CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Adaptation Measures for Agro-pastoral Livelihoods in Tajikistan (AMAL-Adapt)
Country:	Republic of Tajikistan
Thematic Focal Area:	Agriculture
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Executing Entities:	Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
Amount of Financing Requested:	10,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)
Project Formulation Grant Request (available to NIEs only):	Yes ☒ No ☐
Amount of Requested financing for PFG:	150,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)
Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed:	Yes ☒ No ☐

Stage of Submission:

☒ This concept has been submitted before

☐ This is the first submission ever of the concept proposal

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: 3 July 2026.

Please note that concept note documents should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes.

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AMAL	Access to Markets and Adaptation for Livestock (IFAD programme)
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CAMP4ASB	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin
CASP / CASP+	Community-based Agricultural Support Project / Project “plus”
CCKP	Climate Change Knowledge Portal (World Bank)
CEP	Committee for Environmental Protection
CHIRPS	Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data
CIG	Common Interest Group
CIIP	Centre for Implementation of Investment Projects
CN	Concept Note
CsCAP	Climate-sensitive Community Action Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRS	Districts of Republican Subordination (also referred to as RRS)
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESCMP	Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy (Adaptation Fund)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIRR	Financial Internal Rate of Return
G2F	Glaciers to Farms (GCF regional programme)
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILUMA	Integrated Land Use Management (GIZ methodology)
JFM	Joint Forest Management
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
KM	Knowledge Management
KRB	Kofirnighan River Basin
LKM	Learning and Knowledge Management
LOE	Letter of Endorsement
LPDP	Livestock and Pasture Development Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
MIS	Management Information System
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIE	National Implementing Entity
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PFG	Project Formulation Grant
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPR	Project Performance Report
PUU	Pasture User Union
RESILAND	Resilient Landscapes Program (World Bank)
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (IFAD)
SERSP	Socio-Economic Resilience Strengthening Project
SPEI	Standardized Precipitation–Evapotranspiration Index
SRF	Strategic Results Framework (Adaptation Fund)
SSP	Shared Socioeconomic Pathway
TERRA	Tajikistan Ecosystem Restoration and Resilient Agriculture Project
ToC	Theory of Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	Unidentified Sub-Project
VO	Village Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WUA	Water User Association

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Project/Programme Background and Context:

A. Socio-Economic

1. Tajikistan is a landlocked lower-middle-income country in Central Asia, bordering Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and China, with a total area of about 143,100 km². More than 90 percent of its territory is mountainous, with elevations ranging from around 300 m in the north to 7,495 m at Ismoil Somoni Peak. This rugged topography strongly shapes settlement patterns, access to services, infrastructure, and market connectivity. Most intensive agriculture is concentrated in valleys and foothills, while higher-altitude areas are used mainly for grazing. The mountainous terrain, combined with glacier-dependent hydrology, also increases exposure to floods, landslides, erosion, and climate-related hazards affecting rural livelihoods and infrastructure.[1,2] Since independence in 1991, Tajikistan has remained a highly centralized state. It is administratively divided into Sughd, Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, the Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS), and Dushanbe. Although local councils and jamoats exist, fiscal and decision-making authority remains concentrated at central level, and local governments have limited autonomy. This is an important contextual factor for adaptation planning and implementation, which must work through local institutions while remaining aligned with centrally managed systems.[3,4,5,6] Tajikistan's population reached 10.3 million in 2024 and continues to grow rapidly at 2.2 percent annually. The country remains predominantly rural, with about 71.5 percent of the population living in rural areas, and has a very young population, with 55 percent under 25 years of age. Women represent 49.3 percent of the population, and an estimated 21 percent of households are female-headed. These demographic features are directly relevant to climate vulnerability. Rural households depend heavily on climate-sensitive livelihoods such as livestock, irrigated and rainfed agriculture, and natural resource use. Women play central roles in agriculture, water collection, food management, and care work, but face more limited access to land, finance, information, and decision-making. Youth face limited employment opportunities and high migration pressures. As a result, climate risks such as drought, water scarcity, floods, landslides, and temperature extremes have particularly severe effects on rural livelihoods, food security, and adaptive capacity, especially for poorer, women-headed, and geographically isolated households.[7,8,9,10,11] The economy remains fragile and insufficiently diversified. Agriculture contributes around one-fifth of GDP and remains the backbone of rural livelihoods, but productivity is constrained by fragmented farms, aging infrastructure, and low investment. Poverty has declined significantly, from 55.8 percent in 2010 to 19.9 percent in 2025, supported in large part by remittances, especially from migrant workers in Russia. However, this dependence exposes households and the wider economy to external shocks, while job creation outside agriculture remains weak. Rural households therefore remain highly sensitive to climate impacts, land degradation, and natural resource stress.[12,13]

B. Natural Resources, Water, Agriculture and Food Security

2. Tajikistan has high biological diversity across mountain, valley and arid ecosystems, with more than 23,000 recorded flora and fauna species and important endemism in the Pamir-Alai system. Forest cover is limited, at around 3 percent of national land area, while alpine meadows, rangelands and pasture-based agroecosystems dominate much of the rural landscape and provide essential services for livestock-dependent livelihoods, including forage, soil stabilisation and water regulation. In the AMAL-Adapt target areas in DRS and Sughd, these ecosystems are increasingly affected by drought, rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, overgrazing and land

[1] World Bank. Tajikistan Resilient Landscape Restoration Project – Concept Project Information Document (PID): notes that more than 90% of the country's surface is mountainous and discusses landscape/climate pressures
[2] EBRD, Draft Country Strategy, 2025
[3] UNDP. Tajikistan Country Programme Document.
[4] World Observatory on Sub-National Government Finance and Investment, Tajikistan. sng-wofi.orgsng-wofi.org
[5] E-hukumat, About Tajikistan, egov.tj.
[6] World Observatory on Sub-National Government Finance and Investment, Tajikistan.
[7] Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2024
[8] World Bank Open Data
[9] Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan and ICF, 2018
[10] Van't Wout, Celikyilmaz and Arguello, 2021 https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/c607ec1b-7330-4984-80a9-dfd205a3c068
[11] UNDP Human Development Report 2025
[12] Tajikistan Poverty and Equity Assessment, World Bank, 2025.
[13] UNDP Global MPI. 2023.

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degradation. The project will not finance land conversion, commercial forestry, or activities in protected areas or buffer zones. Instead, it will support community-based adaptation measures such as rotational grazing, restoration of vegetative cover, erosion control, and biodiversity-sensitive pasture management through CsCAPs. As such, biodiversity impacts are expected to be neutral to positive, provided screening and mitigation measures under the ESCMP are applied.[14,15,16] Water availability is a critical constraint for rural livelihoods in Tajikistan, particularly in upland and mountain areas where livestock systems depend on seasonal pastures, springs, snowmelt and small local water sources. Although the country is water-rich at national level, DRS and Sughd face recurrent seasonal and local water scarcity due to rugged topography, limited infrastructure, catchment degradation and increasing climate variability. Climate change is intensifying these pressures through higher temperatures, glacier retreat, declining snow cover, earlier snowmelt and less predictable river flows, increasing both flood and drought risks. AMAL-Adapt does not finance large-scale irrigation or water transfer schemes. Instead, it addresses water-related climate risks indirectly through ecosystem-based adaptation: improving pasture management, restoring degraded rangelands, reducing erosion and runoff, and integrating local water stress into participatory planning and investment design. These measures are expected to generate positive adaptation benefits for water regulation and reduce pressure on fragile upland systems.[17,18,19]. Environmental and social risk screening under the design process (SECAP[20] and AF ESP screening) confirms that the AF-financed activities present low risk to water resources, with anticipated positive adaptation benefits through improved land cover, reduced erosion and enhanced ecosystem regulation of water flows. Agriculture remains central to Tajikistan's economy, contributing about 22 percent of GDP and supporting most rural livelihoods, but the sector is constrained by limited productive land, fragmented farms, aging infrastructure, low investment, and weak value chain integration. Livestock is particularly important in the target areas, yet productivity is constrained by degraded pastures, feed shortages and animal health challenges. These structural constraints, combined with climate variability and dependence on imported food and agricultural inputs, contribute to persistent food insecurity. AMAL-Adapt responds to this context by strengthening the climate resilience of livestock-based production systems and the natural resource base on which they depend.[21]

C. Climate change

3. Tajikistan is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change in Central Asia due to its mountainous geography, high dependence on climate-sensitive natural resources, and the strong reliance of rural livelihoods on agriculture and livestock. Climate change is already affecting temperature regimes, precipitation patterns, cryosphere dynamics, and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, with direct implications for pasture productivity, water availability, and the resilience of rural communities in upland and semi-arid areas.

Observed climate trends

4. Observed climate data show a **clear warming trend across Tajikistan**, with average annual temperatures increasing by approximately **0.3–0.5°C per decade since the mid-20th century**, a rate higher than the global average[22]. According to the World Bank climate profile (2021), warming has been most pronounced in **spring and summer months**, directly affecting pasture growth cycles and livestock productivity (see *Annex 2 figure A2.1, panel A*). Precipitation trends are more variable spatially and seasonally. While total annual precipitation has not changed uniformly across the country (see Annex 2, figure A2.1, panels B and C), **increased variability and shifts in seasonal distribution** have been observed. Winter precipitation has increased in some mountainous areas, while **summer rainfall has declined or become more erratic**, particularly in lowland and foothill zones where livestock and fodder production are concentrated. This growing unpredictability exacerbates drought risks and undermines traditional grazing calendars. At the same time, **glacier retreat and reduced snowpack** are

[14] Constructive Voices, "Tajikistan Biodiversity: Animal and Plant Species," February 2024
[15] Fauna & Flora International, "Conservation Work in Tajikistan," May 2025
[16] https://leap.unep.org/en/countries/tj/national-legislation/national-strategy-and-action-plan-conservation-and-rational-use
[17] Tajikistan National Water Strategy to 2040 : https://www.mewr.tj/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/National-Water-Strategy-2040_final.pdf
[18] CCKP: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/
[19] IFAD analysis for GCF CASP+ proposal (2021) NASA MODIS MOD10A2: https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp233
[20] IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) : https://www.ifad.org/en/social-environment-assessment-procedures
[21] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2025. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 – Addressing high food price inflation for food security and nutrition*. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6008en and World Bank, 2022: https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/europeandcentralasia/tackling-food-insecurity-tajikistan .
[22] Climate risk country profile, World Bank, 2021.

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already affecting hydrological regimes. Tajikistan has lost more than **30 percent of its glacier volume since the 1960s**, with direct consequences for seasonal water availability in downstream pastures and agricultural areas. These changes increase short-term flood risks while reducing long-term water security.

5. The national **18-month Standardized Precipitation–Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI-18) time series for 1981–2023** shows pronounced interannual and decadal variability, but with a **clear negative long-term trend**, as indicated by a statistically consistent downward slope (–0.024). While wetter and drier multi-year phases alternate over time, the declining trend implies that **recent drought conditions are occurring around a progressively drier baseline**, particularly since the mid-2000s. This long-term signal indicates that drought in Tajikistan has shifted from episodic variability to a **structural climate stress**, reinforcing the evidence from the 2014–2023 period that water deficits are becoming more persistent and recovery periods increasingly constrained (see Annex 2, figure A2.1, panels D and E).

6. Observed climate data for the period **2014–2023**, based on the **SPEI-18**, show a **clear and widespread drying trend across Tajikistan**, confirming that drought is not only a projected future risk but an **ongoing and intensifying climate stressor**. The spatial analysis of long-term SPEI-18 trends indicates that **most regions exhibit negative values**, reflecting a **progressive deterioration of water balance conditions** driven by rising temperatures and increased evapotranspiration, rather than precipitation decline alone. The predominance of negative trends over a relatively short 10-year window highlights the **rapid pace at which hydro-climatic stress is increasing**. At the **national scale**, the observed SPEI-18 trends point to **persistent and cumulative drought conditions**, affecting both agricultural and pastoral systems. The use of an 18-month accumulation period is particularly relevant, as it captures impacts on **soil moisture, groundwater recharge, rangeland productivity, and multi-season cropping systems**, rather than short-term rainfall anomalies.

7. Regionally, the observed drying trend is especially pronounced in:

   - **Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO)**, where extensive areas display **strong negative SPEI trends**, indicating increasing long-term moisture deficits in high-mountain environments that are highly dependent on snow and glacier melt;
   - **DRS**, where a continuous east–west band of negative trends reflects growing stress on irrigated agriculture, river-fed systems, and downstream water availability;
   - **Sughd**, where large portions of the region show **moderate but spatially widespread negative trends**, confirming that recurrent drought conditions observed in recent years are becoming structurally embedded.

8. In **Khatlon**, while the magnitude of negative trends appears slightly more heterogeneous, the overall signal remains **predominantly negative**, suggesting increasing exposure of rain-fed agriculture and pasture systems to prolonged dry periods. Overall, the observed SPEI-18 trends for 2014–2023 demonstrate that **drought conditions in Tajikistan are intensifying in duration and persistence**, rather than manifesting solely as isolated extreme events. This trend exacerbates pressures on agricultural productivity, livestock systems, and water resources, while reducing the capacity of ecosystems and rural livelihoods to recover between shocks.

Climate projections and future risks

9. Climate projections indicate that warming will continue throughout the 21st century under all emissions scenarios (See Annex 2, figure A2.1, panel F). By mid-century, average temperatures are projected to increase by **1.5–2.5°C**, with stronger warming in high-altitude areas and during summer months. Heat stress on livestock is expected to intensify, particularly affecting milk productivity, reproductive performance, and animal health.

10. Projected precipitation changes suggest **greater interannual variability**, with more frequent and prolonged drought episodes interspersed with intense rainfall events (See Annex 2, figure A2.1, panel G). These dynamics are expected to increase the incidence of **flash floods, mudflows, and landslides**, particularly in upland districts where grazing areas overlap with steep slopes and fragile soils. Climate projections based on the Projected Anomaly of the Annual SPEI for the period 2040–2059**,** under the SSP5–8.5 high-emissions scenario and derived

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from a multi-model ensemble**,** indicate a continuation and intensification of the drought trends already observed over the past decade**.** Overall, the projected SPEI anomalies for 2040–2059 under SSP5–8.5 demonstrate that **future drought risk in Tajikistan is not a discrete future shock**, but the **progressive intensification of an already ongoing drying trend** (see Annex 2,0 figure A2.1, panel H). This continuity between observed and projected conditions implies **shortened recovery periods between drought episodes**, cumulative impacts on water resources, and increasing vulnerability of agricultural and pastoral livelihoods.

D. Impacts of Climate Change on Agriculture and Water Resources

11. Based on the previous sections, the impacts of Climate Change on agriculture and water resources can be presented as below.

12. **Impacts on agricultural production systems.** Climate change is already affecting agricultural productivity across Tajikistan through higher temperatures, altered growing seasons, and more frequent droughts and extreme weather events. Rising temperatures increase evapotranspiration rates, leading to soil moisture deficits that negatively affect both rainfed crops and fodder production. In upland and foothill areas, shortened growing periods and increasingly irregular rainfall disrupt traditional cropping calendars, reduce yield stability, and increase production risks for smallholders with limited access to irrigation and adaptive inputs. Rainfed agriculture is particularly vulnerable to prolonged dry spells and erratic precipitation, which undermine planting decisions and increase the likelihood of crop failure. Even in irrigated systems, climate change affects agricultural performance through reduced and less predictable water availability, growing competition for water resources, and damage to irrigation infrastructure caused by floods, mudflows, and landslides. These impacts are compounded by the aging condition of irrigation networks and limited capacity for adaptive water management at local level, as recognized in the Tajikistan National Water Strategy to 2040. Climate-induced land degradation further undermines agricultural productivity. Increased rainfall intensity accelerates soil erosion on sloping lands, while recurrent droughts contribute to declining soil organic matter and reduced soil fertility. Together, these processes weaken the productive base of agriculture, reduce the effectiveness of existing farming practices, and heighten vulnerability to future climate shocks.

13. **Impacts on livestock and pasture-based systems**. Pasture-based livestock systems are among the most climate-exposed production systems in Tajikistan. The SECAP and AF ESP screening identify rangeland degradation, water stress, and declining fodder availability as key climate-related risks affecting livestock-dependent livelihoods. Rising temperatures and reduced summer moisture limit pasture regeneration, reduce biomass availability, and promote the spread of invasive or less nutritious plant species. These trends directly affect livestock health and productivity and increase pressure on already degraded rangelands. Livestock systems are affected through multiple, interlinked pathways: declining pasture productivity due to higher evapotranspiration and soil moisture loss; increased grazing pressure on accessible pastures during drought years; water scarcity for livestock and fodder production during peak demand periods; and heightened exposure to climate shocks such as droughts and severe winters. In the absence of adaptation measures, these dynamics increase livestock mortality, reduce household incomes, and exacerbate food insecurity, particularly in upland districts where pastoral livelihoods dominate and alternative income opportunities are limited.

14. **Impacts on water resources**. Water availability is a central factor shaping climate vulnerability across agricultural and pastoral systems. Tajikistan's hydrology is heavily influenced by glaciers and seasonal snowmelt, both of which are declining as a result of rising temperatures. While accelerated glacier melt may temporarily increase runoff in the short term, medium- and long-term projections indicate declining and more variable summer water availability—precisely when agricultural and livestock water demand is highest. Climate change is increasing both seasonal and spatial variability of water resources, with more frequent droughts affecting lowland and foothill areas and heightened flood risks in mountainous zones. This variability undermines the reliability of water supply for irrigation, livestock watering, and domestic use. Limited storage capacity, deteriorating rural infrastructure, and weak local water governance further exacerbate these challenges, as highlighted in the National Water Strategy to 2040. Growing water scarcity also intensifies competition between agricultural users, livestock keepers, and domestic needs, increasing the risk of local conflicts and undermining traditional water-sharing arrangements. For

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women and youth—who often bear primary responsibility for water collection and livestock care—these pressures translate into increased workloads, time poverty, and heightened vulnerability to climate shocks.

15. **Implications for vulnerability and resilience**. Taken together, these documented climate risks point to a clear structural vulnerability in Tajikistan's rural and pastoral systems. The progressive loss of glacier and snow regulation, rising evapotranspiration, increasing drought frequency, and higher variability of water availability are already undermining the reliability of pasture productivity, livestock health, and household income stability—particularly in upland and remote districts where dependence on natural pastures and seasonal water sources is highest. Evidence from national and international assessments shows that Tajikistan is among the most drought-exposed countries globally, with projected severe drought probability increasing sharply by mid-century, while long-term water availability is expected to decline despite short-term increases in meltwater[23]. These combined pressures disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, particularly low-income rural households, women, and smallholder farmers who rely heavily on crop and livestock production. Declining agricultural and livestock productivity and increased losses exacerbate poverty by reducing household incomes and limiting opportunities for savings or investment in adaptive measures. Food insecurity is likely to intensify as reduced crop yields and livestock outputs constrain both food availability and access, especially for households dependent on subsistence farming and animal products. At the same time, climate stressors increase workloads, particularly for women, who often bear primary responsibility for water collection, fuel gathering, livestock care, and household food production. Longer distances to access water and grazing areas, combined with the need to compensate for reduced agricultural and livestock output, place additional time and labor burdens on already stretched households. Limited access to resources, information, and decision-making processes further constrains the ability of these groups to adapt, reinforcing existing inequalities and increasing their exposure to climate-related risks. Youth are also increasingly affected by these dynamics, as climate-related declines in agricultural and livestock productivity reduce livelihood opportunities and make farming less attractive and viable as a long-term occupation. This contributes to rising underemployment and can accelerate rural outmigration, particularly among young men, in search of alternative income sources. At the same time, young people who remain in rural areas often face limited access to land, finance, and climate-resilient technologies, constraining their ability to innovate or adopt adaptive practices. Without targeted support, these pressures risk eroding the future labor base of the agricultural sector while increasing the vulnerability of youth to economic insecurity and social marginalization. In this context, adaptation cannot rely on incremental or sector-isolated measures. It requires targeted, place-based interventions that strengthen community-level management of pastures and water resources, secure seasonal access to water for livestock, and reduce pressure on fragile ecosystems during climate stress periods. AMAL-Adapt directly responds to these needs by operationalizing climate-informed pasture and water management, reinforcing local institutions, and prioritizing investments that translate national adaptation strategies into concrete resilience gains for climate-vulnerable rural communities.

16. At project level, these projected trends are expected to affect AMAL-Adapt communities through four main pathways: reduced and less reliable pasture biomass during dry periods; greater seasonal feed gaps and higher dependence on purchased fodder; increased pressure on accessible grazing areas and water points; and higher risks to livestock productivity, household income stability and nutrition. In the targeted DRS and Sughd districts, these impacts are particularly relevant because livelihoods depend heavily on livestock, seasonal pastures, local water sources and household-level processing and food production.

E. Gender Assessment

17. Gender dynamics in Tajikistan present a complex landscape of persistent challenges and modest progress, especially for rural women who comprise a significant portion of the country's 49.3 % female population[24]. According to the 2024 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report, Tajikistan ranks 112th in economic participation and 69th in political empowerment, highlighting significant gender disparities across various

[23] Climate Risk Country Profile: Tajikistan (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.
[24] Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2023.

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domains.[25] Economically, women's labor force participation rate of 32.6% significantly lags behind men's 58.7%.[26] Political representation remains limited, with women holding just 23.8% of seats in the Tajik parliament[27], though this represents an improvement from previous years.

18. **National Policies and Institutions**. Since 1994, Tajikistan has initiated a number of policy and structural reforms to improve the status of women. The first National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women was adopted in 1998, and the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan was established in 1991. Since then, the government has enacted legislation guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities for women and men. It has also adopted successive national strategies and state programmes to address specific areas of gender inequality.[28] The **National Strategy for Enhancing/Activating the Role of Women in Tajikistan for 2021–2030** is Tajikistan's main long-term policy framework for strengthening women's status, rights, participation and opportunities. It was approved by Government Resolution No. 167 on 30 April 2021, together with a 2021–2025 action plan. The strategy aims to create the conditions for women to fully realize their potential in social and economic life, implement state gender policy, strengthen constitutional guarantees of equality between women and men, prevent and eliminate family violence, support women's entrepreneurship and women in agriculture, raise women's educational levels, and expand women's participation in public life.[29] Tajikistan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1993 and its Optional protocol in 2014. The Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CWFA) is the central executive authority responsible for implementing state policy on the protection and promotion of the rights and interests of women and families. Its mandate includes creating equal conditions for the realization of women's rights, promoting gender equality, and expanding women's participation in addressing socioeconomic challenges, as well as in state and public administration. The CWFA also plays a key role in regulatory legal development, the provision of public services, the management of state property in its sector, and the oversight of laws and policies aimed at advancing women's rights.[30]

19. **Socio-economic Status**. Women experience income poverty due to the significant gender wage gap in Tajikistan. In 2019, women's average wages (across all sectors of the economy) were equivalent to only 64 percent of men's wages[31], while in agriculture these consisted of 80.8 percent of men's.[32] The wage gap in the non-agricultural sector can be partially explained by gender-based discrimination and stereotypes, such as the fact that women predominate in low paid sectors of the economy (for example, education and health care) and are also more likely than men to work part-time and to leave the job market for periods of time due to child care responsibilities[33]. The fact that the gender wage gap is lower in agricultural labor may have to do with outmigration of men, the greater number of women in agricultural labor and low wages in general. It is most likely not the result of more gender-friendly policies in dehkan farms that recognize the worth of female employment.[34]

20. **Education**. Women experience a significant gender gap in educational attainment, with female literacy at 97.7% compared to male literacy at 99.8%[35] Tajikistan's Constitution guarantees equal access to education and mandates free and compulsory basic education[36]. To increase female enrolment, particularly in rural areas, the

[25] World Economic Forum.2023. "Global Gender Gap Report 2023." Geneva: WEF.
[26] International Labour Organization. (2023). "ILOSTAT Database: Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex Tajikistan." Geneva: ILO.
[27] Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2023). "Women in National Parliaments." Geneva: IPU.
[28] *FAO. 2016. National gender profile of agricultural and* rural *livelihoods – Tajikistan. Country Gender* Assessment *Series. Ankara. https://openknowledge.fao. org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ac04d416-f189-4171-*bf18*-1dfb847024f6/content*
[29] https://genderlex.fao.org
[30] FAO. 2025. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Republic of Tajikistan. Country Gender Assessment Series. Budapest. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6263en
[31] Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2020. Gender Statistics:
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[34] *FAO. 2025. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Republic of Tajikistan. Country Gender Assessment Series. Budapest. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6263en*
[35] *UNESCO Institute for Statistics. (2022). "Literacy Rate, Adult Total (% of People Ages 15 and Above) - Tajikistan." Paris: UNESCO.*
[36] *UNECE (2020). Tajikistan National Survey of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Action Platform (1995) as part of the adopted Sustainable Development Agenda to 2030 and summary documents of the 23rd Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in the context*

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government has implemented several measures. These include raising the legal age of marriage from 17 years to 18, expanding the number of basic and general education schools in remote villages, and introducing the Presidential Quota System, which facilitates access to tertiary education for both women and men living in remote districts[37] . Sustained efforts by state authorities and civil society organizations committed to promoting the inclusion of rural girls in education have contributed to achieving a relatively balanced gender ratio in rural schools – often more so than in urban areas, as seen in Table 1. The 2017 DHS showed that more women had secondary education in rural areas than urban ones, while more don't have any education at all, and fewer rural women have professional middle education or higher education than urban women. The gender gap is, however, more unequal when it comes to higher education. Women represent only 34% of university students[38]. Patriarchal norms strongly affect household decisions regarding investment in girls' education, especially at the tertiary level.

