





United Nations Development Programme

Project Document for NAP/Readiness project in Turkmenistan financed by the Green Climate Fund

Project title: Developing a National Adaptation Planning Process in Turkmenistan		
Country: Turkmenistan	Implementing Partner: UNDP	Execution Modality: Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
<p>CPD (UNDAF)/Country Programme Outcome 3: “By 2025, there is effective design and implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation and mitigation measures, enabling a more rational use of resources, increased resilience and a green economy transition”</p> <p>CPD UNDP priority 3: In line with the UNDP global signature solutions on promoting nature-based solutions and crisis prevention for development, UNDP will support the Government and other partners in implementing effective measures for climate adaptation and mitigation, natural resources management, and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>CPD Output 3.1: Policy and regulatory framework is strengthened to facilitate climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction and monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p>CPD Output 3.2: Strategic plans and investments are designed and implemented to promote water efficiency, sustainable land use, conservation of biodiversity, ecosystems management, restoration of degraded lands, disaster risk reduction, sustainable energy, use of renewables, and green urban development with gender equality and women’s empowerment considerations.</p>		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: 2.3.1 <i>Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict</i>		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Low risk	UNDP Gender Marker: 2	
Atlas Project ID: 00102379	Atlas Output ID: 00104476	

UNDP- PIMS ID number: 6077		GCF ID number: TKM-RS-002	
Planned start date of the Implementation Period: May 28, 2021		Expected Duration of the R&P Support: May 27, 2021 Expected Duration: 36 months Planned end date of the Implementation Period: August 27, 2024	
PAC meeting date: July 14, 2021			
Brief project description: Turkmenistan is vulnerable to climate change due to the steady temperature rise and increasing water deficiency. While the changing climate is impacting the entire economy, the water sector that is suffering the most acutely. The Government of Turkmenistan seeks to strengthen its adaptive and resiliency capacities to climate change by integrating climate risks and adaptation measures into planning and budgeting processes via the development of a national adaptation process (NAP). Doing so will complement other key foundational measures including Turkmenistan's Nationally Determined Contribution, the Third and the under-development Fourth National Communication, and a National Climate Change Strategy. The proposed project seeks to achieve the following outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: An Institutional framework to implement the Paris Agreement established • Outcome 2: The evidence base for adaptation planning in the water sector strengthened • Outcome 3: The capacity for adaptation planning strengthened The project is focused on developing a national coordination mechanism and governance processes for conducting adaptation planning and measures and on strengthening the evidence base within the water sector so as to provide the information required for effective decision-making. Lastly, the project will increase the capacity of those involved in adaptation planning as within the water sector and adaptation planning in general.			
FINANCING PLAN			
GCF grant		USD 1,672,596 (without DP fee)	
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP		USD 1,672,596 (without DP fee)	
SIGNATURES			
Signature: Mr. Allanur Altyyev		Agreed by Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection of Turkmenistan 	
Signature: Ms. Narine Sahakyan		Agreed by UNDP 	
		Date/Month/Year: 11.12.2021	
		Date/Month/Year: 11.12.2021	

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Turkmenistan has the harshest climate in Central Asia with the highest air temperatures and lowest levels of precipitation. In recent years, a sustained rise in air temperatures has been observed. Maximum temperatures are increasing, while minimum temperatures are decreasing. Furthermore, the variability of monthly precipitation levels has been increasing. Overall, the climate is trending towards more drought-like conditions with increasing occurrences of shock events such as flash flood runoffs, mud flows, intense rainfall events and intense heat waves. Eighty percent of Turkmenistan's surface is comprised of the flat Karakum Desert with the remaining 20% mostly consisting of mountainous zones. Summers are long, hot, and dry, and winters are mild and dry. Annual precipitation ranges from only 80 mm in the northwest to 300 mm in the Kopet-Dag mountain range along the border with Iran. Along the Caspian coast, elevations are at or below sea level for as much as 150 kilometers inland. The northern part of the country, located in the Siberian anticyclone area, is characterized by severe and long winters with continuous snow cover and average annual temperatures fluctuating between 13°C – 16°C. The southern part of the country is characterized by mild winters with occasional snow cover and average yearly temperatures ranging between 18°C – 22°C.

