



SOFF Readiness Funding Request Tajikistan

Version 2.0

11 August 2023

Systematic Observations
Financing Facility

**Weather
and climate
data for
resilience**



SOFF Readiness Funding Request

The funding request should be prepared by the SOFF beneficiary country in collaboration with the SOFF peer advisor in coordination with the prospective SOFF Implementing Entity. In case of questions on how to complete this template, please contact the SOFF Secretariat at: soffsecretariat@wmo.int.

The SOFF Readiness Funding Request template includes the following sections:

- 1. Basic information**
- 2. SOFF Programming criteria**
- 3. Readiness phase outputs, timeline and budget**
- 4. Monitoring**
- 5. Readiness Phase Risk Management Framework**

The **Assignment Terms of Reference** are included in **Annex 1**.

1. Basic information

SOFF Beneficiary Country	Tajikistan, Agency of Hydrometeorology CEP under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (TajikHydromet)
Country Focal Point	Mr. Mr Abdullo Habibullo QURBONZODA Director Agency of Hydrometeorology Agency for Hydrometeorology Committee for environmental protection under the Government Republic of Tajikistan office@meteo.tj
Peer advisor	Finnish Meteorological Institute, Finland
Peer advisor Focal Point	Julia Warley, Julia.warley@fmi.fi +358 50 432 4026
Prospective Implementing Entity	World Bank
Prospective Implementing Entity Focal Point	Christoph Pusch cpusch@worldbank.org Henrike Brecht hbrecht@worldbank.org
Total budget USD	134 842,- USD
Delivery timeframe	6 months after approval of funding request
Date of approval	

Signature SOFF Steering Committee co-chairs (after Steering Committee approval of the funding request)

2. SOFF Programming criteria

Please provide below an initial short description of the application of the [SOFF programming criteria](#) in the country.