21. **Health**. Health outcomes in Tajikistan have improved over recent decades, yet significant gender, geographic, and socio-economic disparities persist. Life expectancy at birth reached **76 years in 2022**, with women living longer than men (**77 years versus 74 years**). Maternal health indicators have shown progress, with the **maternal mortality ratio declining to approximately 17 deaths per 100,000 live births** (2017), though risks remain higher in rural and remote areas. The **total fertility rate remains relatively high at around 3.6 births per woman**, contributing to increased reproductive health demands. Access to healthcare services is uneven, with rural populations—where over 70 percent of the population resides—facing shortages of health facilities, skilled personnel, and essential medicines. Women, particularly in rural areas, experience both higher rates of **anemia and nutritional deficiencies,** and bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid caregiving. Two out of five women in Tajikistan suffer from anaemia, with prevalence higher among rural women (41.8 per cent) than urban women (39.2 per cent).[39] This pattern reflects deeper structural causes, including poverty, food insecurity, limited dietary diversity, inadequate access to micronutrient-rich foods, and weaker access to preventive and maternal health services in rural areas. Women's nutritional status is also affected by unequal intra-household food distribution, heavy unpaid care responsibilities, and limited control over household resources, all of which can reinforce poor dietary and health outcomes. While child and infant mortality rates have declined, gaps persist between urban and rural areas, driven by similar underlying inequalities such as lower household incomes, poorer sanitation, inadequate nutrition, lower maternal education, and reduced access to timely and quality healthcare. Overall, these health patterns highlight the need for continued investment in equitable access to quality health services, with particular attention to women, rural households, and vulnerable population groups. In 2021, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection adopted the National Health Protection Strategy through 2030, with one of its key objectives being to ensure equitable access to health services. This strategy served as the foundation for the development and subsequent adoption of the State Programme for the Development of Public Healthcare Facilities for 2022– 2025. Under this programme, numerous hospitals and clinics – both urban and rural – have been constructed.[40]

22. **Gender-based Violence**. State efforts to combat gender-based violence (GBV), particularly domestic violence, have improved the policy and legal framework in Tajikistan, notably through specialized legislation and the State Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (2014–2023).[41] These measures have increased awareness and created space for state action; however, GBV remains widespread and under-reported, particularly in rural areas, where prevalence is higher than in urban settings. Data show that around one in four women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from an intimate partner, yet only about one in ten seek help, with most never disclosing the abuse. The 2023 Tajikistan DHS reports that, among ever-married women, the

of the 25th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Action Platform. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Available at: https://unece.org/sites/default/files/datastore/fileadmin/DAM/Gender/Beijing_20/Tajikistan_ENG.pdf

[37] *World Bank, Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment. Washington, DC. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/874641637562869105/pdf/ Tajikistan-Country-Gender-Assessment.pdf*

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[40] Country *Gender Assessment. Washington, DC.https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/874641637562869105/pdf/ Tajikistan-Country-Gender-Assessment.pdf*

[41] FAO (2016). *National gender profile of agricultural and rural livelihoods – Tajikistan*. Country Gender Assessment Series. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Ankara. Available at: https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ac04d416-f189-4171-bf18-1dfb847024f6/content

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prevalence of all forms of violence by a current or most recent husband/partner was lower in 2023 than in 2012 and 2017. However, GBV data remains fragmented, underreported, and concentrated mainly on intimate partner violence, while administrative records do not yet provide a complete or fully harmonized national trend series. Access to services remains a critical constraint for rural women, as support facilities and shelters are limited, underfunded, concentrated in urban areas, and affected by weak coordination and shortages of trained personnel.[42,43,44]

23. **Rural Women**. Rural women face particularly acute challenges, including extremely limited access to land ownership and productive resources and opportunities, for example, extension and rural advisory services, but also transportation, equipment, innovative technologies, irrigation, finance and networks.[45] According to the 2017 DHS, only 1 percent of women have a bank account that they use compared with 3.0 percent of urban women.[46] Only 54 percent own a mobile phone, and of these, only 9 percent use it for financial transactions[47]. Most rural women are "asset poor", and either have no ownership rights or jointly hold property. This compromises their ability to utilize property for economic purposes, such as selling, renting, or offering it as collateral for loans, putting them at risk of poverty and extreme poverty in situations such as divorce or abandonment. Access to financial services and credit is crucial but remains limited for women due to high interest rates, absence of collateral and lack of financial and management literacy. Women often work as contributing family members on farms without receiving payment or recognition for their labour. Consequently, they receive only a minimum social pension, as they are not officially considered formal workers who contribute to pension funds. They are rarely recognized as land or business owners. Gender discrimination in terms of remuneration is also prevalent, with women experiencing a widening wage gap compared to men. Yet, rural women shoulder a disproportionate workload balancing agricultural labour, household chores, and caregiving. The UN Women's assessment of the status of rural women in Tajikistan found that women perform approximately 80% of agricultural work but hold formal rights to only 13% of agricultural land.[48] Women's weaker control over productive assets and finance may constrain adaptation outcomes in rural Tajikistan, including in Rasht Valley. While rural women are central to agricultural and livestock livelihoods, they remain less likely to control productive assets: women head less than one quarter of dehkan farms, and women-managed plots are generally smaller. The 2023 Tajikistan Demographic Survey shows that women's reported home ownership is relatively high, including in rural areas, but only about half of women who own a home have a title or deed in their name, limiting the usefulness of these assets for collateral or enterprise finance. Financial inclusion has improved, but gaps remain: Global Findex 2025 reports that 54.9% of women in Tajikistan have an account, compared with 59.8% of all adults, while only 21.9% of adults have an account at a bank or similar financial institution and formal borrowing remains low. These constraints are especially relevant for Rasht Valley and Kuhistoni Mastchoh, which include remote, mountainous rural communities where access to land documentation, collateral, banking services, digital finance and markets are much more limited. Agricultural statistics reveal clear gendered patterns in Tajikistan's farming sector. Women predominate in labour-intensive, lower-value crop production and post-harvest processing, while men control most high-value commercial crops and marketing activities[49]. A FAO assessment found that women represent only 13.5% of registered farm managers despite constituting the majority of agricultural labour[50.] Women's participation in agricultural cooperatives and producer organizations remains low, at approximately 17%, due to barriers including limited mobility, lack of collateral for membership fees[51], and social norms restricting women's participation in public spaces. Cultural factors play a significant role in limiting women's opportunities, particularly in rural areas. Early marriage remains a concern, with approximately 9% of women married before age 18[52].

[42] Agency *on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, and ICF. 2018.*
[43] Ibid.
[44] *FAO. 2025. National* gender *profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Republic of Tajikistan. Country Gender Assessment Series*
[45] ADB (Asian Development Bank). 2016. Tajikistan: Country Gender Assessment. Manila
[46] Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan and ICF, 2018.
[47] Ibid.
[48] UN Women. 2023. Tajikistan.
[49] Food and Agriculture Organization. (2022). "National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods – Tajikistan." Rome: FAO.
[50] Food and Agriculture Organization. (2023). "Europe and Central Asia Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition." Rome: FAO.
[51] Asian Development Bank. (2023). "Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment." Manila: ADB.
[52] UNICEF. (2023). "Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Tajikistan." Dushanbe: UNICEF.

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Distance to educational and healthcare facilities, household poverty, and traditional gender norms contribute to lower female educational attainment in remote communities. The burden of unpaid care work falls disproportionately on women, who spend an average of 4-5 hours daily on household tasks compared to less than one hour for men[53]. Women's limited capacity to assume leadership roles in rural areas is linked to persistent gender discrimination, stereotyping, and unequal domestic workloads that reduce their participation in public life. As a result, women often have low self-esteem, limited leadership experience, and restricted opportunities to engage in decision-making processes within community institutions. Rural women in Tajikistan also face significant nutrition-related challenges that directly affect their health, productivity, and resilience. Diets are often monotonous and cereal-based, with limited consumption of animal protein, fruits, and vegetables, leading to widespread micronutrient deficiencies—particularly iron, folate, and vitamin A. Anemia among women of reproductive age remains high, contributing to fatigue, reduced cognitive performance, and maternal health risks. Seasonal food insecurity, compounded by male outmigration, increases women's workload in agriculture while limiting their access to income, diversified diets, and healthcare. Cultural norms often result in women and children eating last and least, while limited nutrition knowledge and restricted decision-making power further constrain the adoption of healthier practices. Climate stress, poor water quality, and inadequate sanitation exacerbate the vulnerability of households to malnutrition and food-borne illness.

24. **Women and Climate Change Adaptation.** Women in Tajikistan, particularly in rural and female-headed households, face heightened vulnerability to climate change due to their central role in agriculture combined with limited adaptive capacity. Climate-induced shifts in temperature and rainfall, alongside recurrent hazards such as droughts, floods, mudslides, erosion, and wildfires, directly undermine women's livelihoods in farming and natural-resource–dependent activities. As men increasingly out-migrate for work, women assume expanded agricultural and household responsibilities, intensifying their exposure to climate risks without corresponding access to resources, finance, or institutional support. Despite strong local knowledge of farming systems and environmental interlinkages, women remain structurally constrained from translating this knowledge into effective adaptation actions. Persistent gender gaps—identified during the development of Tajikistan's climate strategies—include weak institutional recognition of women's role in adaptation, low awareness of gendered climate impacts among state and non-state actors, and limited engagement of women's rights organizations on climate issues. Social norms restrict women's decision-making power, mobility, and participation in mixed-gender training, reducing their access to climate risk information and preparedness skills. Women also face disproportionate health and care burdens during climatic stress due to energy poverty, indoor air pollution, water scarcity, and disease outbreaks. Limited state investment in agriculture and the absence of agricultural insurance further constrain women farmers' ability to absorb shocks or recover from losses. Overall, women are simultaneously key agricultural actors and among the least supported groups in climate adaptation systems, leaving their adaptive potential largely underutilized.[54]

F. Project Area and Target Groups

25. AMAL-Adapt will directly benefit nearly 13,000 households with 85,800 members across around 55 villages in two administrative areas: DRS and Sughd Region. An integrated targeting approach, combining geographical targeting, self-targeting, and direct targeting for effective outreach to the target group, will be used.

26. **Geographic Targeting:** The key variables for district selection included levels of climate vulnerability, the proportion of rural population, the density and composition of livestock holdings as well as the presence of functional market hubs that support aggregation, value addition, and market linkages for smallholder producers. According to the World Bank Tajikistan Poverty and Equity Assessment 2025[55], poverty in Tajikistan is concentrated in Khatlon and DRS, which together account for more than 85 per cent of the country's poor (table 1). The DRS, with roughly 25 per cent poverty, includes districts that experience recurrent droughts and floods in the Vakhsh and Kofarnihon basins, alongside widespread land degradation and irrigation deficits. These findings are reinforced by the World Bank's spatial poverty and climate exposure maps and FAO's Agriculture Stress

[53] UN Women. (2023). Tajikistan.
[54] *FAO. 2025. National* gender *profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Republic of Tajikistan. Country Gender Assessment Series*
[55] Tajikistan Poverty and Equity Assessment 2025 https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/publication/poverty-and-equity-assessment

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Index, which both highlight Khatlon and DRS as overlapping hotspots of poverty, drought risk and climate stress. Against this backdrop, five of the six districts selected for village-level interventions are drawn from the Oblast of DRS.

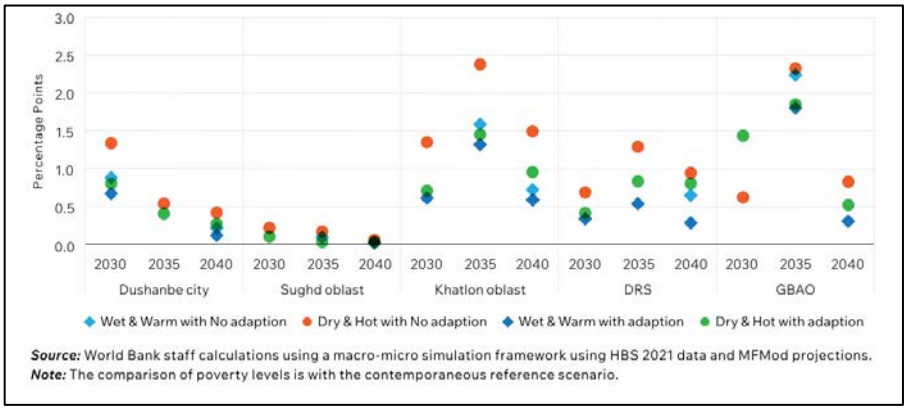


Figure 1: Agricultural Stress Index - 10% of Land impacted by Drought. Source: World Bank 2025 https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/publication/poverty-and-equity-assessment

27. One district has been selected from the Sughd Oblast - Kuhistoni Mastchoh as with a fully rural population, extreme remoteness, and the highest poverty levels in Sughd, it shares vulnerability characteristics more closely aligned with the mountain districts of DRS than with other parts of Sughd. The district faces high climate vulnerability due to mountain drought exposure and limited access to services, with more than 80% of households dependent on livestock. Reaching this isolated population—though small in absolute terms (3,818 households)—represents an essential equity consideration to ensure inclusion of Sughd's most marginalized communities. The selection of regions ensures complementarity with an on-going IFAD project, CASP+, while targeting different districts from those under CASP+. Livestock-specific indicators encompassed the number of cattle, milking cows, small ruminants (sheep and goats), and poultry, along with derived metrics such as Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) per capita. Ratios such as cattle-to-population and total TLU per capita were used as proxies to identify districts with a high dependence on livestock-based livelihoods. Districts with a predominantly rural population, strong reliance on animal husbandry, and heightened exposure to climate-related risks were prioritized. Where data was available, poverty incidence and the presence and extent of pastureland were also factored into the targeting process to sharpen the focus on both need and potential.

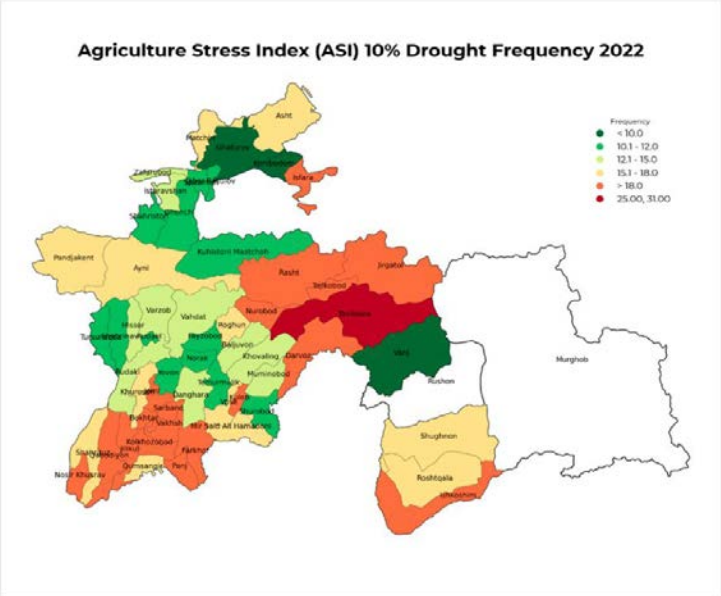


Figure 2: Agriculture Stress Index (ASI) 10% drought frequency 2022. Source: FAO, https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/asis/

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Table 1 : Poverty distribution and population share. Source: World Bank, Core Analytics of TJK Poverty and Equity Assessment, 2025.

	Population share (%)	Poverty rate (%)	Share of the poor (%)
National - Rural	74.4	24.1	90.1
National - Urban	25.6	7.6	9.9
Dushanbe	9.3	1.1	0.5
Sughd	28.6	7.7	11.3
Khatlon	35.8	30.9	55.5
DRS	23.9	24.8	30.1

Table 2 : Population of AMAL Target Districts. Source: Population Data Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (2024)

Districts	# of Jamoats	population	% of urban population	% of rural population	Rural Population	Households*
SUGHD	36	1,001,400	6	94	926,482	140,376
Kuhistoni Mastchoh	2	25,200	-	100	25,200	3,818
RSS	37	348,800	6	94	323,330	48,989
Lakhsh	9	56,800	9	91	51,688	7,832
Nurobod	6	75,700	4	96	72,823	11,034
Rasht	12	136,600	11	89	121,847	18,462
Sangvor	5	26,200	-	100	26,200	3,970
Tojikobod	5	53,500	5	95	50,772	7,693
Total	93	1,876,800			1,736,905	267,216

28. AMAL-Adapt will ensure that interventions are tailored to the needs of the target group and any variation of needs by district and by community is factored in by conducting participatory community diagnostics in each district and developing CsCAPs through inclusive village-level community institutions. Twenty percent of the village budget for project activities has been ring-fenced for women who will themselves decide how to use this budget for activities that promote their well-being, within the scope of the project: equipment for drudgery reduction, livelihood opportunities for women-headed vulnerable households, etc. The budget and number of households to be targeted under Output 1.1 and 1.2 have been allocated across the selected districts in proportion to each district's share of the total population within its respective oblast (table 2 and 3). Kuhistoni Mastchoh is an exception, receiving a higher dedicated allocation in recognition of its remoteness, high climate vulnerability, and lack of investments.

Table 3: Potential Allocation Based on Population at Village level for Community Action Plans

	Estimated Households in AMAL Target Districts	% of Population of AMAL Target Districts in Oblast	Budget Allocation (USD)	Target Households (No)[56]
DRS	**48,989**		**4,757,081**	**11,893**
Lakhsh	7,832	0.16	760,474	1,901
Nurobod	11,034	0.23	1,071,428	2,679
Rasht	18,462	0.38	1,792,707	4,482
Sangvor	3,970	0.08	385,475	964
Tojikobod	7,693	0.16	746,997	1,867
Sughd				**1000**
Kuhistoni Mastchoh*	**3,818**		2,000,000	1,000
Total				**12,893**

29. **Target Group Characteristics:** The target group for the AMAL-Adapt includes poor livestock farmers, small-scale commercial livestock farmers, women, men and youth engaged in livestock value chains. The project will target a diverse range of rural populations differentiated by poverty levels, livelihood systems, and socio-economic

[56] This figure only gives the number of households in the target districts and does not represent the total number of beneficiaries.

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vulnerabilities. Across all target groups, vulnerability is compounded by climatic shocks, limited-service delivery, and social barriers, underscoring the need for an integrated approach linking livelihoods, resilience, and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

30. The **poorest smallholder women and men farmers** represent households living in extreme poverty, cultivating small land parcels (typically under 0.2 hectares) with few livestock. They experience high climate vulnerability, degraded pastures, and poor nutrition, relying on short-term coping strategies such as livestock sales, borrowing, or migration. These vulnerable target groups will be supported in improved livestock productivity through training in livestock management, access to veterinary care, provision of rabbits and poultry, including feed for the first six months and kitchen gardening packages (seeds, fencing, water) and improved nutrition through training and organic kitchen gardens.

31. **Women farmers (**5**0%)**. Rural women farmers face extreme to high poverty levels due to restrictive gender norms, limited education, and poor access to land and financial services. They bear a double burden of unpaid domestic labor and productive work, often with minimal control over income or assets. Only about 12% of women own land titles, and most lack access to formal credit, extension services, and labor-saving technologies. Nutritional challenges—such as anaemia, limited dietary diversity, and micronutrient deficiencies—further compound their vulnerabilities. They play a critical, if unrecognized role in livestock rearing. Many engage in micro-trading, home-based poultry, and daily wage labor, with remittance dependence being common. Project support includes livestock livelihood packages, livestock management training, financial literacy, training and provision in kitchen gardening, and inclusion in decision-making forums and leadership training to facilitate gender equality and empowerment.

32. **Rural youth (15–30) (30%)** face a 38% unemployment rate, limited community participation in decision making and leadership capacity, and limited access to vocational and digital skills, prompting migration or precarious informal employment. The project will focus on youth inclusion in local governance, livestock management training, nutrition and support for youth-led rural enterprises to reduce migration and unemployment. Youth graduates will also be supported to set up their own practice.

Project/Programme Objectives:

33. **Overall objective.** The overall objective of AMAL-Adapt is to strengthen the climate resilience and income security of vulnerable livestock-dependent rural households in the targeted districts of DRS and Sughd by improving local adaptation planning, restoring and managing climate-sensitive pastoral ecosystems, and supporting inclusive household-level adaptation measures.

34. **Specific objectives.** AMAL-Adapt will achieve this overall objective through four specific objectives:

    1. **Strengthen climate-risk-informed community planning** by supporting the preparation and validation of Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs) with meaningful participation of women, youth and vulnerable households.
    2. **Strengthen local adaptation governance, monitoring and learning** by supporting CsCAP committees, VOs/PUUs and local actors to participate in, apply and document climate-risk-informed adaptation planning and governance processes.
    3. **Reduce exposure to drought, water stress, pasture degradation and climate variability** by financing community-prioritised adaptation investments in pasture restoration, rotational grazing, erosion control, fodder and feed resilience, and small-scale livestock water security.
    4. **Strengthen climate-resilient household livelihoods and food security** by supporting targeted women-focused, youth-sensitive and vulnerable household adaptation measures that reduce climate-related income and nutrition risks, including household-level livestock, processing, garden and drudgery-reduction investments where these respond to locally identified climate risks.

Project/Programme Components and Financing:

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Table 4: Project/Programme Components and Financing

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Concrete Outputs	Amount (US$)
1. Climate risk-informed community adaptation planning and inclusive governance	Outcome 1. Climate risk-informed local adaptation planning strengthened in target communities	Output 1.1. Climate-risk and vulnerability diagnostics completed and CsCAPs prepared and validated in target villages	350,000
	Outcome 2. Community governance and institutional capacity for climate adaptation strengthened in target communities	Output 1.2. Local adaptation governance, accountability and learning mechanisms established and operational.	281,000
Component 1 total			**631,000**
2. Implementation of prioritized adaptation investments	Outcome 3. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	Output 2.1. Community-prioritized pasture, fodder, livestock-water and ecosystem-based adaptation investments designed, procured, implemented and handed over	6,168,010
	Outcome 4. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Output 2.2. Women-focused, youth-sensitive and vulnerable household adaptation packages designed, delivered, supported by training and monitored	1,542,004
Component 2 total			**7,710,014**
2. Project/Programme Execution cost			875,576
3. Total Project/Programme Cost			**9,216,590**
4. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8.5%)			783,410
Amount of Financing Requested			**10,000,000**

Projected Calendar:

Table 5: Project Calendar

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2028
Mid-term Review (if planned)	2030
Project/Programme Closing	2033
Terminal Evaluation	2034

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

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A. Describe the project/programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

35. The proposed AMAL-Adapt project is **a standalone Adaptation Fund–financed** project that will be implemented **alongside** IFAD's Access to Markets and Adaptation for Livestock (AMAL) programme in the same sector and institutional context. AMAL-Adapt will concentrate Adaptation Fund resources on **geographically targeted, site-specific adaptation** measures in selected districts where climate vulnerability, including drought, water stress, pasture degradation and climate-related livelihood shocks, is highest, as demonstrated in Part I of this Concept Note. The vertical logic of the project is adaptation-specific: climate change is reducing the reliability of pasture biomass, fodder availability, livestock water access and household income stability; Component 1 will translate these risks into climate-sensitive community plans and accountable local governance arrangements; and Component 2 will finance a bounded set of concrete measures that reduce exposure and sensitivity to these risks while strengthening adaptive capacity. While AMAL-Adapt will **leverage the existing AMAL implementation arrangements** to ensure coherence and efficiency, it has its **own defined geographic scope, bounded menu of eligible adaptation measures, results framework, and Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy requirements**, and Adaptation Fund resources will be budgeted, accounted for and reported separately, ensuring no double financing and no dependence of the Adaptation Fund grant on other sources of AMAL financing.

36. IF climate-vulnerable livestock-dependent communities, including poor households, women and youth, participate in inclusive CsCAPs that identify drought, pasture degradation, fodder, livestock-water and household resilience risks, AND IF Village Organisations, Pasture User Unions and community committees are strengthened to prioritize, screen, implement and maintain adaptation investments, THEN local adaptation planning and governance will be more climate-informed, inclusive and accountable. IF AF resources finance a bounded menu of technically screened adaptation measures THEN pastoral ecosystems and livestock-water/feed systems will become more resilient to drought, heat stress, seasonal water scarcity and climate variability. IF women-focused, youth-sensitive and vulnerable household support is financed only where the CsCAP and screening process confirm a clear climate-risk pathway THEN households will be better able to reduce climate-related income losses, diversify food sources, protect nutrition and maintain livelihoods during climate-stressed periods. THEREFORE, AMAL-Adapt is expected to strengthen the climate resilience and income security of vulnerable agro-pastoral households in targeted districts, while avoiding generic development support by linking all investments to locally identified climate risks, an eligible adaptation options, safeguards screening, formal agreements and operation and maintenance arrangements. The figure below presents the AMAL-Adapt theory of change.

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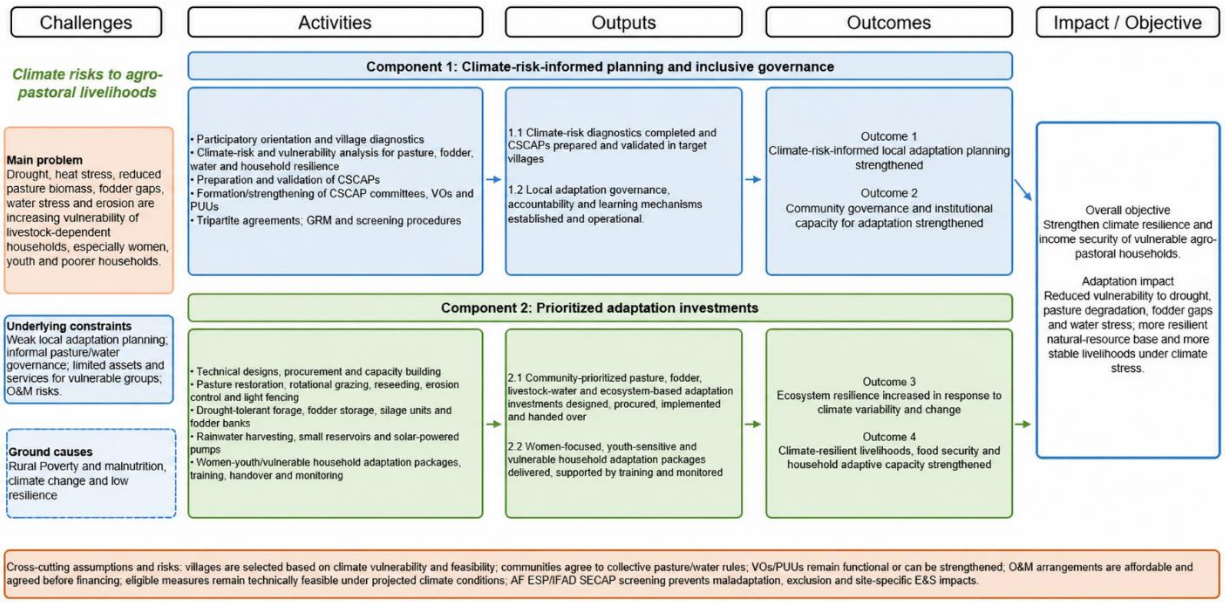


Figure 3: Theory of Change of AMAL-Adapt

37. For AMAL-Adapt, the selected **target area is the districts in the Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS) and Sughd Region**. Within this predefined geographic scope, the final selection of participating villages will be confirmed during Full Proposal preparation based on transparent criteria, including climate vulnerability, exposure to drought and pasture degradation, implementation feasibility, and inclusion considerations. Community planning under Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs) will then identify and prioritise investments only from a bounded menu of eligible adaptation measures established in the project design and to be further detailed in the Full Proposal and Project Implementation Manual. This approach preserves community-driven planning while avoiding open-ended or fully unidentified sub-project selection.