Over the last 60 years, increasing temperatures have been observed and documented in the desert country of Turkmenistan as occurring at a faster pace than in many other parts of the world. The average air temperature has increased by almost 2°C between 1950 and 2010. Already extremely hot and dry, the country is projected to experience an increase in average annual air temperature by 2.21°C by 2040, with further warming of 5.35 °C by 2100. These increases in temperature add additional pressure on surface water availability which is a primary source of irrigation and drinking water. All water basins in Turkmenistan are transboundary and originate from outside of the country. Amudarya river, the biggest water source, starts in the Pamir mountains in Tajikistan, crosses northern Afghanistan and enters Turkmenistan. This illustrates that besides the growing water deficit concern, the country has limited control over the water volumes it receives through transboundary sources. Furthermore, Dashoguz province is part of the “Aral Sea Basin Crisis Area”, with highly salinized lands and poor-quality water. This subsequently impacts the socio-economic development of the area, in particular, the agricultural activities and human health.

Increases in temperatures will contribute to increased evaporation rates of the Amu-Darya River, the nation's main source of water, which is already suffering from high levels of off-take from Turkmenistan and neighboring countries. Furthermore, hydro-meteorological modeling suggests there will be a steady decline in precipitation nationwide. In the next 30 years, the amount of precipitation will slightly decrease, however by 2050 precipitation is expected to fall dramatically, reducing by as much as 22% by 2100¹ from current rates. Expected precipitation decrease in the central Asia region will contribute to a reduction of the flow of the Amu-Darya River by 10-15% by 2050. These two climate trends of reduced precipitation and increasing temperatures will be accompanied by an increase in the frequency and severity of disaster events caused by climate change (droughts, floods, and windstorms).

II. STRATEGY

Policies, strategies and plans for addressing climate change

The GoT has developed several policies that define its broad strategic priorities to address climate change. Most of these policies, at least initially, have been largely focused on mitigation. However, in the last few years, the GoT has prioritized climate change adaptation as they recognize the need to integrate climate risks into policies and planning. As such, the GoT is working on the development of a ***Plan to Implement the Paris Agreement*** which will focus both on mitigation and adaptation. This plan will serve as a form of a national adaptation plan and implementation document of the Paris Agreement.

Turkmenistan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2015) offers both conditional and unconditional mitigation targets. The unconditional target was set so as the growth rate of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will not exceed the GDP growth rate between 2015 and 2030. The conditional target is that GHG emissions will not increase at all between 2015 and

¹Third National Communication: <http://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documents/tkmnc3.pdf>

2030 and was dependent on international support. The NDC identifies energy efficiency, sustainable natural gas usage, and developing alternative energy sources as pathways for meeting its mitigation targets. The NDC contains an adaptation component and specifically notes that the agriculture and water management sectors have a high level of vulnerability to climate change and require urgent adaptation action. Furthermore, the NDC estimated that adaptation investments in the water sector alone will cost USD 10.5 billion. However, though identified as a priority, the NDC does not go into detail as to specific adaptation goals or activities. Turkmenistan ratified the Paris Agreement in October 2016.

The Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2015)² broadly outlines the expected climate-driven impacts for the country until 2100. The Third National Communication (TNC) presents and analyses various climate projections and provides detailed key sector-specific implications resulting from climate change. It notes that the biggest risk for socio-economic well-being are droughts which are driven by high air temperatures and water scarcity. The TNC sets out a broad range of adaptation measures to promote better water use and land management in the context of reduced water availability and increasing temperatures.