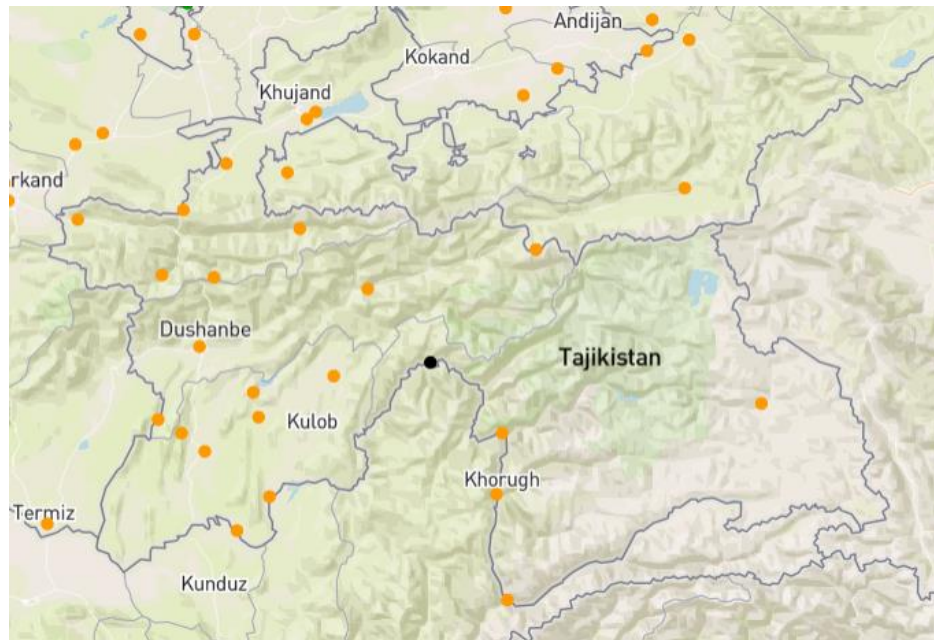
Table 1: Programming criteria

Close the most significant data gaps	Tajikistan is a country located in the centre of the continent, and with the smallest size of the territory in Central Asia. About 93% of its territory is occupied by mountains, while about half of the territory lies at an altitude of over 3000 meters. The lower elevations of Tajikistan are divided into northern and southern regions by three mountain ranges. Tajikistan is divided into five regions: Northern Tajikistan, Southwestern Tajikistan, Central Tajikistan, Western Pamir and Eastern Pamir. These areas differ from each other in climatic conditions, geological structure, flora, fauna, and the placement of the population. In general, the climate is continental, subtropical, and semi-arid, with a certain manifestation of desolation, which is due to three factors: solar radiation, atmospheric circulation and complex orography of the terrain. The geographical location and composition of mountains on the territory of Tajikistan is the most difficult feature for the installation of an observation station, the creation of an observation network, the maintenance of stations and the collection of information from manual stations. Automatic stations require power for a year or the installation of generators or solar panels. In Tajikistan there is a meteorological network of 55 Automated Weather Stations and 6 measurement sites for agrometeorological observation. Based on the WMO Global GBON Gap Analysis (2022) and on the WMO WDQMS website, there are 24 reporting GBON surface weather observation stations in Tajikistan. The horizontal resolution of the station fits well inside the GBON requirements as the maximum distance between two stations in Tajikistan is approximately 200 kilometres and most of the observation network is even higher in density. Moreover, the Global gap analysis sets the target for the number of surface observation stations in Tajikistan to 4 stations. The most significant gap with the surface stations and GBON requirements is the reporting interval. All of the stations report with maximum of three-hour interval as the GBON requirement is reporting hourly observations. Currently there are no operational radiosounding stations in Tajikistan and the nearest sounding station is in Taraz, in Kazakhstan with the distance of over 200 kilometres from the Tajik territory. Generally, the sounding network in Central Asia is sparse and distances between stations exceed the GBON minimum requirements clearly. To meet the GBON requirements there is a
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need for 1 sounding station in Tajikistan as is also indicated in the WMO global gap analysis document for Tajikistan.

**Target
easy fixes**



The surface station network in Tajikistan meets already well the GBON horizontal resolution requirements, however the biggest gap is the availability of hourly observation data. It must be noted that, although the GBON requirements are fulfilled in horizontal surface station density on average, there are distances that exceeds these limits between individual stations in the eastern part of Tajikistan.

Besides data availability issues the network data quality may suffer from the lack of sensor calibration and some sensors may need to be replaced to ensure high data quality.

Some spare parts for AWS, such as batteries and data loggers and modems have been used after the installation. However, today there is no stock of spare parts due to the expiration of the terms of operation.

The possibilities and procedures for operational station calibration will be sought during the implementation of the readiness phase, with the specific focus on finding regional solutions.

	The detailed plan and selection of stations (AWS or Manual or both) for hourly data dissemination to GTS will be made during the implementation of readiness phase. Data communication issues need to be resolved and data management and automatic quality control strengthened to fulfil GBON criteria. There was an operational radiosounding system in Tajikistan that ceased to operate in 1992. There is a need for 3 Radiosounding systems, situated in each Regional Department. To meet with the GBON requirements there is a need for one radiosounding station in the country and to establish the capacity to deliver the required 2 soundings daily, which will be most likely proposed in the readiness phase of the SOFF.
Maximize delivery capacity	<i>Outline the capacity of the peer advisor and the prospective Implementing Entity to deliver SOFF support efficiently and effectively in the country. State any ongoing or planned activities in the country for which the peer advisor receives funding from other sources.</i> The Peer Adviser, Finnish Meteorological Institute FMI, has a long-lasting and extensive experience in working Central-Asia and particularly Tajikistan in many hydro-meteorological development projects. FMI has completed a series of Finnish-funded capacity building projects, FINTAJ I – III in Tajikistan as of 2010, with the third phase currently on-going. There have been many activities in the projects for developing the observation systems of Tajikhydromet, training of staff and acquisition of new observation equipment in these projects. FMI is also currently implementing the project “Water Resources Management in the Pyanj River Basin” (additional funding) which is being implemented with the support of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project was established in 2019 by the Agency for Meteorology of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Agency for Meteorology is designated as the Project Implementing Agency (AP). As FMI is working with several Finnish funded development projects in the region, including Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the Peer Advisor has the expertise to highlight and facilitate the strengthening of regional cooperation and knowledge sharing. Regional collaboration in some of the projects has included workshops and training at the WMO Tashkent Regional Training Centre and there are also future regional activities designed with the Tashkent RTC in FMI projects. Improving weather, climate, and hydrological services in Central Asia is an important component of social and economic development in the region. One example is a technical assistance Project “Modernization of

