



## The Republic of Tajikistan

### Integrating Poverty – Environment Issues into the development planning processes

*PEP 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting: From From Cities to Sustainable Development Goals:  
Experiences with Green Economy and Climate Change  
Mainstreaming Durban 2014*

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# Poverty-environment issues in Tajikistan



## Land degradation

97 % of agricultural lands (only 7% of the territory of RT) affected by soil erosion, salinization, poor irrigation, and deforestation

**Food security and income for 70% of population**



## Unreliable energy supply

1 million people experience electricity cuts in winter with no heating alternative but firewood, dung and coal

**Access to water, sanitation, irrigation, health services, income generating activities**



## Disaster risks

The country suffers on average nearly 500 disasters per year, which cause widespread damage to communities and social infrastructure

**4.8% of gross domestic product**

## Climate Change

*Sectors affected: water management, irrigated agriculture (consuming 94% of water), and energy (98% of the national energy is produced by the hydropower plants); floods and droughts.*

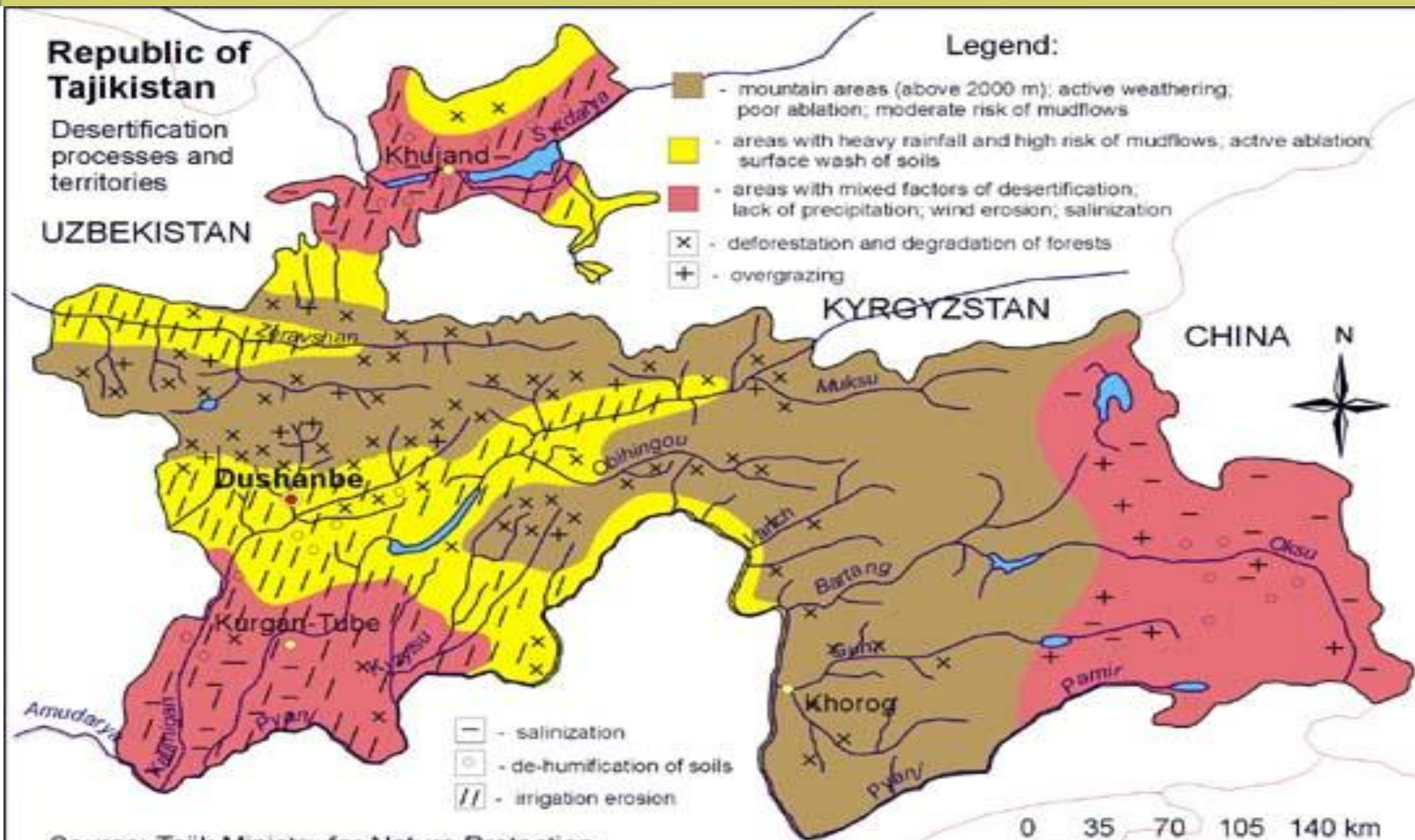
# Republic of Tajikistan

Desertification  
processes and  
territories

UZBEKISTAN

## Legend:

- mountain areas (above 2000 m): active weathering; poor ablation; moderate risk of mudflows
- areas with heavy rainfall and high risk of mudflows; active ablation; surface wash of soils
- areas with mixed factors of desertification; lack of precipitation; wind erosion; salinization
- deforestation and degradation of forests
- overgrazing



Source: Tajik Ministry for Nature Protection