38. AMAL-Adapt will finance only a **defined set of community-level and household-level adaptation measures, each of which must respond to an identified climate-risk pathway in the relevant CsCAP**. These include: (i) **climate-resilient pasture management and restoration measures**, such as rotational grazing, reseeding, erosion control, light fencing, and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands, to reduce the impact of drought, rising temperatures and overuse on pasture productivity; (ii) **fodder and feed resilience measures**, including drought-tolerant forage species, fodder storage, silage units, and small equipment such as fodder cutters, to reduce seasonal feed shortages and distress coping during dry periods; (iii) **small-scale livestock water security measures**, such as rainwater harvesting tanks, small reservoirs, and solar-powered pumps for livestock and domestic use, to reduce dry-season water stress; (iv) **women-focused and household-level adaptation measures**, including milk processing equipment, small greenhouses, drudgery-reduction equipment, and nutrition gardens; and (v) **associated training and capacity-building** necessary for adoption, operation, and maintenance. Large-scale infrastructure, land conversion, commercial forestry, activities in protected areas or critical habitats, and activities without a clear climate adaptation rationale will not be eligible for AF financing.

39. All proposed community and household investments will be subject to a structured review process prior to approval. This will include: (i) confirmation that the proposed measure falls within the project's eligible adaptation menu; (ii) verification of its climate rationale and contribution to resilience in the local context; (iii) technical feasibility and implementation review; and (iv) environmental and social screening in line with the **AF ESP** and **IFAD SECAP** procedures. This review will explicitly distinguish adaptation investments from conventional development activities: measures will be financed only where they address a documented climate risk such as drought, pasture degradation, feed shortage, livestock water scarcity, heat stress, climate-related income loss or food insecurity. Measures that do not meet these requirements, or fall under the project's exclusion criteria, will not be financed.

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Component 1. Climate risk-informed community adaptation planning and inclusive governance (USD 631,000)

40. Component 1 establishes the planning and institutional foundation for local climate adaptation. It responds to the fact that, in the target districts of DRS and Kuhistoni Mastchoh in Sughd, climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of drought, water stress, pasture degradation, extreme temperatures, and related livelihood shocks affecting livestock systems and rural households. In this context, adaptation requires not only investment resources, but also stronger local capacity to understand climate risks, prioritise responses, and manage adaptation processes through inclusive and accountable institutions. Component 1 will therefore finance the preparation of climate risk and vulnerability diagnostics, CsCAPs, village-level governance arrangements, capacity building for community institutions, and the formalisation of agreements needed to implement and maintain adaptation investments. The main entities involved will include CIIP-CEP, Community Facilitators recruited through NGOs, Jamoat authorities, Village Organisations, Pasture User Unions and community committees, with specific arrangements to ensure the participation of women, youth and vulnerable households. Component 1 contributes to two complementary Adaptation Fund result areas. Through climate risk integration into community plans, it contributes to **AF Outcome 1** on reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats. Through strengthened local governance, participation, and implementation arrangements, it contributes to **AF Outcome 3** on strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level.

Project Outcome 1. Climate risk-informed local adaptation planning strengthened in target communities (55 target villages **with CsCAPs integrating climate-risk and vulnerability analysis**)

41. This outcome is aligned with AF Outcome 1 and focuses on ensuring that local adaptation planning is explicitly informed by climate risk and vulnerability analysis. It addresses a core constraint in climate-vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral communities: the absence of sufficiently climate-informed local planning tools to guide prioritisation of resilient investments. Through this outcome, communities and local institutions will be better able to identify climate stressors, analyse their implications for livestock systems and natural resources, and translate these into prioritised adaptation measures through CsCAPs.

Output 1.1. Climate-risk and vulnerability diagnostics completed and CsCAPs prepared and validated in target villages (55 climate-risk diagnostics and CsCAPs prepared and validated)

42. This output is aligned with AF Output 1.1 and supports the preparation of CsCAPs through participatory and climate-informed processes that enable communities to identify priority climate risks and translate them into locally appropriate adaptation strategies and investments. The concrete products financed under this output will include participatory village diagnostics, documented climate-risk and vulnerability inputs for each CsCAP, validated CsCAPs, and prioritized investment lists drawn from the eligible adaptation solutions. Through participatory diagnostics, communities analyse historical climate trends, seasonal hazards, pasture degradation patterns, grazing pressure, feed availability, and water constraints, drawing on district-level vulnerability data and local knowledge. This helps ensure that investment priorities are not based only on immediate needs, but also on future climate risks and longer-term resilience objectives. The implementing partner will recruit Community Facilitators (CFs) competitively through NGOs to lead participatory planning together with Jamoat authorities, pasture user groups, and village organisations. Where such institutions are absent, CFs may support their establishment. The process will integrate participatory diagnostics and gender- and youth-sensitive consultations to produce plans that are technically sound, socially inclusive, and climate-informed. The Full Proposal will confirm the final list of participating villages within the already defined target districts, ensuring that community planning takes place within a known geographic scope rather than through open-ended expansion during implementation.

43. **Activity 1.1.1 – Participatory Orientation and Village Diagnostics.** This activity introduces the project's participatory planning process at local level, ensuring that communities, local authorities, and facilitators share a common understanding of objectives, roles, timelines, and baseline conditions that will guide the development of each CsCAP. Structured village dialogues will be used to identify key livestock production and natural resource management challenges under current and projected climate conditions. CFs will support participatory analysis of climate hazards, pasture degradation, water constraints, and feed scarcity, drawing on district-level vulnerability data and local knowledge. Dedicated meetings will be organised for women and young farmers to identify their

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priorities in livestock production, processing, pasture use, nutrition, and related livelihood activities, ensuring that their perspectives systematically inform the design of investments and associated training programmes.

44. **Activity 1.1.2 – Preparation and Validation of Community Action Plans.** This activity guides communities through the technical preparation, assessment, and validation of CsCAPs, translating identified priorities into coherent, climate-sensitive, and technically feasible investment proposals. Plans will be reviewed to ensure consistency with climate risk analyses, pasture and water management needs, social inclusion objectives, and available implementation capacity. CsCAPs will prioritise investments from a predefined menu of eligible adaptation measures established under the project design and will not include activities outside the agreed adaptation scope of the project. CsCAPs will also be aligned with local development frameworks and relevant sector plans, strengthening coherence with Jamoat-level planning processes and facilitating institutional ownership.

Project Outcome 2. Community governance and institutional capacity for climate adaptation strengthened in target communities (55 community governance structures / local institutions involved in adaptation planning and implementation, with women and youth participation requirements applied)

45. This outcome is aligned with AF Outcome 3 and focuses on the institutional and governance conditions required for adaptation planning to translate into effective and equitable implementation. It addresses the current limitations in local representation, accountability, decision-making, and operational readiness that can undermine climate adaptation investments in vulnerable communities. By strengthening Village Organisations (VOs), Pasture User Unions (PUUs), and related community structures, the project will improve local capacity to understand climate risks, manage investments, and ensure participation of women, youth, and vulnerable households.

Output 1.2. Local adaptation governance, accountability and learning mechanisms established and operational. (55 CsCAP committees / VOs / PUUs supported or strengthened; tripartite agreements signed for approved CsCAPs; GRM, stakeholder engagement and screening procedures established before investment approval; short learning notes, case examples and updated facilitation/screening guidance prepared and shared through the M&E/KM system.)

46. This output is aligned with AF Output 3.3 and ensures that the governance, accountability, and inclusion arrangements needed to implement adaptation investments are in place and functioning. It operationalises the institutional dimension of adaptation by formalising the role of VOs and PUUs, clarifying responsibilities among implementing partners and local authorities, and establishing procedures for participation, grievance handling, and screening of community-level activities. These measures help ensure that adaptation planning and implementation remain transparent, inclusive, and responsive to local needs, while reducing the risk of elite capture and social exclusion.

47. **Activity 1.2.1 – Formation of CsCAP Committees and Village Organisation Capacity Building.** This activity aims to ensure that all community members, including women and youth, are adequately represented in the CsCAP process and have the capacity to participate effectively in decision-making, planning, and management of future investments. An explicit and transparent governance structure—combining a village assembly with an executive body or Pasture Committee—will be established or strengthened under the existing legal framework (pasture law and PMT charter). Targeted capacity-building support will be provided to committee members to strengthen governance, financial oversight, and accountability, thereby mitigating risks of elite capture and ensuring inclusive and equitable management of adaptation investments.

48. **Activity 1.2.2 – Formalisation and Final Agreement of CsCAPs.** This activity establishes the formal agreements, governance arrangements, and accountability mechanisms required to operationalise CsCAPs and prepare them for implementation under Component 2. Tripartite Agreements will be signed between implementing partners, village organisations, and local authorities, clearly defining financial contributions, procurement modalities, roles and responsibilities, and operation and maintenance arrangements. These agreements provide the contractual and institutional basis for transparent implementation and long-term sustainability of community-level adaptation investments.

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49. **Activity 1.2.3 — Capture and share lessons from participatory diagnostics, CsCAP preparation and local adaptation governance.** This activity will document and disseminate lessons generated through the Participatory Orientation and Village Diagnostics, CsCAP preparation, community prioritization, VO/PUU engagement, gender-responsive participation, grievance redress and screening processes. It will finance the preparation of short learning notes, case studies, field-based exchanges between participating villages, training feedback summaries, and practical guidance materials for local institutions and facilitators. The activity will be implemented through the M&E/KM system, with AF-specific information tagged and reported separately, and will support the improvement of training materials, facilitation methods and investment screening tools during implementation.

50. Before approval and financing, all proposed community investments will undergo a structured review process including: (i) confirmation that the proposed measure falls within the project's eligible adaptation menu; (ii) verification of its climate rationale and contribution to resilience in the local context; (iii) technical feasibility and implementation review; and (iv) environmental and social screening in line with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and IFAD SECAP procedures. Measures failing to meet these requirements, or falling under the project's exclusion criteria, will not be financed.

Component 2. Implementation of prioritized adaptation investments (USD 7,710,014)

51. Component 2 translates validated, climate-informed community plans into concrete investments that reduce vulnerability, strengthen ecosystem resilience, and diversify and protect livelihoods under climate stress. In the target areas, climate change is already affecting livestock production systems through increasing drought frequency, declining pasture productivity, soil erosion, water scarcity, feed shortages and heightened livelihood instability. These pressures are especially severe for women, poor households, youth and communities with limited access to resilient infrastructure, productive assets, and decision-making spaces. Component 2 will finance the technical design, procurement, implementation, training, handover and monitoring of approved adaptation measures identified through CsCAPs. It will support two complementary adaptation pathways: ecosystem-based and natural resource management investments that reduce climate pressure on pastures, fodder and livestock water resources; and targeted household-level measures that reduce climate-related income, food security and labour risks for vulnerable households. To avoid open-ended investment selection, AMAL-Adapt will finance only the defined set of eligible adaptation measures described above. During Full Proposal preparation, these will be further specified, costed, and operationalised through the screening and approval procedures that will govern CsCAP implementation.

52. Component 2 will not finance fully unidentified or open-ended subprojects. At concept note stage, the component includes a bounded set of partially identified, framework-based community adaptation investments: the target districts are predefined, the eligible adaptation menu is limited to pasture restoration and management, fodder and feed resilience, small-scale livestock-water security, and household-level adaptation measures, and exclusion criteria are already established. Final village/site selection and the specific combination of measures will be confirmed during full proposal preparation and through the CsCAP process, in order to ensure that investments respond to local climate risks and community priorities. Before approval, each proposed investment will be screened to confirm: (i) consistency with the eligible adaptation menu; (ii) a clear climate adaptation rationale; (iii) technical feasibility; (iv) compliance with exclusion criteria; and (v) environmental and social acceptability under the AF ESP, Gender Policy and IFAD SECAP. Activities that do not meet these requirements will not be financed.

Project Outcome 3. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress (Area of pastures/ecosystems under improved management — target to be confirmed at full proposal, based on final village selection)

53. This outcome is aligned with AF Outcome 5 and addresses the degradation of the natural resource base on which livestock production depends, particularly pastures, water sources, and associated ecosystem services. Climate change is intensifying existing pressures on these resources, reducing feed availability, weakening vegetation cover, and increasing erosion and water stress. Adaptation under this outcome focuses on restoring and managing ecosystems in ways that improve their capacity to absorb and recover from climate shocks while continuing to support livelihoods.

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Output 2.1. Community-prioritized pasture, fodder, livestock-water and ecosystem-based adaptation investments designed, procured, implemented and handed over (Number of community adaptation investments completed and operational — target to be confirmed at full proposal stage)

54. This output is aligned with AF Output 5 and finances and implements community-prioritised investments that improve the resilience of pastures, fodder systems, water resources, and associated natural assets under changing climate conditions. It ensures that the climate-informed planning carried out under Component 1 results in tangible, on-the-ground adaptation outcomes. Investments under this output are not generic rural infrastructure; they are adaptation assets designed to reduce exposure to drought, pasture degradation, erosion, seasonal feed shortages and livestock water scarcity. Typical investments under this output will focus on climate-resilient pasture management and restoration, including the establishment of grazing management plans and associated infrastructure, reseeding of degraded rangelands, erosion control measures, and light fencing to support pasture rotation and reduce pressure on vulnerable areas. Feed and fodder resilience will be strengthened through the introduction of drought-tolerant forage species and the provision of small-scale equipment such as fodder cutters and silage storage units, enabling households to better manage seasonal variability and feed shortages. Livestock water security will be enhanced through investments such as rainwater harvesting tanks, small reservoirs, and solar-powered pumps for livestock and domestic use, reducing exposure to dry-season water stress. All such investments will remain within the project's predefined eligible adaptation menu and exclusion criteria.

55. **Activity 2.1.1 – Preparation of Designs, Capacity Building and Procurement.** This activity ensures that all ecosystem-based and natural resource management investments identified in the CsCAPs are translated into technically sound, climate-appropriate designs and implemented through transparent and accountable procurement systems. Technical designs will be prepared in line with agreed standards and environmental and social safeguards, taking into account local climatic conditions and long-term sustainability. Capacity-building support will be provided to village organisations, Pasture User Unions, and relevant local actors to strengthen their ability to manage procurement, oversee implementation, and fulfil their roles and responsibilities under the CsCAP agreements.

56. **Activity 2.1.2 – Implementation of Community Investments and Trainings.** This activity focuses on delivering approved ecosystem-based adaptation and natural resource management investments on the ground, ensuring quality execution and compliance with technical, environmental, and social standards. Investments will be implemented by local contractors or community groups under the supervision of the executing partner and relevant authorities. Training needs identified through the CsCAPs will be delivered to targeted community members to ensure effective use and maintenance of assets and to strengthen adaptive capacity.

57. **Activity 2.1.3 – Finalisation and Monitoring.** This activity covers the formal handover of completed ecosystem-based adaptation investments and the monitoring of outcomes to ensure that assets are fully operational, properly maintained, and delivering intended adaptation benefits. Completed infrastructure and equipment will be formally transferred to village organisations and Jamoat authorities through signed handover agreements that clearly specify ownership, maintenance responsibilities, and operation and maintenance provisions. Monitoring will assess the functionality and sustainability of investments, as well as their contribution to climate resilience, livestock productivity, improved natural resource management, and social inclusion, ensuring that adaptation outcomes are sustained beyond the implementation period.

58. Through these investments, ecosystem resilience is strengthened by restoring degraded pastures, improving vegetation cover, reducing erosion, and enhancing water and fodder availability under climate stress. At the same time, selected community-level physical assets are strengthened to better withstand climate variability and change.

Project Outcome 4. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas (Around 9,100 households expected to report improved resilience through greater ability to recover from climate-related and economic shocks; 3,900 households with improved nutrition KAP)

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59. This outcome is aligned with AF Outcome 6 and focuses on strengthening the resilience of rural households, especially women, youth and vulnerable groups, whose livelihoods are increasingly exposed to climate shocks and seasonal stress. In pastoral and agro-pastoral systems, climate change not only affects the productivity of common resources but also reduces household-level income opportunities, food security, nutrition and labour availability. The household-level activities under this outcome are therefore not intended as general livelihood promotion. They will be financed only where they help households manage specific climate-related risks, such as income loss from variable livestock production, food insecurity during drought or price shocks, increased workload linked to water and fodder scarcity, or reduced capacity to recover after climate shocks. Adaptation therefore requires targeted support to diversify livelihoods, reduce exposure to climate risks, and increase the agency of those most vulnerable to climate impacts.

Output 2.2. Women-focused, youth-sensitive and vulnerable household adaptation packages designed, delivered, supported by training and monitored (At least 20% of village-level investment budgets ring-fenced for women-led priorities; household-level adaptation packages delivered in participating villages; 2,805 persons receiving targeted nutrition support)

60. This output is aligned with AF Output 6 and supports household- and women-focused adaptation investments that strengthen resilience, reduce drudgery, improve food and nutrition security, and expand climate-resilient livelihood options. Women-focused investments will form an integral part of this component and will represent at least 20 per cent of village-level investment budgets. Eligible household-level measures may include milk processing equipment, small greenhouses, drudgery-reduction equipment, and nutrition gardens, but only where the CsCAP and screening process confirm a clear adaptation rationale. Milk processing equipment will be supported where it helps households, particularly women, reduce post-production losses, retain more value from variable milk production, and stabilize income during climate-stressed periods. Small greenhouses and nutrition gardens will be supported where they diversify household food sources and strengthen food and nutrition security under drought, seasonal scarcity or price shocks. Drudgery-reduction equipment will be supported where it reduces climate-related labour burdens on women linked to water, fodder, processing or household food production. Nutrition awareness sessions will be conducted at village level through a training-of-trainers approach involving village facilitators and selected women leaders. One woman per village will be selected as a Village Leader and will receive leadership training and in-depth orientation on the project, with particular emphasis on its social inclusion objectives and targets. These Village Leaders, together with trained facilitators, will help deliver nutrition awareness sessions and strengthen the link between climate-resilient livestock production, household food security, and improved nutrition for women and children. Where relevant to locally identified livestock resilience needs, the project may also support limited technical training on improved husbandry and herd management practices as part of the broader community training package.

61. **Activity 2.2.1 – Preparation of Designs, Capacity Building and Procurement.** This activity ensures that household-level and women-focused investments identified in the CsCAPs are translated into technically appropriate designs and implemented through transparent and accountable procurement systems. Technical specifications will take into account local climatic conditions, usability at household level, and long-term sustainability and the specific climate-risk pathway that the measure is intended to address. Capacity-building support will be provided to village organisations and targeted beneficiaries to strengthen their ability to participate in implementation and manage assets effectively. Proposed household-level measures that do not demonstrate a clear adaptation rationale during design and screening will be revised or excluded.

62. **Activity 2.2.2 – Implementation of Community Investments and Trainings.** This activity focuses on delivering approved women-focused and household-level adaptation investments on the ground and providing associated training to ensure effective use and maintenance. The trainings financed under this activity will be directly linked to the investments and their adaptation purpose, including safe and efficient use of equipment, basic operation and maintenance, livestock and small-stock management where relevant, food hygiene and processing, nutrition, and practical measures to reduce climate-related income, food security and labour risks. Nutrition training for selected target groups, with priority given to young women, will reinforce linkages between food production, dietary diversity, and household consumption. Training of village facilitators and the woman Village Leader will enhance women's voice and visibility in community governance, enabling them to facilitate nutrition activities and monitor

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progress against social inclusion targets through regular feedback to CIIP-CEP and community members, particularly women. Where relevant to locally identified livestock resilience needs, the project may also support limited technical training on improved husbandry and herd management practices as part of the broader community training package.

63. **Activity 2.2.3 – Finalisation and Monitoring.** This activity covers the formal handover and follow-up of completed household-level and women-focused investments to ensure that assets are operational, maintained, and contributing to intended adaptation and social inclusion outcomes. Monitoring will assess whether the investments are being used as intended and whether they contribute to household resilience, livelihood diversification, income stability under climate stress, food and nutrition security, reduction of women's labour burden, women's participation, and improved capacity to recover from climate shocks.

B. Describe how the project/programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

64. AMAL-Adapt is designed to deliver integrated economic, social and environmental benefits to climate-vulnerable rural communities in the DRS and Kuhistoni Mastchoh in Sughd, with a particular focus on women, youth, poor livestock-dependent households, women-headed households, and households facing compounded vulnerability. The AF-supported intervention is expected to directly benefit 38,610 people, through climate-resilient community planning, pasture and water management, women-focused investments, and household-level adaptation support. As Implementing Entity, IFAD will ensure that AMAL-Adapt is designed and implemented in compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. IFAD's SECAP will be applied as IFAD's internal environmental, social and climate due diligence process to support risk identification, risk classification, stakeholder engagement, grievance redress and integration of cross-cutting considerations into project design and implementation. However, SECAP will not substitute for the requirements of the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. Where AF requirements are more specific or stringent, the project will apply the AF requirements, including through AF ESP screening, gender-responsive risk assessment, the ESCMP/ESMPs, stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, monitoring and reporting. AMAL-Adapt is designed to reduce, rather than increase, climate vulnerability; however, potential maladaptation risks will be considered during screening and implementation. These may include inequitable restrictions on pasture access if rotational grazing or restoration measures are not agreed transparently; concentration of livestock or users around improved water points if siting and management rules are weak; elite capture of community investments; exclusion of poorer households, women or youth from decision-making and benefits; and increased women's workload if household-level measures are not designed with attention to labour demands. These risks will be mitigated through the bounded eligible adaptation menu, participatory CsCAP preparation, PUU/VO governance arrangements, transparent beneficiary selection and wealth ranking, environmental and social screening, O&M agreements, stakeholder engagement, gender-responsive monitoring and an accessible grievance redress mechanism. Activities that could increase climate vulnerability, generate unsustainable pressure on natural resources, or exclude vulnerable groups will not be financed.

65. **From an economic perspective,** AMAL-Adapt will help reduce climate-related livelihood losses and stabilize livestock-based incomes across approximately **13,000 households** in the AF-supported geography. These benefits will be generated through climate-sensitive community planning and investments that reduce exposure to drought, pasture degradation, feed shortages, erosion, and seasonal water stress. The project is expected to support around **9,100 households** in strengthening their resilience, measured through improved ability to recover from economic and climate-related shocks. Economic benefits will arise from more reliable access to fodder and water, reduced pressure on degraded rangelands, and productive adaptation measures such as fodder storage, rainwater harvesting, solar-powered pumping, milk processing equipment, and other household-level resilience investments. These measures are expected to reduce climate-related losses in livestock production and help poor and near-poor households maintain more stable livelihood assets and income sources. Preliminary financial

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analysis of ten illustrative CsCAP models indicates positive returns across all investment packages, with Financial Internal Rates of Return (FIRRs) ranging from 20 to 42 per cent and benefit-cost ratios above 1.0.[57] The proposed approach is considered cost-effective because it builds on existing Village Organizations and Pasture User Unions established under previous IFAD-supported projects, thereby reducing transaction costs and avoiding the creation of parallel institutions. Community-based and ecosystem-based adaptation measures also provide lower-cost and more sustainable solutions compared with purely infrastructure-based alternatives, while strengthening local ownership and long-term resilience.

66. **The project will also generate significant social benefits.** About **7,627 households** are expected to adopt environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices under the AF-supported activities. Around **3,900 households** are expected to improve nutrition-related knowledge, attitudes and practices through village-level awareness and behavior change activities, and about **2,805 persons** are expected to receive targeted nutrition support through women-focused and household-level adaptation measures and investment responding to women ´s identified priorities. Social inclusion is embedded in the project design: **20 per cent of village-level investment budgets will be ring-fenced for women-identified priorities**, and **five of the most vulnerable households in each participating village** will be identified through a participatory wealth-ranking process and supported through targeted nutrition and livelihood packages. An equitable distribution of benefits for women and youth will be ensured by setting targets for their inclusion in project activities. In addition, four of the ten illustrative CsCAP models are specifically designed to support women's economic activities, including cow rearing, greenhouse production, nutrition gardens and dairy micro-processing. Women and youth will also participate in CsCAP preparation, community committees, and local feedback and grievance processes, strengthening voice, participation, and accountability at community level. The 20 percent village-budget ring-fence for women is designed to ensure women's direct, meaningful control over part of the adaptation resources, while the remaining village investment budget will finance community-prioritized infrastructure and ecosystem-based measures that benefit the broader community, including women, youth, poorer households and other vulnerable groups. Equity of benefit distribution will be ensured through participatory diagnostics, women-only consultations, transparent beneficiary selection, participatory wealth ranking, sex- and age-disaggregated monitoring, and public validation of CsCAP priorities. Eligible women-led investments may include climate-resilient kitchen gardens, small livestock-related household adaptation measures, labour-saving equipment, and agricultural produce processing or storage equipment where these respond to identified climate risks. Village selection will require a commitment that women themselves decide how the 20 percent ring-fence is used. The onboarding MoU will formalize both the 50-percent women's membership on CsCAP committees and the ring-fenced budget controlled by women. Women's investment plans will be reviewed by project staff to verify alignment with the priorities expressed during consultations and with the needs of vulnerable women, including female-headed and poorer households. Investment implementation will be tracked with sex-, age- and vulnerability-disaggregated data to verify that benefits are reaching intended groups. Community Facilitators will brief women and vulnerable groups on the project's grievance redress mechanism. If the ring-fence is not respected, or if benefits are found to be inequitably distributed, grievances can be raised and corrective measures taken through the CsCAP and GRM processes. For more information, see Annex 1 on women's consultations.

67. **Environmental benefits** will be generated through improved management and restoration of pastures and associated natural resources in the AF-supported areas. Community investments under Output 2.1 will support rotational grazing, reseeding, erosion control, vegetative recovery, and improved management of water points and upland resources, contributing to stronger vegetation cover, reduced degradation, and improved ecosystem resilience under climate stress. In addition, the promotion of solar-powered water systems will reduce reliance on diesel-based pumping and contribute to lower greenhouse gas emissions. While the exact number of hectares to be brought under improved management will be finalized during Full Proposal preparation and subsequent CsCAP development, the AF-supported intervention is already designed to target villages that generally have access to **at least 100 hectares of pastureland**, ensuring that adaptation investments are concentrated in communities where ecosystem-level benefits can be generated at meaningful scale. Environmental investments are designed to maximize long-term sustainability by promoting low-maintenance and community-managed solutions, including

[57] Analysis done under the AMAL design and will be presented with additional financial analysis under the AF Full Proposal.

