



THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

THE MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**Report on project ideas
FOR ADAPTATION TECHNOLOGIES**

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Supported by



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CHAPTER 1: AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

1.1. Brief summary of project ideas

Current initiatives are being taken, in the agricultural sector, by different stakeholders during the preparation of project proposals related to prioritized technologies, in order to avoid duplication. After the stakeholder consultation, two project ideas under the agricultural sector were proposed:

- 1) Demonstration of effective adaptation practices in the agricultural sector in arid zones of Azerbaijan
- 2) Promotion of application of conservative cultivation technology in rural communities of Azerbaijan

The proposed projects encompass all prioritized technologies aiming to demonstrate effective practices and promote application by local farmers.

1.2. Specific project ideas

1) Demonstration of effective adaptation practices in the agricultural sector in arid zones of Azerbaijan

Background

The agricultural sector of Azerbaijan is sensitive to the climate and is a vulnerable sector. The climate projections for the country are for significantly higher temperatures and possibly less rainfall. On the other hand, rising carbon dioxide levels will help offset some or all of the production losses, and agriculture and forestry are projected to continue being viable over much of the current cropping, livestock and fruit-growing regions (Second National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2011).

Negative impacts of climate change tendencies such as water scarcity, high temperatures, land degradation and erosion are already observed in arid zones of Azerbaijan. Taking into consideration that approximately 60% of the country's territory is situated in arid zones, these problems are going to increase in the near future (Environment in Azerbaijan, 2005-2007).

The main target of the proposed project is to demonstrate effective adaptation practices in the agricultural sector, in order to adapt to climate changes and sustain or increase agricultural productivity in the areas most vulnerable to climate change. These areas include arid zones with irrigation water scarcity, as well as areas with potential risks to droughts and high temperatures, and cultivated lands with high risk of erosion. The project will apply a complex approach by demonstrating effective practice of three adaptive technologies:

- 1) Introduction of new crop species resistant to climate change;
- 2) Application of water saving technologies (drip and sprinkler);
- 3) Application of windbreaks technology.

The proposed pilot project envisages the measures to effectively address the information, technical knowledge and capacity building barriers, and create linkages with financial institutions providing loans at suitable terms acceptable for local farmers. The project also aims to improve technical capacity of R & D institutions in related fields. The project has a great potential for being replicated in other regions of the country, as its effective practice will be demonstrated by organizing study tours to the project area.

Proposed project initiatives successfully line with the country's economic, social and environmental development priorities. Moreover, they contribute to food security priority, by increasing productivity, and to the strategy of diversification of the country's economy, by increasing weight of agricultural sector within the economic system, as well as leading to increase of income of rural population.

Project goals and objectives:

The main goal of the project is to demonstrate effective practices of adaptation actions to local farmers, local authorities, private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders, and increase their adaptive capacities. Another goal is to reduce vulnerability of local communities to climate change by increasing productivity and income level of local residents.

Project objectives:

Main project objectives could be listed as follows:

- Increase awareness level of local communities, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on forecasted climate change tendencies and possible adaptation measures;
- Provide vulnerability assessment of arid zones of Azerbaijan in order to identify most vulnerable regions;
- Demonstrate practical application of effective adaptation practices;
- Increase technical capacity of R & D institutions and other relevant stakeholders involved in the technology application;
- Organize effective outreach activities in order to achieve replication of adaptive actions in other communities and regions.

Project activities:

The project aims to demonstrate the best practices of adaptation technologies in rural communities situated in arid zones of Azerbaijan. Introduction of new crop species, application of water saving technologies and windbreaks technology will be applied at one site in order to achieve best results.

The following activities are to be implemented under the current initiative:

- Launch workshops for presentation of project goals and objectives;
- Organize round-table discussions with relevant stakeholders;
- Information campaigns and outreach activities to increase awareness level;
- Capacity building training for representatives of local authorities, private sector, NGOs, other relevant stakeholders and community residents;
- Specific training to increase technical capacity of R & D institutions to improve quality of provided services;
- Conduct vulnerability assessment in order to identify most vulnerable regions in light of climate change;
- Implement pilot project at community level by introducing new crop species, application of water saving technologies and windbreaks;
- Organize study tours with participation of representatives of surrounding communities in order to demonstrate effective project results and enable replication of project activities;
- Improve market linkages of target communities with relevant market players, including financial institutions, in order to create enabling framework for further application of technologies;
- Organize national conference in order to present project achievements to wider group of stakeholders.