	Hydrometeorological Services in Central Asia", Component C (Project 120788), as Action Plan for Improving Weather and Climate Service Delivery in High-Risk, Low-Income Countries in Central Asia, funded by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and implemented by the World Bank. Additional financing of the Project for the Modernization of Hydrometeorological Services in Central Asia, Component C, is funded by the Grant of the International Development Association (World Bank) D3620-TJ. The Project "Modernization of Hydrometeorological Services in Central Asia, Component C" The main objective of the Project was to increase the accuracy and timeliness of hydrometeorological information, as well as to reduce the risk associated with adverse weather and climatic events for people's lives and for the economy of Tajikistan. This, in turn, will be achieved through the modernization of the basic infrastructure of the NGMS, its institutional strengthening, capacity building and service orientation. FMI has participated as a consultant in this WB PPCR project in Tajikistan that has included modernization of the observation networks. For instance FMI has assisted Tajikhydromet in the observation network design and technical specifications for the acquisition of the new stations.
Create leverage	<i>Provide initial indications on opportunities for complementarity of SOFF with previous, ongoing and planned operations by the SOFF Implementing Entities and other funds.</i> The Agency of Hydrometeorology represents the interests of the Republic of Tajikistan in one of the UN specialized agencies — the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The Director of the Agency is the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan to the WMO. National Coordinator of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Tajikistan. The World Bank implemented the Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project with an amount of over US\$39 million from 2011-2023. The project had a particular focus on Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. In Tajikistan, the project improved the accuracy and timeliness of hydromet services through an allocation of US\$16 million. Activities included (i) technical support and training of Tajikhydromet staff; (ii) development and testing of a business model for the delivery of commercial weather, climate, and hydrological services; (iii) improving the hydrometeorological observation networks, including for avalanche risks; (iv) establishment, refurbishment and technical enhancement of national centers for meteorological data collection; and (v) enhancement of the service delivery system of Tajikhydromet.

	The Project successfully strengthened regional hydromet collaboration, operationalized more robust data exchange, developed a regional weather forecasting system, established the Central Asia Flood Early Warning System (CAFEWS), and installed a distance learning system with a suite of modules to foster shared learning and training. Both Kyrgyzhydromet and Tajikhydromet strengthened their monitoring and forecasting systems and capacities, also improving user satisfaction with their services A World Bank follow-on project for improving hydromet services in Central Asia is in preparation and is expected to be approved towards the end of 2024. The new project will focus on service delivery, user engagement, regional collaboration, and technical capacities. The GOBN Analysis and Country Hydromet Diagnostic proposed in this Funding Request are expected to provide inputs for defining the upcoming investments in Tajikistan under this pipeline project. Also, the national Strategic action plan of Tajikistan recognizes the importance of developing weather services and early-warning systems (Ref to SAP/ Strategic Action Plan GOVERNMENT OF TAJIKISTAN until 2030 and Tajikistan Strategic Program for Adaptation to Climate Change (SPCR). For practical example of the meteorological observation needs - the industries of Agriculture are the primary (25%) industries for the Tajikistan and heavily affected by the impacts of climate change. The synergies with implementation of the strategy and SOFF will be sought and implemented where possible. The synergies and possibilities for the joint implementation of activities with FMI on-going projects will be constantly sought and considered during the implementation of the SOFF. Umedbahsh (a national NGO) also conducted a combination of different strategic hydromet assessments in Tajikistan in 2022.
Sub-regional gains	<i>Provide initial indications on opportunities to create economies of scale and optimize the design of the observing networks through multi-country/sub-regional SOFF implementation e.g. existing sub-regional cooperation or opportunities for sub-regional procurement and operations and maintenance.</i> Tajikistan is a member of WMO and part of the WMO Region II. The regional collaboration and capacity can be further strengthened by facilitating regional calibration and maintenance workshop to ensure GBON network required uptime and quality and sharing good data management and communication processes between the institutes. Moreover, the FMI on-going projects and activities will further support and strengthen the regional collaboration.