... costs of land degradation associated with lost productivity on unused lands and declines in the productivity of four crops and milk production is amount to 1,946 million Somoni (US\$346 million) or 7.8% of GDP based on the Tajikistan's GDP for 2010 of 24,704 million





# Context for PE mainstreaming

- Process of the Medium Term Development Strategy elaboration (**Living Standards Improvement Strategy of Tajikistan for 2013-2015 (LSIST)**)
- Process of local planning improvement and institutionalization (21 **pilot districts** and 65 jamoats)
- Leadership of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of RT
- Under structure of cross-practice UNDP Communities Programme / integrated with Rural Growth Programme (RGP)
- Previous district (urban) and jamoat (local development) plans **did not address environment**
- High awareness and interest of local authorities and other stakeholders



# Integrating Poverty and Environment indicators into PRS & LSIST monitoring

- LSIST indicators have been reviewed and recommendations developed for mainstreaming P-E concepts within existing indicators developed
- PE indicators adopted and integrated in LSIST monitoring system with clear methodology for data collection, data sources, responsibilities
- Training handbook and capacity building workshops proposed



# Mainstreaming PE in the design of LSIST

- Support the sector WG on Environment as one of the WGs drafting LSIST (jointly with UNDP-UNEP & MEDT)
- WG on Environment undertakes a cross-sector SEA type PE mainstreaming in all sectors of LSIST (with PEI support)
- P-E indicators are fully integrated into the LSIST
- On job training on LSIST target setting and indicators provided to various ministries
- Building in PE mainstreaming in civil servants training

