication, discussion

15^{30} - 16^{00} Coffee break

$16^{00} – 16^{30}$ Role and place of agricultural advice service among the farms for implementation of Project events

- Presentation of Advice Services
- Questions and answers.

16^{30} - 17^{00} Summing up and closure

Composition of the local Steering Committee, etrap Sakarchaga

№	Name	Place of work, position
1	Ainazarov Shamourat	Archin of ghenghesh “Cherkez kol”
2	Joumayev Nurmouhammet	Chairman of DA “Zahmet”
3	Hommadov Bayram	Leader of tenants group
4	Juneidov Annaovez	Specialist of Ghenghesh
5	Atdayev Seyitghilich	Leader of tenants group
6	Kasimov Kiyas	Tenant
7	Iliasov Charyguli	Tenant
8	Jumaberdiyev Vepa	Tenant
9	Gourbandurdiyev Bayram	Tenant

ANNEX 6

United National Development Programme in Turkmenistan

Draft Agenda

Round Table Discussions

"Addressing Climate Change Risks to Farming System of Turkmenistan"

22 August 2012, Ashgabat

UNDP Turkmenistan Conference-Hall

	10.00 – 10.05	**Introductory Remarks** Ms. Lin Cao – UNDP Deputy Resident Representative
1.	10.05 – 10.10	**Objectives and expected results of the Round-table discussions.** Facilitator: Mr. Muhamed Nepesov, Project CTA
2.	10.10 – 10.20	**Achievements and results of UNDP "Sustainable Land Management" project 2009 - 2011.** Presenter: consultant
3.	10.20 – 10.30	**Adaptation project objectives, tasks, expected results and implementation modalities.** Presenter: Mr. Muhamed Nepesov, Project CTA
4.	10.30 – 10.40	**International donor activities and contribution to adaptation efforts in Turkmenistan.** (All participants are expected to briefly describe their involvement and efforts in adaptation related areas).
5.	10.40 – 10.55	**Component 1. Strengthening institutional capacity to develop climate resilient water policies in agriculture.** Facilitator: Mr. Muhamed Nepesov, Project CTA Participants are expected to share their ideas on the topic, discuss priorities, risks, opportunities.
6.	10.55 – 11.10	**Component 2.** Enhance resilience to climate change in three pilot communities through the introduction of community-based adaptation approaches. Facilitator: Mr. Muhamed Nepesov, Project CTA Participants are expected to share their ideas on the topic, discuss priorities, risks, opportunities.
7.	11.10 – 11.25	**Component 3. Introduction of community-managed water delivery services in three pilot communities**. Facilitator: Mr. Muhamed Nepesov, Project CTA Participants are expected to share their ideas on the topic, discuss priorities, risks, opportunities.
8.	11.25 – 11.35	**Wrap-up**

List of participants for AF Project Roundtable Discussion of August 22, 2012

UNDP, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

No	Name	Position	Organization	E-mail
1	Bayramova Svetlana	Head of Administration of GIZ project on Sustainable Forestry Management	GIZ	Svetlana.Bairamova@giz.de
2	Mr.Hilmar Foellmi,	Head of the office of the GIZ project on Sustainable Forestry Management	GIZ	Hilmar.foellmi@giz.de
3	Serdar Yagmurov	Program Assistant	USAID	syagmurov@usaid.gov
4	Lyale Nazarova	Economic & Environmental Program Assistant	OSCE	Lyale.Nazarova@osce.org
5	Armands Pupols	Political Affairs Officer.	UNRCCA	pupols@un.org
6	Theodor Mercey	Political/Economic Officer; 2nd Secretary	US Embassy	masseytt@state.gov
7	Arzygul Ovezliyeva	Political/Economic Assistant	US Embassy	ovezlievaaa@state.gov
8	Yunus Emre Bilid	Deputy Coordinator	TICA	askabat@tika.gov.tr
9	Begench Gulov	Interpreter	TICA	
10	Sahara Hodjaniyazova		Embassy of Israel	saharakhoja@gmail.com
11	Cao Lin	DRR	UNDP	Lin.cao@undp.org

