INITIATIVE FOR CLIMATE ACTION TRANSPARENCY (ICAT)

TAJIKISTAN

INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT

DISCLAIMER

PREPARED UNDER

The Climate Action Transparency Initiative (ICAT), supported by Austria, Canada, Germany, Italy, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation and the ClimateWorks Foundation.

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INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

Deliverable B

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Report submitted on: Sept 30, 2024
Workshop held on: July 9, 2024, at 9:00 a.m.
Workshop venue: Hilton Dushanbe Hotel, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Objectives of the seminar

The workshop was held to launch the ICAT project in Tajikistan and discuss project goals focusing on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and assessment of climate policies. Additional objective of the workshop was to build political support for ongoing climate initiatives and facilitate stakeholder engagement and collaboration.

Participants

The seminar was attended by 24 representatives of government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs and the private sector (See Annex 2 for the full list of participants).

Workshop Speakers

Murodzoda Shukrona, leading specialist of climate change of the Agency for Hydrometeorology under Committee for Environmental protection — the main presentation.

Muzaffar Shodmonov, chief specialist of climate change of the Agency for Hydrometeorology under Committee for Environmental protection — presentation on inventory methods.

Kirilova Tatiana, National expert on climate change — presentation on the "National Register of Anthropogenic Emissions from sources and Greenhouse Gas emissions."

Matej Gasperic, Director of the GHGMI Mitigation Program

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Introduction and overview

The Republic of Tajikistan is a party to the Kyoto Protocol and signed the Paris Agreement in April 2016, which it ratified on March 20, 2017. In accordance with these agreements, Tajikistan must comply with a number of international reporting obligations. The first national communication was submitted in December 2002, and the second in December 2008.

The third national communication was recently completed and submitted in 2020, and the fourth in October 2021. The first updated biennial report was completed and submitted in 2019.

In September 2015, Tajikistan submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in accordance with Decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This submission became Tajikistan's first nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement when it entered into force on November 4, 2016. Five years have passed since the first presentation, and, as required by the Paris Agreement, the NDC has undergone an update process. The updated NDC was developed with the support of international partners and submitted to the UNFCCC in 2021. The updated NDC of Tajikistan, submitted in 2021, includes conditional and unconditional goals with actions covering various sectors such as agriculture, LULUCEF, energy, industry and waste.

The reporting requirements under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for Actions and Support (Article 13) of the Paris Agreement are stricter and require more frequent reporting and tracking of climate actions. Tajikistan has begun to increase the capacity of its national experts in the field of climate change, is keen to increase the number and expertise of trained local experts in the field of climate change. Technical capacity priorities include:

- Improving data collection processes for GHG inventories, establishing a national GHG inventory system and expanding the capacity to prepare GHG inventories in order to facilitate timely submission of BTR1.
- Aligning reporting on policies and measures (PaMs) with modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement., (Decision -/CMA.1)

Thus, the project supported by the Climate Change Transparency Initiative (ICAT) will help Tajikistan address these.

The project will primarily focus on improving the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory system in Tajikistan. This involves the development and strengthening of processes and methodologies used to collect and analyze activity data and estimate and report greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors.

A key aspect of the project is to build national capacity for the timely and effective

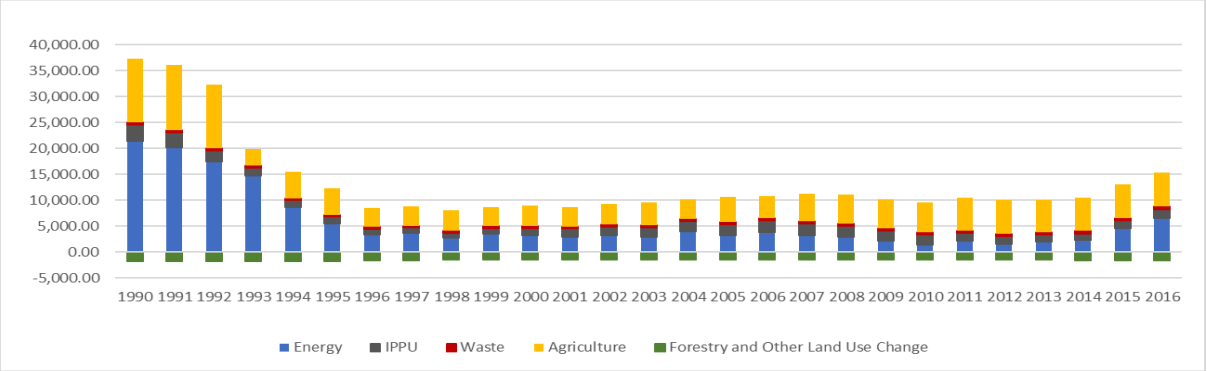
preparation of the national GHG inventory. This includes training local experts on the methods and standards for estimating and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, ensuring that they can meet the reporting requirements under the ETF. MPGs provide a detailed framework for transparency and accountability that all signatories to the Paris Agreement are required to follow.