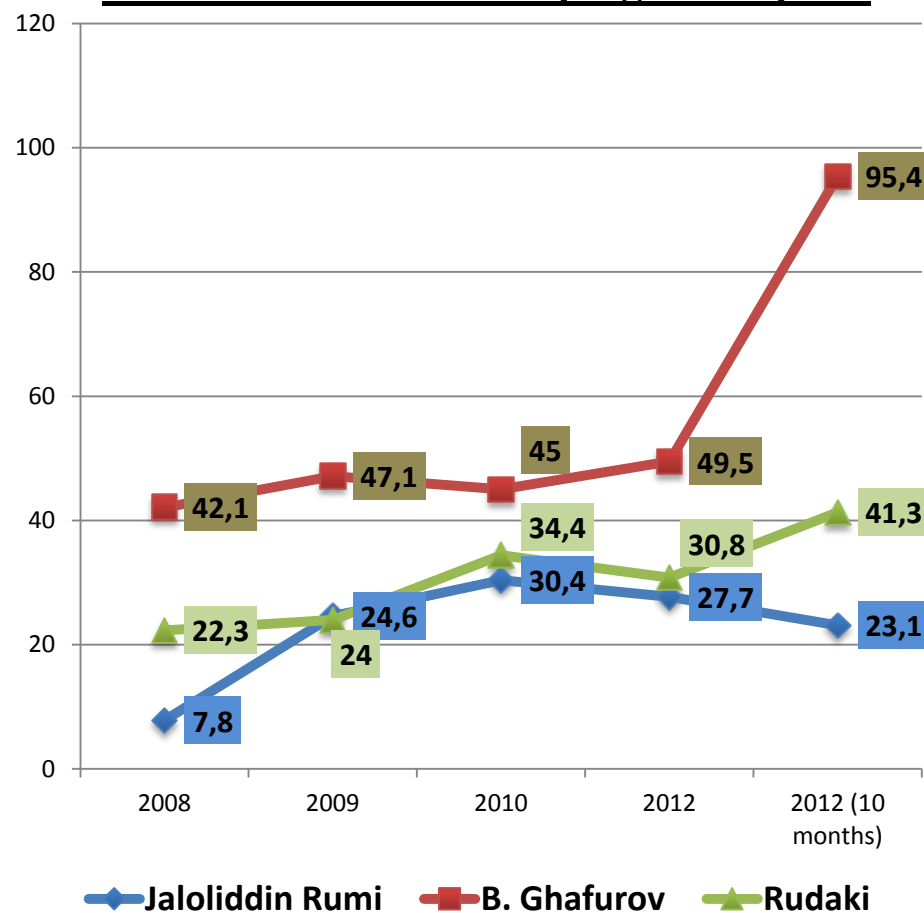


# Integrating Poverty – Environment Issues into the Local Development Planning process

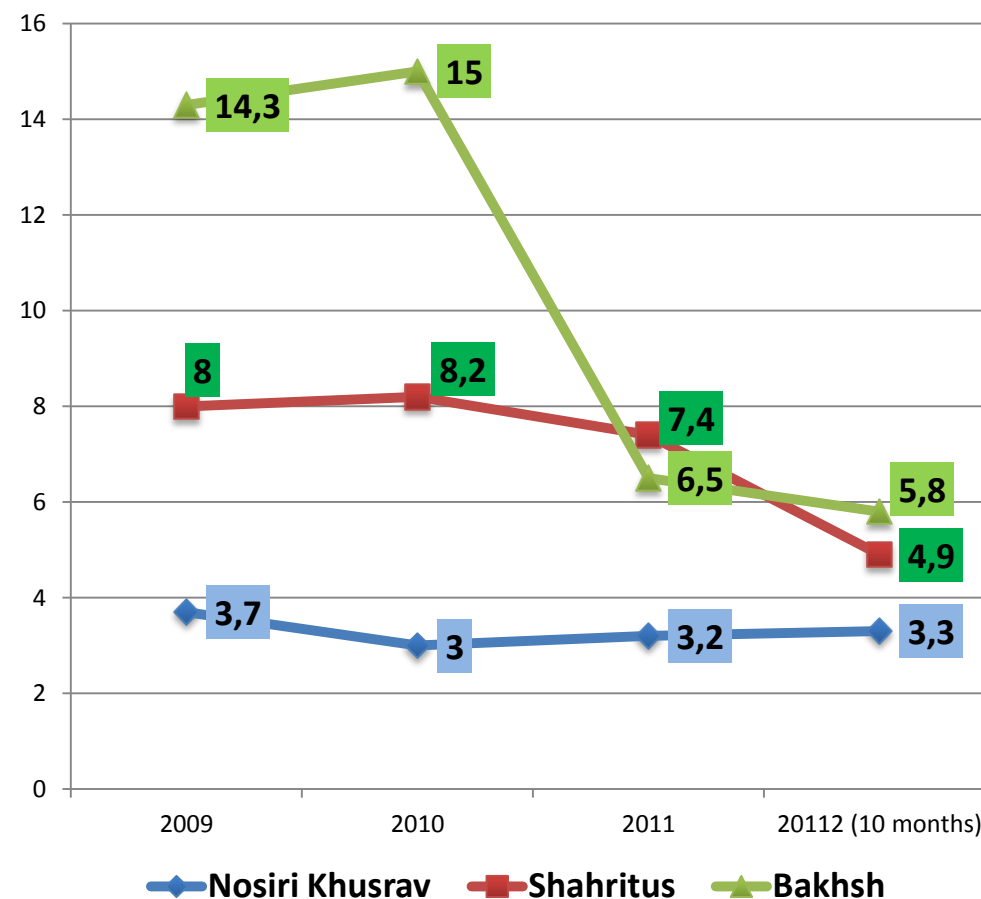


## *...raising funds from all sources (mln