Capacity building activities include activities related to awareness raising and increase of knowledge of all related stakeholders such as decision-makers, technology users, and service providers of the

applied technology. These include organization of round-table discussions, training sessions, workshops, seminars and study tours during the project implementation period.

Project outputs/outcomes:

Main project outputs could be listed as follows:

- One vulnerability assessment of the agricultural sector in semi-arid and arid regions of Azerbaijan;
- Six pilot projects to demonstrate new resistant crops, water-saving technologies and windbreaks application;
- Four round-table discussions with participation of representatives of relevant ministries, agencies, institutions;
- At least 1000 participants, including representatives of local authorities, private sector, local community residents, NGOs, with improved knowledge and capacity of adaptive advantages of technology deployment;
- Four study tours with at least 100 participants in order to share effective practice;
- At least 20 local residents to receive affordable loans from financial institutions to deploy demonstrated adaptive technologies;
- At least two financial institutions involved in project;
- At least 30 specialists of R & D institutions have increased capacity and quality of provided services;
- Two national conferences organized to disseminate project achievement at national level.

Main project outcomes achieved as a result of the implemented project activities could be listed as follows:

- Vulnerability level of the agricultural sector in semi-arid and arid regions of Azerbaijan assessed;
- Best effective practices of application of new resistant crops, water-saving technologies and windbreaks demonstrated to residents of target rural communities, as well as surrounding communities;
- Local community residents, local authorities and representatives of NGOs/private sector have improved capacity and knowledge of adaptive advantages of demonstrated technologies;
- Market linkages between financial institutions and local community residents created and improved;
- Increased capacity of R & D institutions;
- Effective practice is spread to other regions in order to achieve replication.

Project beneficiaries:

Project beneficiaries are local communities situated in arid zones of Azerbaijan, as well as local authorities, private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. The current project will cover four pilot communities (totaling 1000 households) and will have 5000 direct project beneficiaries. It is intended to enhance replication of applied best practices in other regions of the country and increase the number of beneficiaries.

Relevant stakeholders:

- Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for coordination of the project;
- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources will play a key role in negotiating climate change tendencies;
- Amelioration Water Farms OSC will coordinate project activities related to water saving technology deployment;
- Local authorities will be responsible for community mobilization;
- Private sector will be involved as market players supplying the technology;
- R & D institutions and service providers will be involved in project activities related to service providers.

Project duration: 2.5 years

Project inception phase: 3 months (launch workshops, formation of project Steering Committee, and selection of pilot communities)

Project implementation: 25 months (vulnerability assessment, feasibility studies, pilot projects, capacity building activities, study tours, outreach activities)

Project closure: 2 months (organization of final national conference)

Project budget: 950,000 USD

#	Component	Amount
1	Project administration	100,000 USD
2	Capacity building	300,000 USD
3	Assessment & studies	100,000 USD
4	Pilot projects	400,000 USD
5	Outreach activities	50,000 USD

The project will seek funding from state, private, local and international sources. It is also possible to have multiple donors (main donor and co-financier).

Project sustainability:

Information campaigns, capacity building activities and study tours for demonstration of effective practices are designed to achieve project sustainability. Practical demonstration of advantages of applied technology will increase information and knowledge on technology deployment, leading to replication of technology use by other communities.

Close involvement of relevant stakeholders (relevant ministries, state institutions, private sector, local authorities) to the project implementation cycle will ensure necessary support for enabling an environment for technology deployment and replication of similar initiatives. During the initial phase of the project, when forming the Project Steering Committee, all relevant stakeholders representing different sectors will be involved in the Committee.

Creation of linkages between financial institutions and local farmers will enable them to have easy access to credits in order to overcome financial barriers in technology deployment.

Round-table discussions will be mainly focused on advocacy issues to increase interest and facilitate stakeholders to initiate measures/actions for enabling an environment for technology deployment. Such measures/actions will be incorporated into sectoral or local plans of relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainability.

