

Shortlist of policies and measures:

PaMs with most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals & impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory of Tajikistan



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Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BTR	Biennial transparency report
CTF	Common tabular format
GCAP	Green City Action Plan
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, set out in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1
NC	National communication
NDC	Nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
NDS	National Development Strategy
PaMs	Policies and measures
RES	Renewable energy sources



Introduction

Article 3 of the Paris Agreement requires Parties to undertake ambitious efforts as part of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement. As part of this, Parties are required to pursue domestic mitigation measures (Article 4, paragraph 2) and provide information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDCs (Article 13, paragraph 7).

Parties to the Paris Agreement may implement mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans in any sector of their economy, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory.

This report provides the list of policies and measures (PaMs) that support the implementation and achievement of Tajikistan's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory. These PaMs have been shortlisted based on the review and assessment of existing strategies, plans and reports, such as fourth NC of Tajikistan, and 2030 development strategy.

List of PaMs with the most significant impacts

Table 1 lists the PaMs that have been shortlisted for reporting in the first BTR of Tajikistan. The list is a result of review of the relevant national documents including strategies, plans and reports. Table also identifies the document (or documents) that were basis for selecting the PaM. It also identifies the GHG inventory sector(s) affected, and justification of the mitigation effect of the PaM.

Table 1. List of Policies and Measures suggested to be reported in the first BTR of Tajikistan

PaM	Sector	Data Source and justification for the PaM	Impact on GHG emissions
Supporting the development and use of non-traditional (renewable) energy sources;	Energy (Energy industries and other sectors)	<p>Fourth National communication (NC4) indicates that (p.21, p.62) "The National Development Strategy (NDS) of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030, adopted in 2016, defines general directions for economic development and measures that can help reduce the impact of climate change, including: the use of non-traditional (renewable) energy."</p> <p>NDS sets the target to design capacity of the electric power system increased to 10 GW; Ensured diversification of country's electric energy system capacity on 10% at least through the increase of capacities of other energy sources, including coal, oil, gas and renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The 2010 Law on the Use of Renewable Energy Sources (p. 67) establishes the principles and objectives of state policy in the field of RES development, defines the ways of integrating renewable energy into the national energy system; regulates activities aimed at expanding the use of renewable energy; and defines economic and organizational measures aimed at stimulating the production and use of RES. The law defines some practical measures for the organization of legal, financial, scientific and technical support, as prescribed in its provisions. However, weak institutional capacity at the national and local level makes it difficult to implement RES policies.</p>	The impact on GHG emissions could be high, assuming that the impact will be combined with other actions. For example, with action on E-mobility - which increases electricity consumption and thus creates the need that new consumption is from renewable energy sources.
Modernization and expansion of district heating network and infrastructure In Dushanbe	Energy (Energy industries and other sectors)	Dushanbe GCAP (p.37), includes the following actions :Carry out study on cleaner fuel options for combined heat and power plants; Phase out coal in more than 20 coal-fired boiler houses; Modernize, climate-prove, and expand district heating network and infrastructure. Further EBRD has committed in financing package of up to US\$10 million, consisting of a US\$ 5 million sovereign loan and a US\$ 5 million grant, will be provided to the District Heating Company of Dushanbe. The package will be used to rehabilitate and extend the existing district heating network and to	The emissions from district heating are among largest in GHG emission inventory and therefore the impact of this measure can be significant.