The workshop was attended by representatives of a number of ministries and departments of the Republic of Tajikistan and foreign organizations (see Annex 2 for a full list of workshop attendees).

Workshop program

National context

To set the stage for the project, an overview of Tajikistan's national context and climate action was provided. The overview included a discussion of general trends of GHG emissions by sector, production volumes by industry and category, attention to the energy sector, organizational mechanisms, methodology, data collection, problems in this area, available tools for calculating and compiling a list of greenhouse gases were presented.



During the workshop, it was discussed how Tajikistan has established a comprehensive regulatory framework to address climate change, aligning with international agreements and setting ambitious national goals. The country ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1998 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, marking its commitment to global climate action. To guide its climate strategy, Tajikistan developed the National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation in 2003, which laid the groundwork for subsequent initiatives. In 2009, the Climate Change Adaptation Program (PACC) was introduced to enhance the country's resilience to climate impacts. The ratification of the Paris Climate Agreement in 2017 further underscored Tajikistan's dedication to global climate efforts, complemented by its cooperation with the Green Climate Fund starting in 2018. The country's Nationally Determined Contributions, submitted in 2021, outline its targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In 2022, Tajikistan adopted the Strategy for the Development of the "Green" Economy for 2023-2037, focusing on fostering sustainable economic practices. National projects and programs are also actively promoting the development of renewable energy

sources and transitioning to clean energy.

This information is crucial as it reflects Tajikistan's structured approach to climate action and its alignment with international climate agreements. Understanding these policies and initiatives is essential for assessing the country's progress in mitigating climate change and achieving sustainable development goals, which in turn influences global climate strategies and investment opportunities in Tajikistan.

ICAT project overview

Speaker Shukrona Murodzoda (Figure 1) ICAT project coordinator, noted that the Climate Action Transparency Initiative (ICAT) was established in 2015 at the 21st Conference of the Parties. This initiative was developed to support the implementation of the enhanced transparency system of the Paris Agreement. This initiative cooperates with more than 50 developing countries, including Tajikistan. It was noted that on June 13, 2024, at the 60th session of the subsectoral bodies of the UNFCCC, held in Bonn, Germany, Tajikistan signed a memorandum of understanding with the Climate Action Transparency Initiative (ICAT), launching the project.

Figure 1. Shukrona Murdzoda presenting an overview of the project scope.

With regard to the goals and objectives of the project, it was noted that the overall goal is to develop and expand Tajikistan's capacity to develop an inventory of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and assess the impact of policies. Another objective of this project is to develop and strengthen the capacity to prepare a national greenhouse gas inventory, assess the impact of selected policies and measures on greenhouse gas emissions in the context of monitoring progress in the implementation of nationally determined contributions.

In the course of the workshop, Speaker Muzaffar Shodmonov (Figure 2) (energy sector expert) outlined following objectives to be completed in order to achieve significant results in this direction:

- Development of the structure and elements of the greenhouse gas inventory.

- Dxpansion of Tajikistan's capacity to compile current and future greenhouse gas emission inventories.
- Assessment of the impact of selected policies and measures on greenhouse gas emissions in Tajikistan.


Figure 2. Muzaffar Shomodov speaking on climate action priorities in Tajikistan.

For the greenhouse gas inventory, the main data providers are the Ministry of Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan, and line ministries and Agencies provide sectors specific data. In this context, it was noted that the project will cooperate with the following stakeholders and ministries to achieve the necessary results:

- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Forestry Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan;
- Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan;

The strategic documents and ongoing initiatives listed below indicate relevant complimentary activities in the field of climate change transparency and strategies. The project, which is currently being implemented with ICAT, will help inform the country's strategic directions and will coordinate with other capacity building efforts to ensure harmonization and reduce duplication.

Regarding the coordination of this project with other initiatives, it was noted that this project will be coordinated with several ongoing initiatives, including:

- NDC Climate Finance Plan

The CEP RT has an NDC secretariat that makes the NDC financial plan and the results of the inventory will be necessary for the implementation of NDC goals

- Capacity Building Initiative of the UNFCCC for Transparency (CBIT), strengthening the capacity of the Republic of Tajikistan to comply with the transparency framework in accordance with the Paris Agreement, FAO/GEF

With support of ICAT project we will create of a greenhouse gas inventory system for CBIT

- Preparation of the first biennial transparency report and the joint fifth national communication and the second biennial transparency report of Tajikistan for the UNFCCC, UNDP\GEF

Compiled inventory will be included as a chapter in the BTR

Tajikistan GHG inventory overview

During the workshop, Tatyana Kirilova, quality control expert (Figure 3), ICAT project GHG inventory lead, and a national expert on climate change, spoke on the topic "National Inventory of Anthropogenic emissions from sources and greenhouse Gas emissions" and noted that the inventory includes calculated data for monitoring anthropogenic emissions and uptake of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the following sectors:

- Energy (including transport);
- Industrial processes and product use (IPPU);
- Agriculture;
- Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF);
- Waste

Figure 3. Tanyana Kirilova speaking at the inception workshop.