Project deliverables:

Developed vulnerability assessment report of arid and semi-arid regions of Azerbaijan will be one of the project deliverables. Additionally, feasibility studies on application of new drought resistant crop

varieties, water saving technologies and windbreaks will be important deliverables for project beneficiaries.

At the community level, the pilot project will lead to significant results and will enable the demonstration of best practices to other local communities. Demonstration of effective practices will lead to replication of technology deployment.

Project scope and possible implementation:

The project will cover four rural communities (totaling 1000 households) situated in arid and semi-arid regions. All relevant stakeholders (State institutions, agencies, private sector, local authorities, NGOs, local communities) are interested in project implementation. In the past, there were similar project initiatives, however they were lacking in capacity building or financial components, and were therefore unsustainable.

Risks:

The main risk of project implementation is the lack of knowledge on climate change tendencies and adaptation measures in local communities and among local authorities. This risk will be mitigated through effective awareness raising activities to be organized during the project implementation period. Low interest of local authorities for collaboration during the project implementation cycle could be mentioned as a secondary risk. The interest level of local authorities will be considered as one of the major criteria during the selection of target rural communities in the inception phase of the project and will mitigate the aforementioned risk.

Project monitoring and evaluation:

The project will be monitored by a Project Steering Committee to be formed under the current project. Representatives of different State institutions, agencies, NGOs, private sector and local authorities will be included in the Project Steering Committee. Project results will be assessed by external evaluators, as well as by relevant State institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resource) responsible for project coordination.

2) Promotion of application of conservative cultivation technology in rural communities of Azerbaijan

Background

Conservative cultivation technology is a very untraditional and unfamiliar technology for rural communities in Azerbaijan. There was no practice of this application in the past, as there was no knowledge on the advantages of the technology. Consequently, there is also a lack of necessary agricultural machinery for conservative cultivation (State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Food Safety of Azerbaijan, 2008).

By applying conservation tillage practices in rural communities, risks from drought could be decreased, thereby reducing soil erosion, enhancing moisture retention and minimizing soil compaction. In combination, these factors will improve resilience to climatic effects of droughts and floods. Improved soil nutrient recycling may also help combat crop pests and diseases. Conservation tillage benefits farming by minimizing erosion, increasing soil fertility and improving yield.

The current project initiative aims to demonstrate new practice of conservative cultivation technology in rural communities and address social, capacity building/information, policy/regulatory and technology barriers to deployment of the technology.

Proposed project initiatives successfully line with the country's economic, social and environmental development priorities. Moreover, they contribute to food security priority by increasing productivity, reducing expenses for agricultural activities, improving quality of cultivated lands, increasing organic matters and improving soil structure. Managing and controlling weeds, insects and plant diseases also result in both economic and environmental benefits.

Project goals and objectives:

The main goal of the proposed project is to demonstrate effective practices of conservative cultivation technology to local farmers, local authorities, private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders, and increase their knowledge on advantages of the technology. Another goal is to increase access to necessary agricultural machinery for application of conservative cultivation technology, by providing advocacy activities with respective agencies and state bodies.

Main project objectives could be listed as follows:

- Increase awareness level of local communities, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on forecasted climate change tendencies and environmental/economic advantages of applied technology;
- Increase availability of necessary agricultural machinery for application of conservative cultivation technologies and feasibility study;
- Demonstrate practical application of conservative cultivation technology;
- Organize advocacy activities with respective agencies and bodies (Ministry of Agriculture, Agro-service Centers) in order to improve access to necessary agricultural machinery;
- Organize effective outreach activities in order to achieve replication of applied technology in other communities and regions.

Project activities:

The project aims to promote application of conservative cultivation technology and demonstrate the effective best practice in rural communities of the agricultural regions of Azerbaijan. The following activities are to be implemented under the current initiative:

- Launch workshops for presentation of project goals and objectives;

- Organize round-table discussions with relevant stakeholders, particularly with Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-service Centers;
- Information campaigns and outreach activities to increase awareness level;
- Capacity building training for representatives of local authorities, private sector, NGOs, other relevant stakeholders and community residents;
- Specific training to increase technical capacity of service providers;
- Implement pilot project at community level by introducing new technology at cultivated lands;
- Organize study tours with participation of representatives of surrounding communities in order to demonstrate effective project results and enable replication of project activities;
- Improve market linkages of target communities with relevant market players, including financial institutions, in order to create enabling framework for further application of technologies;
- Organize national conference in order to present project achievements to wider group of stakeholders.