		rehabilitate pumping stations ¹ .	
Modernization of electric grid	Energy (Energy industries and other sectors)	NDS (p. 71) includes the direction for modernization of electric grid in order to reduce losses, improve the reliability of power supply and the increased use of various renewable energy sources; Target (Strategya 2030 p. 73): Power losses reduced to 10% in the country.	The impact of reducing grid losses may not be high on energy industries, but this creates a possibility to use the saved electricity from hydro for electrification of other sectors
Supporting technological innovation in industry	Energy (manufacturing industries and construction) and IPPU?	<p>NC4 (p.66) Strategy for Innovative Development for the period up to 2020. The Strategy for Innovative Development for the period up to 2020 (Government Decree No. 354 of 2015) notes that Tajik industry is in a difficult situation and requires innovative reform. Two of the six indicators of the Strategy focus directly on the Industrial sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing the share of industrial production enterprises implementing technological innovation in the total number of industrial production enterprises to 5-8% by 2020. • increase in the share of innovative products in the total volume of industrial production by 2020. <p>The strategy provides for the use of appropriate tools to stimulate enterprises to improve production technologies and innovations, as well</p>	The impact will be moderate. Although manufacturing industries and construction are key categories, the measure itself is not very strong. But I was not able to identify any other measure for these sectors

¹ Source: <https://www.ebrdgreencities.com/news-and-events/news/ebd-supports-district-heating-improvements-in-dushanbe-14-04-21/>



		<p>as the formation of a system of incentives for the development of priority technologies and sectors of the economy based on the tightening of environmental legislation and the requirements of technical regulations.</p> <p>NC4 (p. 69) indicates that the Strategy for Industrial Development in the Republic of Tajikistan 2018-2030. Intensification of innovation processes, introduction of new technologies, development of national scientific and technical potential. Provisions of norms and regulations stipulated in the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Environmental Protection".</p>	
<p>Development and electrification of railroads</p>	<p>Energy (transport)</p>	<p>NC4 p.69 State Target Program for the Development of the Transport Complex of the Republic of Tajikistan 2009-2025 included electrification.</p> <p>State Target Program for the Development of the Transport Complex of the Republic of Tajikistan 2009-2025 (p.12-13 includes the purchase of locomotives, development of new railroad systems, construction of bridges, etc.) although no electrification is mentioned.</p>	<p>The measure impacts both rail transport as well as road transport (key category) emissions, by shifting road freight to rail freight, which is electrified.</p>



Support to E-mobility (electric taxi fleet and charging stations)	Energy (transport)	Dushanbe GCAP (p.37) includes action to Implement a fleet renewal and EV charging infrastructure programme for urban transport and e-mobility. EBRD's US\$ 4.5 million financing package to Rakhsh Taxi for the acquisition of up to 100 electric vehicles (EVs) and the construction of 30 EV charging stations at the company's taxi depot and selected locations across Dushanbe to enhance the company's ride-hailing operations. The package also included a grant from the Bank's Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC) programme, supported by the GEF ² .	Impacting road transport (key category)
Development of electric public transport (trolleybuses)	Energy (transport)	State Target Program for the Development of the Transport Complex of the Republic of Tajikistan 2009-2025 (p.11), envisions development of trolley bus transport in Kurgan-Tube, Sarband, Kulyab, Vakhtad, Tursunzade, Gisar district and vil. Somoni in Rudaki district)	Impacting road transport (key category)
Development of public transport in Dushanbe	Energy (transport)	State Target Program for the Development of the Transport Complex of the Republic of Tajikistan 2009-2025 (p.11, envisions development of public transport network in Dushanbe. Further, Dushanbe GCAP(p.37) includes action to Develop a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Dushanbe and to Develop pilot transport projects focused on sustainable urban mobility	Impacting road transport (key category) as it shifts passenger mobility from private vehicles to public transport
Energy Efficiency of public lighting	Energy (energy industries)	Dushanbe GCAP (p.37) includes action to Modernize and expand energy-efficient city-wide street lighting	This will be small, because this is electricity consumption and usually not very high at country level.

² Source <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2023/driving-green-taxis-in-dushanbe-.html>.



