

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Foci and Key Activities

1. The major partners active in Tajikistan in sectors directly related to climate change, water resources, and agriculture include the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the United Nations Development Programme. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is assisting poor farmers in Khatlon oblast, one of the poorest regions of the country, to maximize the use of pastures. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is supporting the implementation of the agriculture reform program in the three priority areas identified by the government: (i) national food and nutritional security and safety, (ii) sustainable management of natural resources and improved resilience to climate change, and (iii) sustainable agriculture productivity and competitiveness. German development cooperation through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is promoting the resolution of regional water resources (transboundary) issues while the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is supporting the implementation of integrated water resources management (WRM). SDC has been providing financial and technical assistance to water authorities and communities to build and manage decentralized drinking water systems. Climate change has been a key theme for development partners' activities in Tajikistan since 2010. Ongoing initiatives supported by various development partners in WRM, irrigation, agriculture, and climate change are shown in the table.

Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
Water Resources, Irrigation, and Agricultural Projects			
ADB	Khatlon Province Flood Risk Management Project	2007–2014	22.2
ADB	Water Resources Management in the Pyanj River Basin	2017–2022	31.6
European Union	Improving the Livelihoods of Vulnerable, Rural Populations in Sughd and Khatlon Oblasts, Tajikistan	2010–2012	1.3
GIZ	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia	2002–2015	1.6
Government of Switzerland (SDC)	National Water Resources Management in Tajikistan, Syr Darya Basin (Sugd Region)	2014–2018	8.0
IDB	Dangara Valley Irrigation Project-Phase II	2008–2015	29.6
IFAD	Khatlon Livelihood Support Project	2009–2015	14.9
IFAD	Livestock and Pasture Development Project	2011–2015	15.8
JICA	Project for Strengthening the Water Service Management of Pyanj and Khamadoni Vodokanals	2017–2020	3.6
USAID	Productive Agriculture	2009–2014	9.5
World Bank	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods	2013–2019	16.6
World Bank	Fergana Valley Water Resources Management Project	2012–2020	45.9
Climate Change Projects			
ADB	Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin	2013–2019	21.5
ADB	Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	2012–2018	5.2
EBRD	Tajik Climate Resilience Financing Facility	2015–2019	12.6
UNDP	Climate Risk Management in a Changing Climate	2010–2015	2.5
World Bank	Strengthening Critical Infrastructure Against Natural Hazards	2017–2023	50.0
World Bank	Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project	2011–2018	27.7
World Bank	Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project (Additional Financing)	[Proposed]	
World Bank	Strengthening Critical Infrastructure Against Natural Hazards	2017–2023	50.0
World Food Programme	Building Resilience of Vulnerable and Food Insecure Communities	2018–2022	10.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, GIZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, IDB = Islamic Development Bank, IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, SDC = Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, USAID = United States Agency for International Development.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

2. The State Committee on Investment and State Property Management was set up in 2006 with the aim of creating a favorable investment climate, increasing investment inflow, coordinating foreign aid (upon which Tajikistan depends heavily for public investment), and developing entrepreneurship.

3. The Tajikistan Development Coordination Council was established in 2007 to strengthen the coordination and consolidation of efforts and to facilitate dialogue and interaction between and among the government and development partners toward formulating and implementing the country's reform agenda. The council consists of the heads of all 28 multilateral and bilateral development partners operating in Tajikistan.¹

4. Ten key principles guide cooperation among the Government of Tajikistan and Tajik authorities, institutions, national partners, international development partners, and the Development Coordination Council. The cooperation aims at supporting the country's development in line with the National Development Strategy to 2030.²

5. The proposed additional financing will build capacity and bring about institutional transformation of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan (Hydromet), enabling it to perform and maintain high-quality standards in severe weather and flood forecasting. Hydromet will be the executing agency for the additional financing components of the overall project. Hydromet will work closely with the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation and the Ministry for Energy and Water Resources, the executing agencies for the original project, particularly under the capacity building components for flood forecasting and warning, and marketing of weather information products.

6. ADB and Hydromet will continue to work together with the World Bank on their ongoing Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project (and proposed additional financing) to avoid the overlap of any activities and maximize potential linkages. The World Bank project focuses on improvements in the weather and water resources monitoring network and forecasting of weather, which has good alignment with the proposed additional financing for institutional strengthening, flood forecasting and warning, and marketing of information products.

C. Achievements and Issues

7. The donor and development partner coordination mechanism in Tajikistan is quite effective. ADB, the World Bank, and the EBRD work closely to support the Government of Tajikistan to strengthen its climate resilience under the framework of the ongoing Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience in Tajikistan. The progress of each institution's activities under the pilot

¹ Tajikistan Development Coordination Council. Multilateral and bilateral development partners.

http://www.untj.org/dcc/index.php/sector-coordination/78_dcc/main-category/68-development-coordination-council

² Government of Tajikistan. 2016. *National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the Period Up To 2030*. Dushanbe.

program is reported annually to the Climate Investment Funds Administrative Unit in Washington, DC.

D. Summary and Recommendations

8. ADB is an important partner in WRM, irrigation, and climate change issues. It will continue to play a key role in supporting the government in these areas. Development partner coordination has provided the government with opportunities to synergize interventions and capitalize on best practices. ADB, the World Bank, the EBRD, bilateral partners, and United Nations agencies have provided a significant portion of the funds for developing Tajikistan's water resources, agriculture, and natural resources. However, physical investment requirements—particularly for making flood protection, irrigation, drainage, and water storage facilities more climate-resilient, and for promoting integrated WRM—highly exceed available donor funding, and face limitations with forecasting of climate-related natural hazards. Through its distinctive capabilities and services, ADB will continue to provide investment projects and technical assistance to Tajikistan's water resources, agriculture, and natural resources. It will closely coordinate with the World Bank and draw lessons from the World Bank Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project. ADB will also continue to engage bilaterally with agencies such as IFAD, GIZ, the World Food Programme, and UNDP, which could add value to ADB's work in water resources, agriculture, and climate change issues.