

Kyrgyzstan

Livestock and Market Development Programme II Supervision Report

Mission Dates: November-December/ 2020
Document Date: 13/01/2021
Project No. 1100001709
Report No. 5649-KG

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AHSC	Animal Health Sub-Committees
AKJ	Association of Pasture User Unions “Kyrgyz Jaiyty”
AO	<i>Aiyl Okmotus</i>
APIU	Agricultural Projects’ Implementation Unit
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
CPMLDP	Community Pasture Management and Livestock Development Plan
DPLF	Department of Pastures, Livestock and Fisheries
GoK	Government of Kyrgyzstan
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
HH	Household
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KM	Knowledge Management
KNAU	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University
KGS	Kyrgyz Som (national currency)
KSRLPI	Kyrgyz Scientific and Research Livestock and Pasture Institute
KSVRI	Kyrgyz Scientific Veterinary Research Institute
LMDP	Livestock and Market Development Project
MAFIM	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration
MCCC	Milk Collection and Cooling Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MP	Micro Project
MTR	Mid-term Review
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PCRG	Project Coordination and Reference Group
PUU	Pasture Users’ Union
SIVPS	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Security
SM	Supervision Mission
SOE	Statement of Expenditures
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Veterinary Chamber
WB	World Bank

A. Project Overview

Region:	Near East, North Africa and Europe Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Kyrgyzstan	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Livestock and Market Development Programme II	Climate Risk Classification:	2
Project ID:	1100001709	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration
Project Type:	Livestock	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Samir Bejaoui		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:	not available yet		

Approval Date:	11/12/2013	Last audit receipt:	23/06/2020
Signing Date:	07/04/2014	Date of Last SIS Mission:	11/12/2020
Entry into Force Date:	06/08/2014	Number of SIS Missions:	8
Available for Disbursement Date:	07/04/2015	Number of extensions:	2
First Disbursement Date:	21/05/2015	Effectiveness lag:	8 months
MTR Date:	not available yet		
Original Completion Date:	30/09/2019		
Current Completion Date:	31/03/2021		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	ASAP Trust Fund	\$9,999,520
	IFAD	\$10,999,921
	Debt Sustainability Framework	\$10,999,743
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$269,800
	Other Domestic	\$175,000
	Beneficiaries	\$7,083,940
Co-financing breakdown,		
Project total financing:		\$39,527,924

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	November-December/ 2020
Days in the field:	N/A
Mission composition:	Ms. Stefania Gnoato, Team Leader, Social Inclusion and Project Management Specialist Mr. David Ward, Livestock Specialist Ms. Yamina Cherrou, Value Chain and Environment Specialist Ms. Alaa Abdelkarim, IFAD Regional Finance Officer Ms. Nathalie Gebrayel, IFAD Senior Procurement Officer Mr. Karim Sissoko, IFAD Programme Officer Mr. Samir Bejaoui IFAD Country Director
Field sites visited:	N/A

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4.65	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		4.42

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	5	Project Management	4
Effectiveness	4	Quality of Project Management	4
Targeting and Outreach	4	Knowledge Management	5
Gender equality & women's participation	5	Value for Money	4
Agricultural Productivity	5	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	4
Nutrition	4	Performance of M&E System	4
Adaptation to Climate Change	5	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements	5

Sustainability and Scaling-up	5	Financial Management and Execution	5
Institutions and Policy Engagement	5	Acceptable Disbursement Rate	4
Partnership-building	5	Quality of Financial Management	5
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	5	Quality and Timeliness of Audit	5
Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback	5	Counterparts Funds	5
Responsiveness of Service Providers	5	Compliance with Loan Covenants	5
Environment and Natural Resource Management	5	Procurement	3
Exit Strategy	5		
Potential for Scaling-up	5		

Relevance	5
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

1. An IFAD mission was undertaken from 30th November to 11th December 2020 to carry out the fourth supervision of the Livestock and Market Development Programme^[1] II (LMDP II) (IFAD Grant No. 2000000439, ASAP Trust Grant No. 2000000440 and Loan No. 2000000438). Given the context of COVID-19, the mission was conducted on a remote basis. The overall mission objective was to assess: project achievements against targets, impact, efficiency and effectiveness of project management, compliance with loan covenants, sustainability arrangements and exit strategy, status of previous mission agreed actions; and provide recommendations on how to improve implementation for the remaining period. The mission assessed also project readiness for completion.
2. The mission held virtual meetings and discussions with Mr. Janybek Kerimaliev, LMDP National Coordinator and Deputy Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration, representatives of the Veterinary Chamber (VC) Association of Private Veterinarians, Mr. T. Mambetaaly, Acting Director Kyrgyz Scientific and Research Veterinary Institute (KSRVI), Mr. T. Tuleev, Director of the Agricultural Projects' Implementation Unit (APIU), Mr. T. Supanaliev, Executive Director of Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS), staff of the Department of Pastures, Livestock and Fisheries (DPLF) under MAFIM. Meetings were also held with the service provider of Component 3 (TAT) and 32 beneficiaries (9 women and several youth) from the 3 oblasts. These included private vets, 6 economic diversification grant beneficiaries (3 women), Pasture Users Union (PUU) chairmen and members, and Aiyi Council Chairmen.
3. This report highlights the mission's main findings and recommendations, and the agreements reached with concerned national counterparts, as discussed at a wrap-up meeting on 11th December 2020.

^[1] Referred as 'the Project'.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

4. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, and the approval of a six-month extension, LMDP II is now scheduled for completion on 31 March 2021 and closure on 30th September 2021. The disbursement rates for the IFAD Loan, Grant and ASAP Grant as of 30th November 2020 are 84%, 74% and 90%, respectively yielding a moderately satisfactory performance in disbursement. The overall financial performance of the project is rated as satisfactory. The 2020 AWPB execution rate stands at 57% (moderately satisfactory). The total remaining balance from IFAD funding is US\$ 2,635,000.
5. Based on mission findings, **project's overall performance is rated as satisfactory.**
6. Under Component 1 and 2, the following key activities have been carried out since the last supervision: (i) 1,292 Micro-projects (MPs) proposed through Community Pasture Management and Livestock Development Plan (CPMLDPs) of which 1,133 (88%) are completed with 80% – 96% of each MP category completed; (ii) 2019 income from PUUs pasture user fees is about \$0.77 million, down 14% from 2018 (\$0.89 million); (iii) all CPMLDPs were updated; (iv) the number of community-based CFSFs remains at 91; (v) Association of Pasture User Unions (AKJ) established 28 'mobile schools' with 3 training modules; (vi) the DPLF manages a Pasture Information System which includes weather forecasting and adverse weather warnings; (vii) 378 PVs are contracted by the 189 PUUs/Pasture Committees (PCs) to provide animal health services and implement Animal Health Plans; (viii) the VC registry contains 1,100 total registered veterinary personnel (74 women), 462 registered vets and 638 para-veterinarians; and (ix) in 2019 Kyrgyz National Agrarian University (KNAU) graduated 62 (of 91 starting) vets; about 80% returned to rural areas for private practice.
7. The project areas are sufficiently serviced by functioning and mature PUUs/PCs. They should be able to sustain with limited assistance for refresher training for members and training of new PC chairpersons. The AKJ is tasked with this and recently established 'mobile schools' for this purpose. But the Exit Strategy (para 54) points out the lack of sufficient funding for sustainability. For the time being, AKJ will require significant funding from donor projects. The project has ambitious plans for updating community databases and extending GIS maps in the remaining months of the project. The Mission recommends a 'No Objection' for urgent recruiting of a GIS consultant for community mapping and training under Sub-component 1.1.
8. Although not quantitatively measured for M&E reporting, indications are that LMDP II has yielded a significant range of benefits: (i) all 4 categories of MPs have contributed to enhancing access to previously underused pastures and improved animal health across all PUUs; (ii) community-based management of pasture lands has proved effective, equitable and financially sustainable; (iii) improving management of pasture lands progressively reduces CO₂ from the atmosphere and thus slows climate change processes. Capacity building and updated legislation have strengthened the State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Services (SIVPS) and Vet Chamber such that both can be considered successful models for reforming veterinary services in other Central Asian countries.
9. Under Component 3, substantial progress was made since the last supervision mission. Out of the 32-selected business proposals (BPs), 23 were completed during 2020 in addition to the 4 BPs completed in 2019, delivering a total of 27 grants. Three grants are still under revision and 1 applicant withdrew because of difficulties in providing his own

contribution. Once all grants will be completed, the number of supported businesses by region will reach 18 in Osh, 10 in Batken and 3 in Jalal Abad. The funded activities are: beekeeping (6), greenhouses (7), logistical centres (3), kurut (3), wool processing (4), intensive horticulture and orchards (5), drying fruit and vegetables (2) and Milk Collection and Cooling Centre (MCCC) (1) (detailed table is presented in Appendix 4 of the supervision report).

10. Interviews with women cooperative established in 2010 in the Osh region showed that LMDP II support has enhanced the cooperative's capacities to process wool and to provide wool-processing services to other women in the closest villages. Another women group from the Batken region benefitted from milk equipment for kurut with impact already tangible, as they have significantly increased their production capacity, from 100 kg/week to 1,000 kg/week as well as reached higher quality standard of products. The group has also developed new markets opportunities with potential clients in Bishkek, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan offering an estimated price increases of about US\$ 0.59/kg compared to selling at district level. According to a recent monitoring held by the Service Provider, 292 jobs were created under this component, mainly seasonal jobs.

11. Most agreed actions from last supervision mission have been completed, however not fully (see Additional Aspects in the Supervision Report for details).

Key conclusions

12. In order to have a smooth phasing-out of project activities and maximize the attainment of project development objectives, and ensure readiness for completion, the mission deems important to address the following key actions:

- Undertake the community mapping and training activity before project's completion to ensure further achievements in terms of project's development objectives and sustainability of community investments;
- Upgrade exit strategy plan for Component 3 with sustainability measures recommended by the mission, and ensure timely implementation of exit strategy plan for Component 1 and 2; and
- Provide a utilization plan for remaining funds through project closure, in light of the sizeable reported balance.

D. Overview and Project Progress

Component 1: Community-Based Pasture Management and Vulnerability Reduction

13. This component is nearing its completion progressing nicely in the 12 months since the last Supervision Mission in October 2019. The project is fully covering the 189 aiyl okmotus (AO) in Osh, Batken and Jala-Abad oblasts as foreseen with 454 Pasture Users Unions (PUUs). As of 30 November, 2020, a total of \$27.58 million was disbursed compared to US\$18.82 million by October 2019, an increase of \$8.76 million (86% of planned). The \$27.58 million comprises the IFAD loan (89%), IFAD grant (79%) and 90% of the ASAP grant.

14. Some critical activities are yet to be initiated due mainly to restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The winter period may delay start of some infrastructure MPs. The component is assessed as satisfactory.

Sub-component 1.1 Community Risk-mitigation Pasture Management and Investments

15. Overall progress on the subcomponent is satisfactory.

16. CPMLDPs Investment Projects. As of 30 September, 2020, 125 Micro-Projects (MPs) have been proposed through CPMLDPs of which 119 (95%) are completed. From 80% – 96% of each category of MP are completed. Of the four categories of MPs (Equipment & Machinery, Animal Health, Improved Pasture Infrastructure, Pasture Improvement) 40% were for Improved Pasture Infrastructure and only 5% fall under Pasture Improvement. One main objective of the project is to enhance livestock productivity and climate resilience. MPs relating to climate change adaption include: shelters on summer pastures where trekking livestock can be herded in cases of storm or excessive summer temperatures; strategic fencing for excluding livestock from pasture areas for rest and/or rotation; mobile shearing points in summer pastures allowing shearing to take place after inclement weather periods, and enhanced forage production for winter feeding.

17. Taken together, all 4 categories of MPs contribute to enhancing access to previously underused pastures across all PUUs. The participatory and community-based method for selecting MPs is most likely responsible for the appropriate mix of MPs. The reported 2019 income from LMDP II's PUUs pasture user fees is about \$0.77 million which is down 14% from 2018 (\$0.89 million). Pasture fee revenue is set annually at a level to cover estimated PUU budgets for the year and with reduced annual expenses in any year, the user fee income is expected to be lower.