The TNC stressed the importance of preparing a detailed national action plan for adaptation. It also noted that the areas likely to be most affected by climate change are agriculture, water management, health, soil and land resources, ecosystems (flora and fauna) and forestry. Specific to the risk to the water sector the TNC notes the following adaptation measures that should be taken:

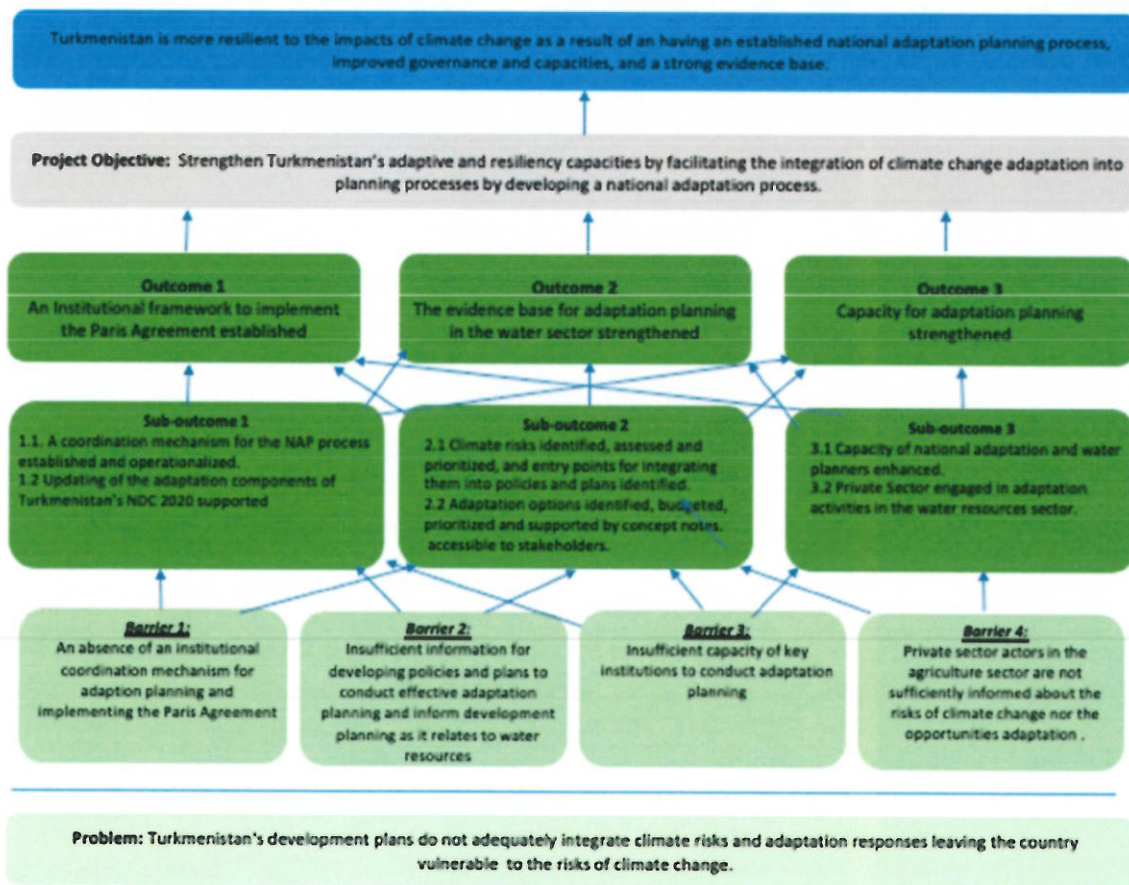
- Transition to an Integrated Water Resources Management approach in planning;
- Optimization of agricultural production and distribution that balances the agricultural needs of the country while minimizing the use of water;
- Implement measures that improve the coefficient of performance of irrigation systems;
- Introduction of advanced irrigation systems and the improvement of existing systems;
- Complex reconstruction of irrigated lands;
- Implementation of measures for the reclamation of land;
- Construction of new water reservoirs;
- Breeding work on the cultivation of drought-resistant crops

The National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) of 2012 laid out the policy framework for building climate resilience through adaptation and a low-emission economy through mitigation. The strategy reflected the most pressing issues at the time. However, reflecting the rapid environmental and natural resource changes in Turkmenistan's that had taken place since 2012, the NCCS was updated in 2019.