	Regional cooperation and possible exchange with the regions of Central Asia: Data exchange in the region is carried out within the framework of the "Agreement of the National Hydrometeorological Services of Central Asian States on the exchange of information on surface transboundary waters of the Aral Sea basin dated May 20, 1998" and "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan on cooperation in the field of hydrometeorology dated June 17, 1999".
Ensure country balance	<i>Indicate if the country is a Small Island Developing State, a Least Developed Country, an ODA-recipient country, a Fragile and Conflict-affected State.</i> Tajikistan is an ODA recipient country.

3. Readiness phase outputs, timeline and budget

The Terms of Reference for the development of the SOFF Readiness phase outputs (see Annex I) provide more detailed information. They also summarize the roles and responsibilities, as stated in the [SOFF Operational Manual](#), of the beneficiary country, the peer advisor, the prospective Implementing Entity and WMO Technical Authority for the delivery of the Readiness phase outputs.

The budget for the development of the SOFF Readiness phase outputs by the SOFF peer advisor shall be a lump-sum, fixed cost amount. It shall be calculated using a cost-recovery approach based on the peer advisors' standard cost recovery rates.

Please indicate the expected time required to deliver the Readiness outputs and the total budget. See example below.

Table 2: outputs, timeline and budget

Outputs	Timeline					
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6 ¹
National GBON Gap Analysis						
GBON National Contribution Plan						

¹ It is expected that the assignment is completed within six months. If more time is required for exceptional circumstances, please add additional months to the table.

Country Hydromet Diagnostic (on demand)						
Total budget USD²	134 842 USD					

² Eligible expenditures are limited to: Staff and consultants; Consultations, national technical workshops, and communications; Travel and transportation costs; Other incidental expenditures.

4. Monitoring

The beneficiary country and peer advisor shall notify the SOFF Secretariat on any delays that may impede the timely delivery of the Readiness phase outputs. If the assignment takes more than six months, the SOFF peer advisor shall submit semi-annual progress reports to the SOFF Secretariat (form to be provided by the SOFF Secretariat) stating the delivery status of the outputs.

The Readiness phase completion will be monitored by the peer advisor and the SOFF Secretariat using the following country-level Results Framework for the Readiness phase.

Table 3: Result framework

Outputs	Indicator	Target
1. GBON National Gap Analysis	GBON gap established and reviewed (Y/N)	GBON gap analysed and reviewed by WMO Technical Authority
2. GBON National Contribution Plan	GBON national contribution plan developed (Y/N)	GBON national contribution plan developed and reviewed by WMO Technical Authority
	GBON National Contribution Plan includes gender considerations (Y/N)	GBON National Contribution Plan includes gender considerations
3. Country Hydromet Diagnostic (on demand)	Country Hydromet Diagnostic developed (Y/N)	Country Hydromet Diagnostic developed

5. Evaluation

An evaluation from both, the beneficiary country and the prospective Implementing Entity on the quality of support received by the peer advisor will be conducted at the end of the Readiness phase and the peer advisor's assignment (form to be provided upon completion of the Readiness phase by the SOFF Secretariat).

6. Readiness Phase Risk Management Framework

Please provide a brief description of the contextual, institutional, and programmatic risks that might hinder the effective delivery of the Readiness phase outputs.