Project outputs/outcomes:

Main project outputs could be listed as follows:

- Three pilot projects to demonstrate effective results of technology deployment;
- Three round-table discussions with participation of representatives of relevant ministries, agencies, institutions;
- At least 1000 participants, including representatives of local authorities, private sector, local community residents, NGOs, with improved knowledge and capacity of advantages of technology deployment;
- Four Study tours with at least 100 participants in order to share effective practice;
- At least two Agro-service Centers provided with necessary agricultural machinery to be applied to conservative cultivation;
- At least 20 local residents to receive affordable loans from financial institutions to deploy demonstrated adaptive technologies;
- At least two financial institutions involved in project;
- At least 10 technical staff of Agro-service Centers have increased capacity and quality of provided services;
- Two national conferences organized to disseminate project achievement at national level.

Main project outcomes achieved as a result of the implemented project activities could be listed as follows:

- Best effective practices of conservative cultivation technologies demonstrated to residents of target rural communities, as well as surrounding communities;
- Local community residents, local authorities and representatives of NGOs/private sector have improved capacity and knowledge of economic and environmental advantages of demonstrated technology;
- Market linkages between financial institutions, Agro-service Centers and local community residents created and improved;
- Local farmers have improved access to agricultural machinery;

- Improved quality of services provided by Agro-service Centers;
- Effective practice is spread to other regions in order to achieve replication.

Project beneficiaries:

Project beneficiaries are rural communities situated in agricultural regions of Azerbaijan, as well as local authorities, private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. The current project will cover three pilot communities (totaling 800 households) and will have 4000 direct project beneficiaries. It is intended to enhance replication of applied best practices in other regions of the country and increase the number of beneficiaries.

Relevant stakeholders:

- Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for coordination of the project;
- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources will play a key role in promoting activities on ecological advantages of new technology;
- Agro-service Centers will coordinate project activities to supply agricultural machinery;
- Local authorities will be responsible for community mobilization;
- Private sector will be involved as market players supplying the technology.

Project duration: 2 years

Project inception phase: 3 months (launch workshops, formation of project Steering Committee, and selection of pilot communities)

Project implementation: 19 months (vulnerability assessment, feasibility studies, pilot projects, capacity building activities, study tours, outreach activities)

Project closure: 2 months (organization of final national conference)

Project budget: 900,000 USD

#	Component	Amount
1	Project administration	100,000 USD
2	Capacity building	150,000 USD
3	Purchase of agricultural machinery	300,000 USD
4	Pilot projects	300,000 USD
5	Outreach activities	50,000 USD

The project will seek funding from state, private, local and international sources. It is also possible to have multiple donors (main donor and co-financier).

Project sustainability:

Information campaigns, capacity building activities and study tours for demonstration of effective practices are designed to achieve project sustainability. Practical demonstration of advantages of applied technology will lead to replication of technology use by other communities. Additionally, provision of necessary agricultural machinery to Agro-service Centers will create the opportunity to provide for all related services of conservative cultivation.

Close involvement of relevant stakeholders (relevant ministries, state institutions, private sector, local authorities) to the project implementation cycle will ensure necessary support for enabling an environment for technology deployment and replication of similar initiatives. During the initial phase of the project, when forming the Project Steering Committee, all relevant stakeholders representing different sectors will be involved in the Committee.

Creation of linkages between financial institutions and local farmers will enable them to have easy access to credits in order to overcome financial barriers in technology deployment.

Round-table discussions will be mainly focused on advocacy issues to increase interest and facilitate stakeholders to initiate measures/actions for enabling an environment for technology deployment. Such measures/actions will be incorporated into sectoral or local plans of relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainability.

Project deliverables:

Creating access to necessary agricultural machinery for provision of conservative cultivation activities will be the most important project deliverable. Additionally, feasibility studies on application of conservative cultivation technology at cultivated lands in target communities will be another important deliverable for project beneficiaries.

At the community level, the pilot project will lead to significant results and will enable the demonstration of best practices to other local communities. Demonstration of effective practices will lead to replication of technology deployment.