The updated NCCS was developed to account for Turkmenistan's obligations resulting from the Paris Agreement and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The updated strategy provides for the implementation of systemic measures to address climate change and aims to ensure sustainable development. It also sets the strategy for developing an effective and coordinated process of climate change adaptation of all priority sectors and developing effective mitigation measures that contribute to accelerating Turkmenistan's low-carbon development. The updated Strategy acknowledges that climate change is accelerating the challenges the country faces, especially those that require adaptation. It stresses the necessity to take appropriate activities for long-term planning to mitigate climate risks in vulnerable sectors. It also foresees developing adaptation measures to be reflected in long-term national strategies, plans and country development programs, designed to consider scenario planning methods. It also tables the need to begin preparing regional, and sectoral adaptation plans. The NAP process will be complementary to the NCCS as it would unpack and operationalize a long-term vision for adaptation and promote coordinated process for adaptation planning. It would intervene in identifying risks, vulnerabilities and adaptation options in the water sector in two major locations as well as provide tools and methods to be replicated across the country.

² <http://www.un-gsp.org/sites/default/files/documents/tkmnc3.pdf>

Theory of Change diagram



III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results:

This project has been developed with close collaboration from the GoT and is designed to address the existing barriers to mid- and long-term climate adaptation planning and financing in the country. The project involves a series of three interdependent outcomes, as detailed in the Logical Framework and described below. Together, these will help Turkmenistan improve national sectoral capacity for CCA planning, examine climate risks across sectors and determine CCA priorities, integrate CCA into national planning and budgeting, and take steps towards enhancing investment in adaptation action.

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen Turkmenistan's adaptive and resiliency capacities by developing a national adaptation process (NAP). The objective will be achieved through the implementation of the following proposed outcomes and sub-outcomes.

Outcome 1: The institutional framework to implement the Paris Agreement is established.

- A coordination mechanism to implement the adaptation components of the Paris Agreement established and operationalized.
- Updating of the adaptation components of Turkmenistan's NDC 2020 supported.

Outcome 2: The evidence base for adaptation planning in the water sector strengthened.

- Climate risks identified, assessed and prioritized.
- Entry points for incorporating climate risks into policies and plans related to water resources identified.
- Adaptation options identified, budgeted, prioritized and supported by concept notes.

Outcome 3: Capacity for adaptation planning strengthened.

- The capacity of the MAEP enhanced.
- The capacity of water planners strengthened (National, Ashgabat and Dashoguz).
- Private Sector Informed about adaptation challenges, options and opportunities in the water resources sector.

The project will establish an institutional coordination mechanism capable of multi-sector adaptation planning. However, initially adaptation planning will focus on the water sector. The work of building the information base for adaptation planning is largely focused on hydrology and meteorology as well as adaptation themes and actions. Capacity building will take a similar approach in that it builds the capacity of those involved in national adaptation planning to do the work effectively regardless of sector. However, there will also be capacity training specific to the water sector for national and sectoral officials who are responsible for water resources.

Considerations of vulnerability and gender inequalities will be key principles of the NAP process. Specifically, representation of women and relevant gender focused entities will be ensured throughout the implementation of this proposal including workshops and seminars. A gender analysis in the formulation of activities will be a key focus area, while gender mainstreaming tools will be applied in the development of technical guidelines for the integration of climate change adaptation into planning processes.

Institutional arrangements for adaptation coordination related to water resources.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection of Turkmenistan (MAEP) has the overall responsibility for the agriculture sector and the development, management and coordination of environmental and climate change policy. This includes climate change adaptation, as well as monitoring and management of non-agricultural land resources. MAEP is responsible for the observance of the environment protection legislation related to water resources. It is also responsible for the overall environment and nature protection including water resources. MAEP has assumed the functions of the former State Committee for Environment Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan and Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management of Turkmenistan and has overall responsibility for the agriculture sector. The MAEP is now the NDA to the GCF, and the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC. The MAEP oversees both the strategic direction and the practical implementation of agriculture and water management. It directly defines mandates and conditions for the work of the state-run collective farms. It carries out oversight of both agriculture and water management at national, regional and district levels.