Table 3: Risk Management Framework

Risk category	Description	Probability	Mitigation action
Contextual risks Risks related to conflicts, safety and political insecurity jeopardizing the delivery of the Readiness phase outputs	Natural disaster or severe weather events may cause delay in the implementation. Pandemic/ epidemic related travel restrictions will delay the implementation Political - borders' conflicts with Kyrgyzstan	Low to Medium Low Low	Preparation to conduct relevant FMI work also remotely and involvement the local subcontractors for more effective results of the initial audit of the observation network study
Institutional risks Risks related to the beneficiary country's institutions participation in the Readiness phase activities	Agency of Hydrometeorology does not have the needed resources to implement the activities.	Middle	Delivery of the copies of technical materials of the meteorological applications
Programmatic risks Risks related to country ownership of the Readiness phase outputs	Agency of Hydrometeorology Experts might not own the project in their top priority list	Middle	Sufficient awareness and communication work on GBON and SOFF to management and staff at all levels. Kick-off workshop organized at the beginning to highlight the importance and benefits of the SOFF.

Annex 1. Assignment Terms of Reference for the development of the SOFF Readiness phase outputs

1. Purpose and scope

The purpose of this Assignment is to provide SOFF peer advisory services by [Finnish Meteorological Institute (lead) – Finland to Tajikistan to develop the outputs of the SOFF Readiness phase as described in section 3 of these Terms of Reference.

The provisions defined in the Terms of Reference are based on the [SOFF Operational Manual](#), in particular Section 4.4 on Operational Partners and Section 4.5.1 on the Readiness phase.

2. Roles and responsibilities

Beneficiary country National Meteorological and Hydrological Service

- Is responsible for implementing the activities of the Readiness phase with the support from the peer advisor and the prospective Implementing Entity.
- Prepares the Assignment Terms of Reference following the standard Terms of Reference provided by the SOFF Secretariat, in collaboration with the peer advisor and in coordination with the prospective Implementing Entity.
- Submits the funding request for the SOFF Readiness phase support using the standardized template provided by the SOFF Secretariat.
- Is responsible for collaborating with the peer advisor to provide all the necessary information and participate in and facilitate the national activities the peer advisor needs to conduct in order to develop the Readiness phase outputs.
- Confirms receipt of the peer advisors' report with the Readiness phase outputs and provides comments on the outputs as needed.

Peer advisor

- Is accountable to the beneficiary country.
- In dialogue with the beneficiary country, provides independent technical advice, analysis and recommendations to support the beneficiary country in implementing the activities of the Readiness phase.
- Develops the Readiness phase outputs and is responsible for their quality and timely delivery. Communicates regularly with the beneficiary country and the Implementing Entity.
- Engages with the civil society, including on the identification of stakeholders of relevance for GBON implementation.
- Submits the final report with the Readiness phase outputs to the country for comments and to the prospective Implementing Entity for feedback.
- Submits the final report including the beneficiary country's comments and the prospective Implementing Entity's feedback to the SOFF Secretariat.

- Notifies the SOFF Secretariat and the prospective Implementing Entity of any delays that may impede the timely delivery of the outputs, and for assignments for which the delivery takes more than six months submits a semi-annual progress report.

Implementing Entity

- Participates in the Readiness phase activities and collaborates with the beneficiary country and the peer advisor to ensure a common understanding of the Readiness phase outputs and that they address the technical needs for the design and implementation of the Investment phase.
- Contributes to the definition of the Terms of Reference and provides feedback on the outputs delivered by the peer advisor.
- Based on its experience in the beneficiary country, supports the work of the peer advisor, e.g. by sharing its knowledge and facilitating access to the network of relevant stakeholders.

WMO Technical Authority

- Provides basic technical support to the beneficiary country, peer advisor, and prospective Implementing Entity on GBON regulations.
- Is responsible for the technical screening of the draft GBON National Gap Analysis and the draft GBON National Contribution Plan against the GBON regulations.
- Is responsible for establishing and administering the pass-through mechanism for contracting and funding of the technical assistance provided by the peer advisors.