TJS)*

**Towns and districts with program in place**



**Towns and districts with no program**



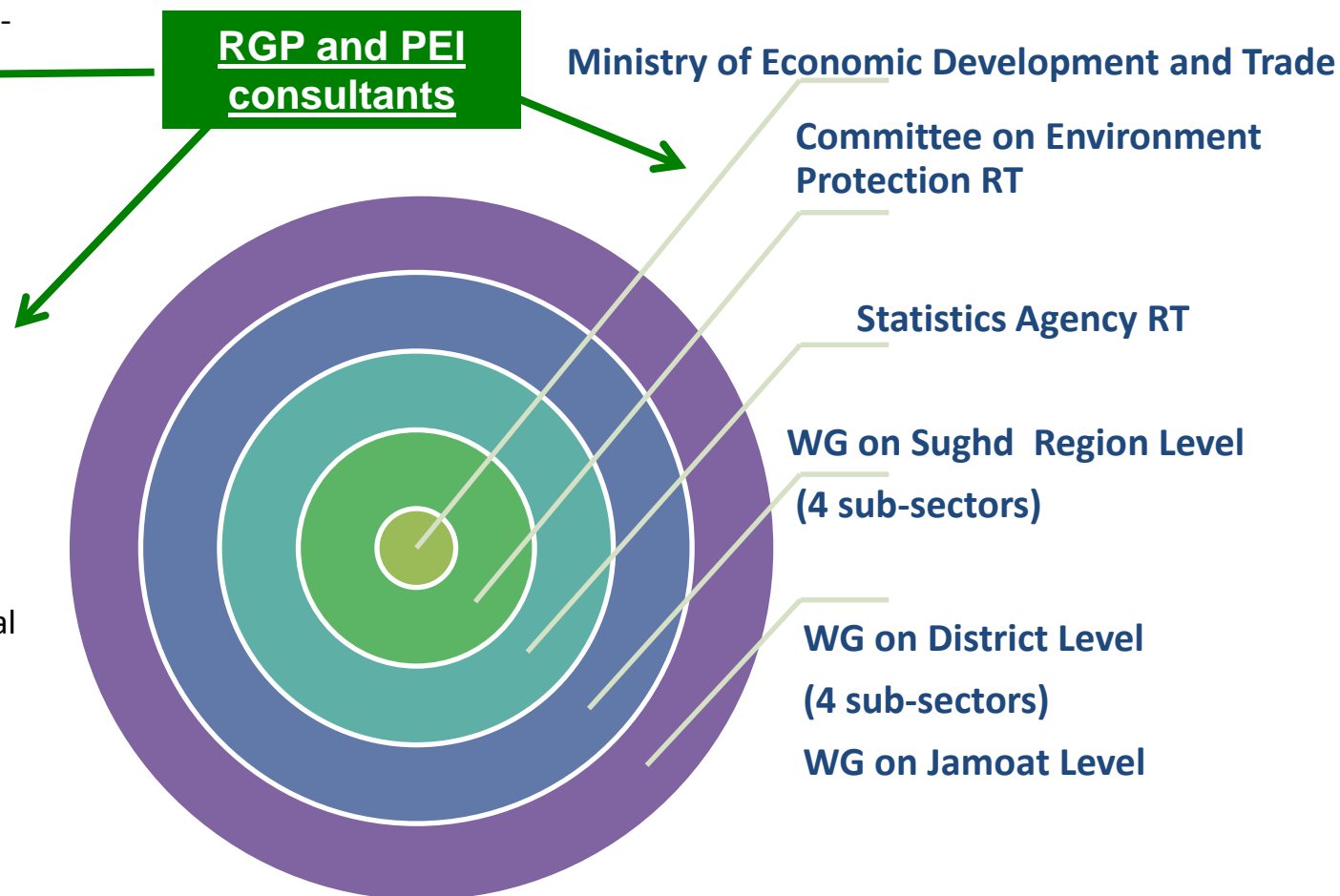
# Institutions and groups involved into Local Development Planning Process