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ecosystem restoration measures and renewable energy technologies such as solar-powered water systems. These interventions reduce recurrent operating costs, decrease dependence on fossil fuels and strengthen the long-term adaptive capacity of communities.

68. To ensure that benefits are achieved without adverse impacts, AMAL-Adapt incorporates a comprehensive set of risk avoidance and mitigation measures in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. Potential environmental and social risks are screened and managed through SECAP and AF ESP, and mitigation measures are operationalized through the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP), which will be implemented, monitored, and updated throughout the project lifecycle. The project applies a do-no-harm approach, including safeguards related to land use, community health and safety, labor conditions, gender-based violence prevention, and inclusive participation. IFAD's Complaints Procedure and Enhanced Complaints Procedure (GRM) provide accessible and transparent mechanisms for addressing grievances related to environmental, social, and climate issues.

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project/programme.

69. AMAL-Adapt is cost-effective because it combines targeted, climate-risk-informed planning with relatively low-cost community and household adaptation measures, rather than financing stand-alone infrastructure or generic livestock support. The AF-supported intervention is expected to directly benefit approximately 13,000 households (38,610 direct beneficiaries) across 55 villages in two regions. Preliminary financial analysis of ten illustrative CsCAP models indicates positive returns across all investment packages, with Financial Internal Rates of Return (FIRRs) ranging from 20 to 42 per cent and benefit-cost ratios above 1.0. Using the current project cost excluding the implementing entity fee (USD 9.216 million), the indicative cost is about USD 709 per beneficiary household, or USD 239 per direct beneficiary. If only the component budget is considered (USD 8.341 million), the indicative cost falls to about USD 642 per household, or USD 216 per direct beneficiary. These are proxy estimates at concept note stage and will be refined during full proposal preparation once final village selection and CsCAP investment packages are confirmed (see table 6).

70. Component 1 is cost-effective because it reduces the risk of poorly targeted or maladaptive spending before investments are made. With an indicative allocation of USD 631,000, the cost of climate-risk-informed diagnostics, CsCAP preparation, local governance strengthening, screening, grievance redress and learning is approximately USD 11,473 per target village, or USD 49 per beneficiary household. This is a relatively modest upfront cost compared with the risk of financing community assets that are not adapted to drought, pasture degradation, water stress or local maintenance capacity. Also, the project avoids creating parallel delivery institutions and reduces facilitation and transaction costs by using existing or emerging VOs, PUUs, jamoat structures and AMAL implementation systems.

71. Component 2 is cost-effective because it finances preventive adaptation investments that address the main climate-risk pathways affecting livestock-dependent households: pasture degradation, seasonal fodder gaps, livestock-water stress, soil erosion and household income and nutrition vulnerability. The component's indicative allocation of USD 7.710 million represents approximately USD 140,182 per village, USD 593 per household, or USD 200 per direct beneficiary. The investment menu prioritizes measures with recurrent benefits and manageable operation and maintenance requirements, including pasture restoration and improved grazing management, reseeding, erosion control, fodder and feed resilience, rainwater harvesting, small reservoirs, solar-powered pumping and women-focused household adaptation measures. These measures are expected to reduce future rehabilitation costs and avoided losses related to feed shortages, pasture degradation, water scarcity and distress coping.

72. From a sustainability perspective, AMAL-Adapt is more cost-effective than alternatives that rely mainly on one-off asset distribution or externally managed infrastructure. Community investments will be approved only where O&M arrangements, local responsibilities and handover mechanisms are agreed in advance. Ecosystem-based measures are expected to generate continuing benefits through improved vegetation cover, reduced erosion and more stable forage availability. Solar-powered water systems, where technically appropriate, are expected to reduce operating costs compared with diesel-based alternatives. Women-focused and vulnerable household

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measures are targeted to reduce climate-related income, food security and labour risks, rather than to provide generic livelihood support. This increases the likelihood that assets and practices will be used, maintained and replicated after project completion.

Table 6: Cost-effectiveness proxies and alternatives considered

Project element	Quantitative/proxy estimate	Cost-effectiveness logic and sustainability rationale	Alternative considered and reason not selected	Estimated avoided losses and/or accrued gains (USD, indicative)
Component 1.	USD 631,000; about USD 11,473 per village and USD 49 per beneficiary household.	Low-cost upfront investment in diagnostics, CsCAPs, governance, screening, GRM and learning improves targeting before larger investments are financed. It reduces the risk of maladaptation, elite capture and poor maintenance.	Top-down or investment-first approach. Rejected because it would risk financing assets not aligned with local climate risks, maintenance capacity or vulnerable group priorities.	USD value: not yet quantified at concept-note stage. As an indicative switching-value benchmark, Component 1 would cover its cost if the cumulative avoided losses and accrued gains attributable to improved climate-risk diagnostics, CsCAP preparation, investment screening, inclusive governance, grievance redress and operation and maintenance arrangements reached USD 631,000—equivalent to 8.2 per cent of the Component 2 allocation. This is a budget-based benchmark from IFAD-funded AMAL project, not an estimate of actual benefits or a result of the Economic and Financial Analysis (EFA) of AMAL-Adapt.[58] Within Component 1, Output 1.1 represents approximately USD 6,364 per village and USD 27 per beneficiary household, while Output 1.2 represents approximately USD 5,109 per village and USD 22 per beneficiary household. Project-specific benefits and avoided losses will be quantified and monetized at the full-proposal stage, based on the confirmed investment portfolio and evidence-based assumptions concerning investment underperformance, asset failure, operation and maintenance, and asset-service-life extension.
Output 1.1.	Up to 55 village-level CsCAP processes, covering about 13,000 households.	Participatory diagnostics ensure that pasture, fodder, water and household adaptation investments respond to actual climate-risk pathways. This increases uptake and reduces wasted expenditure.	Generic planning without local climate-risk diagnostics. Rejected because it would be less precise and less likely to generate locally owned investments.	
Output 1.2.	55 CsCAP committees / VOs / PUUs supported or strengthened; 20% of village investment budgets ring-fenced for women-led priorities.	Using or strengthening local structures lowers delivery costs and creates mechanisms for O&M, feedback, grievance handling and learning after completion.	External project-managed implementation. Rejected because it would have higher transaction costs and weaker post-project ownership.	
Component 2.	USD 7.710 million; about USD 140,182 per village, USD 593 per household and USD 200 per direct beneficiary.	Finances preventive adaptation investments that reduce drought, fodder, pasture and livestock-water risks before losses escalate. Community prioritization and screening improve technical relevance and sustainability.	Stand-alone infrastructure or generic livestock support. Rejected because it would not address the ecosystem and climate-risk drivers of vulnerability.	The AMAL EFA found ten illustrative CsCAP investment models financially viable, with FIRRs of approximately 20–42% and B/C ratios of 1.02–1.65. These results provide indicative evidence for the types of investments under AMAL-Adapt.
Output 2.1.	Indicative target: up to 55 villages; area/asset targets to be confirmed through CsCAPs and full proposal. Villages generally have access to pasture areas at meaningful landscape scale.	Ecosystem-based measures can reduce future restoration costs by improving vegetation cover, soil stability, water regulation and forage availability. Solar systems, where used, reduce recurrent fuel costs.	Reactive rehabilitation after degradation or drought losses. Rejected because preventive restoration and management are generally more sustainable and less costly over time.	Illustrative models under AMAL show positive financial returns for water and fodder investments: FIRRs of approximately 20% for solar-pump/water infrastructure, 41% for alfalfa, 31% for wheat and 21% for barley, with B/C ratios above 1.0. These are model-level results from the parent AMAL design; an AMAL-Adapt output-level benefit cannot be calculated until the number and mix of investments are confirmed during the Full Proposal
Output 2.2.	20% village budget ring-fence for women-led priorities; about 3,900 households targeted for improved nutrition KAP and about 2,805 persons for targeted	Targeting women, youth and vulnerable households increases the marginal resilience benefit of each dollar by reaching groups with fewer coping options and higher climate sensitivity.	Generic household grants or untargeted livelihood support. Rejected because they would be less clearly linked to adaptation and less likely to reach the	Illustrative models of AMAL show positive financial returns for women-focused packages: FIRRs of approximately 34% for cow rearing, 22% for greenhouse horticulture, 40% for nutrition gardens and 42% for dairy micro-processing, with B/C ratios of 1.28–1.65. The workbook provides illustrative per-

[58] Economic and Financial Analysis of the Project Design Report of AMAL (IFAD) : https://www.ifad.org/en/w/projects/2000005039

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	nutrition support, subject to confirmation at full proposal.	Measures are eligible only where they reduce climate-related income, nutrition or labour risks.	most vulnerable.	unit benefits, but an aggregate Output 2.2 benefit cannot be estimated until the number and mix of packages are confirmed at full-proposal stage.

D. Describe how the project/programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

73. The proposed project is fully aligned with the Government of Tajikistan's national climate change, adaptation, and sectoral development strategies, and directly responds to the country's identified priorities for strengthening the resilience of rural livelihoods, agricultural systems, and natural resource management under increasing climate stress. At the international level, Tajikistan is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. In its **Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021)**, Tajikistan identifies climate change impacts on agriculture, livestock production, water availability, land degradation, and rural livelihoods as critical development challenges, and prioritizes adaptation actions that enhance climate resilience in mountain and pastoral areas, improve water management, and strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities, particularly women and youth. The proposed project directly contributes to these priorities by supporting community-based adaptation measures in climate-vulnerable rural areas, focusing on climate-sensitive planning, sustainable pasture and land management, and improved access to climate-resilient livelihood systems.

74. The project is also aligned with Tajikistan's **National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2023)**, which provides the country's overarching framework for medium- and long-term adaptation planning. The NAP highlights agriculture, livestock, water resources, and ecosystem degradation as priority sectors requiring urgent adaptation investments, and emphasizes decentralized, community-level implementation approaches, integration of ecosystem-based adaptation, and strengthened institutional coordination at local and national levels. In line with the NAP, the proposed project adopts a participatory, community-driven approach to adaptation planning and implementation, embedding climate risk considerations into local development processes and strengthening the adaptive capacity of rural institutions and producer organizations. Further strategic alignment is ensured with Tajikistan's **Fourth National Communication (2022)** and **Third Biennial Update Report (2021)** to the UNFCCC, which document observed and projected increases in temperature, changing precipitation patterns, glacier retreat, and the growing frequency of climate-related hazards such as droughts, floods, landslides, and mudflows. These national reports identify rangeland degradation, declining water availability, and reduced livestock productivity as key climate-induced risks affecting rural households in upland and pastoral regions. The proposed project directly addresses these risks by promoting climate-resilient land and pasture management practices, improving feed and fodder systems, and strengthening institutional mechanisms for climate-informed local planning. The project is aligned with the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Tajikistan (2023–2026)**, which prioritizes climate resilience, sustainable natural resource management, and inclusive rural development. The project contributes in particular to outcomes related to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable rural populations to climate change impacts, improving sustainable land use practices, and enhancing the adaptive capacity of women and youth in climate-exposed areas. At the national policy level, the project is consistent with the **State Programme on Climate Change Adaptation for 2019–2030**, which calls for scaling up adaptation actions in agriculture and natural resource management, strengthening community resilience to climate variability, and enhancing coordination between environmental, agricultural, and local governance institutions. The project operationalizes these objectives through targeted investments in community-level adaptation actions and capacity development, implemented in coordination with national and subnational authorities.

75. The project also aligns with Tajikistan's **National Water Strategy to 2040**, which recognizes climate change as a major driver of increasing water scarcity and variability, particularly in rural and agricultural areas. The strategy emphasizes the need for integrated water resource management, improved efficiency of water use in agriculture,

and enhanced resilience of water-dependent livelihoods. While remaining within the scope and budget of the Adaptation Fund, the project contributes to these strategic goals by reducing pressure on water resources through improved pasture management, climate-resilient livestock systems, and diversified feed and fodder production, thereby strengthening the climate resilience of rural production systems. Furthermore, the project's gender-responsive adaptation approach is closely aligned with key national development and sectoral policies of the Government of Tajikistan. **The National Strategy for Enhancing/Activating the Role of Women in Tajikistan for 2021–2030** is Tajikistan's main long-term policy framework for strengthening women's status, rights, participation and opportunities supports measures for training rural women on climate-resilient agricultural practices, including water-saving technologies, drought-resistant crops, and sustainable land management, enhancing access to information on climate risks, tailored to the needs and literacy levels of rural women and encourages women's participation. The **National Development Strategy (NDS) up to 2030** and its associated action plans explicitly recognize rural women as a priority group and identify gender equality as a core pillar of social development, including through increased incomes, improved infrastructure, enhanced access to productive resources, and strengthened participation in decision-making. The **Development Programme of the Agri-Food System and Sustainable Agriculture up to 2030** further acknowledges women's essential contribution to agriculture and food production and calls for their meaningful engagement in climate change consultations, agricultural modernization, and irrigation management. These policy frameworks emphasize women's empowerment, access to land and productive assets, capacity building on climate change and adaptation, and the reduction of structural barriers that limit women's participation in rural economies. By embedding women's leadership, decision-making power, and targeted adaptation investments within community-level climate planning, the project directly operationalizes these national policy commitments in climate-vulnerable rural areas. The project ensures that women have voice by mandating quotas for their inclusion in participatory diagnostics, community consultations and CsCAPs. It promotes their leadership by appointing women Village leaders in target villages and by mandating a 20 % budget for women, the use of which will be decided upon by women only. Measures will be in place to ensure that logistics, venues, duration and timing of capacity building initiatives will be gender-sensitive.

76. The project is also consistent with Tajikistan's **National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy**, which identifies agriculture and livestock-dependent livelihoods as among the most vulnerable to climate variability and extreme events. The strategy emphasizes the need for **community-level adaptation measures**, improved management of rangelands and water resources, and the integration of climate risk considerations into local development planning. In addition to national climate strategies, the project is aligned with Tajikistan's broader development and agricultural policy framework, particularly the **National Development Strategy (NDS) up to 2030** and the **Agrarian Reform Programme (2021–2030)**. These strategies recognize rural livelihoods, sustainable natural resource management, and climate resilience as central to inclusive economic development, particularly in mountainous and pastoral areas where climate vulnerability is high. Within this framework, sustainable pasture and land management are identified as priority entry points for improving productivity while reducing climate-induced land degradation and water stress. The Adaptation Fund–financed activities are also coherent with IFAD's strategic engagement in Tajikistan, as articulated in the **Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP)**, which emphasizes climate resilience, natural resource management, and inclusive rural livelihoods. While the broader IFAD programme addresses multiple dimensions of agricultural development, the Adaptation Fund component is strategically focused on **standalone climate adaptation outcomes**, ensuring that climate resilience benefits are delivered independently through targeted investments in community-based adaptation, sustainable land and pasture management, and institutional capacity for climate-informed planning.

E. Describe how the project/programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

77. The proposed AMAL-Adapt project will be implemented in compliance with the applicable national environmental, social and technical standards of the Republic of Tajikistan (table 7), as well as IFAD SECAP requirements and the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. At concept note stage, the final village sites and detailed designs of several Component 2 investments will be confirmed during full proposal preparation

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and through the CsCAP process. For this reason, compliance will be verified twice: first during full proposal preparation, when the final investment menu, locations and screening templates are confirmed; and again before procurement and implementation of each investment, when site-specific technical designs, permits, consultations, screening results and mitigation measures will be checked. No civil works, small-scale infrastructure, water-related investment, processing equipment or pasture intervention will proceed until the applicable national requirements have been confirmed and documented.

78. **Seismic-risk consideration.** Tajikistan is located in a seismically active region. Any AF-financed investment involving construction, rehabilitation, anchoring of equipment, water storage, small reservoirs, pipelines, animal shelters, storage facilities, processing spaces or other physical structures will be screened for earthquake, landslide and slope-stability exposure. Where national construction review is required, technical designs will be prepared or checked by qualified engineers and submitted to the competent authorities before implementation. Even where small community works fall below thresholds for formal state expertise, procurement documents and technical specifications will require compliance with applicable Tajik construction norms and seismic-resistant design requirements, including siting, foundations, anchoring, material quality and construction supervision appropriate to the scale and risk of the asset.

79. **Implementation and monitoring of compliance.** CIIP-CEP, under the oversight of CEP and IFAD, will maintain a compliance file for each AF-financed investment, including the screening form, evidence of consultation, confirmation of land/use rights where relevant, technical design or equipment specifications, required permits or clearances, O&M arrangements, contractor clauses and monitoring records. The ESCMP will include the detailed screening procedure, roles and responsibilities, reporting requirements, grievance mechanism and budget provisions for safeguards implementation. During full proposal preparation, the above table will be validated with the relevant national authorities and adjusted to reflect the final village selection, investment menu and any additional site-specific technical standards or permits required.

Table 7. Applicable national standards and project compliance measures

Specific law / standard / framework	Objective and relevance to AMAL-Adapt	Public entity in charge	Compliance steps and how the project will ensure compliance
Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, including Article 38 on health protection and improvement of the environment https://mecce.ca/country_profiles/cce-country-profile-tajikistan/	Provides the constitutional basis for protecting health and improving the environment, and underpins environmental, social and public-health legislation relevant to project-financed activities.	Government of Tajikistan and competent public authorities within their mandates.	The project will apply national environmental, health, labour and safety requirements through the ESP and ESCMP, screening procedures and procurement conditions. This constitutional basis will be reflected as an overarching compliance principle rather than as a separate permit requirement.
Law No. 760 "On Environmental Protection" (2 August 2011, as amended) https://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=46580	Establishes the legal framework for environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, pollution prevention, environmental control and citizens' right to a favourable environment. Relevant to all pasture, water, land rehabilitation, construction, waste and ecosystem-based adaptation activities.	Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEP), local environmental authorities and other competent bodies.	All investments will be screened for environmental risks; mitigation measures will be included in site-specific designs and contracts; construction and implementation will be monitored by CIIP-CEP/CEP with IFAD supervision; activities inconsistent with environmental protection requirements or the project exclusion list will not be financed.
Law No. 1448 "On Environmental Impact Assessment" (18 July 2017) and related state environmental review / expertise procedures https://cis-	Defines requirements and procedures for environmental impact assessment, state environmental review and classification of activities according to their potential environmental impacts. Relevant	CEP and its competent environmental review/expertise units; local authorities where applicable.	During full proposal preparation and implementation, each proposed investment will be screened to determine whether national EIA or state environmental review is required. Where required, project documentation will be prepared and submitted before procurement or works. No

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Specific law / standard / framework	Objective and relevance to AMAL-Adapt	Public entity in charge	Compliance steps and how the project will ensure compliance
legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=51646	to any investment requiring national environmental screening, review or approval.		activity requiring national clearance will proceed without the relevant decision or confirmation.
Law No. 44 "On Industrial and Consumer Waste" (10 May 2002) and applicable waste-management regulations	Regulates waste generation, handling, storage and disposal. Relevant to construction waste, packaging, obsolete materials, animal-processing hygiene waste, and any small works or equipment installation.	CEP, local executive bodies, municipal/local waste-management services and other competent authorities.	Site-specific ESCMP measures and contractor clauses will require safe handling, temporary storage and disposal of construction and operational waste; waste will be disposed through approved local arrangements; hazardous or non-permitted waste practices will be excluded.
Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (1996, as amended); Law No. 356 "On Land Use Planning" (5 January 2008); Law No. 555 "On Soil Protection" (16 October 2009) https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/taj19077E.pdf	Regulate land relations, land-use rights, land-use planning, rational use and protection of land and soil resources. Relevant to pasture restoration, reseeding, erosion control, small infrastructure siting, fodder plots, soil conservation and avoidance of land-use conflicts.	State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy, local executive bodies, jamoats and other land-use authorities, with CEP involvement where environmental issues arise.	The project will verify land-use status, user rights and absence of disputes before approving investments; avoid involuntary land acquisition; ensure community and local authority confirmation for shared assets; include soil protection and erosion-control measures in technical designs; and document land-use arrangements in CsCAPs, agreements and screening files.
Law No. 1618 "About pastures" / "On pastures" (20 June 2019, as amended) and related pasture-use regulations https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/taj188331.pdf	Regulates management, use and protection of pastures, including pasture planning, access, protection and participation in pasture governance. Directly relevant to rotational grazing, pasture restoration, reseeding, pasture infrastructure and the role of PUUs/VOs.	Authorized state bodies for pasture management and use, Ministry of Agriculture and/or relevant sector bodies, State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy, local executive bodies, jamoats, PUUs and pasture users, according to mandate.	Pasture-related investments will be based on CsCAPs and, where applicable, pasture-use or management plans; access and use rules will be agreed transparently with pasture users and local authorities; PUUs/VOs will be involved in implementation and O&M; restrictions on access will be screened to avoid inequitable impacts and grievances.
Water Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, Law No. 1688 (2 April 2020); Law No. 1668 "On Water Users Association" (2 January 2020); Law No. 1633 "On Potable Water Supply and Sewerage" (19 July 2019), where relevant https://www.cawater-info.net/library/eco-tj_e.htm	Regulate ownership, use, protection and rational management of water resources and the role of water users. Relevant to rainwater harvesting, small reservoirs, pipelines, solar-powered pumping, livestock-water points and any water-related community investments.	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, water-sector authorities, Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation where relevant, local executive bodies, WUAs/water users and CEP for environmental aspects.	Before approval, water-related investments will confirm water source, user rights, downstream or competing uses, climate rationale, water quality considerations where relevant, and O&M responsibilities. Designs will include water-saving and climate-resilient features; works will avoid negative downstream impacts and will be screened under the ESCMP.
Law No. 666 "On Safety of Waterworks" (29 December 2010), where applicable to the scale and type of water-related infrastructure	Establishes requirements for safety of waterworks/hydraulic structures. Potentially relevant to small reservoirs, storage ponds, water conveyance structures or other infrastructure if they meet national definitions or thresholds.	Competent national and local authorities responsible for waterworks/hydraulic-structure safety, water resources, construction review and emergency/disaster risk management, depending on the asset type and location.	During design, the project will determine whether a proposed water asset falls under waterworks safety requirements. Where applicable, designs will be prepared or checked by qualified engineers, reviewed by competent authorities, and include safety, spillway/drainage, slope stability, O&M and emergency procedures. Assets that cannot meet safety requirements will not be financed.
Town-planning Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (28 December 2012); Law on architectural, town-planning and construction activities;	Regulate planning, design, construction, reconstruction, project documentation, construction quality and technical review. Relevant to any physical	Committee for Architecture and Construction under the Government of Tajikistan, State Non-Departmental Examination	All civil works will use appropriate technical designs, bills of quantities and construction specifications. Where formal approval or expert review is required, documentation will be submitted before

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Specific law / standard / framework	Objective and relevance to AMAL-Adapt	Public entity in charge	Compliance steps and how the project will ensure compliance
national construction regulations and rules, including procedures for project documentation approval	works such as storage facilities, small processing spaces, animal shelters, pipelines, water structures, equipment foundations and other community infrastructure.	of Projects where applicable, local construction authorities and licensed engineers/designers.	procurement/works. Contracts will require compliance with national construction standards, qualified supervision, quality control, safe materials and handover documentation.
National seismic-resistant construction standards, including SNiP RT 22-07-2018 "Seismic Resistant Construction" and applicable seismic zoning / construction norms	Provide seismic design requirements for buildings and structures in Tajikistan. Relevant because the country is highly seismically active and project investments may include small physical structures, water storage or anchored equipment.	Committee for Architecture and Construction, competent construction expertise bodies, licensed engineers/designers, and local authorities.	Each relevant investment will be screened for seismic, landslide and slope-stability exposure. Designs will include site-appropriate seismic measures, foundations, anchoring and material specifications. Engineer review and construction supervision will be required for works with structural or safety implications; no structure will be financed if minimum seismic safety and siting requirements cannot be met.
Law No. 53 "On Protection of the Population and Territory against Natural and Technological Disasters" (15 July 2004)	Provides the framework for prevention, preparedness and response to natural and technological hazards. Relevant to siting and design of infrastructure in areas exposed to earthquakes, mudflows, floods, landslides, avalanches or other hazards.	Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense, local executive bodies, and sector authorities.	Hazard screening will be integrated into site selection and technical design. Investments will avoid high-risk sites where feasible; where residual risks exist, designs will include mitigation measures and O&M protocols. The project will coordinate with local authorities and use available hazard information during full proposal preparation and implementation.
Labor Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, Law No. 1329 (23 July 2016, as amended), and applicable occupational health and safety requirements https://www.icnl.org/wp-content/uploads/Tajikistan_labor_eng.pdf	Regulates labour relations, minimum labour rights, non-discrimination, working conditions, safety and labour protection. Relevant to contractors, service providers, community works and project-financed activities involving labour.	Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment, labour inspectorate/competent labour authorities, employers/contractors, CIIP-CEP and IFAD for project supervision.	Procurement documents and contracts will include labour and OHS clauses; contractors and service providers will be required to provide safe working conditions, PPE, safe equipment use, no child/forced labour, non-discrimination and incident reporting; community labour arrangements, if any, will be voluntary, documented and supervised.
Law No. 49 "On Providing Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety of the Population" (8 December 2003, as amended)	Establishes sanitary and epidemiological requirements and surveillance to protect human health, including safety of water, food, work and living conditions. Relevant to milk processing, food hygiene, training, water-related investments and community infrastructure.	State sanitary and epidemiological service and competent health authorities; local authorities; Food Safety Committee where food products of animal origin are involved.	Training and technical specifications for processing, storage, hygiene, water use and equipment will include sanitary requirements. Where a facility or equipment package requires sanitary review or certification, the project will obtain the relevant confirmation before use. Food hygiene and safe handling will be included in beneficiary training.
Law No. 890 "On Food Safety" (1 August 2012) and Law No. 674 "On Veterinary Medicine" (29 December 2010, as amended), where livestock products or animal health are involved	Regulate food safety, veterinary supervision and safety of products of animal origin. Relevant to milk processing, storage, small-scale processing equipment, animal health advice and any activity involving livestock products.	Food Safety Committee under the Government of Tajikistan, including veterinary, phytosanitary, seed and breeding supervision functions; Ministry of Agriculture and local veterinary services where applicable.	Small-scale processing and livestock-related support will follow food-safety and veterinary requirements; training will include hygiene, safe handling and equipment cleaning; any market-facing or communal processing activity will be checked for required registration, certification or sanitary/veterinary clearance before operation.
Law No. 587 "On the Use of Renewable Energy Sources" (12 January 2010)	Provides the framework for use of renewable energy sources. Relevant to solar-powered	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, energy-sector authorities,	Solar equipment will be procured through technical specifications requiring certified equipment, safe installation, protection

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Specific law / standard / framework	Objective and relevance to AMAL-Adapt	Public entity in charge	Compliance steps and how the project will ensure compliance
and relevant electrical / equipment safety standards, where solar pumping or renewable-energy equipment is financed	pumps, solar equipment for water access or small productive adaptation assets.	standards/conformity bodies, local authorities and certified suppliers/installers.	from electrical hazards, anchoring against wind/seismic risk, user training and O&M guidance. Installations will be inspected before handover.
Law No. 1955 "On Public Procurement" (15 March 2023) and national procurement / conformity requirements, as applicable	Regulates public procurement processes and provides a framework for transparent acquisition of works, goods and services. Relevant to procurement of equipment, contractors, construction materials and service providers.	Public procurement authorities, implementing/executing entities, Ministry of Finance and relevant procurement oversight bodies.	Procurement will follow IFAD and national requirements as applicable, including transparent procedures, technical specifications, eligibility requirements, environmental/social clauses, quality assurance, conformity documentation for equipment and contract management.