12	Djemshid Khadjiyev	Program Assistant for Environment Portfolio	UNDP	Djemshid.Khadjiyev@undp.org
13	Irina Atamuradova	Low Emission Development Component Manager	UNDP	Irina.Atamuradova@undp.org
14	Larisa Pavluhina	Head of Project Implementation Unit for Environment Portfolio	UNDP	Larisa.Pavluhina@undp.org
15	Muhamed Nepesov	CTA	Adaptation Project	nepesov@mail.ru
16	Zarona Ismailova	Economic and Environmental Program	OSCE Centre in Ashgabat	Zarona.Ismailova@osce.org

ANNEX 7

Terms of Reference

Climate Resilient Development Programme Component Manager

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Type of Contract:	**Service Contract**
Level:	**SB-5**
Duration:	**12 months (with possibility for extension)**
Duty Station:	**Ashgabat, Turkmenistan (with regular field travel)**

I. Background Information

The area of environment and climate change takes an important part in the cooperation framework between the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP CO. The newly signed UNDAF 2010-2015 reflects two key outcomes on environment:

Outcome 3.2 Environmentally sustainable use of natural resources contributes to effectiveness of economic processes and increased quality of life;

Outcome 3.3 National development planners integrate adaptation and preparedness of economic development sectors to climate change into development plans and management;

Provided the global importance of climate resilience and low emissions as the overarching principle for environmental protection and the high level of trust that the Government of Turkmenistan reposes in UNDP, the following vision statement is proposed to reflect UNDP interventions in Turkmenistan on environment & energy: "UNDP Turkmenistan aims to position itself as the partner of choice to the government in supporting the transition to low emission and climate resilient development"

Thus, the UNDP projects under implementation and preparation in the environmental field in Turkmenistan contribute to two objectives:

(a) capacity development for low emission (carbon) economies – covering climate change mitigation projects; and

(b) capacity development for climate resilient communities, economies and ecosystems – covering ecosystem, natural resources and climate change adaptation projects.

Thus, the assistance provided by UNDP to the Government of Turkmenistan in the area of environment and energy covering policy advice, project development and implementation services, knowledge management and advocacy services is more focused and aligned with: (i) Turkmenistan's obligations to the UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNCBD; (ii) UNDP's corporate priorities on climate change; (iii) RBEC rolling strategy and Regional Programme Document; and (iv) the wider Regional Environment and Energy Community of Practice of UNDP (which means, amongst others, that it could tap into existing regional expertise for support). The programme will be further supported by UNDP's environmental finance platform such as: MDG Carbon Facility, Climate Risk Insurance and Territorial Approach to Climate Change.

Under Capacity Development for climate resilient communities, economies and ecosystems, UNDP Turkmenistan is:

- Promoting interventions aiming at improving ecosystem resilience, maintaining and enhancing the beneficial services provided by natural and semi-natural ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, food, water and health, reduce vulnerability and disaster risk, storing carbon and avoiding emissions from land use

change and forestry; this work is supported by the UNDP/GEF projects on Protected Areas under implementation – Strengthening Management Effectiveness of Protected Area System; Sustainable Land Management; and through potential new projects on mainstreaming biodiversity in the land use planning in GEF V and addressing climate risks in ecosystem management;

- Promoting climate change adaptation action through a project aiming at improving water management in the farming practices through a project targeting Adaptation Fund;

- Improving climate risk management and introducing climate change resilient alternatives for local development – under the regional programme on Climate Risk management (joint partnership Environment and Energy and Crisis Prevention and Recovery Practices.

- Supporting water governance and institutional capacity building

Achieving this objective implies implementing a cluster of programmes, projects and initiatives on climate resilience issues, namely ecosystem management, adaptation, land and water related matters.