Project scope and possible implementation:

The project will cover three rural communities (totaling 800 households) situated in rural agricultural regions. All relevant stakeholders (State institutions, agencies, private sector, local authorities, NGOs, local communities) are interested in project implementation. In the past, there were similar project initiatives, however they were lacking in capacity building or advocacy components, and were therefore unsustainable.

Risks:

The main risk of project implementation is the lack of knowledge on conservative cultivation technology and its advantages. This risk will be mitigated through effective awareness raising activities to be organized during the project implementation period. Another risk is low level of collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture, as conservative cultivation technology may not be considered a priority issue compared to issues such as food security, increase of productivity and so on. Effective advocacy activities will help to mitigate this risk.

Project monitoring and evaluation:

The project will be monitored by a Project Steering Committee to be formed under the current project. Representatives of different State institutions, agencies, NGOs, private sector and local authorities will be included in the Project Steering Committee. Project results will be assessed by external evaluators, as well as by relevant State institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resource) responsible for project coordination.

CHAPTER 2: WATER SECTOR

2.1. Brief summary of project ideas

Current initiatives are being taken, in the water sector, by different stakeholders during the preparation of project proposals related to prioritized technologies, in order to avoid duplication. After the stakeholder consultation, one project idea under the water sector was proposed: Demonstration of effective application of rainwater collection from ground surfaces—small reservoirs and micro-catchments technology in rural communities of Azerbaijan.

2.2. Specific project ideas

1) Demonstration of effective application of rainwater collection from ground surfaces—small reservoirs and micro-catchments technology in rural communities of Azerbaijan

Background

There are many regions of Azerbaijan where water scarcity is high and supplied water is not enough to provide all users with the needed amount of water. People have insufficient access to water for use in households, sanitation and yards (Resources Development Potential of Azerbaijan, 1997).

Application of rainwater collection from ground surfaces—small reservoirs and micro-catchments technology will lead to mitigating water and sanitation problems in the effected communities while also improving the environmental condition in surrounding areas. In light of climatic changes, this technology will be a useful water adaptation instrument (Environmental and Economic Aspects of Amelioration, 2007).

The proposed project initiative successfully lines with the country's economic, social and environmental development priorities. Moreover, it contributes to food security priority by increasing access to water resources subsequently leading to improvement in livelihood, increase in productivity, improvement in quality of cultivated lands and soil structure.

The main barriers to deployment and dissemination of the technology are lack of awareness and adequate skills/capacity of local authorities, private sector and communities on advantages and use of the technology in areas with irrigation water scarcity. The proposed pilot project envisages the measures to effectively address the information, technical knowledge and capacity building barriers of technology deployment.

The project has a great potential for being replicated in other regions of the country, as its effective practice will be demonstrated by organizing study tours to the project area.

Project goals and objectives:

The main goal of the project is to demonstrate effective practice of the application of rainwater collection from ground surfaces—small reservoirs and micro-catchments technology in rural communities. This can be done by demonstrating practical advantages and by increasing level of awareness, improving knowledge and skills of community residents, local authorities, private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders.

Main project objectives could be listed as follows:

- Increase awareness level of local communities, local authorities, private sector and other relevant stakeholders on advantages of the technology;
- Promote application of the technology at community level through practical demonstration of its advantages;
- Increase technical capacity of relevant stakeholders involved in technology application.

Project activities:

- Launch workshops for presentation of project goals and objectives;
- Organize round-table discussions with relevant stakeholders;
- Information campaigns to increase awareness level on forecasted climate change tendencies;
- Vulnerability assessment and feasibility study of pilot communities;
- Capacity building training for representatives of local authorities, private sector, NGOs, other relevant stakeholders and community residents;
- Implement pilot project at community level by constructing water reservoirs and irrigation canals;
- Organize study tours with participation of representatives of surrounding communities in order to demonstrate effective project results and enable replication of project activities.

Project outputs/outcomes:

Main project outputs could be listed as follows:

- One vulnerability assessment and feasibility study for pilot communities;
- Two pilot projects to demonstrate effective results of technology deployment;
- Two round-table discussions with participation of representatives of relevant ministries, agencies, institutions;
- At least 500 participants, including representatives of local authorities, private sector, local community residents, NGOs, with improved knowledge and capacity of advantages of technology deployment;
- Four study tours with at least 100 participants in order to share effective practice;
- One national conference organized to disseminate project achievement at national level.