F. Describe if there is duplication of project/programme with other funding sources, if any.

80. AMAL-Adapt has been designed to avoid duplication with the parent Access to Markets and Adaptation for Livestock (AMAL) project and with other ongoing or recently completed climate, landscape, livestock and rural development investments in Tajikistan. Although AMAL-Adapt will use some of the same institutional and delivery structures as AMAL, including IFAD as Implementing Entity, CEP/CIIP as national execution structure, and community institutions such as VOs and PUUs, this does not constitute duplication. These shared systems are used to reduce transaction costs, accelerate implementation, and ensure fiduciary, safeguard and technical consistency. Adaptation Fund resources will remain separately budgeted, separately planned, separately monitored and linked to a standalone results framework. The main distinction is that AMAL is a broader IFAD-financed livestock development and market access operation, while AMAL-Adapt is a standalone Adaptation Fund-financed project focused on climate adaptation outcomes for vulnerable agro-pastoral communities. AMAL-Adapt will finance climate-risk-informed community planning, adaptation-specific governance strengthening, and a bounded menu of pasture, fodder, livestock-water and household-level adaptation measures. It will not finance generic market access, general livestock value chain development, public market infrastructure, or enterprise development activities unless a small-scale household measure is clearly justified as reducing climate-related income, food security or post-production vulnerability.

81. Geographically, AMAL-Adapt will operate within a clearly defined subset as part of the broader AMAL programme area. The parent AMAL programme covers 15 districts across Khatlon, Sughd and DRS. AMAL-Adapt will specifically focus on six climate-vulnerable AMAL districts: Lakhsh, Nurobod, Rasht, Sangvor and Tojikobod in DRS, and Kuhistoni Mastchoh in Sughd. The remaining AMAL districts — Nosiri Khusrav, Dusti, Qabodiyon and Shahrtus in Khatlon, and Devashtich, Spitamen, Shahriston, Bobojon Gafurov and Asht in Sughd — will remain outside the AF-financed AMAL-Adapt geographic scope. This geographic distinction will be combined with village-level and investment-level screening to ensure that AF resources finance only eligible adaptation activities and do not duplicate activities financed under the parent AMAL programme or other funding sources.

The table 8 below will be updated during full proposal preparation and early implementation based on the official government and development partner coordination records, final village selection and georeferenced investment screening.

Table 8 : Related projects, lessons, synergies and no-duplication measures

Project title, timeline and location	Implementing / executing entity	Main interventions and target population	Lessons considered in AMAL-Adapt design	Overlap, synergies and no-duplication measures
Access to Markets and Adaptation for Livestock (AMAL) – IFAD. Approved in 2026; implementation 2026–2034. National	Implementing Entity: IFAD. Executing structure: Government of Tajikistan through	Broader livestock development and market access operation. Supports livestock services, breeding and animal health, climate-resilient market infrastructure, business and	AMAL provides delivery systems and lessons on community facilitation, VO/PUU engagement, targeting, procurement, safeguards, nutrition	Potential overlap because both projects share IFAD/CEP/CIIP systems. However, AMAL-Adapt operates in specific districts. Duplication is also avoided by maintaining a separate AF

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livestock-sector operation with activities in selected livestock-producing areas, including areas that may overlap at district level with AMAL-Adapt.	CEP/CIIP and relevant national/local partners, as defined in the AMAL design.	financial training, livestock-related MSMEs, policy/regulatory strengthening, food safety/traceability and nutrition-related activities. Target population includes rural livestock producers, women, youth, entrepreneurs and market actors.	and local implementation. AMAL-Adapt uses these systems to reduce transaction costs, but narrows the intervention logic to adaptation-specific outcomes.	budget/results framework, distinct AMAL-Adapt village and beneficiary lists, separate asset/procurement records, and clear activity boundaries. AMAL-Adapt will finance only adaptation-specific planning and investments; it will not finance AMAL market access or value-chain activities.
Community-based Agricultural Support Project "plus" (CASP+) – IFAD/GCF. Ongoing, 2021–2030. Selected districts in Khatlon, Sughd and DRS, with possible district-level overlap.	Implementing Entity: IFAD. Government execution through national project structures and technical partners including CEP and other sector institutions.	Community-based climate-resilient rural investments, climate-sensitive community planning, pasture/land management, institutional strengthening and support to vulnerable households and rural communities.	CASP+ provides directly relevant lessons on climate-sensitive community planning, DCRD/CsCAP approaches, participatory targeting, safeguards screening, PUU/VO strengthening, and working with communities affected by climate change.	AMAL-Adapt will build on CASP+ methodologies but will not duplicate CASP+ village-level investments. Village selection will screen out communities that already received comparable CASP+ support, and investments will be georeferenced and checked against CASP+ records where district overlap exists.
Tajikistan Ecosystem Restoration and Resilient Agriculture (TERRA) Project – GEF/IFAD. Approved by GEF in 2025; implementation period to be confirmed during full proposal. Lower Panj river sub-basin and selected ecosystem restoration landscapes.	GEF Agency: IFAD. National execution through CIIP/CEP and relevant ecosystem, forestry, agriculture and local partners.	Ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management, resilient agriculture, pasture/grassland restoration, biodiversity conservation, protected area/buffer-zone approaches, institutional strengthening and monitoring of environmental benefits. Target groups include local land users, farmers and pastoralist communities in selected restoration landscapes.	TERRA reinforces the importance of integrated ecosystem management, restoration of degraded land and pasture systems, and linking biodiversity/land-degradation benefits with livelihood resilience. AMAL-Adapt reflects these lessons through a bounded EbA and pasture/fodder/water investment menu.	No duplication will be ensured by screening AMAL-Adapt villages and investment sites against TERRA-supported sites. Where landscapes or institutions overlap, AMAL-Adapt will focus on climate adaptation benefits for agro-pastoral households and avoid financing the same restoration works, equipment, training or monitoring outputs.
Integrated Landscape Approach to Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Small-Scale Farmers and Pastoralists in Tajikistan – Adaptation Fund/UNDP. implementation period 2021-2027. Focused on the Kofirnighan River Basin (KRB).	Implementing Entity: UNDP. Executing Entity: CEP.	Integrated catchment management, ecosystem-based adaptation, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management, water harvesting/small-scale irrigation, and knowledge management in the KRB. Target groups are small-scale farmers, pastoralists and rural communities in selected KRB landscapes.	The project provides lessons on integrated catchment planning, EbA, community participation, knowledge management and safeguard management for landscape-level adaptation.	Potential overlap is mainly thematic and possibly institutional through CEP; geographic overlap will be checked at village/site level. AMAL-Adapt will not finance the same villages, catchment investments or EbA activities supported by this AF project. Synergies include learning on EbA, screening, GRM and community-based climate adaptation.
GCF FP067/WFP. Implementation dates: 2018-2025. Focuses on vulnerable mountainous communities in Rasht Valley, Khatlon and GBAO.	Accredited Entity: World Food Programme. National Designated Authority/partner : CEP	Climate information services, capacity strengthening, sustainable water management, resilient agriculture and forestry, livelihood diversification, food security and resilience measures for vulnerable and food-insecure rural communities.	FP067 provides lessons on working with climate-vulnerable and food-insecure communities, integrating food security and livelihood diversification into adaptation, and using gender-sensitive	Potential overlap may occur in Rasht Valley or similar mountainous districts. AMAL-Adapt will screen final villages against FP067 intervention sites and avoid financing the same water, agriculture, forestry or livelihood measures. Synergies include climate-risk awareness, food security/nutrition linkages

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			approaches in mountain settings.	and approaches for vulnerable mountain communities.
Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB) – GCF FP014/World Bank. Implementation dates: 2018-2025. Regional programme covering Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.	Accredited Entity: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / International Development Association.	Regional climate investment facility supporting demand-driven climate-resilient rural production and landscape management investments, including crop diversification, water resource management, rehabilitation of degraded land, conservation agriculture, livestock production improvements, agro-processing, energy efficiency and renewable energy.	CAMP4ASB provides lessons on demand-driven climate investments, community grants, climate-smart rural production and landscape management under local agro-ecological conditions.	As CAMP4ASB is completed or closing, direct duplication risk is low. AMAL-Adapt will use its lessons on demand-driven climate investments while ensuring that any residual or follow-up sites are excluded from receiving the same type of AF-financed support.
RESILAND CA+ Program: Tajikistan Resilient Landscape Restoration Project – World Bank (P171524). Approved in 2022; expected closing 2027. Selected locations in Tajikistan, with 10 project districts and national/regional landscape restoration activities.	World Bank financing. Lead national implementing arrangements include CEP/CIIP and technical agencies such as the Forest Agency and protected area institutions.	Sustainable landscape management, forest and pasture management, protected areas, landscape restoration, water-related and livelihood investments, regional collaboration, geospatial/MIS approaches and support to common interest groups. Target population includes rural communities and natural resource users in selected restoration areas.	RESILAND provides lessons on sustainable landscape management, geospatial tracking, GRM performance, women's participation in resource-user institutions, and coordination across CEP, forestry and local structures.	Overlap risk is thematic and may be geographic where selected landscape districts intersect. AMAL-Adapt will check villages, PUUs, CIGs and investment sites against RESILAND records and will not finance the same restoration, water supply, greenhouse, equipment or livelihood activities. Synergies include landscape restoration methods, MIS/geotagging and natural resource governance.
Digital Agriculture Management for Improved Food Security – ADB (Project 57307-001). Implementation dates: 2025-2031. National scope with relevance to livestock and pasture management.	Asian Development Bank, with Government of Tajikistan counterparts to be confirmed/used in the ADB project documentation.	Digitally enabled and environmentally sustainable livestock subsector, including digital livestock management and climate-resilient pasture management elements. Target population includes livestock producers, sector institutions and users of digital agriculture services.	The project highlights the value of digital livestock, pasture and food security information for better decision-making. AMAL-Adapt can reflect this through georeferenced village investments, beneficiary registries and possible use of available pasture/livestock data.	AMAL-Adapt will not finance a national digital agriculture platform or duplicate ADB-financed digital systems. Synergies will be limited to data-sharing, compatible monitoring and use of digital tools for targeting and O&M where available.
Glaciers to Farms (G2F) Regional Program: Advancing Climate Resilience and Sustainable Development in Central and West Asia – GCF FP283/ADB. Approved in 2025; Implementation dates: 2026-2036. Regional programme covering nine countries, including Tajikistan.	Accredited Entity: Asian Development Bank. National partners and country-specific implementation arrangements to be confirmed for Tajikistan.	Large-scale regional adaptation programme focused on climate resilience linked to glacier-fed water systems, agriculture and sustainable development. Target population includes communities and institutions exposed to water and climate risks in participating countries.	G2F reinforces the importance of connecting climate and water-risk information with downstream rural adaptation investments. This is relevant for AMAL-Adapt's livestock-water, pasture and fodder resilience measures.	No direct duplication will be allowed. As G2F country sites and activities become operational, AMAL-Adapt will coordinate with ADB/Government counterparts and screen villages/investments to avoid financing the same water, agriculture or community resilience measures. Synergies may include climate/water information, glacier-to-farm risk framing and scaling pathways.
Adaptation planning support for Tajikistan through UNDP – GCF Readiness/NAP support. 2020-2023	Organisation: UNDP; national adaptation planning institutions	Strengthening institutional arrangements and capacities to develop and execute National Adaptation Plans and support overarching adaptation planning	The readiness project reinforces the importance of institutional capacity, national adaptation	No duplication because AMAL-Adapt finances local adaptation planning and investments, not national NAP institutional readiness. Synergies include

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(completed). National scope.	including the Committee for Environmental Protection and other government agencies.	and implementation in Tajikistan. Target population is primarily national institutions and planning systems, with indirect benefits to climate-vulnerable sectors and communities.	planning, climate-risk integration and alignment with national adaptation priorities.	alignment with NAP processes, use of national climate adaptation priorities and feeding local evidence into adaptation planning where relevant.
One Health for Pandemic Prevention, Food Systems Resilience and Ecosystem Health in Central Asia – World Bank (P181459). Approved/signed in 2025; Implementation dates: 2025-2030 Tajikistan Phase 1 became effective in 2025. National and regional One Health scope.	World Bank financing with Tajikistan project implementing agencies including relevant public health, agriculture/veterinary, food safety and environmental institutions.	Strengthens capacity to prevent, detect and respond to zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance and food safety issues through a One Health approach. Includes governance, legal/regulatory strengthening, data systems, laboratories and awareness activities. Target population includes national institutions, animal/human health systems and food safety stakeholders.	The project is relevant for livestock risk management, food safety and institutional coordination, but it is not a climate adaptation investment project. AMAL-Adapt can draw lessons on animal health/food safety awareness where small-scale household processing is financed.	No duplication because AMAL-Adapt will not finance One Health governance, laboratories, national food safety systems or animal disease surveillance. Any training linked to household processing under AMAL-Adapt will remain investment-specific and adaptation-focused, with coordination to avoid duplicating national One Health activities.
Socio-Economic Resilience Strengthening Project (SERSP) – World Bank (P168052). Main focus in Khatlon and GBAO. Implementation dates: 2019-2029	World Bank financing. Implemented through the National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan and local government/community structures.	Participatory local governance, local infrastructure, inclusion and youth livelihood opportunities in selected communities. Target population includes vulnerable communities and youth in targeted districts.	SERSP offers lessons on participatory local governance, community-driven investments, youth inclusion and grievance/feedback mechanisms.	Geographic overlap with AMAL-Adapt is expected to be low if SERSP remains focused on Khatlon and GBAO, but village screening will still be applied. AMAL-Adapt will not finance the same local infrastructure or youth livelihood activities in SERSP-supported communities.
GIZ regional land-use programmes, including Integrative and Climate-Sensitive Land Use in Central Asia / related ILUMA work. Implementation dates: 2019-2026	GIZ, with ministries and agencies responsible for land management, pasture and forest management, and environmental governance.	Integrated, economically and ecologically sustainable land-use approaches; pasture and forest management; environmental economics; knowledge management; policy dialogue; regional exchange and capacity development. Target groups include land users, government agencies and selected local stakeholders.	GIZ experience is relevant for integrated land-use management, pasture/forest governance, JFM/ILUMA methodologies and regional knowledge exchange.	No direct duplication if AMAL-Adapt focuses on selected AF villages and concrete adaptation investments. Synergies include use of tested land-use/pasture methodologies, training materials, policy lessons and regional learning platforms. AMAL-Adapt will avoid duplicating GIZ-supported pilot sites or policy products.
Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and enabling conditions for local climate action in Tajikistan – GCF FP308/WFP. Approved at GCF Board meeting B.45. USD 30 million; indicative implementation 2026–2032.	Accredited Entity: World Food Programme. National partners: Committee for Environmental Protection and its Centre for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP).	Climate-informed local planning, climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable water management, improved climate information services and strengthened local institutions. Approximately 73,500 direct beneficiaries in climate-vulnerable rural areas.	AMAL-Adapt will draw on FP308 planning tools and climate information products rather than developing parallel ones.	Duplication will be avoided by excluding FP308-supported villages, georeferencing and checking all AMAL-Adapt investments against FP308 records, limiting AF financing to the AMAL-Adapt eligible adaptation menu, and coordinating FP308, AMAL and AMAL-Adapt village lists through CIIP-CEP during annual planning.

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

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82. Learning and knowledge management (KM) will be implemented as an embedded function within AMAL-Adapt and the broader AMAL programme architecture, rather than as a standalone component at concept note stage. This approach reflects the fact that AMAL-Adapt will use the AMAL implementation, M&E and reporting systems, while maintaining separate tracking of Adaptation Fund-financed activities, results, safeguards and lessons. Project/Programme Execution costs will support the staff time, coordination, monitoring, documentation and dissemination functions required for KM and M&E. In addition, Activity 1.2.3 under Output 1.2 will provide a dedicated entry point to capture and share lessons from Participatory Orientation and Village Diagnostics, CsCAP preparation, local governance, grievance redress and screening processes.

83. AMAL-Adapt will build on IFAD's long-standing engagement in Tajikistan and on lessons from LPDP I and II, CASP and CASP+, particularly the importance of community-driven approaches, participatory planning, Pasture User Unions, village-level organizations and locally led natural resource management in climate-vulnerable rural areas. The project will generate additional practical learning on how climate-risk-informed community planning can be translated into adaptation investments, how pasture, fodder, livestock-water and ecosystem-based adaptation measures perform under climate variability, and how women, youth and vulnerable households can participate meaningfully in local adaptation decision-making and benefit from household-level resilience measures.

84. Under Activity 1.2.3, the project will document and disseminate lessons generated through the participatory planning and implementation cycle. This will include learning from village diagnostics, CsCAP preparation, community prioritization of investments, VO/PUU engagement, gender-responsive participation, grievance redress, environmental and social screening, and the early implementation of adaptation investments. The objective is to ensure that lessons are not only documented for reporting purposes, but also used during implementation to improve facilitation methods, training materials, screening tools, O&M arrangements and targeting approaches.

Table 9 : KM activities and responsibilities

KM activity/product	What will be captured	Responsibility and timing	Use and sustainability
Short learning notes and case examples	Practical lessons from village diagnostics, CsCAP preparation, PUU/VO engagement, women/youth participation and investment prioritization	CIIP-CEP/AMAL M&E/KM function with district facilitators; prepared annually and around key supervision moments	Stored in CEP systems and used to inform future CsCAP cycles, supervision, and adaptation programming
Training feedback summaries	Feedback from participants on training relevance, accessibility, gender responsiveness and practical usefulness	Facilitators and technical service providers, consolidated by M&E/KM staff after training rounds	Used to update training content, facilitation methods and guidance materials
Field exchanges and learning events	Peer learning between villages on pasture management, livestock-water measures, O&M arrangements, household resilience and inclusive governance	CIIP-CEP/AMAL-Adapt team with district authorities and IFAD support; organized during implementation	Strengthens local replication and keeps learning anchored in VO/PUU and district structures
Updated facilitation and screening guidance	Lessons from applying CsCAP, grievance, stakeholder engagement and environmental/social screening procedures	CIIP-CEP safeguards, M&E/KM and technical staff; reviewed during annual planning and supervision	Incorporated into AMAL-Adapt implementation tools and retained by CIIP-CEP for future use
Spatial and monitoring-based learning products, where feasible	Changes in land condition, vegetation cover and ecosystem recovery linked to adaptation investments	AMAL-Adapt/CIIP-CEP M&E function, with technical support where available, including Earth Observation-based approaches	Supports evidence-based adaptation planning and contributes to national learning on ecosystem-based adaptation

85. Knowledge generated through AMAL-Adapt will be maintained within the AMAL programme M&E/KM system and shared with CEP, district authorities, VOs, PUUs, relevant technical agencies and development partners. Learning products will be prepared in Tajik and Russian, and where relevant in English, to ensure accessibility for local stakeholders, government counterparts and external partners. Lessons will be disseminated through supervision missions, annual reviews, district-level exchanges, national learning events, field visits and AMAL programme

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reporting channels. Feedback mechanisms will be built into the KM process. Training evaluations, community feedback during CsCAP implementation, GRM information, supervision findings, safeguards monitoring and consultations with women, youth and vulnerable households will be used to refine training materials, improve participatory methods and adjust implementation guidance. This will help ensure that AMAL-Adapt learning is practical, adaptive and directly linked to implementation quality. Through this approach, AMAL-Adapt will generate and use knowledge in a structured but cost-efficient manner. It will contribute to the wider AMAL programme learning system while ensuring that Adaptation Fund-financed lessons, results and safeguards are separately identified, documented and reported. During full proposal preparation, the need for a more formal dedicated KM output or budget line will be assessed, while maintaining the concept note structure and avoiding unnecessary budget restructuring at this stage.

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

86. AMAL-Adapt was prepared through a consultative process embedded in the wider AMAL design, with additional focus on the Adaptation Fund-financed geography, activities and safeguards. Consultations were carried out at national, district and community levels and reached 222 participants, including 71 women (32 per cent). National-level consultations at concept note stage involved a small group of government institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Committee on Environmental Protection/CIIP, the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Food Security, as well as development partners and technical agencies active in climate adaptation, agriculture and rural development, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, FAO, WFP and others. These discussions focused on institutional arrangements, alignment with national priorities, implementation capacity and coordination with ongoing programmes. Subnational and community consultations were held in the proposed AF target area, including Lakhsh, Rasht, Nurobod, Sangvor, Tojikobod and village-level/WUA consultations in the Rasht Valley. Stakeholders included district and jamoat authorities, agriculture, environment, land and forestry departments, VOs, PUUs, WUAs, farmers, livestock keepers, women's groups, seed-saving and water-user groups, local service providers, technical specialists and community members. The consultations confirmed the relevance of the AF focus on drought, pasture degradation, fodder shortages, livestock-water stress, weak local governance and household resilience.

87. The consultations also identified gender-differentiated and vulnerability-related constraints. Women reported heavy involvement in daily animal care, milking, fodder collection, water fetching, food processing and household food production, while men largely control livestock sales and market interactions. Male out-migration increases women's workloads and makes female-headed households particularly vulnerable. Women and vulnerable households reported limited access to finance, training, equipment, information and decision-making, while youth face limited local employment, skills and finance opportunities.

88. Consultation findings directly informed the AMAL-Adapt design. They are reflected in Component 1 through climate-sensitive community action planning, inclusive CsCAP committees, strengthened VOs/PUUs, participatory diagnostics, stakeholder engagement, grievance and screening procedures. They are reflected in Component 2 through the eligible adaptation menu for pasture restoration, fodder and feed resilience, small-scale livestock-water measures and household-level resilience measures, including women-focused priorities where these respond to locally identified climate risks. The 20 per cent ring-fence for women-led priorities, participatory wealth ranking, women village leaders, training arrangements and accessible GRM also respond to issues raised during consultations. A detailed consultation summary is provided in Annex 1, including the entities and groups consulted, subjects discussed, key issues raised, agreements and priorities identified, and how these interests were incorporated into specific AMAL-Adapt outputs and outcomes. The consultation process will continue during full proposal preparation and implementation, including further validation of village selection and investment priorities and additional consultations with under-represented national stakeholders, technical agencies, private sector actors, civil society and gender-focused organizations.

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I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

89. AMAL-Adapt requests Adaptation Fund financing to cover the full cost of adaptation for vulnerable livestock-dependent rural households in the targeted districts of DRS and Sughd. These households are increasingly exposed to drought, rising temperatures, pasture degradation, seasonal water scarcity and climate-related shocks that affect pasture productivity, feed availability, livestock health, household nutrition and income stability. The project therefore finances the additional measures required to shift from short-term coping responses, such as distress livestock sales, overgrazing of accessible pastures, reduced food consumption or temporary migration, toward planned, climate-informed and locally managed adaptation. The requested financing is justified because the proposed activities address climate risks that cannot be managed through existing public resources, local institutions or household coping mechanisms alone. AMAL-Adapt is not designed as a generic rural development or livestock productivity project. Adaptation Fund resources will finance only activities that respond to identified climate-risk pathways and that are selected through climate-sensitive community planning, technical review and environmental and social screening. Measures without a clear adaptation rationale, or outside the agreed eligible adaptation menu, will not be financed. AMAL-Adapt will be implemented as a standalone Adaptation Fund-financed project, with its own budget, results framework, eligible activity menu, screening requirements and reporting arrangements.

90. The broader AMAL programme will provide important implementation synergies, including institutional continuity, community entry points, M&E/KM systems and established relationships with local actors, but AMAL resources will not be required to finance the outputs included in the AMAL-Adapt results framework. Adaptation Fund resources will finance the full cost of the AMAL-Adapt adaptation package, including planning, community facilitation, technical support, investments, safeguards, monitoring, learning and execution costs required to deliver the proposed results. If some AMAL programme structures are delayed or not fully operational when AMAL-Adapt starts implementation, delivery will proceed through contingency arrangements led by CIIP-CEP/CEP. These may include the competitive recruitment of NGOs, community facilitators and technical service providers to support Participatory Orientation and Village Diagnostics, CsCAP preparation, VO/PUU strengthening, investment screening and implementation support. Jamoat authorities, district-level technical services, existing community institutions and relevant service providers would be used as entry points where appropriate. This contingency arrangement would allow AMAL-Adapt to establish or strengthen the required local delivery structures directly, while maintaining the same eligibility, safeguards, gender, fiduciary and reporting requirements.