II. Objective:

The ultimate objective of the Climate Resilient Development Component Manager (CRDCM) is to coordinate and supervise the planning, implementation and monitoring of the Climate Resilient Development Component of the Environment and Energy Portfolio in UNDP Turkmenistan through leadership of project teams and effective use of project resources.

III. Duties and Responsibilities

Working under direct supervision of the UNDP Programme Specialist on Environment to whom he/she will report, the CRDCM will be responsible for leading project teams in the day-to-day implementation of projects and managing project resources effectively and efficiently so as to achieve the project objectives and outcomes within the set timescale and available budget. More specifically, the CRDCM will perform the following duties:

A) Project personnel management

1- Create a strong team spirit, cohesive and mutually supportive; encourage collaboration between individuals, the sharing of experiences and the solving of problems as a group; organize regular staff meetings for this purpose

2- Assign specific duties and tasks to specific individuals according to their Job Descriptions or Terms of Reference; ensure their full understanding of what is expected through agreement on deliverables and timescales; and agree on the resources and support that will be provided by projects

3- Undertake individual performance assessments on an annual basis (or other period for national technical advisors), acknowledging achievements and providing analysis and advice on problem aspects

4- While giving all professional personnel the "space" to carry out their professional duties, ensure that guidance and support are available whenever needed

5- Ensure that project staff enjoy the conditions of employment as stipulated by UNDP, together with the responsibilities of their positions

6- Require regular (as agreed), formal and informal reporting on progress with the achievement of assigned tasks

B) Financial resources management

7- Ensure total accuracy and the highest level of transparency in the management of the project financial resources in accordance with UNDP regulations and procedures

8- Work with the project implementation unit to prepare all necessary financial reports to accompany project quarterly and annual work plans and reports

C) Project outreach

9- Serve as the project ambassador and advocate within the broader Central and Local Government systems and with local communities

10- Establish and maintain good working relationships and cooperation with peer project managers from other related projects within Turkmenistan

D) Project planning and implementation

11- Lead the process of quarterly and annual planning of project activities, with the participation of all project personnel, in particular national technical advisors; retain the ultimate responsibility for the finished plans and submit them to the NPD and UNDP for their concurrence

12- As noted under A.5 above, professional staff should be given the "space" to carry out their assigned tasks; but be alert to needs for support and advice; require progress reporting and accountability for resources used

13- In cooperation with relevant project personnel build effective working relationships with the project key partners at the local level (Local Government, village leaders, communities, locals NGOs, the private sector, etc)

14- Work closely with co-funding partners to ensure that their activities/programmes are integrated

E) Monitoring and adaptive management

15- Lead the implementation of the M&E Plan for the component

16- Carry out monitoring visits to project sites on a regular basis; survey (informally) the intended beneficiaries and other stakeholders

17- Collate the results of monitoring, analyze them, and formulate proposals for adaptive management measures for consideration by the PSC

18- Supervise the implementation of the decisions and advice of the PSC

F) Reporting and accountability

19- Provide a report to each PSC meeting presenting progress and achievements, acknowledging difficulties and proposing possible solutions for consideration and guidance by the PSC

20- Assume the lead responsibility for the preparation and content of the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR), with the full participation of relevant project personnel

21- Jointly with other personnel, namely national technical advisors and with support from the project service unit, prepare quarterly and annual project plans and reports and present them to the PSC

22- Respond to request for reports on project management and performance from any key stakeholders

23- Report to the NPC and the UNDP on any aspect of project management whenever required

24- Perform other related duties as assigned

IV. Competencies:

- Good manager of people and resources to obtain best results and be accountable
- Dedicated and committed to aims of the component
- Excellent inter-personal skills; good communicator at all levels from political decision-makers to grassroots communities
- Ability to work under pressure to meet required deadlinesStrong managerial skills, results-orientation, team-building and leadership skills
- Decisiveness, independence, good judgment, ability to work under pressure
- Excellent networking and partnering competencies and negotiating skills
- Cultural and gender sensitivity

V. Qualifications:

- University degree in the area of natural sciences or other related disciplines
- At least 3 years of experience in writing analytical papers and designing work plans with indicators and benchmarks;
- At least 3 years management experience in implementing development projects in the related field;
- Strong knowledge of development situation in Turkmenistan
- Ability to use information technology as a tool and resource
- Fluency in written and spoken Russian and English. Knowledge of Turkmen will be an asset
- Proficiency in Microsoft Office.