18. Updating the CPMLDPs. All 189 CPMLDPs were to be updated following participatory training (10 – 19 February 2020) of PC chairpersons, technical consultants from DPLF and ARIS. Particular attention for updating CPMLDPs was on improving the grazing system, impact on pasture condition, introducing climate adaptation measures and developing rules

for pasture use. The direct focus on pasture improvement and climate adaptation was most welcome.

19. PUU strengthening. Approximately 18,000 persons participated in training courses, focal groups and meetings during the 9 months in 2020 despite restrictions on field activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 18 MPs on road construction and others were added to the LMDP/ARIS GIS web site. Useful 2-day regional Exchange Visits, where various PUU groups, from one district exchanged experiences with counterparts in another. Exchange Study Tours (214 participants, 43 women) lasting about 3 days were also carried out.

20. Community Fodder Seed Fund (CFSF). The programme is implemented by communities under the management of AKJ. Part of the seed harvest remains with the participating households and 3% is returned to the Fund. The number of community-based CFSFs remains at 91; 549 people were trained during the last reporting period.

Sub-Component 1.2 – Pasture Institutional Strengthening

21. Overall progress on the subcomponent is satisfactory.

22. Institutional strengthening of the Department of Pastures, Livestock and Fisheries (DPLF). The 'National Program for Development of Pasture Management and Livestock Breeding for 2019-2023', was prepared earlier and is still under review. When approved will guide DPLF activity in livestock breeding policy and pasture monitoring. The procedure for validating and updating data in all PUU computers is functioning and computers are updated on a regular basis.

23. Institutional strengthening of the Kyrgyz Scientific Livestock and Pasture Institute (KSLPRI). Multiple PUU and PC representatives favourably mentioned the markedly improved pasture quality achieved from pasture resting and rotation, from overseeding and chemical fertilizer which was demonstrated in 5 KSLPRI demo plots. They will, or already have, adopted these pasture improvement strategies into their pasture use plans. Measuring the uptake of these pasture improvement methods will be a success indicator of the two LMDPs. See para 56 of Exit Strategy.

24. National Association of Pasture Users of Kyrgyzstan "Kyrgyz Jaiyty" (AKJ). The AKJ has oversight over all PUUs in Kyrgyzstan and established 28 'mobile schools' (one for each rayon) in order to facilitate cooperation and mutual assistance between PCs. The AKJ identifies the best performing PCs and their trained specialists become trainers, consultants and experts for neighbouring PCs and other stakeholders with the goal to build capacity of PUUs and PCs. The current training is in 3 modules: legislative and legal issues; border conflict resolution; and improving pasture condition. This new experiment can be evaluated during final months of the project and if working well could then be considered a sustainable method for PUU capacity building.

25. **Detailed and accurate mapping of PUU pastures** is well underway but a critical part on community mapping and training is just under tender as of late November 2020. This contract is expected to be completed by project closure. The mission sees the following challenges: a) the timeline is very ambitious with limited time for community engagement; b) the current TORs do not specify satellite wavelength methodologies for yield calculations, community engagement, and remote sensing analysis; and c) there is a risk that the different companies apply different wavelength methodologies. Identifying appropriate methodologies and aligning them could lead to delays. Solutions to these challenges could be to reduce the scope of the mapping exercise and to screen for appropriate methodologies beforehand. The mission also recommends seeking advice from partners, such as IFAD's seconded rangeland expert, on community mapping and experts from Earth Observation for Sustainable Development (EO4SD) on remote sensing.

26. **Climate Change Adoption / Early Warning System.** A web-platform (sropasture.kg) for the DPLF was created. Kyrgyz HydroMet provides 10-day weather forecasting and 5-day storm warnings to DPLF (and others) that PUUs can view online. The project developed a user manual and a system manual for the web-platform. The IT security of the platform has been strengthened. A password is needed by registered users to access weather information and alerts. The mission recommends to remove the password restriction as it will strongly reduce the number of users. The intention is that PUU members and shepherds will have warnings of upcoming weather conditions so they can take appropriate management decisions, i.e., for trekking, for shearing, for seeking shelter from storms, etc. In its current form the functions of the web-platform resemble a pasture information system, and not an EWS, as currently the distribution of alerts is not efficient and timely, and alerts are not accompanied with herder-specific response recommendations. A DPLF consultant is preparing a phone app in order that weather messages can be sent by cell phone. Where there is no cell phone signal and the need arises, PUUs will hand-deliver storm warning to shepherds on far pastures.

Component 2: Livestock Health and Production Services

17. Overall progress on this component is satisfactory.

Sub-component 2.1. Strengthening Veterinary and Community Animal Health Services

28. Overall progress on this subcomponent is satisfactory.

29. **Private Veterinarians (PVs)** are legally practicing in Kyrgyzstan both in rural and urban areas. They are a strong arm of the SIVPS for carrying out public tasks as well as providing private good services via their private practices. 378 PVs are contracted by the 189 LMDP II PUUs/PCs (2 PVs per PUU) to provide preventive animal health services and implement Animal Health Plans.

30. The LMDP II supported the Association of Private Veterinarians (APV) in a programme to upgrade technical skills of PVs. The initial training, however, was for 75 PVs in 3 oblasts in May – June 2020 to hone their teaching skills through a course entitled 'Public Speaking and Presentation Skills'. Three exchange visits by PVs were carried out but only 15 (25%) of veterinary training courses for women farmers were completed due to the covid-19 restrictions.

31. The **Veterinary Council or Chamber (VC)**. The VC was supported by the LMDP projects through strategic investments made since 2016 in infrastructure, legislation, policy, data management and technical skills. The VC hired a local IT consultant to update its IT system. A second consultant prepared 300 new questions for assessing qualifications of vets undertaking the registration process.

32. In December 2020, the VC registry contains 1,100 total registered veterinary personnel, 74 of whom are women. Registered veterinarians' number 462 and para-veterinarians number 638. There are approximately 900 un-registered veterinary personnel.

Sub-component 2.2. Animal Health Education and Capacity Building

33. Overall progress on the subcomponent is satisfactory.

34. The **Kyrgyz National Agrarian University (KNAU)** received substantial assistance under the project in equipping its Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Biology with laboratory and other equipment necessary for the training of future vets. Faculty buildings were repaired, painted and modernized. New and upgraded courses were added to the curriculum. In 2019 KNAU graduated 62 vets of 91 starting the course. Over 80% of new vet graduates began work as PVs in the project area.

Component 3. Diversification and Market/Value Chain Initiatives

35. Overall progress on the component is moderately satisfactory. As of November 30, 2020, the disbursement rate of Component 3 stands at 70% (including substantial beneficiaries and government contributions) leaving a balance of about US\$ 366,000 out of the initial budget of US\$ 1,225,000. However, regarding the IFAD grant only 23% has been disbursed until November 30, 2020 leaving a balance of US\$ 541,000. As the project closes on 30 September 2021, this remaining budget will not be reallocated neither spent thus represents a real loss for the Government of Kyrgyzstan and its population. The low disbursement rate of the IFAD grant has been compensated by higher beneficiaries' contributions, 143% compared to appraisal as well as by the ASAP grant overspending (113%).

36. The component registered difficulties and delays at start, as its initial design overestimated the milk availability and the potential investment in the MCCC. In 2017, the project hired a national consultant to downscale investments in the milk value chain and to upscale investments in income-diversification activities. The project came up with a proposal of 3 matching-grant windows: i) a small window of about US\$ 5,000 to US\$ 10,000 with a beneficiary contribution of 25% (mainly women (leader and groups) applied for kurut, wool processing and men for honey production); ii) a main window from US\$ 10,000 up to US\$ 50,000 with entrepreneurs' contribution of 50% (horticulture, greenhouses, logistics centres, fruit drying and MCCC) and; iii) a pilot window for investments beyond US\$ 50,000 for which no applicants were interested.

37. Under this component, substantial achievement was made since the last supervision mission. Out of the 32-selected business proposals, 23 were completed during 2020 added to the 4 BPs completed in 2019, LMDP II delivered a total of 27 grants. 3 grants are still under revision and 1 applicant withdrew because of difficulties in providing his personal contribution. Once all grants will be completed, the number of supported businesses by region will reach 18 in Osh, 10 in Batken and 3 in Jalal Abad. The funded activities are: beekeeping (6), greenhouses (7), logistical centres (3), kurut (3), wool processing (4), intensive horticulture and orchards (5), drying fruit and vegetables (2) and MCCC (1) (detailed table is presented in Appendix 4).

38. In 2017, the project hired a service provider (SP), which conducted awareness-raising campaigns in the three regions, in order to identify potential entrepreneurs. A total of 320 applications were received in October 2017, following a pre-selection process, 179 applicants were invited for a 2-days training on business plan development (BP) but only 133 (100 men, 33 women) showed up and out of them 80 effectively submitted business proposals. Of these, 35 were approved by a selection committee following the ranking and recommendations from the SP which is far from the initial project's target of 85 BPs. A total of 31 applicants were able to provide their own contribution as a pre-condition to get the matching grant while the 4 others dropped out. After the business proposals were approved, ARIS proceeded to the tender to purchase equipment and goods but some delays were registered. The SP conducted marketing survey and filled a roaster of potential clients for the entrepreneurs, provided trainings on marketing especially on the quality & safety standards requirements for the Eurasian Market and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) certification. It

also supported market linkages upon entrepreneurs' requests. Thus, the SP's contract will end by end of 2020 after having received three contract extensions for delays beyond its control.

39. Interviews with women cooperative established in 2010 in the Osh region showed that through the financing of wool combine equipment, LMDP II has enhanced the cooperative's capacities to process wool and to provide wool-processing services to other women in the closest villages. Another women group from the Batken region remotely met benefitted from milk equipment for kurut production through component 3. According to these women, the impact is already tangible, as they have significantly increased their production capacity, from 100 kg/week to 1,000 kg/week as well as reached higher quality standard of products (kurut are more homogenous and meet sanitary requirements). As a consequence of these improvements, women are now more interested in getting milk from the remote pasture than before as processing into kurut creates significant value addition. The group has also developed new markets opportunities with potential clients in Bishkek, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan offering an estimated price increases of about US\$ 0.59/kg compared to selling at district level. According to a recent monitoring held by the SP, 292 jobs were created under this component, mainly seasonal jobs.

40. As raised above, the value chain/income-diversification component suffered from a weak initial design leading to delays and weaknesses in term of targeting and pro-poor inclusiveness: the high contribution requested to the applicants as well the education level required to design business plans might have discouraged the most vulnerable people creating a selection bias (for more details see section on targeting). In addition, support to the entrepreneurs related to their capacity development (i.e., institutional, management, marketing, technical, etc.) is weak and conceived only around training courses whereas continuous capacity development would have been more efficient. Most of the entrepreneurs received equipment, goods and trainings only this year and one third of the businesses are start-up activities thus requiring technical back-stopping and following-up on the management and marketing related aspects. As a consequence, the mission expresses some concerns regarding the sustainability of the financed enterprises and the phasing out of component 3. The mission recommends starting the economic efficiency analysis as soon as possible to assess: i) the profitability/sustainability of the businesses; ii) the positive and negative impact of the intervention; iii) the impact on the IFAD target group (poor HHs, women headed-HHs, women and youth); and iv) the capacity building and financial needs to be linked to micro-finance institutions and national and international partners. ARIS will also carry out a rapid mapping of the key institutions, donors-funded projects and NGOs, which could take over from LMDP II on the additional support necessary to ensure investment sustainability (see section on exit strategy).