The presentation covered the main tiers for estimating GHG emissions:

- Tier 1 is based on national or international statistics using default coefficients averaged across all or certain groups of countries. This level of computation is characterized by the lowest accuracy;
- Tier 2 allows not only to obtain detailed statistical data, but also to develop accurate national or regional coefficients;
- Tier 3 includes the use of approaches based on mathematical modeling or direct instrumental monitoring, as well as data on individual enterprises.

When using Tier 2 or 3, the uncertainty of the inventory assessment is usually reduced, its detail and significance are increased. Only an inventory developed on the basis of such approaches will become an effective tool for planning and evaluating the achievement of goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase their absorption in the country.

With regard to the GHG inventory, it was stated that the goal is, first of all, to identify key emission categories, to review and apply the IPCC methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions outlined in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, to determine a list of activity data by sector, to collect primary data from official sources of state statistics and other sources, to determine emission factors greenhouse gases.

Speaker Matej Gasperic, (Figure 7,) Mitigation Program Director at GHGMI, emphasized the need for collecting relevant data to develop the energy balance. In order to accurately estimate emissions from mobile sources, it is necessary to disaggregate data by mode of transport. There is insufficient information about the volume of production and transportation of various types of fuel and its various uses. In the field of agriculture, there are no statistical data on the structure of livestock, the contribution of various manure collection and storage systems, and the use of organic fertilizers by type. In the Waste section, there is no complete information about the mass of incinerated waste and compost of various types, the volume of biogas collected and burned in landfills and water treatment plants, etc., about the volume of waste generated. At the same time, the morphological composition of solid waste has not been studied enough. There is not enough information about protein intake. Statistics often do not provide information in the form and units of measurement that are necessary for inventory.

Figure 4. Speaker Matej Gasperic

Discussion

Inventory methods: Participants discussed modern approaches to greenhouse gas inventory, including the use of IPCC and GHG Protocol standards. The need for constant updating of methodologies taking into account new data and technologies is emphasized.

Policy impact assessment: Methods for assessing the impact of climate policies, including analytical tools and models, are discussed. The best practices for more accurate assessment and monitoring are highlighted.

The role of stakeholders: Ways to involve various stakeholders in the inventory process and increase data transparency are considered. The importance of feedback and public engagement is emphasized.

Recommendations

Improvement of methodologies: Updating and adaptation of inventory methodologies in accordance with new standards and technological advances is recommended.

Capacity development: Conducting regular training and exchange of experience to improve the skills of specialists in the field of inventory and assessment.

Increasing transparency: Developing and implementing more transparent reporting mechanisms, as well as strengthening public and stakeholder engagement.

Conclusion

Final remarks

The workshop provided valuable insights and recommendations on key issues of greenhouse gas inventory and policy assessment. The participants expressed their readiness for further cooperation and implementation of the proposed measures.

Thanks

We thank all the participants, speakers and organizers for their active participation and contribution to the successful holding of the seminar.

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

9:00 – 9:15	Registration	Agency for Hydrometeorology
9:15 – 9:30	Welcome speech	Deputy Director of the Agency for Hydrometeorology Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan- Sheralizoda Nazriallo
9:30 – 9:50	ICAT Opening Remarks	Oleg Bulanyi, Senior Program Officer, ICAT
9:50 – 10:00	Introductory remarks by the GHGMI Technical Support Team	M. Gasperic, Director of the GHGMI Mitigation Program
10:00 - 10:10	Official opening and photo	All
10:10 – 10:30	**Coffee break**	
10:30 – 10:45	Introduction to the ICAT Tajikistan project	Agency for Hydrometeorology
10:45 – 11:15	Task 1 overview: Development of the structure and end-to-end elements for the preparation of the greenhouse gas inventory	Head of the GHGMI Group and Consultants
11:15 – 11:45	Task 2 overview: Expanding opportunities for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories	Head of the GHGMI Group and Consultants
11: 45 – 12:15	Task 3 overview: Assessment of the impact of selected policies and measures on greenhouse gas emissions and their compliance with MPG reporting requirements	Head of the GHGMI Group and Consultants
12:15 – 12:30	Question and answer session	Head of the GHGMI Group and Consultants

12:35 – 12:40	Next steps and closure	Head of the GHGMI Group and Consultants
12:40 – 14:00	Official lunch of the ICAT project in Tajikistan	All