Terms of Reference

Post Title: Head of Project Implementation Unit for the Environment Portfolio

Type of contract: Service Contract

Duration: 12 months with possibility of further extension

Duty Station: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Level: SB-4

I. Background:
The area of environment and climate change takes an important part in the cooperation framework between the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP CO. The newly signed UNDAF 2010-2015 reflects two key outcomes on environment:

Outcome 3.2 Environmentally sustainable use of natural resources contributes to effectiveness of economic processes and increased quality of life

Outcome 3.3 National development planners integrate adaptation and preparedness of economic development sectors to climate change into development plans and management

Provided the global importance of climate resilience and low emissions as the overarching principle for environmental protection and the high level of trust that the Government of Turkmenistan reposes in UNDP, the following vision statement is proposed to reflect UNDP interventions in Turkmenistan on environment & energy: "UNDP Turkmenistan aims to position itself as the partner of choice to the government in supporting the transition to low emission and climate resilient development"

Thus, the UNDP projects under implementation and preparation in the environmental field in Turkmenistan contribute to two objectives:

(a) Capacity development for low emission (carbon) economies – covering climate change mitigation projects; and
(b) Capacity development for climate resilient communities, economies and ecosystems – covering ecosystem, natural resources and climate change adaptation projects.

The cross-cutting interventions such as the Capacity development for Better Environmental Governance and other envisaged activities of similar nature are supporting both objectives.

Thus, the assistance provided by UNDP to the Government of Turkmenistan in the area of environment and energy covering policy advice, project development and implementation services, knowledge management and advocacy services is more focused and aligned with: (i) Turkmenistan's obligations to the UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNCBD; (ii) UNDP's corporate priorities on climate change; (iii) RBEC rolling strategy and Regional Programme Document; and (iv) the wider Regional Environment and Energy Community of Practice of UNDP (which means, amongst others, that it could tap into existing regional expertise for support). The programme will be further supported by UNDP's environmental finance platform such as: MDG Carbon Facility, Climate Risk Insurance and Territorial Approach to Climate Change.

The Environment and Energy Portfolio as well the area of disaster risk reduction and has started a policy dialogue with the Government on formulation a national DRR programme with priority focus on

strengthening the enabling environment, institutional capacity building, international experience and knowledge sharing, and integrating climatic risks at the national and community level.

II. Tasks and Responsibilities:

Under the overall guidance and supervision of the UNDP Programme Specialist on Environment, and direct supervision of Component Managers Climate Resilience and Low Emission the Head of Project Implementation Unit (HPIU) is responsible for the providing of operational management of the Environment Portfolio's activities and supervises a project implementation unit. The HPIU will work in close collaboration with the Low Emission Development Component and Climate Resilient Development Component Managers to implement timely execution of the portfolio activities.

Summary of Key Functions:
Lead and manage project implementation unit. Ensure timely and efficient provision of operation services for efficient implementation of all projects under Environmental portfolio Supervise staff of the project implementation unit

Specific Responsibilities
The work of the HPIU includes:

- Establishment of implementation targets and monitoring of achievement of results, including UNDP/GEF, UNDP/Adaptation Fund and any other donor driven requirements;
- Supervision of operational staff of the PIU according to the approved organigram;
- Constant monitoring and analysis of the operating environment, timely readjustment of the operations, advice on legal considerations and risk assessment;
- Coordination and substantive contribution to preparation of the Annual Work Plans and Budgets;
- Leading preparation of a comprehensive Procurement Plan for the portfolio and ensure its timely implementation;
- Daily supervision, guidance and quality assurance of all operational services provided by the PIU, such as procurement, human resource, logistics and financial activities to ensure the efficient and timely provision of implementation services;
- Analysis of management and financial reports in Atlas within the scope of his/her authority;
- Coordination of the timely preparation and quality review of the progress reports, financial reports, project implementation reports and any other forms of reporting;
- Provision of support in oversight for the full compliance with UNDP rules and regulations in all operational processes;
- Serving as fixed asset coordinator within the portfolio and ensure proper use and management of portfolio assets and facilities;
- Advising the Programme Specialist on Environment and Component Managers of the programme implementation and delivery and suggesting modalities to achieve planned results;
- Knowledge building and sharing with regards to management and operations among the PIU staff, organization of staff trainings, synthesis of lessons learnt/best practices.
- HPIU will work in coordination with all relevant UNDP staff and services of the UNDP office if required.

III. Competencies:

- Excellent inter personal and communication skills
- Ability to work with people with diverse background
- Results driven, ability to work under pressure and to meet required deadlines
- Cultural and gender sensitivity
- Good understanding of international management practices

- Ability of quick learning and knowledge building and sharing

IV. Minimum Qualifications:

- University Degree, preferably in project management, economics, public/business administration, law or development related discipline.
- At least 3 years in management or administration of development projects. Specific experience in administration of environment, climate and energy related projects is an asset.
- Practical experience in supervising and managing people with various functions;
- Fluency in English, Russian. Turkmen is an asset
- Proficiency in Microsoft Office
- Proven experience and knowledge of maintaining compliance with corporate donor driven rules and regulations, planning and reporting requirement

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT TOR

Location:	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
Category	Environment and Energy
Type of Contract:	Service Contracts
Starting Date (date when the selected candidate is expected to start):	tbd

Duties and Responsibilities

UNDP Environment Programme's Project Implementation Unit (PIU) established and consisted of Head of PIU, project assistance on human resources, project assistant on finance, project assistant on procurement and tenders and project assistant on logistics will be responsible for the following **key tasks and duties:**

- Set up and maintain project files;
- Collect project related information data;
- Administer Project Board meetings;
- Organize all Project Management Team (PMT) initiated events (workshops, working group meetings, stakeholder consultations, etc.);
- Compile and/or prepare the documentation necessary for the procurement of services, goods and supplies under the project;
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports;
- Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager;
- Draft quarterly cash flow projections based on the agreed project work plan;
- Prepare the project's Financial Reports as required by UNDP/NEX guidelines and by GEF;
- Prepare payments requests to UNDP, maintain payments supporting documentation in impeccable order;
- Provide logistical support to the Project Manager and project consultants, as required;
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties;
- Ensure that financial and reporting requirements of UNDP and the national legislation, where relevant, are adhered to;
- Provide general administrative support to ensure the smooth running of the PMT;
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting;
- Draft correspondence and documents; finalize correspondence of administrative nature; edit reports and other documents for correctness of form and content;
- Provide oral interpretation and written translation as required;
- Act on telephone inquiries, fax and e-mail transmissions, and co-ordinate appointments;
- Arrange duty travel;
- Perform any other administrative/financial duties as requested by the Component Manager and CTA

Competencies

- Writes clearly and convincingly.
- Focuses on achieving results
- Sets priorities, produces quality outputs, meets deadlines and manages time efficiently
- Shares knowledge and is willing to provide support to others who request advice or help
- Works toward creative solutions by analyzing problems carefully and logically
- Demonstrates sufficient technical knowledge to perform effectively in own specialty
- Leads and supports team decisions
- Maintains strong relationships with partners and clients

- Facilitates meetings effectively and efficiently and to resolve conflicts as they arise

Required Skills and Experience

Core skills:

- Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing in order to communicate complex, technical information to technical and general audiences
- Skills in negotiating effectively in sensitive situations
- Skills in achieving results through persuading, influencing and working with others
- Skills in facilitating meetings effectively and efficiently and to resolve conflicts as they arise

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Local Project Coordinators

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Job Title: Local Project Coordinators for Nohur, Karakum and Sakarchage regions

Project: UNDP/Adaptation Fund/MNP "Addressing climate change risks to farming systems in Turkmenistan at national and local levels" (or Adaptation Project).