41. In light of the above, the mission agreed actions to be executed with priority are the following:

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Resubmit 2021 AWPB for IFAD NO addressing IFAD review comments	APIU Director	01/2021
Provide a Utilization Plan for remaining funds Project to submit to IFAD country team a report for projected expenditures for December 2020 and first 3 quarters of 2021 broken down by financier, components and categories	APIU & ARIS Coordinators	01/2021
Alignment of project's completion and closure dates Should the procurement be deemed valid (with expected competition and transparency), ensure the community mapping and training activities in LMDP I and II's intervention areas, is executed by the aligned completion and closure dates (30 September 2021)	MAFIM & IFAD	01/2021
Economic efficiency (EE) analysis to phase out from C3 Add to the consultant work plan the assessment of the entrepreneurs' needs and businesses' economic sustainability leading to a capacity development plan (marketing, financial and technical)	ARIS	01/2021
Extension GIS specialist contracts Upon confirmation of project's completion date, obtain a 'No Objection' for extending the contracts of GIS specialists of APIU/DP and ARIS	APIU/ARIS GIS Specialist	01/2021

Mapping geospatial platforms and database updates Continuing close supervision of progress of each multiple mapping, geospatial platforms and database updates under the various components	APIU, ARIS GIS Specialist	01/2021
Extension Gender Strategy and Action plan Extend Gender Strategy and Action Plan by 3 months (until 31 March 2021)	ARIS Gender Specialist	01/2021
Procurement Plan Apply proper packaging when preparing the Procurement Plan where each planned Contract needs to appear on a separate line.	APIU/ARIS Procurement Specialist	01/2021
Contract Register update The Contract Register needs to cover all signed contracts under the Project as well as details on each grant provided. In addition, it needs to be submitted to IFAD on a monthly basis.	APIU/ARIS Procurement Specialist	01/2021
Quick mapping of the potential partners for additional support Provide a quick mapping and road map for the potential projects/partners who will take over on the additional support for the entrepreneurs/Women's groups requiring additional support to achieve sustainability	ARIS, EE consultant	02/2021
Linking the financial sector to the entrepreneurs willing to contract a loan Identify the key entrepreneurs requiring additional financing, assess their willingness to contract a loan and link them to the micro-finance institutions.	ARIS, EE Consultant	03/2021
AKJ funding Suggest sources of funding for sustaining the AKJ. (see Exit Strategy)	AKJ, ARIS, APIU Coordinators	04/2021
Apply some changes on 2020 audit report (1) Ensure that the DA reconciliation statement is free from any technical errors. (2) Change the Financial Statements titles for 2020 to be as per IFAD financing and reporting handbook	APIU Finance Specialist and the Auditors	04/2021
In Kind Contribution for Oblasts Before Closure, ARIS should work on identifying in-kind contribution from Beneficiaries for all Oblasts and should plan to include them in the final audit report for the project	ARIS Finance Specialist	09/2021

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

LMDP II has reached its final target of 95,000 households for a cumulative 503,500 people including 251,750 women. Over the last 7 years, the project has increased resilience of beneficiary communities to climate change by 55% (vs. 25% end target), while further reducing child malnutrition by 11.3% [2] (vs. 10% end target). On the other hand, lower results are found in two key outcomes leading up to achieving the development objective. At design, the project planned an increase of 10% in the value of livestock and livestock products sold by participating HHs, and to improve food security with an increase of 15% in the monthly consumption of meat and dairy products. Currently, these stand at 1.74% and 6.61% respectively. The on-going impact survey will provide more data on all impact indicators. [2] To be further validated by the results of the impact survey (currently on-going).

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

The project overall outreach currently amounts to 503,500 direct beneficiaries for 95,000 households, achieving 100% of the project end target, of which 50% are women. Under the component1, social mobilization activities have reached out to 1,817 people including 621 women over the past nine month-period in 2020. During the same period, the project has run 21 capacity-building training sessions reaching out to 866 participants including 237 women (27%). The social mobilization activities have resulted in the signature of 503 agreements for implementing 1,292 subprojects as per the latest progress report. Under component 2, the project has collaborated with the Veterinary Chamber to deliver animal health improving education trainings to 971 private veterinarians of whom 81 are women. Within the framework of value-chain and market development (component 3), the project has supported 31 business proposals from Osh (18 proposals), Batken (10 proposals) and Jalal-Abad (3 proposals) regions. The proposals were diversified enough to include beekeeping, horticulture, greenhouses, kurut, milk collection and cooling centers, fruits drying facilities, wool cutting facilities, etc., in order to enable livestock producers to expand production opportunities to meet market demands.

In terms of the development objective, seven years into implementation, the logframe indicates that the project has still a wide gap to achieving its 10% target of increasing market returns to livestock farmers. To date, records show only 1.74% increase in the value of livestock products sold and merely 6% increase in the monthly consumption of meat and dairy products by livestock households.

The project presents some interesting results at outcome level. While achievement in milk productivity (6.1%) remains below the target (15%), the project has succeeded in making high quality barley available to communities by exceeding target (255MT) by more than 150% (566.5MT). On the front of partnerships development, 31 producer organizations entered into formal business relations with public or private entities.

At Output level, 189 pasture management and animal health plans were approved (ASAP). Disputes regarding access to pastures were reduced by 7% (compared to a target of 10%). Collected pasture fees have increased by 32% (against a target of 20%). A cumulative number of 944,442 people including more than 50% women have had access to climate resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure (water, shelter, connectivity roads) against a target of 648,000 people with 30% women (ASAP). 316 Pasture Users' Unions (PUUs) have benefitted from a functional early warning system for extreme climate events, hazards (heat and cold waves, floods, frost and drought) out of a 314 target.

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Targeting and outreach is rated moderately satisfactory. LMDP II has reached 95,000 HHs (100% of end target) of which 50% are women. PUUs, as territorial public self-governing bodies, ensure that all livestock holders have access to pasture resources. Social mobilization activities have ensured participation and engagement of smallholders and poor households in pasture management, and access to project benefits. Focus group meetings were conducted with smallholders to strengthen their voices in the selection of MPs. JCs reported that vulnerable households pay lower rates for pasture fees and usage of machinery procured by the project. Targeting in C3 appears less effective and inclusive, given the high contribution requested to applicants as well the education level required to design business plans.

Main issues

LMDP II target groups, as defined at design, include: (i) vulnerable households primarily among small livestock producers; (ii) women-headed households; (iii) other livestock producer households; and (iv) community veterinarians. The selection of project geographic area (geographic targeting), i.e., the 3 oblasts of Jalal Abad, Batken and Osh, was guided by IFAD's study on vulnerability to climate change. The project targets the 189 PUUs households (95,000) living in these areas.

The targeting strategy at the design stage was based on identifying poor households through the state system of social benefits (each poor household holds a social passport) and wealth ranking. However, that strategy did not work and baseline data was used instead. Smallholders use pastures for grazing purposes mostly through shepherds hired by the AO and through large livestock holders who graze their own and additional animals on summer pastures. Since poor

households and smallholder livestock owners do not use pastures directly, their interest in the activities of the PUUs has been very limited.

Legislation was elaborated to ensure that all pasture users have access to pasture resources through user organizations at the community level, registered as local self-governing unions. It regulates the accountability of the JC to members of the PUUs, who elect chairpersons and approve CPMLDPs, annual pasture use plans and reports on their implementation. The vision has been to avoid elite capture in pasture lands.

Social mobilization activities by ARIS engaged close to 600,000 participants in the target area. PUU members were invited to village meetings to establish CPMLDPs, discuss their implementation, assess JC performance and select investment MPs. Poor households and smallholders as well as women groups formed focus groups to channel their suggestions. Informational campaigns, dissemination of information at village meetings and various community events raised awareness on the work of the JCs, collection of pasture fees and implementation of annual plans.

Project-funded investments are mostly of public goods that benefit all members of the PUUs. PCs met by the previous mission reported that all livestock owners – the wealthy and the poor – benefit from the investments and better access to pastures and are able to increase their livestock assets. ARIS recommends the PCs to apply preferential treatment to poor and women-led households. PCs reported that vulnerable households pay lower rates for pasture fees and usage of machinery.

Targeting in Community Fodder Seed Funds seems to be promising. The groups who receive seed are comprised of wealthier and poorer households. This is to the benefit of the poorer households because they can access the resources of wealthier households (e.g., machinery, services, inputs) to produce fodder as a group.

Private vets and animal health workers have been successfully targeted by the project and have received project benefits. They are now equipped with motorcycles and basic veterinary practice equipment and have undergone substantial capacity building.

The mission expresses concern over possible social exclusion in the grant selection process under Component 3. An assessment of the selection criteria developed for the grants by the service provider, shows higher scoring is granted to those beneficiaries who are able to mobilize higher contributions. Moreover, the level of education required to design business plans is such that it could have discouraged the most vulnerable people to apply for the grants, creating a selection bias. While on one hand it is expected the project would rightly favour the selection of the most viable business plans, and a spill-over effect may still benefit several poorer households, it has to be recognized that the targeting strategy adopted for this component was too simplistic and falls short of being poverty-sensitive. The mission is conscious of the limitations imposed by the remote modality and therefore recommends the April 2021 completion mission to further ascertain such findings, also in light of the on-going economic evaluation and impact survey reports results.

Youth targeting. Project design did not foresee the inclusion of youth as a specific target group; however, a sizeable number of farmers involved in pasture and entrepreneurial activities are young. As it is not a requirement, the project does not disaggregate data by age.

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Gender equality and women's participation continues being satisfactory. Key achievements include: adoption of a Gender Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2020) with extension until project completion (ready by Dec 2020); empowerment of women through their engagement in social mobilization activities for the preparation and approval of CPMLDPs and selection of investments; increased female representation in pasture committees (22% from 4%) and AHSCs (40%); change in women's attitude since they understood they have a role to play in pasture management; 40% women groups outreach in grants economic diversification distribution with anecdotal impact on their income and well-being (workload); overall 16% women trained across all components; and production of gender-sensitive communication material.

Main issues

LMDPII benefitted from a Gender Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2020) which was developed by ARIS. Given the recent extension of the project, ARIS is now preparing an action plan until March 2021 and submission to IFAD is expected by 31 December 2020. In line with this extension, it would be important that ARIS Gender Specialist's contract (due to expire on 31 December 2020) is also extended to support the implementation of the remaining gender activities.

The project has made significant steps in giving voice to women and empowering them through their engagement in developing CPMLDPs and selecting investments. Women participate in evaluating the annual performance of the PCs, in village meetings approving CPMLDPs, and reporting on their implementation. Women representation in pasture committees increased from 9% (before LMDPII) to 22% in 2019, against an end target of 30%, with 2 women being the chairpersons. Satisfactory achievements have also been made in women representation in AHSCs where it reached 40%. Social mobilization activities by ARIS continued also in 2020, despite the pandemic, with the engagement of over 595,080

participants of whom 29% were women. It is important to highlight that LMDPII is implemented in areas where women are more isolated due to patriarchal and religious norms.

Continued efforts have been made to increase women outreach in training and capacity building activities, with overall achievement of 16%, against 12% reported last year. In 2020, public leadership speaking training was done for 35 women (vets and JC chairmen in the 3 oblast), however due to the pandemic the number of trainees had to be reduced.

Following last supervision recommendation, and the high demand, 60 additional training in animal health for women were planned for 2020. However due to the pandemic, only 15 out of 60 trainings has been conducted. This month trainings will resume in Jalal Abad as the areas has been declared COVID19 free and therefore without restriction. The remaining of these training activities will be done in the other 2 oblasts in early 2021. It will be important to achieve this target given that women take care of animals during the winter season. These trainings will be organized in those communities where male out-migration is highest and where livestock is a major source of income.

Women economic empowerment and well-being are promoted through grants for economic diversification distributed under Component 3 with 40% (100% of end target) beneficiaries being women groups or women leaders. Although the on-going impact survey will provide more accurate data on grants impact, anecdotal evidence shows these grants are empowering women economically and reducing their workload through the adoption of machines for activities that are traditionally carried out by hands (e.g., wool waving, *kurut* production). Moreover, these investments have created close to 300 jobs (mostly seasonal), 50% for women.

The project has been pro-active in producing material for communication with 5 gender-related videos prepared. Three of them featured the role of women in livestock production. One video portrayed the work of a chairwoman and a final one was produced this year on overall women participation in the project. In addition, booklets were prepared about the project, pasture management plans, and statistics on gender coverage in the country. These materials complement existing communication materials that the project has developed such as a magazine on women in PUUs. AKJ issues a quarterly newsletter with a section focused on women. In summer 2020, nutrition posters were prepared and displayed in oblast public places, and were produced on the basis of a survey undertaken on households' dietary habits.