91. **Under Component 1**, Adaptation Fund resources will finance the climate-risk-informed planning and governance functions required to make local adaptation investments effective and sustainable. This includes participatory climate risk and vulnerability assessments, preparation and validation of CsCAPs, strengthening of Village Organisations and Pasture User Unions, and formal agreements defining implementation, maintenance and accountability arrangements. These costs are part of the full cost of adaptation because vulnerable communities generally lack the technical information, facilitation support and institutional capacity needed to translate climate risks affecting pastures, fodder, water and household resilience into implementable adaptation measures. **Under Component 2**, Adaptation Fund resources will finance concrete adaptation investments that directly reduce exposure and sensitivity to drought, pasture degradation, water stress and climate variability. These include pasture restoration and improved grazing management, erosion control, reseeding, fodder and feed resilience measures, and small-scale livestock water security measures such as rainwater harvesting tanks, small reservoirs and solar-powered pumps. These investments are justified as adaptation because they strengthen the natural resource base and physical assets on which livestock-dependent households rely under increasingly variable and dry conditions, while reducing pressure on degraded rangelands and lowering the risk of maladaptive coping practices. Household-level and women-focused measures under Output 2.2 will also be financed only where they are identified through the CsCAP process and screened as contributing to adaptation. Milk processing equipment is intended to reduce post-production losses, protect household income and improve food use during climate-stressed periods when production, storage, transport or market access may be more uncertain. Small greenhouses and nutrition gardens are intended to diversify household food sources and improve dietary resilience under drought, seasonal scarcity and food price shocks, rather than to support generic horticulture

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expansion. Drudgery-reduction equipment is justified where it reduces the additional labour burden created by climate stress, particularly for women responsible for water, fodder, milking, processing and household food management. The funding request also covers the human and institutional costs needed to make these adaptation measures usable and sustained. Training and technical backstopping under Component 2 will be linked to the financed investments and will focus on their operation, maintenance and adaptation purpose, including climate-resilient livestock management, fodder and water use, safe handling of livestock-related products, nutrition awareness, and women's leadership in community-level adaptation. These activities strengthen adaptive capacity and help ensure that financed assets do not remain isolated inputs but become part of a broader household and community adaptation process. From an ecosystem perspective, the requested financing supports restoration and improved management of degraded pastures and associated natural assets that provide forage, soil protection and water regulation services. These ecosystem-based adaptation measures are expected to reduce future losses from land degradation, help stabilize livestock production and reduce the need for repeated emergency responses. Without such investments, continued degradation would increase future rehabilitation costs and further undermine the resilience of rural livelihoods. Finally, AF resources will finance monitoring, learning and adaptive management needed to verify that adaptation outcomes are achieved and sustained. This includes tracking the functionality of climate-resilient infrastructure, adoption of climate-resilient practices, restoration or improved management of pastures and natural resources, and inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable households. These systems will support evidence-based adjustments during implementation and help document lessons for future climate adaptation programming in Tajikistan.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project/programme.

92. The design of AMAL-Adapt integrates sustainability across institutional, technical, environmental, financial and social dimensions. The project is designed to ensure that Adaptation Fund-financed measures remain useful beyond project completion by embedding them in climate-risk-informed local planning, strengthening community institutions, keeping operation and maintenance requirements manageable, and linking adaptation benefits to tangible improvements in pasture, fodder, water and household resilience.

93. **Sustainability of climate risk-informed planning.** Under Component 1, CsCAPs will be prepared through participatory diagnostics, climate risk analysis and community prioritization. The CsCAP process will help communities, Jamoats and local institutions identify adaptation priorities that can guide investment decisions beyond the project period. Practical tools, screening procedures and lessons from the CsCAP process will be documented through the AMAL M&E/KM system, so that they can be reused in future planning cycles and adaptation programming.

94. **Institutional sustainability and maintenance arrangements.** The project will strengthen VOs, PUUs, CsCAP committees and related local structures as the main entry points for planning, implementing and maintaining community adaptation investments. Capacity-building will focus on inclusive decision-making, basic governance and record-keeping, roles and responsibilities, grievance handling, environmental and social screening, simple operation and maintenance planning, and transparent contribution or user-fee arrangements where relevant. These measures are intended to make VOs and PUUs progressively more self-sustaining and less dependent on continued IFAD facilitation. For each community investment, an operation and maintenance and handover arrangement will be agreed before approval. Shared assets will be assigned to the relevant VO, PUU, user group, Jamoat or district structure, depending on the nature of the asset and existing local mandates. Household-level assets will be handed over to the beneficiary household with basic use and maintenance guidance. If a VO or PUU weakens or ceases to function after AMAL or IFAD support ends, maintenance responsibilities will be reassigned through the agreed handover protocol to a successor community body, user group, Jamoat or relevant district authority. Investments without a credible maintenance arrangement will not be financed. Recurrent costs will be kept modest and matched to locally feasible arrangements. The level and frequency of contributions, the fund management arrangements, affordability and the measures applying to vulnerable households are set out below.

95. **Financing and management of recurrent operation, maintenance and asset-replacement costs.** No community investment will be approved without a costed operation and maintenance plan and a signed O&M agreement. The AMAL design economic and financial analysis provides the cost basis: for the solar pumping and rainwater harvesting model, annual recurrent costs are USD 1,250 against an investment of USD 40,000, or 3.1 per cent per year, comprising a repair and spare-parts kit (USD 500), maintenance (USD 500) and a village operator (USD 250).[59] Applied to the average USD 112,146 of community assets per village, this implies approximately USD 3,500 per village per year, or about USD 15 per user household per year. Affordability is demonstrated by the same model, in which the asset generates close to seven times its annual O&M cost for the households that maintain it. Contributions will be set by the Village Organization or Pasture User Union in the O&M agreement, collected twice yearly around the summer grazing period and held in a dedicated fund under dual signature, at least one signatory being a woman. Contributions will be differentiated using the participatory wealth ranking, with in-kind labour or reduced rates for the poorest and female-headed households; no household will be denied access to a shared asset, and particularly to livestock water, for inability to pay, and exclusion on affordability grounds is an explicit category within the GRM. Household-level assets under Output 2.2 remain the responsibility of the household, with recurrent inputs met from production. Asset-replacement provision is not included in the current models: replacement cycles, sinking-fund contributions and fallback arrangements will be established during full proposal formulation, once final asset specifications and service lives are confirmed, together with detailed fund management and reporting procedures.

96. **Technical, environmental and financial sustainability.** AMAL-Adapt will finance a bounded menu of locally manageable adaptation measures, including pasture restoration, improved grazing management, erosion control, fodder and feed resilience, small-scale livestock-water measures and household-level adaptation packages where these respond to identified climate risks. Each investment will be screened for climate rationale, technical feasibility, environmental and social risks, recurrent cost implications and compliance with the ESCMP. Ecosystem-based measures are expected to improve vegetation cover, reduce degradation, strengthen soil and water retention and protect the natural resource base on which livestock-dependent households rely. Recurrent costs will be kept modest and matched to locally feasible arrangements, such as community contributions, user-based cost-sharing or household responsibility, depending on asset type.

97. **Social sustainability and inclusion.** Sustainability also depends on whether benefits are perceived as fair and useful by communities. AMAL-Adapt will therefore apply participatory targeting, wealth ranking, women and youth participation requirements, grievance redress and the ring-fencing of 20 per cent of village-level investment budgets for women-led priorities. Household-level measures will be selected where they reduce climate-related income, nutrition or labour risks, creating incentives for continued use and maintenance by beneficiaries.

98. **Post-project institutional arrangements.** AMAL-Adapt will be implemented by CIIP-CEP under the Committee for Environmental Protection, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance implementation arrangements for AMAL, Jamoat authorities, district-level technical services, VOs, PUUs and relevant service providers. During full proposal preparation, the roles of CEP/CIIP-CEP, Jamoats, district authorities and community institutions in sustaining investments after project completion will be further defined. Any required handover templates, O&M agreements, community agreements, memoranda of understanding or coordination arrangements will be prepared or confirmed before implementation of the relevant investments.
Replication and scaling. AMAL-Adapt is designed to leave behind replicable tools and institutional practices, not only physical investments. The CsCAP methodology, participatory diagnostics, screening tools, O&M templates, VO/PUU capacity-building modules, learning notes and field exchanges will provide practical material for replication through the wider AMAL programme, CEP systems, district authorities and future climate adaptation initiatives. Evidence on the performance of pasture, fodder, livestock-water and household adaptation measures will be shared through AMAL M&E/KM channels, district learning events and national dialogue with relevant institutions. This will support scaling of successful approaches after the project ends, while avoiding duplication with other programmes.

[59] Analysis done under the AMAL design and will be presented with additional financial analysis under the AF Full Proposal.

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K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/programme.

99. AMAL-Adapt is classified as Category B (Moderate). Potential adverse impacts are expected to be site-specific, limited in scale and manageable through screening, consultation, design measures, ESMP/ESCMP instruments where required, and supervision. Direct risks may arise from small-scale infrastructure, pasture restoration and temporary grazing restrictions, water points, household adaptation packages, training and community-level implementation. Indirect and cumulative risks may include elite capture, inequitable pasture access, concentration of users around improved water points, increased pressure on restored areas if O&M rules are not enforced, and exclusion of women, youth and poorer households. No material transboundary impacts are anticipated, as investments are local and small-scale and will not finance activities that divert or abstract international watercourses or affect neighbouring countries.

100. Available gender information indicates that rural women face limited access to land ownership, productive resources, extension, equipment, finance and networks. The CN notes that only 1 percent of women have a bank account they use, 54 percent own a mobile phone, and only 9 percent of women with phones use them for financial transactions. Many rural women are asset poor, have no ownership rights or only joint property rights, which limits their ability to use property as collateral. Although formal legal frameworks provide for equality, legal, administrative and customary constraints related to land registration, inheritance, household property control and collateral may limit women's access to benefits. These risks will be addressed through sex-disaggregated data collection, eligibility rules that do not require individual land title where this is not necessary, transparent wealth ranking, the 20 percent women-led investment ring-fence, women-friendly facilitation, GRM access and monitoring of benefit distribution by sex, age, vulnerability and landholding status.

101. **Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) under CsCAP implementation.** AMAL-Adapt does not propose fully unidentified sub-projects. Community-level investments are identified within a bounded, predefined adaptation menu and fixed geography. The project geography is defined ex ante and presented in the section on targeting. Within this fixed geographic scope, community-level investments to be financed under the implementation component will be selected through the preparation and validation of CsCAPs from a bounded and pre-defined menu of eligible adaptation measures, as described in Section II-A. These measures include climate-resilient pasture management and restoration, grazing management infrastructure, reseeding of degraded rangelands, erosion control measures, feed and fodder resilience measures, livestock water access infrastructure, and women-focused household and livelihood resilience investments. Activities falling outside this bounded adaptation menu, or inconsistent with the project's risk category and safeguards requirements, will not be eligible for financing.

102. Component 2 does not include fully unidentified or open-ended USPs. Some CsCAP investments are partially identified, framework-bound activities: the target districts, eligible adaptation menu and exclusion criteria are defined at concept note stage, while the final village/site-specific investment package will be confirmed at full proposal and through CsCAPs. This limited use is justified because adaptation investments must be selected through participatory climate-risk diagnostics to remain locally relevant. To manage USP-related risk, every proposed investment will be screened before approval against the AF ESP, Gender Policy and IFAD SECAP, including climate rationale, eligibility, land/tenure, biodiversity and natural habitats, gender and vulnerable group impacts, health and safety, cultural heritage and O&M arrangements. Activities that are fully unidentified, high risk, outside the eligible menu, inconsistent with Category B, require involuntary resettlement, affect protected or critical habitats, or lack a clear adaptation rationale will not be financed. Screening results, consultations and mitigation measures will be recorded, reflected in the ESMP/ESCMP and reported through annual PPRs, with USP compliance included in mid-term and final evaluation terms of reference.
The table below summarizes potential risks and mitigation measures across the 15 ESP principles. Principles 1, 4 and 6 apply to all project activities. Where no risk is identified, the table provides a justification. Risks are rated as Low, Moderate or High; no High risks are expected and any activity that would create High risk or exceed Category B will be excluded or redesigned.

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Table 10: Checklist of environmental and social principles and potential impacts and risks

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct; indirect through weak implementation oversight. No material cumulative or transboundary impacts expected. Low. There is a risk that subprojects could proceed without required permits, technical standards or national approvals. Mitigation measures are: legal compliance checklist, permits and approvals before procurement/works, application of AF ESP and IFAD SECAP screening, contract clauses and supervision by CIIP-CEP/IFAD. This principle always applies.
Access and Equity		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect; cumulative distributional impacts possible if exclusion or elite capture is repeated across villages. No transboundary impacts expected. Moderate. There is a risk that women, youth, poorer households, remote communities or informal users are excluded from decisions or benefits, or that benefits are captured by local elites. To mitigate this risk, the project will use participatory CsCAPs, transparent criteria, wealth ranking, public disclosure of budgets/beneficiaries, a 20 percent women-led investment ring-fence, and an accessible GRM.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect; cumulative vulnerability impacts possible if exclusion or access restrictions are repeated across sites. No transboundary impacts expected. Moderate. There is a risk that vulnerable groups, including poor households, women-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, youth and language/ethnic minority groups, are not effectively consulted, fully included or face disproportionate effects from temporary pasture restrictions. Mitigation measures include a social inclusion and targeting strategy in place prior to implementation, direct targeting methods (eg. quotas), targeted facilitation, accessible and inclusive consultation formats/languages, alternative grazing or rotation arrangements, no exclusion based on land title where not essential, and monitoring of benefit distribution.
Human Rights		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect. No material cumulative or transboundary impacts expected. Low. There is a risk of discrimination, coercive participation, retaliation for grievances or exclusion from benefits if local processes are poorly managed. Mitigation measures are voluntary participation, informed consultation, non-discrimination criteria, confidential grievance channels and supervision. This principle always applies.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect; cumulative gender-inequality impacts possible if benefit distribution, land/property or workload risks persist across villages. No transboundary impacts expected. Moderate. There is a risk of women exclusion or inability to meaningfully engage in the project due to social norms and constraints. Also, the risk that women benefit less because of limited land/property rights, lower financial access, mobility/time constraints, and weaker voice in pasture, water and investment decisions. There is also a risk of increased workload. Legal and administrative constraints related to women's land-use rights may also limit women's ability to benefit fully from adaptation investments. Although women and men have equal formal rights, land in Tajikistan is held through land-use rights rather than private ownership, and women may not always be named on land-use certificates or recognized as decision-makers over household or pasture resources. This could restrict their access to finance, collateral-based enterprise support, water and pasture governance mechanisms, or investments requiring proof of landholding. Mitigation measures include women-friendly consultations, women village leaders, 20 percent ring-fenced women-led priorities, labour-saving measures, support women entrepreneurs and monitor progress and challenges eligibility that does not unnecessarily require land title/collateral, sex-disaggregated monitoring and GRM access. AMAL-Adapt will also ensure that formal land documentation is not used as an exclusionary criterion for women's participation; support awareness-raising on women's land-use and inheritance rights; promote women's participation in land, pasture and water-related decision-making; and monitor access to project benefits by sex and landholding status
Core Labour Rights		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct. No material indirect, cumulative or transboundary impacts expected. Moderate/Low. There is a risk of occupational health and safety incidents, unsafe equipment handling, inadequate PPE, poor hygiene or child/forced labour in construction, agriculture or livestock-related activities. Mitigation measures are labour clauses in contracts/agreements, prohibition of child/forced labour, OHS orientation, PPE, site supervision, worker GRM and contractor/service-provider monitoring. This principle always applies.
Indigenous Peoples	X	Risk/ Impact type(s): No direct, indirect, cumulative or transboundary impacts identified. No risk identified. Tajikistan has no Indigenous Peoples as defined under AF/IFAD standards. Screening and consultations will reconfirm that no groups meeting this definition are affected.
Involuntary Resettlement		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect; cumulative livelihood impacts possible if access restrictions affect several grazing areas. No transboundary impacts expected. Moderate/Low. There is a risk of temporary economic access restrictions if pasture restoration or rotational grazing limits use of specific areas, or if informal users are not recognized. No physical displacement or permanent land acquisition is expected. Mitigation measures are exclusion of activities requiring involuntary resettlement or permanent loss of assets, community engagement and inclusive consultations prior community agreement, time-bound restrictions, alternative grazing schedules, and documentation of consent.

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Protection of Natural Habitats		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect; cumulative localized habitat pressure possible if multiple sites are poorly sited or managed. No transboundary impacts expected. Low/Moderate. There is a risk that poorly sited water points, small works or pasture measures could affect natural habitats, protected areas or buffers. Mitigation measures are site screening, exclusion of protected areas, buffer zones and critical habitats, habitat-sensitive design, and monitoring.
Conservation of Biological Diversity		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect; cumulative localized biodiversity impacts possible if multiple restoration or water-point sites are poorly managed. No transboundary impacts expected. Low/Moderate. There is a risk of localized disturbance to biodiversity through construction materials, reseeding choices, grazing concentration around water points or inadequate restoration practices. Mitigation measures are biodiversity screening, use of native/non-invasive species, responsible materials sourcing, grazing/O&M rules and exclusion of activities affecting critical habitats or protected areas.
Climate Change		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect; cumulative maladaptation impacts possible if investments underperform or concentrate pressure on natural resources. No transboundary impacts expected. Moderate. There is a risk that drought, floods, landslides, extreme temperatures or climate variability reduce the performance of investments, or that poorly designed measures create maladaptation. Mitigation measures include local climate-risk diagnostics, climate-resilient siting/design, water-stress screening, O&M arrangements and exclusion of activities that increase vulnerability or unsustainable resource pressure.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect; cumulative localized pollution or resource-use impacts possible from multiple small works if unmanaged. No transboundary impacts expected. Moderate. There is a risk of construction waste, localized soil disturbance, unsafe materials handling, runoff, wastewater or inefficient water/resource use. Mitigation measures are site-specific screening, waste and materials management, erosion and runoff controls, water-efficient designs, contract clauses and ESMP/ESCMP measures where required.
Public Health		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect. No material cumulative or transboundary impacts expected if mitigation measures are applied. Moderate/Low. There is a risk of public health issues linked to animal handling, zoonotic disease, food hygiene, water quality, construction safety or poor equipment use. Mitigation measures are training on safe handling, hygiene, basic biosecurity, food safety, safe equipment use, and referral to veterinary/public health services where needed.
Physical and Cultural Heritage		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct. No material indirect, cumulative or transboundary impacts expected. Low. There is a risk of chance finds or disturbance of known or undocumented cultural heritage during small works. Mitigation measures are cultural heritage screening, community consultation on known sites, avoidance/buffers, and chance-find procedures in contracts.
Lands and Soil Conservation		Risk/ Impact type(s): Direct and indirect; cumulative localized soil degradation possible around water points or restored areas if O&M rules are weak. No transboundary impacts expected. Low/Moderate. There is a risk of localized soil disturbance, erosion during works, or degradation around improved water points if use rules are weak. The project is expected to have positive soil impacts overall. Mitigation measures are erosion control, site rehabilitation, rotational grazing/restoration rules, controlled access around water points, and O&M monitoring.

103. AMAL-Adapt will establish a multi-tiered grievance redress mechanism (GRM) accessible to all project-affected persons and communities within six months of project effectiveness. Complaints may be submitted through VOs, PUUs, community facilitators, Jamoat or district authorities, or directly to CIIP-CEP/CEP. GRM information, including contact details and submission channels, will be disclosed during consultations, trainings and at project sites in accessible local languages and formats. The GRM will allow anonymous and confidential complaints, include measures to prevent retaliation, and maintain a register recording the nature of grievances, actions taken, resolution timeframes and outcomes. It will cover all AF-financed activities, including CsCAP investments and any partially identified, framework-bound subprojects.

If project-level channels cannot resolve a grievance, or if complainants fear retaliation, affected persons may also use IFAD's Complaints Procedure. Information on IFAD's problem-solving and compliance review functions will be included in stakeholder engagement and capacity-building activities. GRM data, including gender-disaggregated information where feasible, will be reported through safeguards monitoring and used to adjust implementation where recurring concerns are identified.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Demonstrate how the project/programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

104. AMAL-Adapt is a standalone Adaptation Fund-financed project and will be implemented by CIIP within the CEP, which will be responsible for day-to-day management and execution of all project activities. Given that the

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Ministry of Finance and CEP have agreed implementation roles under the IFAD-financed AMAL programme, CIIP-CEP will coordinate closely with the Ministry of Finance implementation arrangements for AMAL to ensure coherence and avoid duplication, including through consolidated inputs for AWPB preparation and reporting, and coordination on procurement and financial management information, monitoring, and knowledge management, as applicable. Adaptation Fund resources will be budgeted, accounted for and reported separately in line with Adaptation Fund requirements. The table 11 below summarises how the AMAL-Adapt results framework aligns with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework. It presents, for each project component and outcome, the corresponding Adaptation Fund outcome and indicator, together with the associated grant allocation.

Table 11 : Alignment with AF Results Framework

Project Outcomes	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1: Climate risk-informed local adaptation planning strengthened in target communities	Number of people using climate-risk and hazard information generated through CsCAP diagnostics, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group; 55 target villages with climate-risk and vulnerability information generated, disseminated and integrated into CsCAPs.	Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	Indicator 1: People using climate-related threat and hazard information *[# of people, by sex, by sector, and by hazard]*	350,000
Outcome 2: Community governance and institutional capacity for climate adaptation strengthened in target communities	CsCAP committees, VOs/PUUs and local actors supported to participate in, apply and document climate-risk-informed adaptation planning and governance processes; number of people with strengthened awareness of climate risks and appropriate responses, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group.	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes	Indicator 3A: People with strengthened awareness of climate change risks and how to better address them *[# of people, by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector]*; Indicator 3B: People implementing new or improved adaptation actions *[# of people, by sex and by vulnerable groups]*	281,000
Outcome 3: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	Hectares of pasture and natural resource areas brought under protection, restoration or improved management; number and type of natural resource and livestock-water assets created, maintained or improved to withstand climate variability and change.	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	Indicator 5 (Core Indicator 4): Ecosystems and natural resources brought under protection, restoration, or improved management in response to climate variability and change *[# of hectares, by type of ecosystem / natural resource area and by protection, restoration, and management]*	6,168,010
Outcome 4: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Number of people adopting improved or new climate-resilient livelihood practices, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group; number of households with increased income or avoided decrease in income, disaggregated by female-headed households; percentage of targeted beneficiaries who are women, youth or vulnerable households. Final targets to be confirmed at full proposal.	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Indicator 6A: People adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices *[# of people, by sex and by vulnerable groups]*; Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5): Households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income *[# of households, by female-headed households]*	1,542,004
Total outcome-level grant amount				**8,341,014**
Project Output(s)	**Project Output Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Output 1.1: Climate-risk and vulnerability diagnostics completed and CsCAPs prepared and validated in target villages	Baseline: 0. Target: up to 55 climate-risk and vulnerability diagnostics conducted and up to 55 CsCAPs prepared or updated to integrate climate risk considerations and validated with participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups.	Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	Indicator 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted or updated *[# of assessments, by sector and by scale]*	350,000

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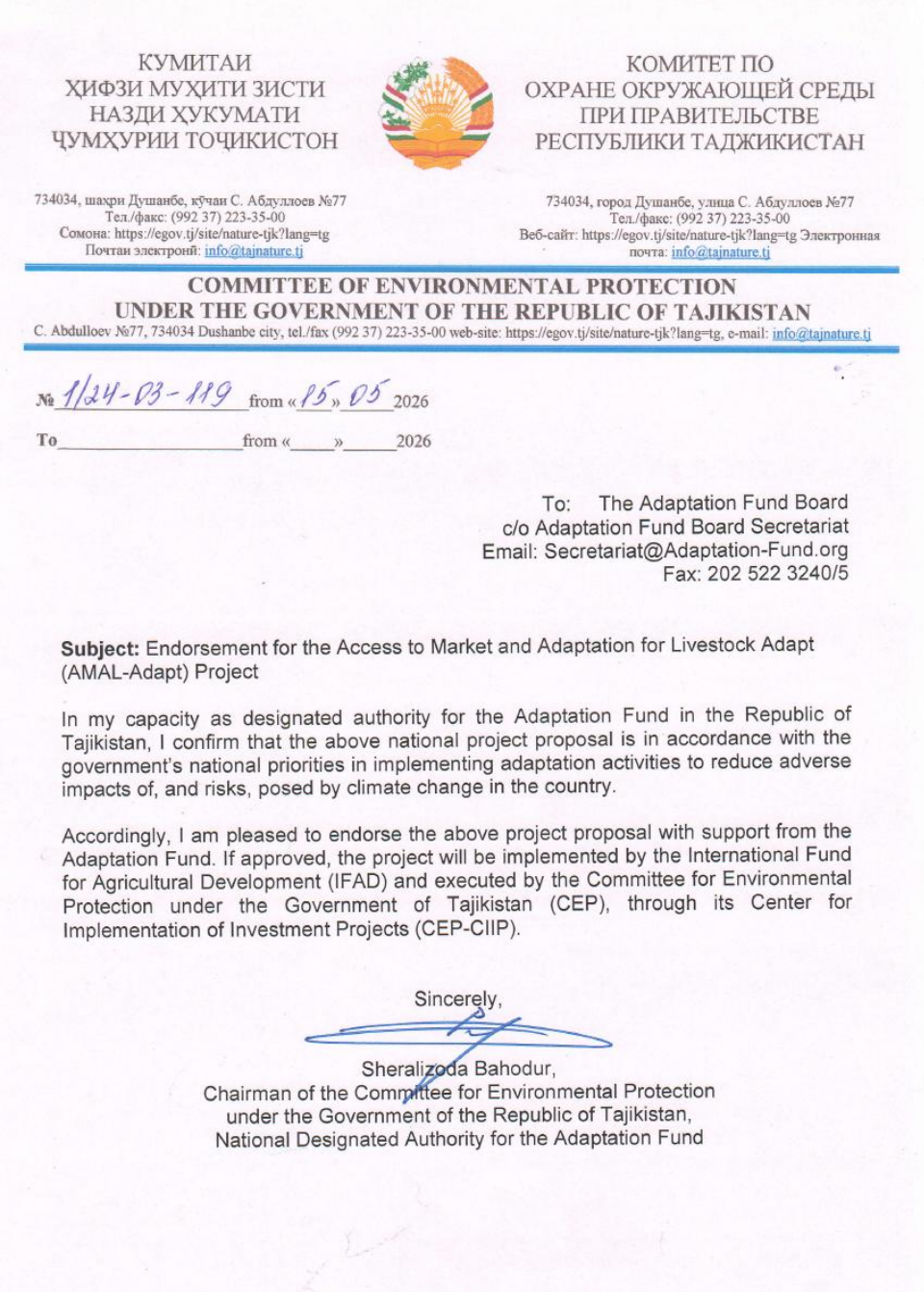
Project Outcomes	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Output 1.2: Local adaptation governance, accountability and learning mechanisms established and operational	Baseline: 0. Target: up to 55 CsCAP committees/VOs/PUUs responsible for defining, prioritizing and overseeing local adaptation investments; formal agreements signed for approved CsCAPs; GRM, stakeholder engagement and screening procedures established before investment approval; learning notes, case examples and facilitation/screening guidance developed and shared through the M&E/KM system.	Output 3.3: Increased ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes	Indicator 3.3: Number of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed, and/or implemented *[# of local institutions and/or communities]*	281,000
Output 2.1: Community-prioritized pasture, fodder, livestock-water and ecosystem-based adaptation investments designed, procured, implemented and handed over	Baseline: 0. Target: community-prioritized natural resource, pasture, fodder/feed and livestock-water investments completed and operational in participating villages; number of ecosystems and natural resources targeted by protection, restoration or management activities; hectares and asset numbers to be confirmed during full proposal and CsCAP preparation.	Output 5.1: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	Indicator 5.1: Ecosystems and natural resources targeted by activities to improve protection, restoration, and/or management *[# of resources, by type of ecosystem / natural resource area and by protection, restoration, and management]*	6,168,010
Output 2.2: Women-focused, youth-sensitive and vulnerable household adaptation packages designed, delivered, supported by training and monitored	Baseline: 0. Target: number of people receiving targeted support for new or improved climate-resilient livelihoods, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group; at least 20 per cent of village-level investment budgets ring-fenced for women-led priorities; final household and person targets to be confirmed at full proposal.	Output 6.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	Indicator 6.1: People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk *[# of people, by sex and by vulnerable groups]*	1,542,004
Total output-level grant amount				**8,341,014**

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government

Mr. Bahodur Sheralizoda *Chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection* *under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan*	Date*: 15 May 2026*

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ҲИФЗИ МУҲИТИ ЗИСТИ
НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ
ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН

КОМИТЕТ ПО
ОХРАНЕ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ
ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН

734034, шаҳри Душанбе, кӯчаи С. Абдуллоев №77
Тел./факс: (992 37) 223-35-00
Сомона: https://egov.tj/site/nature-tjk?lang=tg
Почтаи электронӣ: info@tajnature.tj

734034, город Душанбе, улица С. Абдуллоев №77
Тел./факс: (992 37) 223-35-00
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COMMITTEE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
C. Abdulloev №77, 734034 Dushanbe city, tel./fax (992 37) 223-35-00 web-site: https://egov.tj/site/nature-tjk?lang=tg, e-mail: info@tajnature.tj

№ 1/24-03-119 from «15» 05 2026

To _____ from «____» _____ 2026

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the Access to Market and Adaptation for Livestock Adapt (AMAL-Adapt) Project

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Tajikistan, I confirm that the above national project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and executed by the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan (CEP), through its Center for Implementation of Investment Projects (CEP-CIIP).