Duty Station: Nohur, Karakum and Sakarchaga

Practice Area: Environment and Energy

Type of contract: Service Contract

Duration: 12 months from date of signing contract (with possibility of extension up to 4 years)

Starting Date: As soon as possible

Application Deadline: 10 working days from date of announcement

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

Climate Change is projected to have significant impacts on water resources in Turkmenistan. Water availability and supply are likely to suffer from increasing shortages due to elevated temperatures and climate aridification. Turkmenistan's inherent aridity and reliance on agriculture as a source of both income and food renders the country particularly vulnerable to these climate change impacts.

To effectively address climate change challenges and mitigate the risks, the Government of Turkmenistan has committed itself to develop a comprehensive approach to water adaptation in the agricultural sector. UNDP Turkmenistan as a development partner contributes to these efforts through providing policy advice, and rendering technical assistance aimed at improving national institutional and human capacity and legislative framework to enable Turkmenistan to effectively deal with climate change issues.

The Project "Addressing climate change risks to farming systems in Turkmenistan at the national and community level" is the first comprehensive initiative in Turkmenistan that focuses on strengthening water management practices, developing integrating water policies at the national and local levels, and increasing resilience of local communities through improving services for water supply and effective use.

The project is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme jointly with the Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan. The project will be executed in three different climatic areas: a desert zone of Karakum (Bahardok); in the mountain villages of Nohur and an irrigated area of Sakarchaga region.

The project is structured into 3 components: *1) Policy and institutional capacity strengthening; 2) Supporting community based adaptation initiatives* and *3) Improving communal management systems for water delivery.*

II. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Local Project Coordinator is responsible for providing day-to-day support and assistance to the project in the implementation and administration of activities in the project area. The Local Coordinator is also responsible for providing support and leading *community mobilization* efforts through facilitating, promoting and ensuring community planning, undertaking developmental activities and identifying empowerment opportunities with the aim to achieve sustainable development. The Local Project Coordinator will be also responsible for coordination and cooperation activities between the UNDP CO programme and project

management and relevant agencies/national partners at community level: Local Self-Governance Bodies (*gengesh*) and Archins (Head of gengesh); farmer associations; local government authorities (hakimliks) and other government agencies and initiatives involved in the project.

Local Project Coordinator will be directly guided and supervised by, and report to Project Chief Technical Advisor (CTA). The UNDP Programme Specialist on Environment and Energy and the Climate Resilience Cluster Manager will exercise overall supervision, conduct monitoring and assessment of Local Coordinator's job performance.

2.1 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. Provide assistance to project CTA and Component Manager in the development and preparation of project's quarterly/annual plans and reports;
b. Develop and prepare regular reports on the status of project activities, progress achieved, and other issues related to the project implementation in project area;
c. Render organizational, administrative and logistical support in the organization of seminars, workshops, information days, and in the preparation of presentations and handouts related to the project activities in the community;
d. Provide organizational and logistical assistance to project's national and international experts in preparation of, and during field visits;
e. Contribute to project's assessment and evaluation activities, including providing inputs for baseline and situation analysis and reviews.
Render other support as requested.