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The last Mid-Term survey (2017) concluded that 68% of householders (608) graze their animals (2016 = 64%) with an increasing grazing trend for all pasture seasons; a similar percentage of HHs (68%) reported stall feeding livestock in winter; hay-growing pastures were used three times more frequently in 2017 (30% vs 9%). Data on milk yield per cow is obscure. What may be more certain is that milk production varies widely among oblasts. The reported length of lactation (days in milk) is highest in Jalal Abad (231 days) and Osh (191 days) and lowest in Batken (177 days). The cause of differences could be investigated and extension messages for improvement delivered.

Main issues

The two sister LMDP projects addressed the sub-optimal use of Kyrgyzstan's 50% land area – about 9.2 million hectares - which is optimally fit for livestock grazing. The two projects empowered community pasture users' groups with investments, training and technical assistance toward restoring much of the infrastructure for pasture access and better use. Livestock raising became physically and financially viable again indicated by a calculated reduction in livestock mortality by 98% [3]. Stakeholders report that livestock numbers are rising. Most importantly, they express understanding that the livestock biomass must be kept in balance with feed resources. This understanding is expressed directly in terms of livestock numbers and feed resources.

Although imprecisely measured, the project appears to have increased livestock productivity primarily through high adoption rates of improved pasture management and greatly restored pasture access. The Rich Research report and mission interviews with PUU members in the three oblasts (by Zoom meeting) seem to confirm this impression. The project facilitated empowered PUU members to procure heavy equipment for road repair, bridge building, fence building, and other infrastructure. Increasing PUU members are adopting winter fodder use through growth of specialized fodder crops and dedicated hay fields. Areas of previously unused or underutilized pasture have been opened up by bridge construction and road renovation. Most impressively, PUU members are adopting strategies for improving pasture forage production through: pasture resting strategies, pasture rotations and, on occasion, seeding overgrazed pastures with improved seeds. These improved pasture management practices are being enthusiastically adopted, albeit from a limited survey and productivity reporting.

One word of caution should be related to PUU members who believe improved genetic livestock will also automatically improve productivity. Improved breed livestock bred for higher milk production or faster weight gain **must be fed an increased amount of feed**. The extra milk or meat yield does not come from thin air. The enhanced production is based on increased intake of high-energy feed and water, better housing and health care and better overall management. It is known that a high-producing young Holstein-Frisian cow produces 20 kg of milk per day in mid-lactation on a US dairy, she will likely only produce 10 kg per day on typical feed rations fed in Kyrgyzstan!

[3] It is suspected that the baseline figure for livestock mortality of over 6.5% is too high. Nevertheless, project inputs in animal health, improved feeding and infrastructure no doubt have reduced livestock mortality.

Nutrition	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Nutrition is rated moderately satisfactory. LMDPII is not nutrition-sensitive and does not mainstream nutrition across activities. However, it contributes to tackling the underlying causes of malnutrition through successfully increasing and diversifying agricultural production and promoting sustainable natural resource management. The logframe features a specific goal on reducing child malnutrition by 10%. Statistic project data show malnutrition has been reduced by 11.3%, a result to be validated by the impact survey. As recommended by previous missions, this year 500 rural women were surveyed to measure their HHs minimum dietary diversity; based on results, posters were produced to raise awareness for better child nutrition in schools and other local public places.

Main issues

The project has specific objectives and indicators on nutrition. The overall goal is to reduce the prevalence of child malnutrition by 10%. The development objective is to have improved nutrition and food security from increased consumption of meat and dairy products in 15% of poor households. The impact pathway for nutrition has not been specified and the assumption was that increased production of animal products will lead to improved child nutrition.

Malnutrition is monitored through the baseline survey, statistical data and project impact survey. The baseline survey for LMDP II in 2016 recorded over 21.6 percent of children under 5 to suffer from chronic malnutrition. Statistical data collected by the project show malnutrition decreased by 11.3%

With Component 1 having increased household livestock assets, it is expected that households would have improved their nutrition by consuming more dairy products, or by selling animals to purchase nutritious foods. Similarly, under Component 3, support to food processing facilities (e.g., green houses, fruit drying) could increase the supply of nutritious foods, in particular during the winter months and early spring. However, impact data is not yet available as it will be provided by the impact survey (to be final in January 2021).

Following the last two recent recommendations on raising awareness for better child nutrition, a survey was conducted (in 2020) with 500 rural women to measure their minimum dietary diversity at HH level; the survey results were used as a basis to prepare information material (poster) then placed in schools and other local public places.

Adaptation to Climate Change	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The rating is 5 as, under Component 1, the project aims to improve pastures, pasture infrastructure and summer pasture access. Component 2 supports the state veterinary service, the Veterinary Chamber and two state research institutes (KSRLPI and KSVRI). Component 3 which aims to strengthen the resilience capacities of pastoral communities, to become less dependent on livestock and to better adapt to climate change has facilitated the adoption of green technologies (solar fruit and vegetables dryers, greenhouses, drip irrigation) through diversification of activities and income increase

Main issues

The interventions under Component 1 which indirectly support adaptation to climate change (CCA) include: pasture rotation and resting which is facilitated by fencing or natural land barriers, thus encouraging vigorous forage growth; winter forage production and storage which reduces overgrazing on village near (winter) pastures; pole sheds on summer pastures to reduce heat or cold stress in livestock (and humans); and mobile shearing points in high mountain pastures which help avoid small ruminant losses due to unanticipated cold weather while trekking to summer pastures.

Many beneficiaries in Component 3 took direct adaptations to climate change into account in the various enterprises that they implemented under their 31 approved business plans. These adaptations include: solar fruit and vegetable dryers and Kurut drying; green houses and drip irrigation systems for rising vegetables. All of these enterprises adapted to climate change in that they are small-scale and take up a small amount of land.

The weather forecasting and storm alert functions add value for adaption to climate change through reduction of livestock (and human) life from weather disaster warning and preparedness.

One risk is an excessive increase in livestock numbers without commensurate increase in a PUUs forage base, either through better access to pastures, increased quantity and quality of locally grown forage or buying in forage (especially for winter feeding). This leads to overgrazing with poor forage growth and reduced removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere.

There seems to be appropriate recognition of the link between livestock numbers – healthy pasture growth -- CO₂ use

from atmosphere. Project investments in improving pasture infrastructure (21% of budget) and pasture improvement (3% of budget) contain appropriate adaption measures which are being implemented effectively. A rise in investment in direct pasture improvement (above 3%) would be more desirable. Specific investments such as fencing, improved access roads, water points and pasture rotation will all lead to resilient livelihoods.

The businesses funded under component 3 include technologies to reduce water requirements with small-scale drip irrigation systems for intensive orchards and greenhouses (horticulture, berries). This should improve water use efficiency and support a lower dependence on climatic factors such as erratic rainfall, drought or higher temperature and evapotranspiration. Beekeeping is also an activity highly relevant for its contribution to ecosystem services and crop pollination especially in the high mountainous areas of Kirghizstan. Beekeepers are mostly mobile and can move their beehives according to the season and climate needs, which make this activity relevant to CCA. However, climate change adaptation measures including the promotion of varieties of crops and trees adapted to current and forecasted geographical climate changes and sustainable agricultural practises should have been promoted in a more systematic way. For instance, the service provider responsible for the implementation of component 3 had no selection criteria regarding CCA for the ranking of the business proposals. The project log frame does not include output and outcome indicators specifically related to CC. Because the project is ending, the mission highlights these weaknesses to learn from this experience and better design the further projects in relation with CCA.

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

From inception, LMDP-II has engaged and strengthened appropriate institutions for project operations. Importantly, policies on governance of the official veterinary service were aligned with international (OIE) standards through, for example, creation of the Veterinary Chamber as the Statutory Body and delegation of some public sector tasks to PVs but under SIVPS supervision. Most importantly the project has empowered local PUUs/PCs throughout the country for managing extensive pasture lands for increased productivity. Through new laws, investments, training and technical assistance, in most PUUs pasture access has greatly increased, forage quality and quantity have improved and livestock productivity has increased.

Main issues

Two priority issues arising: 1) what system will support the PUU/PC members after closure of the project, and ii) what will be the system for delivering continuing education (CE) to veterinarians and which institutions will be involved?

For the first, continuing support to PUUs/PCs, the AKJ has oversight over all PUUs in Kyrgyzstan and is well placed to create cooperation and mutual assistance between PUUs/PCs. The AKJ identifies the best performing PCs and their trained specialists become trainers, consultants and experts for neighbouring PCs and other stakeholders with the goal to build capacity of PUUs and PCs. 28 'mobile schools' (one for each rayon) were established in order to deliver the legal advice and effective practical support for PUU /PC members. The current training is in 3 modules: legislative and legal issues; border conflict resolution; and improving pasture condition. This new experiment can be evaluated during final months of the project and if working well could then be considered a sustainable method for PUU capacity building.

Currently the AKJ derives income mostly from collecting 3% of the annual gross seed value from the CSFs. No funds are received from government. Long-term financial sustainability will require continuing inputs (from donors) either directly or via the CSF system. It is possible that additional income could come from contracts to NGOs or Government agencies, and possibly although unlikely, through fees from individual PUUs for specific services.

For the second, concerning livestock health, the responsibility for delivering veterinary CE will be divided between the nascent APV, the KNAU Veterinary Faculty and the Vet Chamber. The latter does not normally take the lead role in delivering broad CE and the Kyrgyz Veterinary Chamber provides a large library of narrowly focused training material and articles intended for study so that veterinary personnel can become registered. The APV is newly created and technically weak at this time. ATMP will support strengthening the APV which should in time take the lead in managing the CE system in the country.

It is proposed that concerned veterinary representatives (APV), end users of vet services (SIVSP, PUUs, dairy processors, pharmacies, others) and vet educators (KNAU) meet to negotiate the way forward for agreeing on the Kyrgyz system for providing CE, how it will be financed, as well as priority topics to initially be covered. Initial priority CE topics might include: clinical diagnosis, medicine and surgery for food animals, practical epidemiology, current vaccinology/ pharmacology, and modern disease control strategies. Provision of robust practical, hands-on exercises needs to be an integral part of CE teaching methods.

There is a myriad of animal health and veterinary training materials collected among ARIS, the VC, KNAU and other institutions. The project will collect and catalogue these materials (ARIS/APIU) and make them available (share with) all interested parties including APV, VC, KNAU, DLPP, NGOs and other actors with relevant interest in livestock health and

pasture management.

Partnership-building	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project built and maintains strong partnerships among Component 1 and 2 related institutions, mainly with government institutions and donor agencies working in pasture management and animal health (see below). It also managed to link the entrepreneurs supported under component 3 with the private sector for marketing and distribution of goods.

Main issues

The project formed partnerships among the KSVRI and SIVPS, the latter providing independent monitoring of State disease control programmes. ARIS/APIU forged numerous links between PUUs/PCs and various Government institutes which provided services, including KLPRI for demo pasture management plots. Some useful linkages could be strengthened. For example, the partnership between the KSVRI and the MOH-SES should be much stronger as each has some responsibility for reporting or controlling zoonotic diseases, i.e., those diseases in animals that can be transmitted to humans. Ideally both human and veterinary epidemiology experts would sit in the same office to work on common problems. Additionally, both the SIVPS and MOH should share financing of control programmes against zoonotic disease particularly where each has some responsibility for reporting or controlling diseases in animals that can be transmitted to humans.

Under component 3, the project focused its efforts to linking project's beneficiaries to the private sector. The service provider has contributed to build private sector linkages: searching potential purchasers of end products produced by the beneficiaries, assisting in signing contracts and negotiating initial prices and coordinating specifications for end products with potential purchasers. For instance, for honey products the SP connected beekeepers to the Arab Emirates, the Chinese and the Japanese markets. For horticulture and fruits, the SP offered the possibility to export products to Russia putting clients in contact with farmers and training them on the standards and safety requirements of the Eurasia Market. Despite these achievements, the partnership building effort has been however lacking of visibility and communication on its key achievements. The mission recommends documenting these aspects in order to build lessons from the experience of having a specialised company connecting suppliers to clients.

However, documenting effective partnerships built to enhance synergies and cooperation with other organizations and initiatives would have allowed for gaining experience in value chain development and market access for small-scale farmers especially in income diversification.