Sincerely,

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

B. Implementing Entity certification

Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

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I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project.

6. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

Implementing Entity Coordinator Mr Pierre-Yves Guedez Lead Climate and Environmental Funds, Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division 	
Date: *11 August 2026*	email: p.guedez@ifad.org
Project Contact Person:	
Mr Walid Nasr, Regional Lead Climate and Environment Specialist	
email: w.nasr@ifad.org	
Ms Fanny Grandval, IFAD Country Director in Tajikistan	
email: f.grandval@ifad.org	

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КОМИТЕТ ПО
ОХРАНЕ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ
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COMMITTEE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
C. Abdulloev №77, 734034 Dushanbe city, tel./fax (992 37) 223-35-00 web-site: https://egov.tj/site/nature-tjk?lang=tg, e-mail: info@tajnature.tj

№ 1/24-03-119 from «15» 05 2026

To _____ from «____» _____ 2026

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the Access to Market and Adaptation for Livestock Adapt (AMAL-Adapt) Project

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Tajikistan, I confirm that the above national project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and executed by the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan (CEP), through its Center for Implementation of Investment Projects (CEP-CIIP).

Sincerely,

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

Revised PFG Submission Form[1] (additions in red)

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 11 August 2026
Adaptation Fund Project ID: AF00000535
Country/ies: Republic of Tajikistan
Title of Project/Programme: Access to Market and Adaptation for Livestock – Adapt (AMAL-Adapt)
Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE): Multilateral Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity: International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)
Executing Entity/ies: International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	December 2026
Completion date of PFG	December 2027

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US$ Amount	Budget note[2]
Gender, environmental and social risk analyses and formulation of Environmental and Social Management Plan, Gender Action Plan, and USPs screening approach.	• Environmental and Social Management Plan formulated • Gender Action Plan formulated • GRM develpoed • USP screening approach developed	**18,000**	• Consultancy fees: US$11,000 • Field consultations and logistics: US$7,000
Integrated climate vulnerability, GIS and remote-sensing assessment to support geographic targeting, selection criteria and prioritization framework for village selection during implementation	• Vulnerability assessment completed • Selection criteria, indicators and prioritization framework for future village selection finalized • Screening-level spatial analysis prepared to support geographic targeting and full proposal design	**25,000**	• Consultancy fees: US$20,000 • Field verifications and logistics: US$5,000

[1] As presented in AFB/PPRC.33/40 Annex 1.
[2] The proposal should include a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break- down of costs at the activity level. It should also include a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use.

Economic and financial analysis, including community investment parameters and women-focused adaptation allocations	• Economic and financial analysis completed • Cost-effectiveness and adaptation rationale for priority investments refined • Proposed design parameters for community-level adaptation investments finalized	**12,000**	• Consultancy fees: US$9,000 • Logistics costs: US$3,000
Full proposal development, including international technical consultancies, local consultations and workshops, results framework, indicators and M&E plan, implementation arrangements, translation, knowledge management and submission package preparation	• Key technical sections of the full proposal refined and validated • Full proposal package prepared • Technical design inputs for priority adaptation investments strengthened • Consultation record, workshop outputs and design documentation completed • Updated results framework, project-level indicators and M&E plan finalized • Interpretation during the mission and translation of project materials completed	**82,250**	• Consultancy fees: US$60,000 • Workshops, translation and logistics costs: US$22,250
IE Fees (8.5% of total)		**12,750**	
Total Project Formulation Grant		**150,000**	

The PFG activities requested for the AMAL-Adapt project will support the preparation of the full proposal at different levels, ensuring that the Executing Entity will be provided with the analytical, safeguard, design and consultation inputs required to finalize a technically sound, socially inclusive and Adaptation Fund-compliant full proposal. The activities proposed are detailed below:

1. Gender, environmental and social risk analyses and formulation of Environmental and Social Management Plan, Gender Action Plan, and USPs screening approach

A comprehensive environmental and social risk analysis and gender assessment will be undertaken during project formulation to ensure that the full proposal is supported by robust safeguard and inclusion measures from the outset. This activity will finance the preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan and Gender Action Plan, together with the related consultations required to validate risks, mitigation measures and inclusion priorities. It will also support the development of an appropriate screening approach for any activities that remain unidentified at full proposal stage, so that the project design is fully prepared to meet Adaptation Fund requirements at submission and implementation stages.

2. Integrated climate vulnerability, GIS and remote-sensing assessment to support final village selection, selection criteria and prioritization during project design

A focused climate vulnerability and spatial assessment will be carried out during project formulation to support the final selection of target villages within the already defined target districts in DRS and Sughd when the implementation starts. This activity will finance the development of selection criteria, indicators and a prioritization methodology based on climate vulnerability, exposure to drought and pasture degradation, implementation feasibility, inclusion considerations, poverty, livestock dependence and remoteness. The work will draw on available geospatial,

administrative and socio-economic information, including GIS and remote-sensing analysis, and will provide the screening-level evidence needed to support the full proposal design.

3. Economic and financial analysis, including community investment parameters and women-focused adaptation allocations

Economic and financial analysis will be undertaken to strengthen the justification and design of the proposed investments under the full proposal. This activity will support the refinement of cost-effectiveness analysis, confirm the adaptation rationale of priority interventions, and develop the main design parameters for community-level adaptation investments, including women-focused allocations and household resilience measures. It will help ensure that proposed financing modalities are technically sound, economically justified and well aligned with the resilience objectives of the project.

4. Full proposal development, including international and national technical consultancies, local consultations and workshops, results framework, indicators and M&E plan, implementation arrangements, translation, knowledge management and submission package preparation

Full proposal preparation will be supported through a combination of recruitment of international and national technical consultants, local consultations and workshops, and consolidation of the project design package. This activity will finance the strengthening of the technical quality of the full proposal, including refinement of key technical sections, adaptation logic, eligible investments and priority interventions to be presented in the proposal. It will also support the preparation of the results framework, identification of project-level indicators, preparation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, clarification of implementation arrangements, and completion of the documentation required for submission. In addition, it will cover translation and interpretation needs during the design mission, consultation records, knowledge management inputs, and the final packaging of the proposal to ensure a complete, coherent and submission-ready document.

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Pierre Yves Guedez		08/11/2026	Walid Nasr		w.nasr@ifad.org p.guedez@ifad.org

Annex 1. Summary of stakeholder consultations and how findings informed AMAL-Adapt design

Purpose of the consultation process

105. Stakeholder consultations were undertaken to ensure that AMAL-Adapt is grounded in local climate risks, reflects the priorities of vulnerable rural communities, and is aligned with national institutional priorities and the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. The consultations aimed to: (i) validate the proposed geographic focus; (ii) identify climate-related constraints affecting livestock-based livelihoods, pastures, water resources and household resilience; (iii) understand the priorities of women, youth and vulnerable households; (iv) assess the role and capacity of local institutions, including VOs, PUUs and WUAs; and (v) confirm that proposed activities respond to local needs while remaining within the AF adaptation mandate.

Consultation coverage and stakeholders consulted

106. The consultation process reached 222 participants, including 151 men and 71 women. Individual names, phone numbers and email addresses are not reproduced for privacy and data-protection reasons. Original attendance sheets in Tajik language are retained as project preparation records and can be made available as appropriate. At national level, consultations included seven participants from relevant government institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Committee on Environmental Protection/CIIP, the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Food Security. At subnational and community levels, consultations included district and jamoat representatives, local administration staff, VOs, PUUs, WUAs, farmers, livestock keepers, veterinarians, agronomists, women participants, youth, service providers, teachers, health workers and local technical specialists.

Table A1.1. Consultation coverage based on attendance records, detailed consultation findings and how they informed AMAL-Adapt design

Date	Consulted entity / community and level	Total	Women	Men	Topics discussed	Outcomes / agreements and how considered in project design
2025	National: Ministry of Agriculture; Committee for Environmental Protection/CIIP; Ministry of Finance; Committee on Food Security; project coordination, environmental, GIS and technical staff (Dushanbe).	7	2	5	Institutional roles and implementation arrangements; coordination with the parent AMAL programme; AF Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy requirements; alignment with national priorities; complementarity with ongoing programmes.	Agreed that AMAL-Adapt is executed by CIIP-CEP with a separate AF budget, results framework and reporting. Reflected in Part II.E, Part II.F, Part II.K and Part III.A. No national gender civil society organization was consulted at concept note stage; the Committee on Women and Family Affairs and gender CSOs will be consulted at full proposal stage (Part II.H).
16 Sep 2025	Sangvor district: district administration; agriculture, environmental protection, land and forest departments; jamoat heads; PUUs; WUAs; VOs; other local divisions.	17	3	14	Out-migration of men; increased women's workload in animal care, farming and household management; limited access to finance, training and processing equipment, particularly for female-headed households.	Agreed priority on inclusive local governance and women-focused household measures. Reflected in Output 1.2 (VO/PUU strengthening, women's participation, GRM) and Output 2.2 (women-focused packages, training, labour-saving equipment where the climate rationale is confirmed). Participatory wealth ranking adopted as a targeting instrument.
17 Sep 2025	Rasht district: district administration; sector departments; jamoats; PUUs; WUAs; VOs; local stakeholders including women representatives.	29	10	19	Gender division of labour: men control livestock sales while women carry out milking, fodder collection, water fetching, vegetable production and food processing. Constraints on female-headed households in finance and service access. Request for honey	Agreement to ring-fence a share of village investment budgets for women-led priorities. Reflected in the 20 per cent ring-fence under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2, women village leaders under Output 1.2, and Output 2.2 support for processing, food hygiene, nutrition and labour-saving measures, with training design adapted to women's roles and time constraints.

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					production and packing training.	
17 Sep 2025	Jafr Kukhsori Ajam village: Seed Saving Group / Women's Group (village-level women's group — vulnerable group).	— (a)	—	—	Training in post-production handling, canning, vegetable preservation and cheese production; access to shared equipment.	Reflected in Output 2.2 household resilience packages and in training on processing, food hygiene and nutrition, where linked to climate-related food security or income-risk reduction.
18 Sep 2025	Tojikobod district: district administration; sector departments; jamoats; PUUs; WUAs; VOs; local stakeholders.	20	1	19	Male out-migration increasing women's workload and reducing household labour capacity; women's daily animal care, dairy work and household food production with limited access to training, equipment or income.	Reflected in Outputs 1.1 and 1.2 through participatory diagnostics and inclusive governance, and in Output 2.2 through labour-saving, processing and nutrition-related measures, with explicit targeting of vulnerable and female-headed households. The very low share of women in this session (1 of 20) confirmed the need for separate women-only sessions at full proposal stage.
18 Sep 2025	Sharqiyon village: village community members, including women participants.	— (a)	—	—	Women prioritized post-harvest processing training, small equipment, beekeeping colonies and training, and seasonal greenhouses for vegetable production.	Reflected in the eligible household-level adaptation menu under Output 2.2, in particular processing, seasonal food production, training and equipment, subject to CsCAP validation, climate-rationale verification and safeguards screening.
18 Sep 2025	Water User Association "Obi Oryo" and local participants.	— (a)	—	—	Training on hive management, extraction hygiene and packing, particularly for women entering beekeeping.	Reflected in the training and practical skills elements under Output 2.2, where eligible and linked to climate-resilient household income or food security. Final support to be confirmed through CsCAPs and screening.
18 Sep 2025	Lakhsh district and related village and WUA consultations: district administration; sector departments; jamoats; PUUs; WUAs; VOs; farmers, livestock keepers, veterinarians, agronomists, women farmers, technical and social service representatives.	111	40	71	Out-migration and remoteness as severe drivers of vulnerability; increased women's workload; drought, pasture degradation, fodder shortages and water scarcity; weak or inactive pasture and water management structures.	Reflected in geographic targeting and vulnerability criteria, in Output 1.2 inclusive governance and participatory wealth ranking, and in the prioritization of vulnerable households under Output 2.2. Confirmed the need to strengthen VOs, PUUs, WUAs and CsCAP committees and to clarify responsibilities for investment management and maintenance.
19 Sep 2025	Nurobod district: local authorities; farmers; livestock specialists; agronomists; economists; technical staff; local service representatives.	19	6	13	High women's workload in animal care, water fetching, fodder collection and household food production. Priorities: labour-saving equipment, dairy processing workshops, beekeeping colonies, seasonal and permanent greenhouses.	Reflected in Output 2.2 women-focused and vulnerable-household adaptation packages, training and labour-saving measures, and in gender-responsive targeting, the 20 per cent ring-fence and monitoring of benefits by sex and vulnerability.
19 Sep 2025	Water User Association "Obi Surkhob" and local participants.	— (a)	—	—	Women requested dairy and vegetable processing training and collective arrangements to reduce dependence on visiting buyers.	Reflected in Output 2.2 support for processing, storage and post-production vulnerability reduction. AMAL-Adapt will not finance generic market access; any support must respond to climate-related income or food-security risks and pass screening.
Sep 2025	Chorcharog village: farmers, women farmers, youth and	19	9	10	Village-level climate constraints on pasture, fodder and water; women's	Reflected in youth-sensitive participation in CsCAPs and training under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2, and in the targeting of household and community

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	community members.				and youth priorities; limited local employment, skills and finance for young people.	adaptation measures under Component 2. The relatively balanced participation (9 women of 19) informed the facilitation approach for village-level sessions.
Total	Eleven documented sessions at national, district, village and water user association level	222	71 (32 %)	151		

(a) Participants in these four village and water user association sessions are recorded within the attendance sheet for the Lakhsh district and related village and WUA consultations (111 participants) and are therefore not counted again. Session-level disaggregation is held in the original attendance records and will be presented at full proposal stage.

107. In addition to the 222 participants recorded in the consultation attendance sheets, the design team also held coordination exchanges with international development partners active in climate adaptation, agriculture and rural development in Tajikistan, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, FAO and WFP. These exchanges informed the assessment of complementarities and duplication risks but were not recorded in the consultation attendance sheets. During full proposal preparation, such partner consultations will be more systematically documented, including the institution consulted, date, participants, issues discussed and implications for project design.

Main findings from consultations

108. Stakeholders consistently identified drought, irregular rainfall, pasture degradation, fodder shortages, water scarcity, erosion and pressure on natural resources as key climate-related constraints affecting livestock-dependent households. Water-related priorities included water storage, rainwater harvesting, rehabilitation of local channels or pipelines, small reservoirs and solar-powered pumping where technically feasible. Pasture and fodder priorities included pasture rehabilitation, rotational grazing, reseeding, fodder production, feed storage and small equipment to reduce seasonal feed gaps. Institutional constraints were also raised. In several locations, pasture and water management structures were reported as weak, inactive or insufficiently resourced, confirming the need for AMAL-Adapt to strengthen VOs, PUUs, WUAs and CsCAP committees and to clarify responsibilities for investment management, operation and maintenance. Women and vulnerable households emphasized heavy unpaid labour, limited access to finance, training, equipment, information and decision-making, and the increased burden created by male out-migration. Women's priorities included labour-saving equipment, small-scale food and dairy processing, improved household nutrition, vegetable preservation, seasonal greenhouses or gardens, beekeeping-related training where eligible, and greater participation in local decision-making. Youth-related concerns included limited local employment opportunities, skills, equipment and finance.

How consultation findings informed AMAL-Adapt design

- **Geographic focus.** Consultations confirmed the relevance of focusing the AF window on the most climate-vulnerable AMAL districts in DRS and Kuhistoni Mastchoh, rather than leaving the geographic scope open-ended.
- **Component 1.** Findings on weak community institutions and limited participation informed the use of CsCAPs as the main participatory planning tool and the strengthening of CsCAP committees, VOs, PUUs, stakeholder engagement, grievance and screening procedures under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2.
- **Component 2.** Findings on pasture degradation, fodder shortages and water stress informed the eligible adaptation menu under Output 2.1, including pasture restoration, rotational grazing, reseeding, fodder/feed resilience and small-scale livestock-water measures.
- **Gender and vulnerable groups**. Women's workload, limited access to training, equipment and decision-making, and the vulnerability of female-headed households informed Output 2.2, the 20% ring-fence for women-led priorities, women village leaders, participatory wealth ranking, accessible training arrangements and gender-responsive monitoring.

- **Youth.** Youth concerns on limited employment, skills and finance informed youth-sensitive participation in CsCAPs and training, and the targeting of appropriate household and community adaptation measures under Component 2.
- **Safeguards and accountability**. Consultation findings informed the use of environmental and social screening, exclusion criteria, O&M agreements and a project-level GRM accessible to women and vulnerable households.

Continued consultation during full proposal preparation and implementation

109. The consultation process will continue during full proposal preparation and implementation. During full proposal preparation, final village selection within the identified AF target districts will be validated through transparent criteria, including climate vulnerability, poverty, exposure to pasture degradation and water stress, implementation feasibility and inclusion considerations. Additional consultations will be carried out with under-represented stakeholders, including the Agency on Hydrometeorology, relevant private sector actors and service providers, national civil society and gender-focused organizations, including the Committee on Women and Family Affairs in Dushanbe, district women's departments, jamoat women's committees, mahalla committees, women's groups supported by UNDP and FAO projects, village women's groups, and CSOs such as CAMP Kuhiston, Little Earth and Boni Parvar. During implementation, each CsCAP will be prepared through participatory village diagnostics, separate discussions with women and vulnerable groups, and validation meetings with community members and local authorities. Consultations will remain linked to project accountability. Beneficiary feedback, training evaluations, GRM information, safeguards monitoring and supervision findings will be used to adjust implementation, refine the eligible investment menu where needed, and ensure that AMAL-Adapt remains responsive to local priorities while maintaining a clear adaptation rationale and compliance with AF and IFAD requirements.

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Annex 2: Climate Change analysis figures

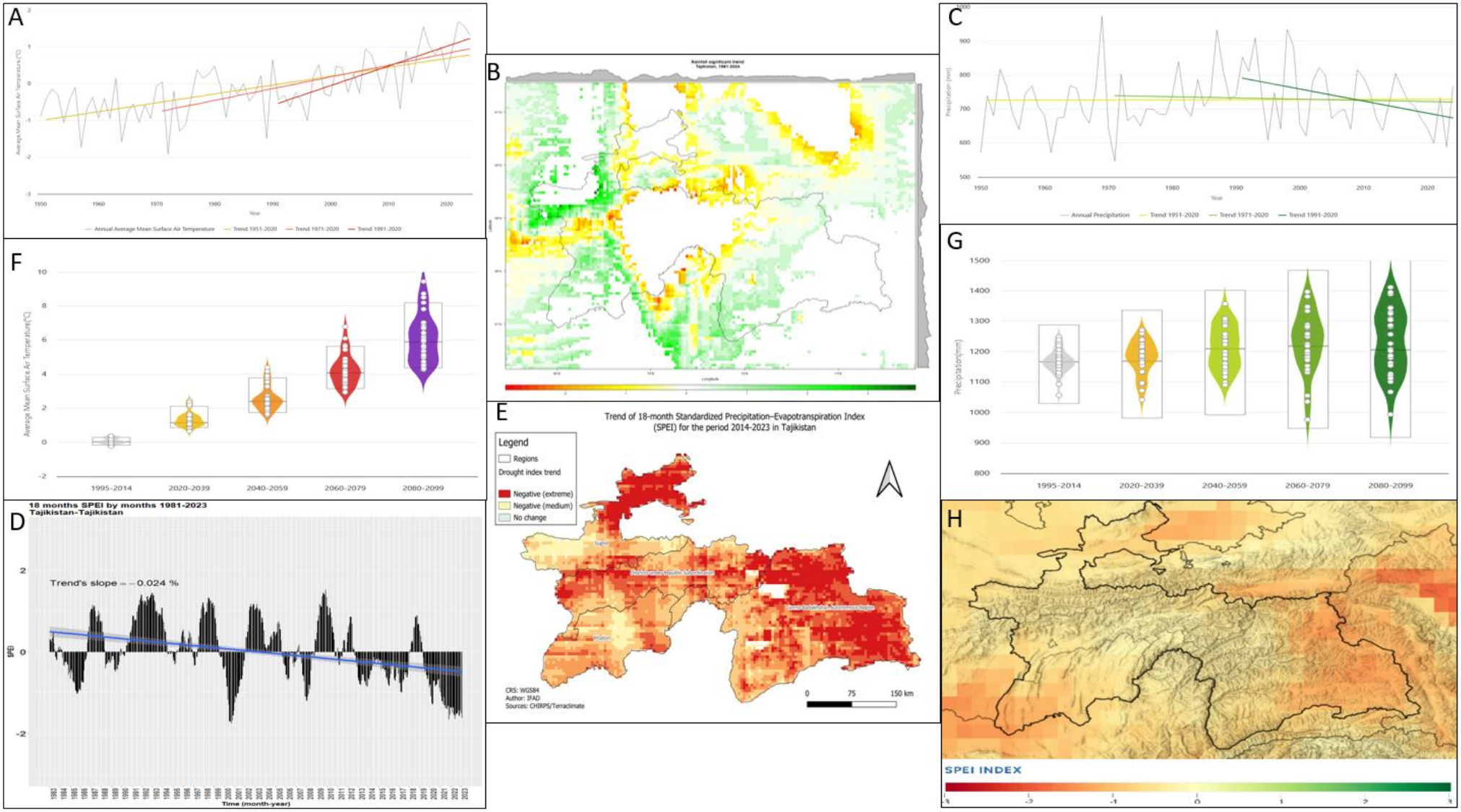


Figure A2.1 – *A - Observed Annual Average Mean Surface Air Temperature Annual Trends with Significance of Trend per Decade (1950-2024). Source: CCKP ; B - Precipitation significant trend in Tajikistan, period 1981-2024. Source: CHIRPS/IFAD; C - Observed Annual Precipitation Annual Trends with Significance of Trend per Decade (1950-2024). Source: CCKP; D - Drought index (18 months SPEI, negative values define drought) by months for the period 1981-2023 in Tajikistan. Source: CHIRPS&Terraclimate/IFAD; E - Trend of 18-month Standardized Precipitation–Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) for the period 2014-2023 in Tajikistan. Source: CHIRPS & Terraclimate/IFAD; F - Projected Inter-model dispersion for Average Mean Surface Air Temperature. Tajikistan SSP5-8.5 Multi-Model Ensemble Historical Ref. Period: 1995-2014. Source: CCKP; G - Projected Inter-model dispersion for Precipitation. Tajikistan. SSP5-8.5. Multi-Model Ensemble. Historical Ref. Period: 1995-2014. Source: CCKP: H - Projected Anomaly of Annual SPEI Drought Index in Tajikistan for the period 2040-2059.SSP5-8.5 Multi-Model Ensemble Ref. Period: 1995-2014. Source: CCKP.*

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1. AMAL-Adapt was prepared through a consultative process embedded in the wider AMAL design, with additional focus on the Adaptation Fund-financed geography, activities and safeguards. Consultations were carried out at national, district and community levels and reached 219 participants, including 71 women (32 per cent). National-level consultations at concept note stage involved a small group of government institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Committee on Environmental Protection/CIIP, the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Food Security, as well as development partners and technical agencies active in climate adaptation, agriculture and rural development, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, FAO, WFP and others. These discussions focused on institutional arrangements, alignment with national priorities, implementation capacity and coordination with ongoing programmes. Subnational and community consultations were held in the proposed AF target area, including Lakhsh, Rasht, Nurobod, Sangvor, Tojikobod and village-level/WUA consultations in the Rasht Valley. Stakeholders included district and jamoat authorities, agriculture, environment, land and forestry departments, VOs, PUUs, WUAs, farmers, livestock keepers, women's groups, seed-saving and water-user groups, local service providers, technical specialists and community members. The consultations confirmed the relevance of the AF focus on drought, pasture degradation, fodder shortages, livestock-water stress, weak local governance and household resilience.

2. The consultations also identified gender-differentiated and vulnerability-related constraints. Women reported heavy involvement in daily animal care, milking, fodder collection, water fetching, food processing and household food production, while men largely control livestock sales and market interactions. Male out-migration increases women's workloads and makes female-headed households particularly vulnerable. Women and vulnerable households reported limited access to finance, training, equipment, information and decision-making, while youth face limited local employment, skills and finance opportunities.

3. Consultation findings directly informed the AMAL-Adapt design. They are reflected in Component 1 through climate-sensitive community action planning, inclusive CsCAP committees, strengthened VOs/PUUs, participatory diagnostics, stakeholder engagement, grievance and screening procedures. They are reflected in Component 2 through the eligible adaptation menu for pasture restoration, fodder and feed resilience, small-scale livestock-water measures and household-level resilience measures, including women-focused priorities where these respond to locally identified climate risks. The 20 per cent ring-fence for women-led priorities, participatory wealth ranking, women village leaders, training arrangements and accessible GRM also respond to issues raised during consultations. A detailed consultation summary is provided in Annex 1, including the entities and groups consulted, subjects discussed, key issues raised, agreements and priorities identified, and how these interests were incorporated into specific AMAL-Adapt outputs and outcomes. The consultation process will continue during full proposal preparation and implementation, including further validation of village selection and investment priorities and additional consultations with under-represented national stakeholders, technical agencies, private sector actors, civil society and gender-focused organizations.