2.2 COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. Provide the first detailed quarterly Local Project Coordinator action plan, of proposed community mobilization activities, within 25 working days days of taking up the post , that will focus on facilitating the community to own and manage the project, to bring about sustainable development. The plan must include how the community (men and women) will be mobilized to discuss the project to ensure that all households are represented;
b. Develop together with CTA and the Component Manager the methodology to be used for each of the activities of community mobilization and agree the TOOLS that will be used to help the process for each activity;
c. Assist the community to develop a community map showing all current water points and agricultural practices;
d. Facilitate the discussion about the objectives of the project, ensuring that each household (men and women) are represented;
e. Facilitate the establishment of a gender sensitive Community Steering Committee (CSC) ensuring that a fair process is adopted to agree the CSC members are a good representative of the community;
f. Assist the CSC to develop a TOR for the CSC that includes an overall objective of the CSC with clear outputs expected;
g. Assist the CSC to develop a process of agreeing who will be the Chair, deputy Chair, Secretary and Treasurer, ensuring that a fair process is adopted;
h. Assist CSC on how to agree the roles of each of its members;
i. Assist the CSC on how to take minutes of meetings;
j. Assist the CSC to develop its annual and action plan and budget;
k. Assist each member to develop a plan of how they will carry out their duties related to the project;
l. Assist the CSC to develop a simple self-performance assessment tool of their work on a 6 monthly basis that clearly shows the outputs of their work;
m. Assist the CSC to agree a process of how to engage all the members of the community in some of the activities;
n. Assist the CSC to identify the activities that will require the assistance of all community members (men and women);

o. Assist the CSC on how they will engage the community (all households men and women) in key decisions such as location of water points or any form of construction to ensure the decision making process is clear and agreed by all households;
p. Ensure that all community members equally benefit from project outputs and services;
q. Assist the CSC to agree how they will engage the local school in the project activities;
r. Assist the CSC to set up a mechanism to regularly feedback to the community decision made by the CSC;
s. Support the CSC to implement their plans;
t. Assist the CSC to develop a monitoring plan of the implementation of the UNDP supported project;
u. Assist the CSC to tell their story of their project to other communities ;
v. Assist the CSC to prepare a performance assessment of the Local Community Coordinator work on a 6 monthly basis;
w. Promote principles of equal gender representation in decision-making processes, and advocate for gender empowerment;
x. Hold regular meetings with CTA and Component Manager;
y. Submit a one page progress report (format agreed with the Component Manager (CP) to the CTA and CM on the last working day of each month);

Perform other duties as requested.

III. QUALIFICATION AND COMPETENCE REQUIREMENTS:

a. Minimum secondary education, higher education is an asset;
b. At least 3 years of experience in environmental projects executed at the local level with the participation of the local communities;
c. Proven track record in community mobilization and involvement in community-driven process or solid understanding of community mobilization, development principles and practices;
d. Ability to develop innovative mechanisms/ tools/methodologies to promote community involvement in projects;
e. Effective coordination and conflict resolution skills;
f. Ability to work effectively within strict deadlines.

IV. REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE:

4.1 Interpersonal skills:
a. Maturity and proven ability to work productively and respectfully with local communities;
b. Good knowledge of local community specifics, customs and traditions;
c. Ability to build professional relationships with the local self-governance and government authorities, and other project stakeholders, demonstrating diplomacy and diligence;
d. High degree of self-motivation, ability to inspire and be inspired;
e. Demonstrate strong commitment for social fairness and impartiality;
f. Demonstrate pro-activeness and be able to initiate improvements.

4.2 Communication skills:
a. Excellent knowledge of Turkmen language, knowledge of Russian or other languages is an asset;
b. Excellent communication and presentation skills;
c. Ability to use computers and information technologies;
d. Ability to communicate through e.mails and instant messengers;
e. Good skills in up-keeping project records and files, knowledge of basic filing systematization tools.

TABLE 1.