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project's philosophy is based on empowerment of community institutions to manage pastures, improve animal health and prevent zoonotic diseases through capacity building, information dissemination and raising awareness. The intense social mobilization process has successfully engaged poor, women, youth as well as other livestock holders in elaboration of CPMLDPs, in implementing investment plans, participatory monitoring and evaluation of CPMLDP implementation, and in assessing performance of JCs. Results show LMDPII has highly empowered communities and strengthened their individual and collective capacities.

Main issues

The project has supported communities in developing and establishing Community Pasture Management and Use Plans (CPMUP). CPMUP includes animal health plan, pasture mapping, pasture management and use plans (rationed grazing plans, rotation calendars, rest-and-regeneration periods, use fees amounts and collection plans). Livestock holders and pasture users organized in Pasture Users Unions (PUU) are trained in all aspects of pasture use, maintenance, conflict mitigation, as well as animal health and feed production and processing. This activity has begun under LMDP I, and has continued to date. It has contributed in reducing the likelihood of conflict occurrence from access to pasture resources by 7% in 2020.

The project empowers communities by training them the skills of using information on the climate change impact on livestock and pasture, on hazardous meteorological phenomena and measures to mitigate their consequences. In order to protect stakeholders and livestock from hazardous climate effects, the project has trained communities in the use of Pasture Information System and Meteorological Forecast" (PISMF) in all regions of Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh. Furthermore, within the framework of social mobilization and livelihood improvement, in 2020 LMDP II has supported 1,292 subprojects aiming at building /renovating pasture infrastructure, veterinary and animal health equipment as well as acquiring agricultural equipment and machineries. In response to the need for livelihood diversification and income improvement, the project is financing 31 business plans submitted by private organizations about market development

activities for rural stakeholders, including horticulture, beekeeping, milk collection and cooling facilities, fruits drying, greenhouses and wool processing projects. To develop further stakeholders' capacities for an improved quality of their participation, the project has organized exchange visits in all three regions of intervention in 2020. These tech-exchange visits were organized for members of the Animal Health Sub-Committee (AHSC) and Private Veterinarians (PV) to learn about each other's experiences of implementing project activities. They have mobilized 214 participants including 43 women.

Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Social mobilization and information campaigns involve a wide range of stakeholders (small livestock holders, poor households, women groups, large livestock holders and village leaders) ensuring most community members are informed and able to participate in decision-making processes. They define and approve investments, assess PCs' performance, elaborate CPMLDPs and report on their implementation. Herders are also consulted and contribute to CPMLDPs. Most communities opted for improving public goods from which all members of the community can benefit. JCs cooperate closely with the local government. A local and national level grievances redress mechanism was developed to strengthen governance and users' engagement.

Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The various service providers from Government institutions and agencies and PVs under Components 1 & 2 generally performed satisfactorily. The quality of the services provided by the SP contracted under Component 3 is generally good in the aspects related to trainings on business plans, financial and marketing management as well as the services provided to the entrepreneurs for market access and expansion.

Main issues

Following limited enquiry, the Mission found that PUU/PC members voiced no complaints about the clinical and reproductive services on offer by PVs. The project has increased the efficiency of PVs by building veterinary pharmacies / clinics with corral facilities, slaughter sites and Beccari pits, and providing each PV with a motorcycle to facilitate mobility around villages and pastures in the PUU. In fact, as each PUU has at least 2 well equipped vets, and sometimes several more available in the urban areas, provision of veterinary services 24/7 should be the norm. PUU members did not voice resistance against veterinary fees charged. The array of clinical diagnosis, treatment and preventive medicine and artificial insemination services provided were generally satisfactory. There is a need, however, to revise and modernize the Animal Health Plans at PUU level as they lean heavily on Soviet-era animal disease control diagnosis and vaccination practices which are outmoded. Additionally, there are modern vaccines, preventive remedies and supplements which are not now a part of the package of animal health inputs. Modernizing the content of Animal Health Plans with selected vaccines, deworming and supplements should cut mortality even further and boost weight gain and milk production.

Implementation of component 3 by outsourcing to a private company did not allowed for overcoming the delays registered at project start for this component. Contract with the SP was signed in 2017 and then has been extended three times for force major reasons (i.e., COVID-19). The outsourcing of component 3 raises the question of the control level from ARIS on what is effectively achieved in the field (i.e., quality of trainings and type of support to farmers). ARIS claims to have the skills and experience to successfully implement such business enterprise projects especially because it has under implementation various value-chain projects (i.e., The World Bank). In the future, if the outsourcing is maintained as a preferred implementation modality, ARIS should take more responsibility in providing key selection criteria for the matching grants, thus ensuring that IFAD target groups (the poor, women, women headed household and youth) can benefit from the support. It should also assess regularly the quality of the services delivered by the SP as well as monitor on a continuous basis the capacity development needs of the project beneficiaries. ARIS should also ensure that partnerships, synergies and cross-fertilization are promoted with other donor-funded projects.

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

This receives a rating of 5 as there is evidence that livestock owners are adopting modern methods for pasture grazing rotation, resting and restoration of degraded pastures thus restoring forage vigour. Healthier overall forage biomass indicates improving natural resource management.

Main issues

Under the project all pasture lands in the 3 oblasts came under effective PUUs/PCs which are successfully implementing

Under the project all pasture lands in the 3 oblasts came under effective management which are successfully implementing their CPMLDPs. The investments, training and TA provided by the project allowed PUUs to: improve roads for increasing access to summer pastures, establish watering points, construct bridges for stock and vehicles, fence areas (or used natural boundaries) which demarcate pasture areas that can be rested, overseeded or grazed in a rotating manner; establish animal handling facilities (dips, vet clinics/pharmacies, shearing stations) and other improvements. The net result of these investments and improved husbandry practices is to improve pasture condition which leads to increased forage available for livestock. The sum of these activities and investments is to restore the natural resource base and enhance the environment.

A key feature for success in restoring the pasture forage base is the Government policy to devolve to communities' control over their traditional pastures. This was facilitated through passage of the Kyrgyz 'Pasture Law' in 2010. Along with devolving control over pasture lands, communities took responsibility for decisions on investments and best practices for pasture management. These decisions were taken through a participatory process organized through community members of PUUs and PCs. This participatory governance was a key to widespread adoption of best strategies and rational investments. In short order, PUU/PC members gained a greater understanding on pasture maintenance and improvement as well as an appreciation of the environment, of climate change adaptations and practical investments to deal with climate change. Selected PUU members were taught methods for pasture assessment using standardized cutting and weighing methods to estimate animal unit carrying capacity. Carrying capacity estimates were the basis for individual pasture grazing plans.

ARIS produced a library of training materials including videos, pamphlets, manuals, posters, field evaluation forms for standardized monitoring of pasture forage, and a manual on restoration techniques for degraded pastures. Participatory assessments of pasture conditions by PUU member specialists ranked pasture condition in a systematic way. Overgrazed or degraded pastures were flagged in CPMLDPs and mitigation measures were taken. These mitigating measures were agreed upon by PUU members and they designed MPs to correct the degradation. PUU members agreed to take on the financial and other burdens (their own labour) to implement the mitigation plans. MPs dealing with pasture restoration/improvement included: landslide & flood prevention (3%), fencing (69%), irrigation or water supply (16%) and overseeding of pastures/improved fodder supply (23%).

PUUs report that livestock numbers are increasing. For the time being, more summer pasture can be opened up to accommodate increasing livestock numbers. However, more livestock put more grazing pressure on spring and winter pastures which are always the limiting forage resource. This increasing livestock pressure can be eliminated through i) increased use of bought-in winter feed for longer stall feeding and/or ii) increasing offtake of livestock in autumn/winter by feed lotting animals in warmer, lowland oblasts (e.g., Osh). Offtake of younger animals maintains a core breeding herd/flock of females and breeding males while excess (of replacement needs) young stock is removed from the pastures permanently. It is hoped that an experimental feed lot can be developed through MPs or under future projects. A comprehensive feed lot industry for cattle and small ruminants can generate employment, fill a niche for premium meat on domestic or export markets, and reduce pressure on vulnerable pastures.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Measure pasture improvement adoption rate in Impact Survey With beneficiary interviews, determine 1) number of pastures with some form of improved pasture management; 2) subjective understanding of PUU members about change in pasture quality over last 5 years.	Impact Survey	09/2021

Exit Strategy	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The APIU has developed a solid exit strategy proposal with full endorsement by the implementing partners. Strategies for Components 1 & 2 are relatively strong and well developed while strategy for Component 3 is less so.

Main issues

Most recommendations for exit and sustainability for Component 1 & 2 sub-components are well thought out.

The most significant comments on the Exit Strategy relate to financing various activities after LMDP II closure. Some activities are now self-supporting through user fees and leasing of equipment. An additional funding source for PUUs is an 'Animal Health fee' for procuring veterinary vaccines, dewormers, animal ID tags, supplements and others which are not provided by the SIVPS. The above production enhancing remedies are conspicuous by their absence in PUU Animal Health Plans. KLPRI sustainability might be enhanced through developing a commercial arm of the institute which offers, for a fee, pasture set up and monitoring advisory services. This builds on the research findings from the 5 demo plots established under the project.

According to the exit strategy paper, the enterprises supported by component 3 *will continue operations of their own after*

the project ends and as these are private sector enterprises, there are no specific plans for further assistance". Out of the 31 businesses supported by LMDP II, 26% are start-up activities, mainly in logistics centres (3), greenhouses/orchards (7) and fruit drying (1). These entrepreneurs require additional support for at least a two-year period mainly in business/financial management, market access and technical advisory services. The sustainability of these businesses is critical and investments provided by the project will provide returns only at this condition. Most of the entrepreneurs received their grants only this year; if component 3 had completed on time, they would have received support until their business becomes sustainable. In addition, impact related to access to markets will be difficult to assess as the bulk of marketing activities only started in 2020. Nevertheless, the mission raises the issue related to the legal status of these entrepreneurs as most of them are individuals or families (28)^[4], and as such, additional support will be hard to justify/find from other projects, NGOs or partners.

Regarding women's groups (kurut, milk and wool processing), the LMDP II did not provide any capacity development support (i.e., on legal status, group functioning, etc.) as it was not included into the designed activities. The mission recommends this gap is filled, where necessary, under the ATMP which targets the same beneficiaries, value-chains (milk, wool) and regions as well as under any other organisation or project that could be interested in taking over.

For all these reasons, the mission recommends adding into the economic efficiency analysis that will be carried out in early 2021, an analysis of the entrepreneurs' capacities to run their business sustainably and whether they need additional support towards economic viability. This will also be a good opportunity to clarify the public benefit of the businesses and for poor households the spill-over effects on them. There might be opportunities of partnerships with ATMP, other donor-initiatives; national associations and NGOs and this, should be envisaged as the key exit strategy. The analysis should also explore whether there are still financing needs that could be covered by the financial institutions in Kirghizstan (micro-finance institutions, banks, etc.) and if the identified entrepreneurs will be willing to apply for loans.

As recommended in the draft Exit Strategy paper, the role of PUU will be very limited as its role is in pasture management and animal health rather than in business management and marketing.

^[4] The only cooperatives are: a logistic centre in Batken, and 2 wool processing cooperatives in Oblast (which oblast)

Potential for Scaling-up	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The rating here is 5 due to ample room for expansion of activities and investments into heretofore unreached summer pasture land as well as the opportunity to increase pasture use fees per animal unit as livestock are more productive from more accessible and productive pastures. However, under component 3, the mission expresses its reservations regarding the number of success stories that could be scaled-up. The economic efficiency assessment of the businesses will provide impact evidence and food for thought regarding this potential. As highlighted during the supervision mission, the design of LMDP II has suffered from a lack of capitalization/integration of lessons learned from the LMDP I, which caused major delays and issues during the implementation of this component.

Main issues

Scaling up opportunities are limited as nearly every oblast with potential pasture land is now covered with PUUs/ PCs. There is no need for large numbers of additional veterinarians as each PUU has at least 2 registered vets. There is an opportunity, however, for the Vet Chamber to scale up by requiring that Government Veterinary Inspectors be registered. There is also the need of bringing into the registry the approximately 900 unregistered veterinary personnel in the country. Both will increase income for the Vet Chamber.