**Working Group**— consisted of sub-groups for

1. **Economic** sector
2. **Social** sector
3. **Infrastructure** Sector
4. **Environment** Sector

**Structure of the Environment Initiative Group (EIG) chaired by Environment Committee of the District**

- Government authorities from the departments on land, water, communal services, agriculture
- Industrial companies
- Heads of Farms
- Non-profit organizations
- Women organizations
- Businesses



# Main steps of integrating PE aspects into the development planning process

## Stages of DDP elaboration

1. Review of current situation

2. Vision elaboration

3. SWOT analysis

4. Sector analysis

5. Recourse mobilization

6. M&E system elaboration

## PEI mainstreaming

Entry point 1- Review of current situation

Entry point 2. Objective setting and Environmental Overview

Entry point 3. Screening and environmental impact assessment

Entry point 4. Poverty and environment Indicators

Entry point 5. Implementation policy / projects

# Capacity development and consultation



POVERTY – ENVIRONMENT  
MAINSTREAMING IN TAJIKISTAN





# Results..... (work in progress)

## DDP Planning Process:

- PE fully integrated to RGP support to planning
- PE in DDP methodology
- PE mainstreaming at early planning stage
- PE mainstreaming fully integrated to planning
- Local environment authorities actively involved
- Initiation of integrating PE in oblast (Provincial) strategy
- 14 DDPs fully integrate PE
- 7 DDPs partially integrate PE

## DDP Implementation

- PE indicators submitted to and tested by the State Statistic Agency
- Environmental sustainability criteria applied to 60 DDPs' projects submitted to the Trust Fund (DDPs financial mechanism)
- At least 10 PE demonstration projects designed and funded
- PE criteria for micro-lending developed and piloted by 2 Micro Loan Funds

## Awareness, Capacity Development and Consultation

- Training materials
- Series of training for planners at all levels
- Learning by doing / practical experience of planners
- Around 100 people per district involved via consultations and public hearings
- Institute for Civil Servants Training to include training guide to curriculum
- Video
- Civil society / mass-media



## Future plan

- an expenditure of US\$7.8 million is planned to improved 49,000 hectares of degraded agricultural lands between 2010-2014 (US\$159 per hectare).
- P-E mainstreaming into long-term national development strategy 2016-2030. Green Economy principles to be applied while developing this strategic framework.
- Scaling up of P-E mainstreaming at the district (urban) level to Khatlon & GBAO regions.





# Conclusions

- Openness to complexity necessary at country (national), local and IO&NGOs (f.ex. UNDP level);
- Clear justification and articulation of goals;
- Integration with planning process – at its early stage;
- Political will and interest needed ('champions');
- Multidisciplinary consultations;
- Participatory;
- Focus on environment constrains and opportunities;
- Transparent;



**Thank you for your attention.**