The **State Committee for Water Management of Turkmenistan (SCWM)**. Established in January 2019 as part of the reform of the MAEP in which the SCWM was separated out. The SCWM is responsible for water management and distribution, including development of policies on water management, planning and management of state irrigation systems as well as having a mandate over water tariffs and pricing policies. Despite now being a separate entity from the MAEP, the SCWM is considered an integral part of the agricultural complex/sector and coordination and information sharing is harmonized between the two entities. This harmonization and close working relationship is enhanced by both entities being located in the same building. The SCWM will benefit from the project through the development and access to information on water resources and utilization and capacity building on climate change adaptation. The SCWM will be represented on the Project Board and engaged in project decision-making, planning, implementation and monitoring processes.

The **National Committee for Hydrometeorology (NCH)** was also merged into the new MAEP in January 2019 and is now known as the **Hydrometeorological Service**. It is responsible for meteorological, hydrological, and agro-meteorological monitoring, developing forecasts for hydrometeorological events, surface water flow probabilities, accurate climate data for use in planning for crop sowing and harvesting, and, providing general hydrometeorological information to the public.

The Hydrometeorological Service is also tasked with developing scientific and technological cooperation in the area of hydrometeorology with neighboring countries, systemized exchanges of hydrometeorological information, complying with common methodologies of hydrometeorological observations, and hydrometeorological data collection and dissemination.

The Hyakimliks of Ashgabat and Dashoguz oversee water management for drinking, household use and other communal needs within these cities. These functions were transferred to the Hyakimliks from the Ministry of Communal Services (abolished) in July 2018. As such, Hyakimliks are now in charge of planning and implementing water supply and management, inclusive of drinking water and sewage.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

According to the UNDP Gender Marker Rating, the project is categorized as GEN2: gender equality as a significant objective. During the Inception phase, a gender analysis will be conducted and a brief Gender Action Plan will be developed by the PMU to ensure gender mainstreaming in the project, in particular, in capacity building activities for those involved in decision-making process at regional and sectoral levels.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be explored during project implementation. An exchange of experience on adaptation planning process, involvement of relevant government agencies, challenges, issues and lessons learned will be sought by the project through the organization online meetings and calls with other NAP GCF readiness projects in Central Asian (CA) countries. Furthermore, dialogue and exchange of experience with relevant colleagues and public officials in Uzbekistan will be facilitated by the organization of knowledge exchange meetings and possible visits, since in addition to similarities in governance, public institutions and their management, two countries share the main water artery in the CA, the Amudarya River, which is of strategic socio-economic importance for both countries.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

Turkmenistan's focus on innovation in agriculture and water sectors is embedded in several national policies and programmes. The "Presidential Programme on Socio-economic Development of the country in 2019-2025" calls for the implementation of sustainable land use in agriculture; state supported activities include innovation in irrigation and agricultural practices. The Water Code further encourages the use of innovation and water conservation measures, whereas the National Economic Programme of Action on Adaptation and Mitigation for 2016-2020 calls specifically for innovation in the management of irrigation and drainage water and for climate resilient land use practices aimed at reducing vulnerability of the sector. The project includes innovative measures in including climate change adaptation into the national planning process implemented together with regional and local water resources users, expected to bring about change and support the shift towards a more adaptive and sustainable use of water resources both at municipal and community levels.