Income from pasture use fees has levelled off or declined some 14% in 2019. Pasture use fees are set annually by PUUs by estimating expenditure then dividing by the number of animal units owned by PUU members. Collection of income from pasture use fees should logically rise over time. First, future income needs will not diminish as PUUs need income for investing in expansion into previously inaccessible summer pasture areas as well as to maintain and replace worn out equipment and facilities. There is room for low, steady pasture use fee income growth as pastures improve, grazed livestock numbers will increase as will their productivity. A new fee for Animal Health could be introduced for inputs not provided by the State such as ID tags, supplements, dewormers and some vaccines. Animal health inputs are particularly needed where the entire class of livestock needs the same preventive treatment (such as deworming before winter stabling) or procedure (such as tags for animal ID). Most such inputs can be paid for from the resulting higher livestock productivity.

Leasing construction equipment could bring in additional income for PUUs. There may be opportunities for non-agriculture industries such as eco-tourism, bicycle or horse trekking that can bring in revenue. 'Custom farming' particularly hay bailing should lend opportunities for expansion as the need for quality winter forage grows.

The value chain initiatives under Component 3 produced rather anaemic results in terms of businesses incubated – out of 80 proposals only 31 business proposals were approved during the life of LMDP II instead of the 85-initial target. Creating businesses in Kyrgyzstan has proved a difficult task. Firstly, after a 2-days training session on how to design a business

plan, participants were asked to provide their own-designed BPs (with some support from the project). Out of 133 participants, 40% were not able to submit their proposals lacking motivation and/or competencies when facing the exercise. Secondly, the previous statement raises the question of the targeting and selection criteria, apart from the gender criteria, they were mainly based on the SP's experts evaluation including criteria such as: the availability of infrastructure for production, the availability of equipment, buildings and premises, including documentation confirming the right to use buildings and production facilities, the business proposal payback as well as the readiness and capability for co-financing of the applicants and the number of additional jobs. The targeting and outreach of component 3 may not follow IFAD targeting strategy and selection bias as well as elite capture risks exist due to the educational level required to build consistent BPs and participants' contributions requested (20% to 50%). Finally, the mission points out the importance of building continuous entrepreneurship capacities in a country where culturally and historically, these skills have been left aside. This is a valuable comment for ATMP and further IFAD projects, which should foster a value chain development approach based on capacity development (continuous advisory services, cooperative/association development, exchange visits, learning by doing approaches, etc.) instead of the classical training sessions which have shown its limits.

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The APIU has been pro-active in undertaking the necessary steps for a smooth project completion (in March 2021), by preparing a comprehensive exit strategy plan and by timely launching the impact survey. A one-year extension was granted in order to allow proper completion of micro- projects, moving completion date from 30 September 2019 to 30 September 2020. Another six-month period extension was approved this year to cope with the outbreak of COVID-19. Slowdown in procurement has caused one of the project flagship activities, namely the community mapping, not to take-off the ground.

Main issues

The project was confronted with difficulties in finding contractors to deliver on micro-projects. This has resulted in multiple retenders. Management issues have added to make the situation worse with the resignation of the then coordinator. These factors have motivated the one-year extension. IFAD approved the extension in September 2019. While management was re-structuring itself to fill in the gap and move forward, COVID-19 has hit in March 2020, motivating an additional six-month period extension.

The community mapping activity consists of establishing boundaries of pastures, which are fit for grazing. Furthermore, community mapping entails training of pasture committees on determining the carrying capacity of pastures, assessing the pressure on pastures and planning grazing on community paddocks, thus ensuring sustainable pasture management and higher resilience to effects of climate change. The scope comprises 125 PUUs located in LMDP I regions and 190 PUUs in LMDP II regions, for 315 PUUs. APIU is currently engaged in negotiations with IFAD for an exceptional no-cost extension for this activity. If the negotiations materialize, community mapping will likely wrap on by project closure date.

The mission is pleased to note that project management has been preparing for LMDP II completion due in March 2021. In this respect, a comprehensive exit strategy has been duly prepared and has been reviewed by the mission for final NO by IFAD; an impact survey has been commissioned and the report is under preparation for timely delivery in January 2021, ahead of project completion report mission; the 2021 AWPB is at a finalization stage for submission to IFAD for NO.

The Project Coordination and Reference Group (PCRG) last met in November 2020 to discuss 2018-20 achievements. The mission was informed that there was no PCRG meeting in 2019 due to changes at the ministry senior level.

Knowledge Management	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The project reported to have used a wide range of high-quality KM products and communications. This includes videos, best practices for preventing zoonotic diseases, and administering model PUUs, brochures and guidelines for zoonotic diseases. LMDP II has produced eight knowledge products including a practical guide to climate change, community fodder seed, creation of national association of pasture users, early warning system for pasture users, use of electronic pasture maps, rational use of pastures, web-GIS micro-projects. Of these KM products, IFAD has opted to showcase the community-based pasture management as the process of establishing pasture inventory, infrastructure available, maps with borders and easements, as well as recommendations on carrying capacity of pasture plots.

Main issues

In the course of implementation, LMDP II has produced a wealth of KM and communication products. Most of them come in form short videos to be disseminated on TVs and social media. Others are brochures, leaflets or digital apps. A prominent one, the Community-based Pasture Management was selected by IFAD in 2020 for displaying on IFAD

website. This product describes the process of establishing pasture inventory to provide local authorities with information on soil and vegetation, infrastructure available, maps with borders and easements, as well as recommendations on carrying capacity of pasture plots. This practice of community-based pasture management promoted by LMDP II would greatly contribute in making planning process socially just and environmentally sustainable.

Other equally important KM and communication products include digital pasture maps distributed to PUUs on USB - flash drives. The web-GIS was developed to provide geo-visualization of the implemented micro-projects. The Web GIS allows users to see geolocation and attribute data of micro-projects. Along line with micro-projects, the project has also produced climate related communication tools containing adaptive technologies designed to inform and strengthen communities' resilience to the risks of climate change through adaptation and mitigation measures.

The Community Fodder Seed Program (CFSP) was enforced in view of mitigating the issues of vulnerability of rural residents to climatic shocks and pasture degradation, which have a significant impact on increasing the incomes of small and low-income households. The CFSP program was complemented by the development of the Early Warning System (EWS) aimed at providing meteorological and pasture information to pasture users, agricultural specialists, decision makers and other users in order to reduce the impact of dangerous meteorological events and adapt to climate change.

Value for Money	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The rapid assessment made by the supervision team report healthy margins thus reaching project targets at the outcome level. The analysis on project effectiveness assumes that the project will reach the planned target of HHs thus keeping the planned cost to input ratio. A part from component 3, which remains far below the initial target, the other components performed well and return for money spent should significantly provide satisfactory value for money. The EFA that will be provided by the end of the project should confirm this rating.

Main issues

The Economic Efficiency of the business plans and Micro-projects that was recommended during the last supervision mission has not been carried out yet as component 3 was lagging behind schedule. However, terms of reference have been announced and a national consultant selected. The mission revised the terms of reference to include the next steps towards the phasing of the project including: i) the assessment of the economic performance, sustainability, and benefits for the rural economy (i.e. employment, spill over effects on the poor or vulnerable HHs, economic efficiency indicators); ii) the analysis of the additional capacity development needs and access to micro-finances services to ensure sustainability of the businesses; and iii) a mapping of the key actors that could take over when the project ends.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) is implemented by six participating agencies/institutions, namely APIU, ARIS, DPLF, AKJ, VC, and Hydromet. While APIU is the leading entity with the overall responsibility for implementation, it holds only 2% of the annual operational budget. ARIS being the technical and operational branch executes more than 80% of the AWPB. The project had planned to use \$6,975,996 in 2020. To date, it has utilized 57% of that target over the past three quarters. This is below the expected level of performance of the AWPB. However, the project has been coherent in the use of the resources as planned. Activities implemented are those defined under the four components in the AWPB.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

The resource utilization has been consistent with the annual plan. The AWPB 2020 was approved in a timely manner by IFAD and made available for execution since January. As of end November 2020, overall, **2020 AWPB execution rate stands at 57%**, of which 58% from IFAD loan, 37% from IFAD grant and 37% from ASAP allocated budget. Despite being compliant and coherent, and while the mission is mindful of the COVID-19 impact on activities implementation, the AWPB execution rate is below the expected level of performance, **with a likely negative impact on project funds full disbursement by completion.**

Performance of M&E System	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project has put in place an M&E system, which assures regular monitoring of activities in the field, captures, analyses and centralizes data at management level for reporting. The function of M&E is coordinated between APIU and ARIS, and capacity upgrading trainings as well as tools are provided to staff. The Unit has completed the baseline survey and the mid-term survey; however, data is not systematically reported in the logframe. Additionally, less attention is paid to aligning the outputs in the logframe with activities in the AWPB. The mission has discussed these issues with APIU, who

agreed to capture them as lessons learned for doing better under ongoing and future operations.

M&E System Review

APIU assures the overall responsibility for setting up and running the project M&E system. The M&E unit is led by a Chief M&E at APIU who coordinates the entire activity with specialists at ARIS. ARIS has agents in the field to ensure regular monitoring of project activities and data collection. ARIS further ensures back-end data analysis and validation functions, before data is used for reporting. ARIS M&E Specialist works with a Gender Specialist, an M&E and Knowledge Management Specialist and an M&E Assistant.

Despite the good setup, the APIU M&E unit shows signs of weakness in filling out properly and accurately data in the logical framework, also in consolidating data reported by ARIS. Outputs data are difficult to track back in the AWPB, making it hard to establish the AWPB alignment with the M&E plan. The AWPB contains the list of activities planned for the year and activities codes, but the expected targets and number of beneficiaries to be reached (males, females and youth) are not explicitly stated. The project AWPB is presented in Excel Workbook format, and activities divided among implementing partners on individual sheets. Activities planned to feed into the same output indicators are therefore scattered through listings across the workbook. The project does not present a narrative for the AWPB where rationale for figures could be articulated better. Another issue, not the least, is related to the reporting of the project outreach. The logframe reports that the project has reached out to 100% of its target population from the second year of implementation. This is an uncommon practice. The project has reported however, that this practice was agreed with past IFAD missions. The completion mission will further validate this finding. It consists of counting future beneficiaries against target, once these beneficiaries are identified. This practice contradicts the M&E principle, which evaluates the performance of the implementer by comparing achievement with target. **Since LMDP II is ending, the current mission will document this as a lesson learned in order to further improve the system for ongoing and future operations.**

In preparing for project completion, the mission met with the service provider currently preparing the impact survey. Given the work is at the stage of data analysis, the mission ensured the reporting will properly cover the key indicators needed for the PCR preparation.

Within the framework of upgrading the overall M&E system, the mission recommends for future projects that the AWPB be developed in a better layout document format (preferably a Word /PDF document) with detailed description of activities and targets, to align with the project logical framework. That will promote traceability and avoid scattering of information.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Final Impact Survey Commissioning the project impact survey (submission of TORs to IFAD for no objection, selection of a consultancy company and its contracting, field work, report write-up). In process: The tender has been held to select a consulting company to study the project impact. The contract was awarded to RichResearch LLC. Negotiations were held with this company and a contract was signed on 07 October 2020 to conduct the project impact survey. The contract duration is 25 January 2021.	APIU Director	02/2021

**Social, Environment, and Climate
Standards requirements**

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Although the project design pre-dates IFAD's SECAP requirements, the project has achieved positive environmental and social outcomes for local communities by improving the management of pasture resources and mainstreaming CCA mainly across component 1 and 2. MP proposals have been checked to determine whether occupational health and environmental standards are in line with Kyrgyz law. PCs confirmed that occupational health concerns were respected. Users have been trained on the safe usage of equipment. Infrastructure development is at a small scale and site-specific, with no damaging environmental effects. Rural dirt roads on pastures have been rehabilitated and are maintained, but no new roads have been constructed. A grievance redress mechanism has been established.

SECAP Review

AJK and ARIS have set up a grievance-redress mechanism. Consultations were held among the PUUs to provide input on what an effective mechanism could look like. The following grievance-redress mechanism was developed for the pasture users: at village level, a pasture user can bring complaints to the executive body of the PUU - the Pasture Committee. They will try to resolve the conflict. If it is not possible to resolve the complaint at PUU level, the complainant can approach a superior agency - the district association (DA PUU). If still dissatisfied, all questions are forwarded to the AKJ.