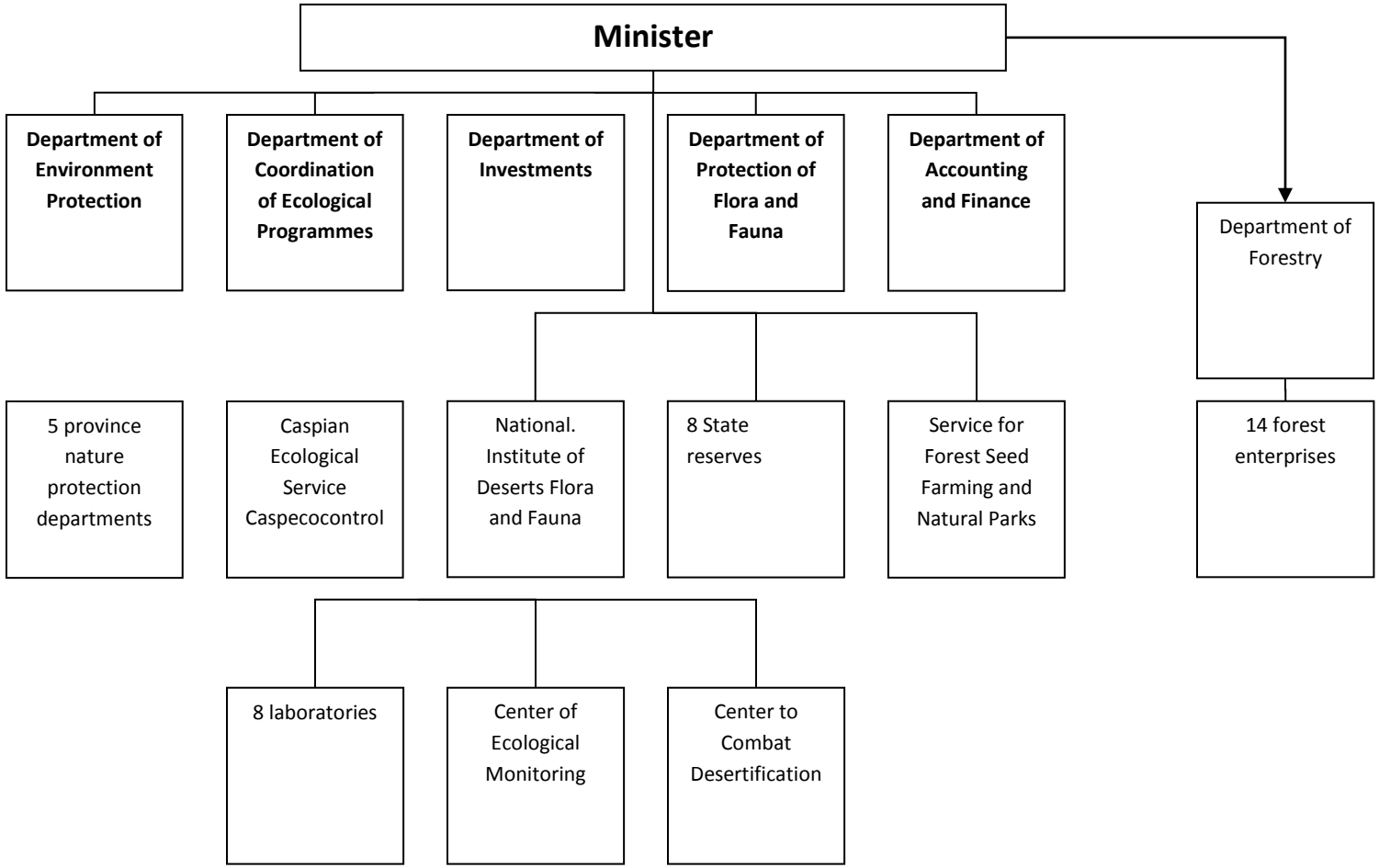

Minister
Department of Environment Protection
Department of Coordination of Ecological Programmes
Department of Investments
Department of Protection of Flora and Fauna
Department of Accounting and Finance
Department of Forestry
5 province nature protection departments
Caspian Ecological Service Caspecocontrol
National. Institute of Deserts Flora and Fauna
8 State reserves
Service for Forest Seed Farming and Natural Parks
14 forest enterprises
8 laboratories
Center of Ecological Monitoring
Center to Combat Desertification

TABLE 2.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESERTS, FLORA