<p>Promoting energy efficiency in buildings</p>	<p>Energy (energy industries and other sectors)</p>	<p>The Energy efficiency law (p.7) says that Buildings and structures must comply with the requirements of the energy efficiency rules established by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The energy efficiency requirements for buildings and structures must include: - indicators that determine the relative value of energy resource consumption; - establishing requirements that affect the energy efficiency of buildings and structures constructed according to architectural projects, functional, design, engineering and technical technologies; The energy efficiency requirements for buildings and structures must be reviewed every five years in the manner established by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Dushanbe GCAP(p.38) includes several actions, all piloting or development of plans and research.</p>	<p>Current effect will be small, but this will also decrease emissions from buildings and also from energy industries because you will require less heat and electricity to heat the houses.</p>
<p>Increasing the number of highly productive livestock</p>	<p>Agriculture (enteric fermentation)</p>	<p>NC4 (p.22) The Agrarian Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2012-2020 provides creation of a support system for the development of animal husbandry and meeting the needs of farms in adapted animal breeds. Comprehensive program for the development of animal husbandry (also on p.70) in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2018-2022 , provides for selection and breeding work, improvement of livestock raising technology and fodder norms. The Pasture Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2016-2020 provides for an increase in increasing the number of highly productive livestock.</p>	<p>Assuming that the same amount of milk and meat can be generated with less caws (as they re more productive), emission reduction can be achieved (also depends on emission factors)</p>



<p>Afforestation/reforestation activities and development of forest plantations</p>	<p>FOLU (Forest lands)</p>	<p>NC4 (p. 64-65) Indicates that the Forestry Development Strategy for 2016-2030 and the corresponding draft Action Plan for 2016-2020 have been submitted to the Government for approval. Reforestation is one of the main components of the draft Strategy, which assumes planting of new forests on an area of 10,000 ha over the next 15 years, which is much less than the current volume of creation of forest plantations. Expenditures for reforestation activities represent about 25% of the total planned budget funding that will be required over the first five years (2016-2020). The action plan provides for planting of at least 1,000 hectares of forest per year, implementing measures to restore degraded forests on an area of at least 2,000 hectares each year, and ensuring natural reforestation on an area of at least 8,000 hectares per year. The documents do not include measures to grow fuel wood and create energy plantations around rural settlements. The draft Strategy assumes an increase in the number of households that will be contracted for joint forest management (from 721 as of today to 3,500). The draft Action Plan includes activities to involve local communities in joint forest management schemes, with an allocated budget of 2% of the total. According to the draft Action Plan, the state budget and other sources are currently able to provide up to 14.81% of the required funds, while sources of funding for the remaining 85.19% of the required budget have not been identified.</p>	<p>Direct impact on forest removals</p>
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<p>Protection of pastures</p>	<p>FOLU (Grasslands)</p>	<p>NC4 (p.65) indicates that the 2013 Law on Pastures defines the basic principles of pasture use, including the protection of pastures and the environment, as well as the attraction of investments for more effective use and protection of pastures. The law defines the authority of local administrations to control the environmental safety and use of pastures in accordance with state regulations and standards. The law prohibits a number of activities in pastures, such as cutting down trees or bushes, road construction, misuse of pasture land, pollution with waste, and grazing livestock in excess of the established norm. The law requires users to ensure effective use of pastures, including the protection of pastures from degradation and pollution.</p> <p>The Pasture Development Program for 2016-2020 (Government Resolution No. 724 of 2015) was adopted following the Program for Improvement and Rational Use of Pastures for 2009-2015 (Government Resolution No. 481 of 2008). T Both Programs aim to increase pasture forage, assist in increasing livestock numbers and dairy and meat production. The 2009-2015 program included activities such as clearing pasture areas of rocks and shrubs; purchasing grass seed; using machinery and equipment to conduct seeding operations; purchasing fuel and lubricants; guarding pasture areas; and building bridges and repairing roads to use pastures not previously used. The program for 2016-2020 additionally provides for the purchase of mineral fertilizers and improvement of pastures by root and surface treatment methods.</p>	<p>The impact can be significant, if current GHG inventory assumes that grasslands are degraded. But this is not evident from the final numbers....</p>
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