The specialists of AKJ regularly organize preventive measures at district level to prevent and resolve conflicts between departments and pasture users. For example, AKJ provided legal advice in the period of March 11-12, 2019 according to the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No.192 on the procedure for using and regulation of the State Forest Fund of the PC/PUU in Issyk-Kul region. Representatives of district administrations, local self-government bodies, local leskhozoes and chairpersons of the PCs/PUUs took part in the working meetings organized by AKJ.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 4.0

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

Disbursement for LMDP II has started in 2015 for the three financial instruments (IFAD Loan, IFAD Grant and ASAP Grant). Considering the current completion and closure dates, which are 31st of March 2021 and 30th of September 2021 respectively, the project had around 5 years and a half to disburse US\$ 32 million.

Main issues

1. In light of the potential extension of completion date to be same as closure date for community mapping and training contracts activities under IFAD Grant, both implementing units must work closely together to ensure proper allocation and utilization for projected expenditures until closure date. Project will be working on three main streams during the upcoming period; disbursement for the extended activities, disbursement for winding up activities and justification for unjustified balances under the three financial instruments (IFAD Loan, IFAD Grant and ASAP Grant). Based on that, APIU should ensure and lead the close monitoring process of budget, flow of fund, and timely submission of justifications.
2. An additional US\$ 1 million is expected to be disbursed from IFAD Grant if extension was approved for the community mapping and trainings activities, implementation is expected to take place until end of July 2021.
3. As of 30th of November 2020, project has commitments for an amount of US\$ 2.5 million (33% for APIU and 67% for ARIS). Some of these commitments are included in the projected expenditures for 2021 in the AWPB. Project will provide quarter utilization plan until closure covering December 2020 and first three quarters for 2021. The plan will clarify how much will be utilized from remaining fund.
4. Both units should draft a recovery plan for IFAD Grant, IFAD Loan and ASAP Grant in order to ensure adequate liquidity to finance activities.
5. Implementation is relatively low when compared to the updated AWPB for 2020; 58%, 37% and 37% have been executed from IFAD Loan, IFAD Grant and ASAP Grant respectively for the first 11 months of 2020.
6. The following table summarizes disbursed amounts, utilized amounts, commitments up to 30th of November 2020 and projected expenditures as per AWPB 2021.
- 7.

Financial Instrument	Original Appraisal Amount (US\$ '000)	Disbursed as at 30 th of November 2020 (US\$ '000)	Utilized as at 30 th of November 2020 (US\$ '000)	Commitments (US\$ '000)	Projected Expenditures as per AWPB 2021
IFAD Loan	11 000	\$9 826	\$9 223	\$57	\$929
IFAD Grant	11 000	\$8 721	\$8 100	\$2 363	\$1 522
ASAP Grant	10 000	\$8 936	\$9 008	\$176	\$17
Total	32 000	\$27 484	\$26 331	\$2 596	\$2 468

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Submission of Recovery Plan Each unit to update/draft the recovery plan for the three financial instruments in order to ensure adequate liquidity for disbursed WAs	APIU & ARIS	01/2021
Strictly to monitor disbursement at both implementing entities The disbursement rates should be monitored on systematic and regular basis in order to ensure that the full allocation is disbursed by the project closing date.	APIU/ARIS Directors	
Quarterly disbursement plans Project to submit an updated disbursement plan at the end of each quarter.	APIU	

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Financial Management arrangements for LMDP II were satisfactory for most of the project period; qualified and experienced staff has been working on the project, the accounting software (1C) used is appropriate for the project needs and timely submission of IFRs and audit reports. On the other hand, during the project period, there were some changes and challenges that affected the quality of the financial management such as; turnover, vacant positions and group resignation at ARIS, weak internal controls for PUUs contracts and improvements needed for budget monitoring process.

Main issues

Staffing: as the project is approaching its completion, current structure of finance staffing for both units is acceptable based on the fact that any recruitment process will take some time and will be finalized by completion date. There were some vacancies at ARIS in 2019 for LMDP II that were not filled such as Project Coordinator and Disbursement Specialist, instead, these positions were merged with ATMP similar positions. ARIS should have arranged to fill these vacancies at early stages especially for finance positions since staff works on other IFI projects in addition to IFAD projects. As for the internal audit vacancies, both positions in the internal audit department have been filled and now the department is working with full capacity.

Budgeting: ARIS should ensure that AWPB for 2021 is linked to the procurement plan and that this practice is followed for all IFAD projects. This was one of the uncompleted actions from last year supervision mission.

For budget monitoring, Finance Managers at both units should lead the process of identifying variances between budget and actual figures on interim basis. A discussion should be held with Project Coordinators to ensure that variances are addressed and that justifications are provided. Project is advised to document these discussions in the meeting minutes and to add justification for budget material variances in the budget narrative.

SOE sample review; APIU and ARIS have managed to put in place good documentation process that includes main documents required. However, payments documentation could be improved further to be in adherence with the fund requirements as follows; APIU needs to (1) include cashbook ledger copy and completion/delivery letters within the payment document, (2) make sure that all implementing partners monthly reports are signed and stamped by APIU Specialist, (3) ensure that all implementing partners' (IPs) invoices are filed in APIU payments to IPs. For ARIS, (1) AWPB reference in SOE should be accurate, (2) include all PUUs supporting documents within their payment documents not only the list of expenditures, (3) completion/delivery certificates should clearly specify the quantity and the amount for work completed and should include ARIS Specialist confirmation and signature.

In addition to that, both units should work on improving travel and workshops documentation by including the following documents (as applicable); approval requests, IFAD no objection, quotations and selection documents, purchase order, travel policy applied for DSA and advances, boarding passes, invitations, participants list, workshop agenda, original invoices for all related expenses (flights, accommodation, venue, equipment, etc.), payment voucher, cash ledger and bank statement.

Internal Control; ARIS has worked on improving the internal control measure for PUUs contracts. In the audit report for 2019, auditors have confirmed that for the audited year 2019, they did not find similar issues in relation to PUUs payments

when compared to payments schedules in the contracts and to control over the execution of TATS contracts.

Reallocation; as of date, the Operating cost category under IFAD Loan has reached 130%. In order to avoid major overdraft in this category under IFAD Loan by closure date (30th of September 2021), which is the only category that covers the salaries, allowances and other operating costs for APIU, the mission recommends to reallocate \$45 000 from the unallocated category to the Operating Costs category under IFAD loan.

Closure arrangements; planning for project closure should start from early 2021. Project must make sure to;

1. Proper and timely justification for unjustified funds noting that last withdrawal application for justification must be submitted by closure date.
2. Send the recovery plan to IFAD; which should clearly identify withdrawal applications that will be used for recovery and their respective amounts and proposed recovery rate.
3. Preparation and agreement with the auditors on the final audit process as all expenditures incurred in 2021 must be audited before closure. Deadline for final audit is by project closure date.
4. By closure, APIU and ARIS should plan to refund all unspent balances from all financial instruments to IFAD.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Linkage between AWPB and procurement plan – ARIS AWPB or procurement plan to include a reference number/code that allow linkage between both documents.	ARIS	01/2021
Linkage between AWPB and procurement plan – ARIS AWPB or procurement plan to include a reference number/code that allow linkage between both documents.	ARIS	01/2021
Ensure PPU's contribution is requested and paid timely Encourage PUU's to provide their contributions and request for respective grant funds payments according to contractual terms of payments. ----- ARIS: In progress: The consultations on the financial management of the PUU and CDSO are held at the local level by the regional accountant and disbursement specialist for the timely submission of financial reports. The PUU contribution in cash and labour is monitored for timely payments under the project. This is the ongoing process that is monitored at the level of the ARIS's Central Office, oblast, district and AO by ARIS specialists on an ongoing basis. The results of this process are payments to suppliers and contractors on the basis of received, verified, and signed documents. Continues under due course	ARIS staff in charge of PUUs' activities	

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The audit report was received on time and financial statements are informative and has been improved.

Main issues

The audit report was received on time and financial statements are informative. The auditors and the project have worked this year on including all required information in the report. For instance, they have included the Designated Account reconciliation and the Fixed Asset schedule and a break down for other income and expenses in the Notes. For next year, the statements titles to be changed to be as per IFAD financing and reporting handbook.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Edit Financial Statements titles for 2020 to be as per IFAD financing and reporting handbook Align all financial statements titles to IFAD financing and reporting handbook especially the Funds received and expenses statement titles to be changed to sources and uses of funds statement.	Auditors and APIU	06/2021
Ensure that the DA reconciliation statement is free from any technical errors There was a technical error in the DA reconciliation statement for 2019. The sum of rows from 4 to 9 was incorrect, project was contacted and they confirmed that it is a technical error that they will make sure is corrected next year. Correct statement for 2019 to be submitted and uploaded in ARTS for easy reference. Next year follow up to be done on this point.	Auditors and APIU	06/2021

Counterparts Funds	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

Received counterpart contribution from government has exceeded projection. Funds were received on time.

Main issues

Out of \$270K of projected government contribution, \$280K have been received up to 30th of November 2020. During the year, the Government fund is received on time, the project experience some delays in the first quarter of the year, until procedures of releasing the funds are finalized by the Ministry of Finance, but this delay does not affect the implementation process.

As per financial reports, 83% has been received from Beneficiary contributions. No contribution was reported under Component 3 "Diversification and Market/Value Chain Initiatives" even though Beneficiaries contribute a portion for the executed business plans. ARIS to revise the data provided in order to reflect accurate contribution for Component 3.

Compliance with Loan Covenants	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

Project follows the Loan covenants in a fully compliant manner. The details with regards to the status of implementation and compliance with Project FA covenants can be found in Appendix 3 of the Supervision Report.

Procurement

Procurement	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

Processes, procedures and systems applied exhibit significant shortcomings and inconsistencies across some of the requirements. Project implementation is negatively impacted and delayed; implementation support is required; resolution of issues/constraints is likely but will take some time. Irregularities are noted at the level of the Bidding processes. Community Grants are not documented at all in the Procurement files. Community Grants are not documented at all in the Procurement files.

Procurement Review

The Procurement review was done based on information provided by the Project staff. The Senior Procurement Officer was unable to verify the information in the documents provided since they were prepared in Russian.

For both Units the Procurement Plans are not fully updated however, they contain reference to the AWPB. For APIU, out of the six (6) planned activities for 2020, four (4) packages were signed with a total value of US\$ 468,078.8 representing 67% of the planned value. As for ARIS, the Procurement Plan reflects more than one contract in one single entry. 94% of the planned contracts were signed so far representing 30% of the planned value.

The Contract Registers provided by both units are incomplete and not submitted monthly to IFAD. Concerning the Grants under ARIS, only two entries in the procurement plan show a total value of 3,420,000 US\$ which is not detailed. There

are no details in the Procurement plan, contract register or the procurement files of the unit about the way this value is spent in terms of Contracts/Purchase orders. Actually, whenever the grant value is less than US\$ 10,000, Procurement is conducted by the Community Unions. ARIS is involved in the Procurement whenever the value of the grant is above US\$ 10,000.

The review of the Dossiers covered 3 contracts for APIU where the Contract register shows only 4 contracts signed in 2020 and 2 contracts for ARIS where only 5 contracts appear on the Contract register for 2020.

National Shopping method is applied by the project by using advertisement which automatically transforms the process into a National Competitive Bidding. The advertisement time for the selection of Consultants is too short (4 days in one example). Clauses on "IFAD policy to preventing and responding to sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse" do not appear in the Bidding documents. Also, the "Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations" appears only in few Bidding Documents or Contracts. Results of Bidding are not announced. In some cases, they were communicated by Phone. The method used for the selection of IC is not in accordance with IFAD's guidelines. In addition, no passing grade or evaluation grid was indicated in the announcement for the recruitment of Individual Consultants.

In some cases, the amendments of the Contracts were done after the expiry of the original Contract. Payments are done on time but payment documents are not kept in the Procurement folders. Performance security is not being requested from Suppliers/Contractors.

The Procurement staff did not participate in the training workshop organized by IFAD in August although they are in need of training.