Main project outcomes achieved as a result of the implemented project activities could be listed as follows:

- Increased access to water resources for local communities;
- Best effective practices of application of technology demonstrated to residents of target rural communities, as well as surrounding communities;
- Local community residents, local authorities and representatives of NGOs/private sector have improved capacity and knowledge of economic, social and environmental advantages of demonstrated technology;
- Local farmers have improved access to agricultural machinery;
- Improved quality of services provided by Agro-service Centers.

Project beneficiaries:

Project beneficiaries are local communities situated in arid regions of Azerbaijan, where water scarcity problems are severe, as well as local authorities, private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. The current project will cover two pilot communities (totaling 600 households) and will have 100 direct project beneficiaries. It is intended to enhance replication of applied best practices in all territories of the country where water scarcity problems are severe.

Relevant stakeholders:

- Amelioration Water Farms OSC will coordinate project activities related to construction and deployment of new water reservoirs;
- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources will play a key role in promoting activities on ecological advantages of new technology;
- National Academy of Sciences will be responsible for coordinating the provided assessments and feasibility study;
- Ministry of Emergency Cases will be responsible for controlling safety specifications of proposed water reservoirs;
- Local authorities will be responsible for community mobilization;
- Private sector will be involved as market players supplying the technology.

Project duration: 2 years

Project inception phase: 3 months (launch workshops, formation of project Steering Committee, and selection of pilot communities)

Project implementation: 19 months (vulnerability assessment, feasibility studies, pilot projects, capacity building activities, study tours, outreach activities)

Project closure: 2 months (organization of final national conference)

Project budget: 900,000 USD

#	Component	Amount
1	Project administration	100,000 USD
2	Construction of water reservoirs	600,000 USD
3	Capacity building	100,000 USD
4	Other activities (information campaign, outreach activities)	100,000 USD

The project will seek funding from state, private, local and international sources. It is also possible to have multiple donors (main donor and co-financier).

Project sustainability:

Information campaigns, capacity building activities and study tours for demonstration of effective practices are designed to achieve project sustainability. Practical demonstration of advantages of applied technology will increase information and knowledge on technology deployment, leading to replication of technology use by other communities.

Close involvement of relevant stakeholders (relevant ministries, state institutions, private sector, local authorities) to the project implementation cycle will ensure necessary support for enabling an environment for technology deployment and replication of similar initiatives. During the initial phase of the project, when forming the Project Steering Committee, all relevant stakeholders representing different sectors will be involved in the Committee.

Round-table discussions will be mainly focused on advocacy issues to increase interest and facilitate stakeholders to initiate measures/actions for enabling an environment for technology deployment. Such measures/actions will be incorporated into sectoral or local plans of relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainability.

Project deliverables:

Construction of two small water reservoirs will be the most important project deliverable. Additionally, feasibility studies on application of the technology in target communities will be another important deliverable for project beneficiaries.

At the community level, the pilot project will lead to significant results and will enable the demonstration of best practices to other local communities. Demonstration of effective practices will lead to replication of technology deployment.

Project scope and possible implementation:

The project will cover two rural communities (totaling 600 households) situated in arid zones. All relevant stakeholders (State institutions, agencies, private sector, local authorities, NGOs, local communities) are interested in project implementation. In the past there were no similar project initiatives in the arid regions of Azerbaijan.

Risks:

The main risk of project implementation is the weak coordination between respective stakeholders. This risk will be mitigated through effective negotiations to be conducted during the project implementation period. Another risk may be related to constraints in identification of direct project beneficiaries, as the entire community may not benefit from newly constructed reservoirs. This risk may be mitigated by active community mobilization and close involvement of local authorities during the project implementation cycle.

Project monitoring and evaluation:

The project will be monitored by a Project Steering Committee to be formed under the current project. Representatives of different State institutions, agencies, NGOs, private sector and local authorities will be included in the Project Steering Committee. Project results will be assessed by external evaluators, as well as by relevant State institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resource, Ministry of Emergency Cases) responsible for project coordination.

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Annex I. List of stakeholders involved and their contacts

Institutions	Representative	Contacts
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