Institutional sustainability will be ensured by promoting interagency cooperation. To demonstrate environment sustainability, the project will use innovative approaches to mainstream climate change adaptation in national and sectoral planning. The project has a great potential for scaling-up at the national level. The development and implementation of concepts and assessment reports on integrating adaptation aspects into national planning in project pilot regions (Ashgabat and Dashoguz) are expected to demonstrate water resource efficiency and planning process with climate change adaptation will contribute towards more resilient and sustainable sectoral and regional development replicable to other regions and nationwide. The assessment reports, concepts and guidelines produced by the project are expected to be formally approved and institutionalized, to provide for enduring and scalable results. The wealth of information, lessons learned, knowledge products will provide useful evidence for policy making with adaptation considerations. Partnerships with other projects such as GEF project "Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and High Nature Value Ecosystems in the Aral Sea Basin for Multiple Benefits" will offer the opportunity of sharing good practices tested in Ashgabat and Dashoguz and lessons learnt.

IV. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

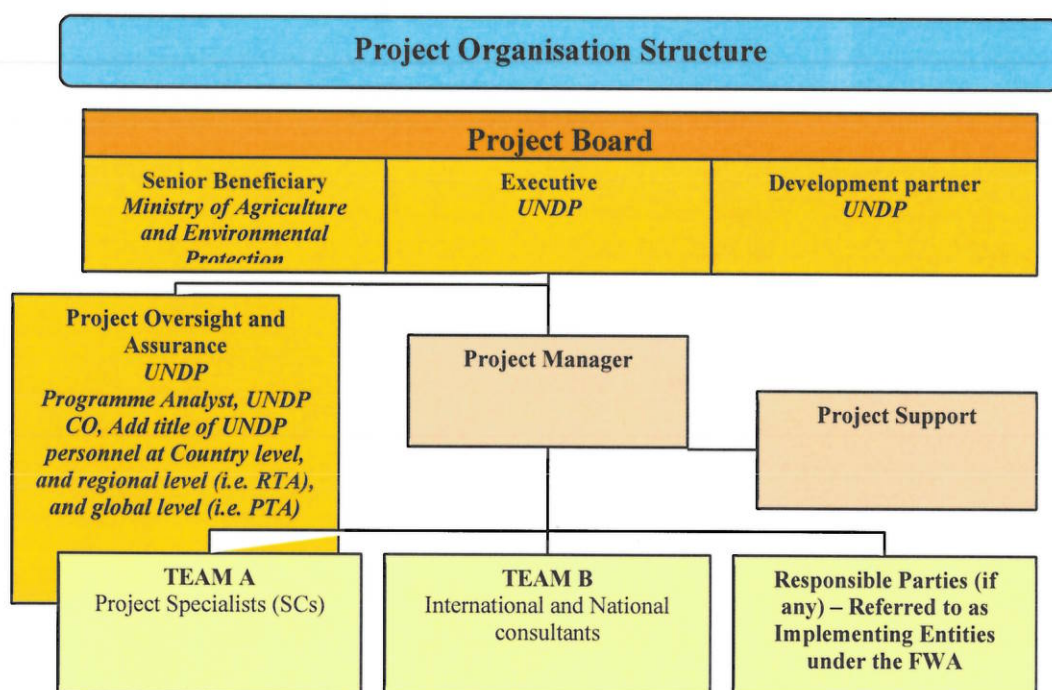
The project will be implemented following UNDP's direct implementation modality (DIM), in accordance with the terms of conditions set forth in the Second Amended Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Framework agreement between UNDP and the GCF.

The implementation of the readiness activities under this proposal will be in accordance with, the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement ("Framework Agreement") between UNDP and the GCF, effective as of 17 August 2020.

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is UNDP. UNDP, through the CO, is therefore responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. UNDP is responsible for:

- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial reports or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The management arrangements for this project are summarized in the chart below:



Project Board: The Project Board (PB) will provide overall guidance and quality assurance for the project, ensure adherence to the DIM guidelines and ensure compliance with GCF and UNDP policies and procedures. The Project Board is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager. Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. This accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project (as approved by the NDA). The Project Board will

meet at least once a year. Representatives of local governments and independent third parties, such as international or national NGOs, can attend the augmented Project Board meetings as observers.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP. Executive for the project is UNDP.

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Development partner. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier. The Project Executive for this project is UNDP.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings.