SOFF Secretariat

- Facilitates communication, coordination and collaboration between the beneficiary country, the peer advisor, the prospective Implementing Entity and WMO Technical Authority.
- Reviews the Readiness funding request, including the Terms of Reference, for compliance and consistency with the information requirements in the template and provides feedback as needed. Transmits the funding request to the SOFF Steering Committee for its decision.
- Confirms receipt of the peer advisors' report with the Readiness phase outputs.
- Organizes exchange of knowledge and experiences and captures lessons learned.

3. Readiness phase outputs

The peer advisor should perform the following tasks following the technical guidance and using the templates provided in the [operational guidance documents](#) for each one of the outputs. A summary of the key steps and modules to be conducted for each output is presented below.

3.1 GBON National Gap Analysis

The GBON National Gap Analysis defines the gap between the mandatory requirements of the GBON regulations and the existing country surface and upper-air networks. In other words, it serves as the basis for identifying the number of observing stations that need to be installed or rehabilitated to comply with the mandatory requirements of the GBON regulations.

To develop the GBON National Gap Analysis, the following steps should be followed

- **Step 1** – Country information from the GBON Global Gap Analysis
- **Step 2** – Analysis of existing GBON stations and their status against GBON requirements
- **Step 3** – GBON Gap Analysis results
- **Step 4** – Country endorsement for integration of the GBON National Gap Analysis into the GBON National Contribution Plan

3.2 GBON National Contribution Plan

The GBON National Contribution Plan identifies the infrastructure, human and institutional capacity needed to achieve a progressive target toward GBON compliance, including the sustained operation and maintenance of the national GBON observing network.

To develop the GBON National Contribution Plan, the following modules should be completed

- **Module 1. National target toward GBON compliance:** Establishment of a progressive national target toward GBON compliance
- **Module 2. GBON business model and institutional development:** public-private business model as appropriate; partnerships, institutional and financial arrangements needed to operate and maintain the observing network
- **Module 3. GBON infrastructure development:** Appropriate investments needed to increase or improve the observing network and its Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure
- **Module 4. GBON human capacity development:** Human technical and managerial capacities required to operate and maintain the observing network
- **Module 5. Risk Management:** Operational risks of the observing network and required mitigation measures
- **Module 6. Transition to SOFF Investment phase:** Support the beneficiary country and the Implementing Entity in preparing the Investment phase funding request (template provided by the SOFF Secretariat).

3.3 Country Hydromet Diagnostics

The Country Hydromet Diagnostic (CHD) complements the GBON National Gap Analysis and the GBON National Contribution Plan. It is a standardized, integrated and operational tool and approach for diagnosing National Meteorological Services across the meteorological value chain, their operating environment, and their contribution to high-quality weather,

climate, hydrological and environmental information services and warnings. Its assessment serves as a basis for investments beyond SOFF, across the whole value chain, by the SOFF Implementing Entity and other development partners.

The peer advisor should **assess the 10 CHD elements** with its respective indicators following the matrix provided in the CHD guidance document.

- Governance and institutional setting
- Effective partnerships to improve service delivery
- Observational infrastructure
- Data and product management and sharing policies
- Numerical model and forecasting tool application
- Warning and advisory services
- Contribution to climate services
- Contribution to hydrological services
- Product dissemination and outreach
- Use and national value of products and services

To develop the Country Hydromet Diagnostic, the following **steps** should be completed.

