Strengthening adaptive capacity in Tajikistan

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Tajikistan

— International boundary
—·—·— *Viloyat* boundary
★ National capital
◉ Administrative capital
╪╪╪ Railroad
—— Road

| 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 Kilometers |
| 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 Miles |

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, SP 12N/38N

KAZAKHSTAN

KYRGYZSTAN

Talas

Arys

Shymkent

Syrdariya

Chirchiq

Chatkal

Toktogul Suu Saktagychy

Kara-Köl

Shardara Bogeni

Chirchiq

Tashkent

Angren

Namangan

Narin

Jalal-Abad (Dzhala-Abad)

Sirdaryo

Ohangaron

Andijon

Guliston

Obanbori Qayroqqum

Syrdariya

Qugon

Farghona

Osh

Jizzakh

Khujand

Konibodom

Isfara

Kyzyl-Kyya (Kyzyl-Kiya)

UZBEKISTAN

Uroteppa

Süljüktü (Sulyukta)

KYRGYZSTAN

Sary-Tash

Samarqand

Dar"yoi Zarafshon

Ayní

Kyzyl-Suu

Kashi

Panjakent

VILOYATI LENINOBOD

Garm

Dar"yoi Surkhob

Qarokŭl

CHINA

Area with no viloyat-level administrative divisions.

Dushanbe

Orjonikidzeobod

VILOYATI MUKHTORI

Tursunzoda

Norak

Murghob

Denow

VILOYATI KHATLON

Dar"yoi Panj

Dar"yoi

Bartang

Dar"yoi Murghob

Murghob

Surkhondaryo

Kulob

KŬHISTONI BADAKHSHON

Taxkorgan

Jarqurghon

Qurghonteppa

Dar"yoi Vakhsh

Darya-ye Panj

(GORNO-BADAKHSHAN)

Dar"yoi

Dar"yoi Oqsu

Termiz

Nizhniy Pyandzh

Khorugh

Dar"yoi Zarafshon

Kowkcheh

Feyzãbãd

Dar"yoi Pomir

Mazār-e Sharīf

Amu Darya

Darya-ye Qonduz

Kondoz

Darya-ye

Eshkãshem

Ãb-e Vãkhãn

Lasht

PAKISTAN

Kunar

AFGHANISTAN

Baghlãn

Gilgit

Indus

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

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The Adaptation to Climate Change in Tajikistan (ACCT) Project

Project Goal: to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to effectively respond and adapt to adverse effects of climate change

Project is managed by CARE Canada and implemented by CARE Tajikistan, with financial support from CIDA (CAD $250 000)

This pilot project works in three villages in different *Jamoats* (sub-district administrative units) in Varzob District in western Tajikistan

The target villages are located at three different altitudes in three different climatic zones within the same watershed

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Project Approach

Vulnerability assessment identified priority climate-related issues

Key issues identified: shifting winter season, mudflows and landslides, erosion

Most important well-being indicators impacted: livestock, orchards, gardens

Institutional analysis evaluated support available to communities in their efforts to adapt

Project is working directly with vulnerable households to test concrete adaptation strategies

As well, the project has formed partnerships with local governmental and non-governmental institutions

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Partnerships with local NGOs

Partnerships have been formed with two local NGOs:

For the Earth, an environmental NGO based in Dushanbe

Nilufar, a small social development NGO in Varzob District

For the Earth has been engaged to develop awareness raising materials and to work with communities on school retrofitting

Nilufar is conducting training sessions for community members on energy efficiency and sustainable natural resource management for adaptation

Training of trainers approach has been adopted for NGO partnerships

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Benefits of partnering with local NGOs

Partnering with local NGOs has helped to build local capacity to address climate change issues

Local NGOs have invaluable local experience which allows them to work effectively in the target communities

Local NGOs and project communities jointly learn and tackle vulnerability problems

This leads to the identification of locally appropriate adaptation strategies and facilitates technology transfer, knowledge sharing and optimization of resources and talents

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Partnerships with local government

ACCT has partnered with the sub-district administrative units (*Jamoats*) for each of the target villages

This collaboration with *Jamoats* and village-level authorities helps to ensure support for vulnerable households in the longer term

Partnerships with *Jamoats* are grounded in participation, with approaches designed to promote involvement of members of target communities in local planning and decision making.

Jamoats are now engaged in raising awareness of environment and climate issues and sustainable local development at the village level

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Benefits of partnering with local government

Partnering with local government agencies increases sustainability of project activities at the village level

Experienced local government partners support the project, evaluate project activities, and provide constructive feedback and advice

The project benefits from their understanding of local dynamics, in particular the socioeconomic issues that influence vulnerability and people's ability to adapt

The *Jamoats* benefit through increased understanding of climate change and vulnerability issues, which in turn benefits communities as they have increased access to information and technologies for adaptation

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Conclusions and Lessons Learned

Partnerships are key to achieving community-level adaptation objectives

Access to information and services are fundamental components of adaptive capacity

Therefore, it is necessary to build institutional capacity to ensure that communities will have support for adaptation in the longer term

Involving local government institutions in project activities can lead to positive changes in the governance structure

Partnerships require extra time and effort for capacity development to be effective, but the benefits far outweigh the costs

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