Development partner: The UNDP will serve as Development partner representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Development partner's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Development partner role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. UNDP will be the development partner for this project.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board) include:

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;

- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts;
- Agree all project activities with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection of Turkmenistan and provide progress reports.

During implementation, UNDP will provide oversight and quality assurance in accordance with its policies and procedures, and any specific requirements in the Readiness Framework Agreement with GCF. This may include, but is not limited to, monitoring missions, spot checks, facilitation and participation in project board meetings, quarterly progress and annual implementation reviews, and audits at project level or at implementing partner level on the resources received from UNDP.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society.

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people. The Senior Beneficiary for this project would be the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection of Turkmenistan (MAEP). As per LPAC Meeting recommendation, held in July 14, 2021, MAEP will assign the National Project Coordinator (NPC) to coordinate project work with relevant National stakeholders and represent the Senior Beneficiary in board meetings and other project activities.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

In addition to UNDP and MAEP, based on the Project LPAC recommendation, Mejlis of the Milli Gengesh of Turkmenistan (Parliament) and the State Committee for Water Management of Turkmenistan will be added into membership of the Project Board.

Project Management Unit (PMU): The PMU will carry out project implementation. This will consist of a Project Manager, a Technical Officer, and a Project Accountant/Admin. The management arrangements for this project are summarised in the chart above.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

UNDP, in its capacity of Implementing Partner (GCF Delivery Partner) appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board and work closely and report to the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection of Turkmenistan..

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the delivery partner fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its

quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. This project oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the delivery partner fee provided by the GCF.

Consultants and Firms hired as per the budget and procurement plan in Section 5 will be hired according to UNDP's procurement policies and procedures. All consultants and firms will formally report to the UNDP Country Office Senior Environment Specialist and Climate Change Adaptation Specialist. However, day to day supervision of consultant tasks and deliverables will be managed by the Project Manager, assisted where needed by the Project Technical Officer and advised by the Project Board and Project Steering Committee. Where necessary, the Technical Advisory Group may work directly with consultants to advise on certain tasks. Specific activities that will be supported by each consultant are detailed in the project procurement plan.

Changes to the Approved R&P Support Proposal: Any modification or proposed changes to the approved readiness proposal which could reasonably constitute a major change shall require prior approval of the GCF. Prior to a final Project Board decision to approve and effect such modifications or proposed changes, UNDP will inform the GCF in writing and seek the GCF's instructions on the necessary steps to effect such changes. Upon GCF approval, these changes would be signed by the Delivery Partner, the GCF and the NDA.

Project Extension: The UNDP-NCE Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GCF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will need to be covered by non-GCF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GCF resources. In case if there will be a need to extend the project implementation period the written consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection of Turkmenistan and agreement with UNDP shall be enough to apply for an extension to donor.

As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP delivers the following GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services: (i) day to day project oversight supervision covering the start-up and implementation; (ii) oversight of project completion; and (iii) oversight of project reporting. A detailed list of the services is presented in the table below.

Governance role for project target groups:

The Project target groups include the following organisations:

- Ashgabat municipality and Dashoguz Hyakimlik (in charge of drinking water, city planning)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection
- Hydrometeorology Service of MAEP
- State Committee for Water Management
- Mejlis of the Milli Gengesh of Turkmenistan (Parliament)
- Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- Union of Women of Turkmenistan
- Academy of Sciences
- Turkmen Agricultural University Named after S.A. Niyazov and Turkmen Agricultural Institute

The main bulk of the project activities, capacity building and training seminars will target the relevant specialists of the above-mentioned beneficiary groups. During these activities, appropriate feedback, including through the questionnaires will be sought about project activities and recommendations for achieving its goals. Furthermore, relevant representatives of target groups will be invited to attend Project Board Meetings, during which feedback and recommendations on project implementation, progress, work planning and achievement of targets can be provided by attending representatives of target groups to take into account by the Board and PMU.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP

logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF.

V. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and UNDP, signed on October 5, 1993. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Rules, practices, procedures and financial governance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.