Annex 1. Consultation Attendance sheets and Summary of stakeholder consultations and how findings informed AMAL-Adapt design

Purpose of the consultation process

4. Stakeholder consultations were undertaken to ensure that AMAL-Adapt is grounded in local climate risks, reflects the priorities of vulnerable rural communities, and is aligned with national institutional priorities and the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. The consultations aimed to: (i) validate the proposed geographic focus; (ii) identify climate-related constraints affecting livestock-based livelihoods, pastures, water resources and household resilience; (iii) understand the priorities of women, youth and vulnerable households; (iv) assess the role and capacity of local institutions, including VOs, PUUs and WUAs; and (v) confirm that proposed activities respond to local needs while remaining within the AF adaptation mandate.

Consultation coverage and stakeholders consulted

5. The consultation process reached 219 participants, including 148 men and 71 women. Individual names, phone numbers and email addresses are not reproduced for privacy and data-protection reasons. Original attendance sheets in Tajik language are retained as project preparation records and can be made available as appropriate. At national level, consultations included seven participants from relevant government institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Committee on Environmental Protection/CIIP, the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Food Security. At subnational and community levels, consultations included district and jamoat representatives, local administration staff, VOs, PUUs, WUAs, farmers, livestock keepers, veterinarians, agronomists, women participants, youth, service providers, teachers, health workers and local technical specialists.

Table A1.1. Consultation coverage based on attendance records

Consultation location / level	Main stakeholder groups consulted	Number of participants	Female participants	Male participants
National level	CEP, CIIP, project coordination, environmental, GIS and technical staff	7	2	5
Lakhsh and related village-level consultations	Farmers, livestock keepers, veterinarians, agronomists, directors, local specialists, women farmers, technical and social service representatives	111	40	71
Chorcharog village consultations	Farmers, women farmers, youth and community members	19	9	10
Sangvor consultations	Local administration, community leaders, inspectors, livestock specialists, consultants, farmers and finance staff	17	3	14
Rasht consultations	Local authorities, community leaders, agronomists, livestock specialists, finance and administration staff, women representatives and technical specialists	29	10	19
Tojikobod consultations	Local administration, livestock specialists, veterinarians, agronomists, finance and budget staff, community leaders and technical specialists	20	1	19
Nurobod consultations	Local authorities, farmers, livestock specialists, agronomists, economists, technical staff and local service representatives	19	6	13
Total		**219**	**71**	**148**

6. In addition to the 219 participants recorded in the consultation attendance sheets, the design team also held coordination exchanges with international development partners active in climate adaptation, agriculture and rural development in Tajikistan, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, FAO and WFP. These exchanges informed the assessment of complementarities and duplication risks but were not recorded in the consultation attendance sheets. During full proposal preparation, such partner consultations will be more systematically

documented, including the institution consulted, date, participants, issues discussed and implications for project design.

Main findings from consultations

7. Stakeholders consistently identified drought, irregular rainfall, pasture degradation, fodder shortages, water scarcity, erosion and pressure on natural resources as key climate-related constraints affecting livestock-dependent households. Water-related priorities included water storage, rainwater harvesting, rehabilitation of local channels or pipelines, small reservoirs and solar-powered pumping where technically feasible. Pasture and fodder priorities included pasture rehabilitation, rotational grazing, reseeding, fodder production, feed storage and small equipment to reduce seasonal feed gaps. Institutional constraints were also raised. In several locations, pasture and water management structures were reported as weak, inactive or insufficiently resourced, confirming the need for AMAL-Adapt to strengthen VOs, PUUs, WUAs and CsCAP committees and to clarify responsibilities for investment management, operation and maintenance. Women and vulnerable households emphasized heavy unpaid labour, limited access to finance, training, equipment, information and decision-making, and the increased burden created by male out-migration. Women's priorities included labour-saving equipment, small-scale food and dairy processing, improved household nutrition, vegetable preservation, seasonal greenhouses or gardens, beekeeping-related training where eligible, and greater participation in local decision-making. Youth-related concerns included limited local employment opportunities, skills, equipment and finance.

Table A1.2. Detailed consultation findings and how they informed AMAL-Adapt design

Date / location / session	Consulted entity or group, including vulnerable groups	Subjects, issues discussed and priorities / agreements	How interests were incorporated into AMAL-Adapt design
2025, national level / Dushanbe	Ministry of Agriculture; CEP/CIIP; Ministry of Finance; Committee on Food Security; project coordination and technical staff. No formal national gender CSO was consulted at CN stage.	Institutional roles, implementation arrangements, coordination with AMAL, environmental and social requirements, national alignment and complementarity with ongoing programmes.	Supports the standalone AF design with CEP/CIIP execution, separate AF budget/results tracking, coordination with AMAL, and national compliance arrangements under Part II.E, II.F and II.K. Further national consultations are foreseen during full proposal preparation.
16 Sep 2025 / Sangvor district	District administration, agriculture, environmental protection, land and forest departments, heads of jamoats, PUUs, WUAs, VOs and other local divisions.	Out-migration of men; increased women's workload in animal care, farming and household management; limited finance, training and processing equipment, especially for female-headed households.	Informs Output 1.2 on inclusive local governance, VO/PUU support and women's participation; Output 2.2 on women-focused household resilience measures, training and equipment where climate rationale is confirmed; participatory wealth ranking and GRM.
17 Sep 2025 / Rasht district	District administration, sector departments, jamoats, PUUs, WUAs, VOs and local stakeholders, including women representatives.	Gender division of labour: men control livestock sales; women perform milking, fodder collection, water fetching, vegetable production and food processing. Female-headed households have limited finance and service access. Honey production and packing training were raised.	Informs 20% ring-fence for women-led priorities, women village leaders, Output 2.2 support for processing, food hygiene, nutrition and labour-saving measures, and training design adapted to women's roles and time constraints.
17 Sep 2025 / Jafr Kukhsori Ajam village	Seed Saving Group / Women's Group (village-level women's group).	Women requested training in post-production handling, canning, vegetable preservation, cheese production and shared equipment.	Informs Output 2.2 household resilience packages and training on processing, food hygiene, nutrition and equipment use, where linked to climate-related food security or income-risk reduction.
18 Sep 2025 / Tojikobod district	District administration, sector departments, jamoats, PUUs, WUAs, VOs and local stakeholders.	Male out-migration increases women's workload and reduces household labour capacity. Women carry daily animal care, dairy work and household food production with limited access to training, equipment or income.	Informs Output 1.1 and 1.2 participatory diagnostics and inclusive governance; Output 2.2 labour-saving, processing and nutrition-related measures; targeting of vulnerable and female-headed households.
18 Sep 2025 / Sharqiyon village	Village community members, including women participants.	Women prioritized post-harvest processing training, small equipment, beekeeping colonies/training and seasonal greenhouses for vegetable production.	Informs the eligible household-level adaptation menu under Output 2.2, especially processing, seasonal food production, training and equipment, subject to CsCAP validation, climate-rationale verification and safeguards screening.
18 Sep 2025 / Lakhsh district	District administration, sector departments, jamoats, PUUs, WUAs, VOs and local stakeholders.	Out-migration and remoteness were identified as severe drivers of vulnerability and increased women's workload.	Informs geographic targeting, vulnerability criteria, Output 1.2 inclusive governance, participatory wealth ranking and prioritization of vulnerable households in Output 2.2.
18 Sep 2025 /	Water User Association	Training on hive management, extraction	Informs training and practical skills elements under

WUA "Obi Oryo"	Obi Oryo and local participants.	hygiene and packing was requested, particularly for women entering beekeeping.	Output 2.2 where eligible and linked to climate-resilient household income or food security; final support to be confirmed through CsCAPs and screening.
19 Sep 2025 / Nurobod district	District administration, sector departments, jamoats, PUUs, WUAs, VOs and local stakeholders.	Women's workload in animal care, water fetching, fodder collection and household food production is high. Priorities included labour-saving equipment, dairy processing workshops, beekeeping colonies and seasonal/permanent greenhouses.	Informs Output 2.2 on women-focused and vulnerable-household adaptation packages, training and labour-saving measures; reinforces gender-responsive targeting, 20% ring-fence and monitoring of benefits by sex and vulnerability.
19 Sep 2025 / WUA "Obi Surkhob"	Water User Association Obi Surkhob and local participants.	Women requested dairy and vegetable processing training and collective arrangements to reduce dependence on visiting buyers.	Informs Output 2.2 support for processing, storage and post-production vulnerability reduction. AMAL-Adapt will not finance generic market access; any support must respond to climate-related income or food-security risks and pass screening.

How consultation findings informed AMAL-Adapt design

- **Geographic focus.** Consultations confirmed the relevance of focusing the AF window on the most climate-vulnerable AMAL districts in DRS/RRS and Kuhistoni Mastchoh, rather than leaving the geographic scope open-ended.
- **Component 1.** Findings on weak community institutions and limited participation informed the use of CsCAPs as the main participatory planning tool and the strengthening of CsCAP committees, VOs, PUUs, stakeholder engagement, grievance and screening procedures under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2.
- **Component 2.** Findings on pasture degradation, fodder shortages and water stress informed the eligible adaptation menu under Output 2.1, including pasture restoration, rotational grazing, reseeding, fodder/feed resilience and small-scale livestock-water measures.
- **Gender and vulnerable groups**. Women's workload, limited access to training, equipment and decision-making, and the vulnerability of female-headed households informed Output 2.2, the 20% ring-fence for women-led priorities, women village leaders, participatory wealth ranking, accessible training arrangements and gender-responsive monitoring.
- **Youth.** Youth concerns on limited employment, skills and finance informed youth-sensitive participation in CsCAPs and training, and the targeting of appropriate household and community adaptation measures under Component 2.
- **Safeguards and accountability**. Consultation findings informed the use of environmental and social screening, exclusion criteria, O&M agreements and a project-level GRM accessible to women and vulnerable households.

Continued consultation during full proposal preparation and implementation

The consultation process will continue during full proposal preparation and implementation. During full proposal preparation, final village selection within the identified AF target districts will be validated through transparent criteria, including climate vulnerability, poverty, exposure to pasture degradation and water stress, implementation feasibility and inclusion considerations. Additional consultations will be carried out with under-represented stakeholders, including the Agency on Hydrometeorology, relevant private sector actors and service providers, national civil society and gender-focused organizations, including the Committee on Women and Family Affairs in Dushanbe, district women's departments, jamoat women's committees, mahalla committees, women's groups supported by UNDP and FAO projects, village women's groups, and CSOs such as CAMP Kuhiston, Little Earth and Boni Parvar. During implementation, each CsCAP will be prepared through participatory village diagnostics, separate discussions with women and vulnerable groups, and validation meetings with community members and local authorities. Consultations will remain linked to project accountability. Beneficiary feedback, training evaluations, GRM information, safeguards monitoring and supervision findings will be used to adjust implementation, refine the eligible investment menu where needed, and ensure that AMAL-Adapt remains responsive to local priorities while maintaining a clear adaptation rationale and compliance with AF and IFAD requirements..

Gender Assessment

1. Gender dynamics in Tajikistan present a complex landscape of persistent challenges and modest progress, especially for rural women who comprise a significant portion of the country's 49.3 % female population[1]. According to the 2024 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report, Tajikistan ranks 112th in economic participation and 69th in political empowerment, highlighting significant gender disparities across various domains.[2] Economically, women's labor force participation rate of 32.6% significantly lags behind men's 58.7%.[3] Political representation remains limited, with women holding just 23.8% of seats in the Tajik parliament[4], though this represents an improvement from previous years.

2. **National Policies and Institutions**. Since 1994, Tajikistan has initiated a number of policy and structural reforms to improve the status of women. The first National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women was adopted in 1998, and the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan was established in 1991. Since then, the government has enacted legislation guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities for women and men. It has also adopted successive national strategies and state programmes to address specific areas of gender inequality.[5] The **National Strategy for Enhancing/Activating the Role of Women in Tajikistan for 2021–2030** is Tajikistan's main long-term policy framework for strengthening women's status, rights, participation and opportunities. It was approved by Government Resolution No. 167 on 30 April 2021, together with a 2021–2025 action plan. The strategy aims to create the conditions for women to fully realize their potential in social and economic life, implement state gender policy, strengthen constitutional guarantees of equality between women and men, prevent and eliminate family violence, support women's entrepreneurship and women in agriculture, raise women's educational levels, and expand women's participation in public life.[6] Tajikistan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1993 and its Optional protocol in 2014. The Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CWFA) is the central executive authority responsible for implementing state policy on the protection and promotion of the rights and interests of women and families. Its mandate includes creating equal conditions for the realization of women's rights, promoting gender equality, and expanding women's participation in addressing socioeconomic challenges, as well as in state and public administration. The CWFA also plays a key role in regulatory legal development, the provision of public services, the management of state property in its sector, and the oversight of laws and policies aimed at advancing women's rights.[7]

3. **Socio-economic Status**. Women experience income poverty due to the significant gender wage gap in Tajikistan. In 2019, women's average wages (across all sectors of the economy) were equivalent to only 64 percent of men's wages[8], while in agriculture these consisted of 80.8 percent of men's.[9] The wage gap in the non-agricultural sector can be partially explained by gender-based discrimination and stereotypes, such as the fact that women predominate in low paid sectors of the economy (for example, education and health care) and are also more likely than men to work part-time and to leave the job market for periods of time due to child care

[1] Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2023.

[2] World Economic Forum.2023. "Global Gender Gap Report 2023." Geneva: WEF.

[3] International Labour Organization. (2023). "ILOSTAT Database: Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex Tajikistan." Geneva: ILO.

[4] Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2023). "Women in National Parliaments." Geneva: IPU.

[5] *FAO. 2016. National gender profile of agricultural and* rural *livelihoods – Tajikistan. Country Gender* Assessment *Series. Ankara. https://openknowledge.fao. org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ac04d416-f189-4171-*bf18*-1dfb847024f6/content*

[6] https://genderlex.fao.org

[7] FAO. 2025. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Republic of Tajikistan. Country Gender Assessment Series. Budapest. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6263en

[8] Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2020. Gender Statistics: Database. [Accessed on 25 September 2024]. https://www.stat.tj/en/gender-statistics. Licence: Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International.

[9] Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Women and men of the Republic of Tajikistan. Dushanbe. https://www.stat.tj/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/womenmen_tajikistan_statistical_publication_eng.pdf

responsibilities[10]. The fact that the gender wage gap is lower in agricultural labor may have to do with outmigration of men, the greater number of women in agricultural labor and low wages in general. It is most likely not the result of more gender-friendly policies in dehkan farms that recognize the worth of female employment.[11]

4. **Education**. Women experience a significant gender gap in educational attainment, with female literacy at 97.7% compared to male literacy at 99.8%[12] Tajikistan's Constitution guarantees equal access to education and mandates free and compulsory basic education[13]. To increase female enrolment, particularly in rural areas, the government has implemented several measures. These include raising the legal age of marriage from 17 years to 18, expanding the number of basic and general education schools in remote villages, and introducing the Presidential Quota System, which facilitates access to tertiary education for both women and men living in remote districts[14] . Sustained efforts by state authorities and civil society organizations committed to promoting the inclusion of rural girls in education have contributed to achieving a relatively balanced gender ratio in rural schools – often more so than in urban areas, as seen in Table 1. The 2017 DHS showed that more women had secondary education in rural areas than urban ones, while more don't have any education at all, and fewer rural women have professional middle education or higher education than urban women. The gender gap is, however, more unequal when it comes to higher education. Women represent only 34% of university students[15]. Patriarchal norms strongly affect household decisions regarding investment in girls' education, especially at the tertiary level.

5. **Health**. Health outcomes in Tajikistan have improved over recent decades, yet significant gender, geographic, and socio-economic disparities persist. Life expectancy at birth reached **76 years in 2022**, with women living longer than men (**77 years versus 74 years**). Maternal health indicators have shown progress, with the **maternal mortality ratio declining to approximately 17 deaths per 100,000 live births** (2017), though risks remain higher in rural and remote areas. The **total fertility rate remains relatively high at around 3.6 births per woman**, contributing to increased reproductive health demands. Access to healthcare services is uneven, with rural populations—where over 70 percent of the population resides—facing shortages of health facilities, skilled personnel, and essential medicines. Women, particularly in rural areas, experience both higher rates of **anemia and nutritional deficiencies,** and bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid caregiving. Two out of five women (41 percent) in Tajikistan suffer from anaemia with more rural women (41.8 percent) suffering from anaemia than urban women (39.2 percent); ibid.)[16] This pattern reflects deeper structural causes, including poverty, food insecurity, limited dietary diversity, inadequate access to micronutrient-rich foods, and weaker access to preventive and maternal health services in rural areas. Women's nutritional status is also affected by unequal intra-household food distribution, heavy unpaid care responsibilities, and limited control over household resources, all of which can reinforce poor dietary and health outcomes. While child and infant mortality rates have declined, gaps persist between urban and rural areas, driven by similar underlying inequalities such as lower household incomes, poorer sanitation, inadequate nutrition, lower maternal education, and reduced access to timely and quality healthcare. Overall, these health patterns highlight

[10] *Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Gender Statistics: Database. [Accessed on 25 September 2024]. https://www.stat.tj/en/gender-statistics. Licence: Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International.*

[11] *FAO. 2025. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Republic of Tajikistan. Country Gender Assessment Series. Budapest. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6263en*

[12] *UNESCO Institute for Statistics. (2022). "Literacy Rate, Adult Total (% of People Ages 15 and Above) - Tajikistan." Paris: UNESCO.*

[13] *UNECE (2020). Tajikistan National Survey of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Action Platform (1995) as part of the adopted Sustainable Development Agenda to 2030 and summary documents of the 23rd Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in the context of the 25th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Action Platform. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Available at: https://unece.org/sites/default/files/datastore/fileadmin/DAM/Gender/Beijing_20/Tajikistan_ENG.pdf*

[14] *World Bank, Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment. Washington, DC. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/874641637562869105/pdf/ Tajikistan-Country-Gender-Assessment.pdf.*

[15] *Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan. (2023). "Education Statistics Report." Dushanbe: Government of Tajikistan.*

[16] Agency *on Statistics under the President of The Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Socia. (2018) Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan and ICF,*

the need for continued investment in equitable access to quality health services, with particular attention to women, rural households, and vulnerable population groups. In 2021, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection adopted the National Health Protection Strategy through 2030, with one of its key objectives being to ensure equitable access to health services. This strategy served as the foundation for the development and subsequent adoption of the State Programme for the Development of Public Healthcare Facilities for 2022– 2025. Under this programme, numerous hospitals and clinics – both urban and rural – have been constructed.[17]

6. **Gender-based Violence**. State efforts to combat gender-based violence (GBV), particularly domestic violence, have improved the policy and legal framework in Tajikistan, notably through specialized legislation and the State Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (2014–2023).[18] These measures have increased awareness and created space for state action; however, GBV remains widespread and under-reported, particularly in rural areas, where prevalence is higher than in urban settings. Data show that around one in four women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from an intimate partner, yet only about one in ten seek help, with most never disclosing the abuse. The 2023 Tajikistan DHS reports that, among ever-married women, the prevalence of all forms of violence by a current or most recent husband/partner was lower in 2023 than in 2012 and 2017. However, GBV data remains fragmented, underreported, and concentrated mainly on intimate partner violence, while administrative records do not yet provide a complete or fully harmonized national trend series. Access to services remains a critical constraint for rural women, as support facilities and shelters are limited, underfunded, concentrated in urban areas, and affected by weak coordination and shortages of trained personnel.[19,20,21]

7. **Rural Women**. Rural women face particularly acute challenges, including extremely limited access to land ownership and productive resources and opportunities, for example, extension and rural advisory services, but also transportation, equipment, innovative technologies, irrigation, finance and networks.[22] According to the 2017 DHS, only 1 percent of women have a bank account that they use compared with 3.0 percent of urban women.[23] Only 54 percent own a mobile phone, and of these, only 9 percent use it for financial transactions[24]. Most rural women are "asset poor", and either have no ownership rights or jointly hold property. This compromises their ability to utilize property for economic purposes, such as selling, renting, or offering it as collateral for loans, putting them at risk of poverty and extreme poverty in situations such as divorce or abandonment. Access to financial services and credit is crucial but remains limited for women due to high interest rates, absence of collateral and lack of financial and management literacy. Women often work as contributing family members on farms without receiving payment or recognition for their labour. Consequently, they receive only a minimum social pension, as they are not officially considered formal workers who contribute to pension funds. They are rarely recognized as land or business owners. Gender discrimination in terms of remuneration is also prevalent, with women experiencing a widening wage gap compared to men. Yet, rural women shoulder a disproportionate workload balancing agricultural labour, household chores, and caregiving. The UN Women's assessment of the status of rural women in Tajikistan found that women perform approximately 80% of agricultural work but hold

[17] Country *Gender Assessment. Washington, DC.https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/874641637562869105/pdf/ Tajikistan-Country-Gender-Assessment.pdf*

[18] FAO (2016). *National gender profile of agricultural and rural livelihoods – Tajikistan*. Country Gender Assessment Series. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Ankara. Available at: https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ac04d416-f189-4171-bf18-1dfb847024f6/content

[19] Agency *on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan, and ICF. 2018.*

[20] Ibid.

[21] *FAO. 2025. National* gender *profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Republic of Tajikistan. Country Gender Assessment Series*

[22] ADB (Asian Development Bank). 2016. Tajikistan: Country Gender Assessment. Manila

[23] Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan and ICF, 2018.

[24] Ibid.

formal rights to only 13% of agricultural land.[25] Women's weaker control over productive assets and finance may constrain adaptation outcomes in rural Tajikistan, including in Rasht Valley. While rural women are central to agricultural and livestock livelihoods, they remain less likely to control productive assets: women head less than one quarter of dehkan farms, and women-managed plots are generally smaller. The 2023 Tajikistan Demographic Survey shows that women's reported home ownership is relatively high, including in rural areas, but only about half of women who own a home have a title or deed in their name, limiting the usefulness of these assets for collateral or enterprise finance. Financial inclusion has improved, but gaps remain: Global Findex 2025 reports that 54.9% of women in Tajikistan have an account, compared with 59.8% of all adults, while only 21.9% of adults have an account at a bank or similar financial institution and formal borrowing remains low. These constraints are especially relevant for Rasht Valley and Kuhistoni Mastchoh, which include remote, mountainous rural communities where access to land documentation, collateral, banking services, digital finance and markets are much more limited. Agricultural statistics reveal clear gendered patterns in Tajikistan's farming sector. Women predominate in labour-intensive, lower-value crop production and post-harvest processing, while men control most high-value commercial crops and marketing activities[26]. A FAO assessment found that women represent only 13.5% of registered farm managers despite constituting the majority of agricultural labour[27.] Women's participation in agricultural cooperatives and producer organizations remains low, at approximately 17%, due to barriers including limited mobility, lack of collateral for membership fees[28], and social norms restricting women's participation in public spaces. Cultural factors play a significant role in limiting women's opportunities, particularly in rural areas. Early marriage remains a concern, with approximately 9% of women married before age 18[29]. Distance to educational and healthcare facilities, household poverty, and traditional gender norms contribute to lower female educational attainment in remote communities. The burden of unpaid care work falls disproportionately on women, who spend an average of 4-5 hours daily on household tasks compared to less than one hour for men[30]. Women's limited capacity to assume leadership roles in rural areas is linked to persistent gender discrimination, stereotyping, and unequal domestic workloads that reduce their participation in public life. As a result, women often have low self-esteem, limited leadership experience, and restricted opportunities to engage in decision-making processes within community institutions. Rural women in Tajikistan also face significant nutrition-related challenges that directly affect their health, productivity, and resilience. Diets are often monotonous and cereal-based, with limited consumption of animal protein, fruits, and vegetables, leading to widespread micronutrient deficiencies—particularly iron, folate, and vitamin A. Anemia among women of reproductive age remains high, contributing to fatigue, reduced cognitive performance, and maternal health risks. Seasonal food insecurity, compounded by male outmigration, increases women's workload in agriculture while limiting their access to income, diversified diets, and healthcare. Cultural norms often result in women and children eating last and least, while limited nutrition knowledge and restricted decision-making power further constrain the adoption of healthier practices. Climate stress, poor water quality, and inadequate sanitation exacerbate the vulnerability of households to malnutrition and food-borne illness.

8. **Women and Climate Change Adaptation.** Women in Tajikistan, particularly in rural and female-headed households, face heightened vulnerability to climate change due to their central role in agriculture combined with limited adaptive capacity. Climate-induced shifts in temperature and rainfall, alongside recurrent hazards such as droughts, floods, mudslides, erosion, and wildfires, directly undermine women's livelihoods in farming and natural-resource–dependent activities. As men increasingly out-migrate for work, women assume expanded agricultural and household responsibilities, intensifying their exposure to climate risks without corresponding access to resources, finance, or institutional support. Despite strong local knowledge of farming systems and environmental interlinkages, women remain structurally

[25] UN Women. 2023. Tajikistan.

[26] Food and Agriculture Organization. (2022). "National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods – Tajikistan." Rome: FAO.

[27] Food and Agriculture Organization. (2023). "Europe and Central Asia Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition." Rome: FAO.

[28] Asian Development Bank. (2023). "Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment." Manila: ADB.

[29] UNICEF. (2023). "Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Tajikistan." Dushanbe: UNICEF.

[30] UN Women. (2023). Tajikistan.

constrained from translating this knowledge into effective adaptation actions. Persistent gender gaps—identified during the development of Tajikistan's climate strategies—include weak institutional recognition of women's role in adaptation, low awareness of gendered climate impacts among state and non-state actors, and limited engagement of women's rights organizations on climate issues. Social norms restrict women's decision-making power, mobility, and participation in mixed-gender training, reducing their access to climate risk information and preparedness skills. Women also face disproportionate health and care burdens during climatic stress due to energy poverty, indoor air pollution, water scarcity, and disease outbreaks. Limited state investment in agriculture and the absence of agricultural insurance further constrain women farmers' ability to absorb shocks or recover from losses. Overall, women are simultaneously key agricultural actors and among the least supported groups in climate adaptation systems, leaving their adaptive potential largely underutilized.[31]

[31] *FAO. 2025. National* gender *profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Republic of Tajikistan. Country Gender Assessment Series*