- Stage 1 – Information gathering. As input, the WMO Monitoring Evaluation Risk and Performance unit will provide available country data structured along the CHD elements and their indicators (performed remotely)
- Stage 2 – Validation and analysis (performed in-country if feasible)
- Stage 3 – Closure

4. Delivery process

The peer advisor in collaboration with the beneficiary country and in coordination with the prospective Implementing Entity should establish the specific activities and consultations needed to complete the outputs. The development of the outputs should include the following:

- Collaboration arrangements between the beneficiary country and the peer advisor, including at least one country visit, unless the country context does not allow it
FMI plan to visit the the Agency of Hydrometeorology for finalising the National Gap Analysis and outline the GBON National Contribution Plan
- Coordination arrangements with the prospective Implementing Entity World Bank
 - In-person or virtual consultation meetings with relevant national and international stakeholders and partners. A workshop will be arranged in Tajikistan fall 2023 or early winter 2024 to gather the relevant stakeholder information and to coordinate the work with stakeholders and other projects to strengthen and maximise the SOFF implementation efficiency and to avoid overlapping activities.
- Delivery partners that support the peer advisor in the delivery of the outputs, as applicable:
 - None
- Peer advisor delivery team and focal point

- - the workshops for results distributed will be arranged accordingly

Ms. Julia Warley, julia.warley@fmi.fi

- And the delivery team members:

Mr. Matti Eerikäinen matti.eerikainen@fmi.fi

Mr. Harri Pietarila harri.pietarila@fmi.fi

- In addition to the dedicated delivery team members, the peer advisor will utilize experts from the SOFF delivery support expert pool, depending on the gaps found and required expertise needed. The SOFF delivery support expert pool:

Name	Expertize
Edith Rodriguez	• Project Management
Anni Karttunen	• Observation equipment and instrumentation
Timo Laine	• Upper air radio soundings
Minna Huuskonen	• GBON and WIGOS compliance
Janne Kauhanen	• Data management • Forecast models
Anne Hirsikko	• Observation networks
Jenni Latikka	• Forecast production and service delivery

- Timeline for the development of the outputs
 - National GBON Gap Analysis: during the implementation months 1-3. The gap analysis report will be handed over by the end of the month 3.
 - National GBON Contribution Plan: during the implementation months 3-6. The National GBON Contribution Plan will be handed over the latest during the month 6.
 - Country Hydromet Diagnostic: during the implementation months 1-6. The Country Hydromet Diagnostic will be handed over the latest during the month 6.

5. Reporting and completion

Reporting. For assignments for which the delivery of advisory services takes more than six months, the SOFF peer advisor shall submit a semi-annual progress report to the SOFF Secretariat (form to be provided by the SOFF Secretariat).

Completion

- **Step 1.** The peer advisor submits the draft GBON National Gap Analysis and the GBON National Contribution Plan reports to WMO Technical Authority and, as applicable, the draft Country Hydromet Diagnostics to the Monitoring Evaluation Risk and Performance unit of the WMO Secretariat. The draft reports have to follow the templates provided in the SOFF operational guidance documents.
- **Step 2.** WMO Technical Authority screens the draft GBON National Gap Analysis and the draft GBON National Contribution Plan to ensure consistency with the GBON regulations. The WMO Monitoring Evaluation Risk and Performance unit screens the draft Country Hydromet Diagnostics and provides feedback for revisions as needed.
- **Step 3.** The peer advisor submits the report with the Readiness phase outputs for beneficiary country and prospective Implementing Entity feedback.
- **Step 4.** The peer advisor finalizes the report for confirmation of receipt by the beneficiary country and, as needed, beneficiary country comments. Following beneficiary country receipt of the report, the peer advisor submits the report, including beneficiary country's comments and the prospective Implementing Entity's feedback, to the SOFF Secretariat.
- **Step 5.** The SOFF Secretariat confirms the satisfactory receipt of the report and informs the country and the prospective Implementing Entity accordingly. The SOFF Secretariat authorizes WMO to proceed with the release of the final payment, and informs the SOFF Steering Committee of the completion of the SOFF readiness phase.

6. Signatures

By signing this document, the beneficiary country, peer advisor and the prospective Implementing Entity agree with the provisions stated in this Terms of Reference.

Beneficiary country

Tajikistan, Agency of Hydrometeorology CEP under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (TajikHydromet)



Peer advisor

Juhana Hyrkkänen
Director Weather, Marine and Climate Service Centre



Prospective Implementing Entity

World Bank