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	Rating: 4.65	Previous rating: 5.0
Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	Rating: 4.42	Previous rating: 5.0

F. Relevance

Relevance	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

This project is highly relevant. Kyrgyzstan is a temperate mountainous country with some 9.2 million hectares of land mass which is ideally, if largely only, suited for livestock grazing. The LMDP II and other projects were able to largely restore financially viable use of pastures through community management, strategic investments, extensive training and adoption of modern pasture management techniques.

Main issues

Both LMDPs took good advantage of restoring and building upon a pasture-based livestock system that had been honed during some 70 years during the Soviet Union-era. The investments which helped restore infrastructure were relatively straightforward and traditional – heavy equipment for road repair, bridging, water points, fencing, shepherd huts, etc. were pretty standard in any improved pasture system. There were, however, several unique features. Among these are: devolved community management of pastures, participatory decision making, participatory monitoring of pasture quality and national legislation which permitted fee collection and tax payments by organized pasture committees (PUUs/PCs). Establishing such legalized, devolved governance is no easy feat and IFAD (plus other donors such as the WB) deserve much credit for getting government policies right.

Additionally, the project introduced modern pasture management techniques – pasture rotation, resting/overseeding/fertilizing degraded pastures, enhanced winter forage feeding, and adjusting stocking rates to pasture carrying capacity among others. Through participatory governance, sound training, strong implementation, appropriate TA and collaboration between the project and State technical institutions, modern pasture management was widely adopted and is being practiced by livestock owners.

The animal health component – strategies to reduce the incidence of brucellosis and echinococcus in humans – was also highly relevant as incidence of these two diseases in livestock, dogs and humans was quite high. These are zoonotic diseases which can only be reduced in humans through prevention/treatment in the host animals. The projects introduced modern, epidemiology-based strategies for controlling and monitoring progress in controlling both disease which are still going on today. A unique feature of brucellosis control is sharing the cost between the State, which provides the quality

assured vaccine, and livestock owners who pay PVs for their service in administering vaccine and identifying vaccinated cattle and small ruminants.

Finally, the LMDPs introduced internationally recognized models for delivery of both public and private veterinary tasks. The State Veterinary Authority authorizes private veterinary practitioners to carry out some official tasks but under supervision of the SIVPS. Delegation of tasks is a key to 'rightsizing' personnel size and costs in government vet services. Along with delegating authority comes a formal system of refresher training and registering PVs under the Veterinary Chamber.

Component 3 which did not go so well focused on trying to incubate businesses in rural areas. This proved a difficult proposition and valuable lessons were learned for application in future projects.

G. Lessons Learned

Trainings versus Continuous capacity development support

The project offered initial trainings on "how to build a business plan" and also on the technical aspects related to the beneficiary's micro-projects specificities (i.e., intensive orchards). After this initial support, the entrepreneurs were left on their own to implement their activities without any continuous capacity development support or technical advisory services. To ensure sustainable investment of beneficiaries' enterprises, the project should have provided continuous support at technical, financial and marketing levels.

Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (CCA)

The project would have benefited from having mainstreamed environmental and CCA aspects in Component 3, by having carried out a clear initial assessment (at project design) of the key environmental issues associated with the present agricultural/pastoral practices of the beneficiaries. This would have allowed for a better integration of CCA measures within the value chain and market access component through activities, such as the contracting of specialized extension services that provide continuous support to farmers instead of the current "one shot" training programmes.

Appropriate targeting strategy implementation arrangements

The project would have benefitted from having a proper targeting strategy for Component 3 with clear selection criteria regarding business plans. This would have avoided relying exclusively on the outsourced service provider, which had no previous experience with IFAD target groups (i.e., vulnerable and poor HHs, women and youth). This creates a risk of social exclusion, and in the specific case of LMDP II, the entrepreneurs who received the matching grants could belong to the better-off segment, i.e., those able to contribute to up to 50% to the initial investment. It is therefore important that future projects include a business plan approach adapted to reach social inclusiveness.

Appropriate legislation & regulations

Another lesson learned is the value of passing national legislation and aligning policies which allowed devolved, community management of natural resources, i.e., pastures. The 'Pasture Law' which was passed early on in the project and subsequent regulations, codified taxation issues between local authorities and communities and clarified responsibilities for managing the pasture lands between local government and communities organized into Pasture Users Unions and Pasture Committees. These codes and regulations proved essential to balance the interests of local government and the communities, specifically on agreeing on the amount of fees going to local government as tax and the amount retained by local community groups. Getting the legislation and policies right for development takes time, is often neglected but is a necessary step for sustaining development goals.

Community-based natural resource management

The LMDP I & II projects amply demonstrate that empowered communities can successfully manage their own national resources, in this case pasture lands. These empowered communities agreed on logical choices in terms of investments in pasture infrastructure and technology adoption that were appropriate for improving degraded pastures and opening up formerly inaccessible summer pastures. The quality of training, technical assistance for pasture improvement, investments in infrastructure and heavy equipment, and project supervision all combined to support an appropriate mix of community decisions. By implication, it is probable that making decisions for pasture management at a centralized level would not be as successful as the community-based decision making demonstrated by the LMDP I & II projects. A second lesson learned which contributed to success is that IFAD and other donors (World Bank) provided long-term (~12 years) funding which aligned Government policies for rational natural resource management, strengthened institutions to provide appropriate support, and restored a successful livestock husbandry system which worked well in the past. Both donors coordinated project designs, technical assistance inputs and strengthened the same Governmental agencies such that the whole country was covered by coordinated projects. The long-term and consistent funding enabled the Government to

implement a rational national resource management programme, not just several projects.

H. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Overview and Project Progress		
Resubmit 2021 AWPB for IFAD NO addressing IFAD review comments	APIU Director	01/2021
Provide a Utilization Plan for remaining funds Project to submit to IFAD country team a report for projected expenditures for December 2020 and first 3 quarters of 2021 broken down by financier, components and categories	APIU & ARIS Coordinators	01/2021
Alignment of project's completion and closure dates Should the procurement be deemed valid (with expected competition and transparency), ensure the community mapping and training activities in LMDP I and II's intervention areas, is executed by the aligned completion and closure dates (30 September 2021)	MAFIM & IFAD	01/2021
Economic efficiency (EE) analysis to phase out from C3 Add to the consultant work plan the assessment of the entrepreneurs' needs and businesses' economic sustainability leading to a capacity development plan (marketing, financial and technical)	ARIS	01/2021
Extension GIS specialist contracts Upon confirmation of project's completion date, obtain a 'No Objection' for extending the contracts of GIS specialists of APIU/DP and ARIS	APIU/ARIS GIS Specialist	01/2021
Mapping geospatial platforms and database updates Continuing close supervision of progress of each multiple mapping, geospatial platforms and database updates under the various components	APIU, ARIS GIS Specialist	01/2021
Extension Gender Strategy and Action plan Extend Gender Strategy and Action Plan by 3 months (until 31 March 2021)	ARIS Gender Specialist	01/2021
Procurement Plan Apply proper packaging when preparing the Procurement Plan where each planned Contract needs to appear on a separate line.	APIU/ARIS Procurement Specialist	01/2021
Contract Register update The Contract Register needs to cover all signed contracts under the Project as well as details on each grant provided. In addition, it needs to be submitted to IFAD on a monthly basis.	APIU/ARIS Procurement Specialist	01/2021

Quick mapping of the potential partners for additional support Provide a quick mapping and road map for the potential projects/partners who will take over on the additional support for the entrepreneurs/Women's groups requiring additional support to achieve sustainability	ARIS, EE consultant	02/2021
Linking the financial sector to the entrepreneurs willing to contract a loan Identify the key entrepreneurs requiring additional financing, assess their willingness to contract a loan and link them to the micro-finance institutions.	ARIS, EE Consultant	03/2021
AKJ funding Suggest sources of funding for sustaining the AKJ. (see Exit Strategy)	AKJ, ARIS, APIU Coordinators	04/2021
Apply some changes on 2020 audit report (1) Ensure that the DA reconciliation statement is free from any technical errors. (2) Change the Financial Statements titles for 2020 to be as per IFAD financing and reporting handbook	APIU Finance Specialist and the Auditors	04/2021
In Kind Contribution for Oblasts Before Closure, ARIS should work on identifying in-kind contribution from Beneficiaries for all Oblasts and should plan to include them in the final audit report for the project	ARIS Finance Specialist	09/2021
Sustainability and Scaling up		
Measure pasture improvement adoption rate in Impact Survey With beneficiary interviews, determine 1) number of pastures with some form of improved pasture management; 2) subjective understanding of PUU members about change in pasture quality over last 5 years.	Impact Survey	09/2021
Project Management		
Final Impact Survey Commissioning the project impact survey (submission of TORs to IFAD for no objection, selection of a consultancy company and its contracting, field work, report write-up). In process: The tender has been held to select a consulting company to study the project impact. The contract was awarded to RichResearch LLC. Negotiations were held with this company and a contract was signed on 07 October 2020 to conduct the project impact survey. The contract duration is 25 January 2021.	APIU Director	02/2021
Financial Management & Execution		
Linkage between AWPB and procurement plan – ARIS AWPB or procurement plan to include a reference number/code that allow linkage between both documents.	ARIS	01/2021
Linkage between AWPB and procurement plan – ARIS AWPB or procurement plan to include a reference number/code that allow linkage between both documents.	ARIS	01/2021

Submission of Recovery Plan Each unit to update/draft the recovery plan for the three financial instruments in order to ensure adequate liquidity for disbursed WAs	APIU & ARIS	01/2021
Edit Financial Statements titles for 2020 to be as per IFAD financing and reporting handbook Align all financial statements titles to IFAD financing and reporting handbook especially the Funds received and expenses statement titles to be changed to sources and uses of funds statement.	Auditors and APIU	06/2021
Ensure that the DA reconciliation statement is free from any technical errors There was a technical error in the DA reconciliation statement for 2019. The sum of rows from 4 to 9 was incorrect, project was contacted and they confirmed that it is a technical error that they will make sure is corrected next year. Correct statement for 2019 to be submitted and uploaded in ARTS for easy reference. Next year follow up to be done on this point.	Auditors and APIU	06/2021
Strictly to monitor disbursement at both implementing entities The disbursement rates should be monitored on systematic and regular basis in order to ensure that the full allocation is disbursed by the project closing date.	APIU/ARIS Directors	
Ensure PPU's contribution is requested and paid timely Encourage PUU's to provide their contributions and request for respective grant funds payments according to contractual terms of payments. ----- ARIS: In progress: The consultations on the financial management of the PUU and CDSO are held at the local level by the regional accountant and disbursement specialist for the timely submission of financial reports. The PUU contribution in cash and labour is monitored for timely payments under the project. This is the ongoing process that is monitored at the level of the ARIS's Central Office, oblast, district and AO by ARIS specialists on an ongoing basis. The results of this process are payments to suppliers and contractors on the basis of received, verified, and signed documents. Continues under due course	ARIS staff in charge of PUUs' activities	
Quarterly disbursement plans Project to submit an updated disbursement plan at the end of each quarter.	APIU	

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Livestock and Market Development Programme II Supervision Report

Logical Framework

Mission Dates: November-December/ 2020
Document Date: 13/01/2021
Project No. 1100001709
Report No. 5649-KG

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Livestock and Market Development Programme II

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										
	Household members			503 500	0	503 500	100				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached										
	Households			95 000	0	95 000	100				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Females			251 750	0	251 750	100				
	Males			251 750	0	251 750	100				
	Total number of persons receiving services			503 500	0	503 500	100				
	Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change										
	Females			324 625	0	483 411	148.9				
	Males			324 625	0	461 031	142				
	Total household members			649 250	0	944 442	145.5				
Project Goal Goal. Contribute to the reduction in poverty and enhanced economic growth in pasture communities	25% of targeted population with increased climate resilience (ASAP)										
	Increase in climate resilience		10	25		55	220				
	10% reduction in the prevalence of children’s malnutrition										
	Acute malnutrition										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Chronic malnutrition										
	Low weight										
	Child Malnutrition			10							
Development Objective Development Objective. Improved livestock productivity and enhanced climate resilience of pasture communities reflected in improved and equitable returns to livestock farmers.	O.1 .The volume of livestock and livestock product sale covered by the project households increased on average by 15% in comparison with the pre-project level of sales (identified as a result of initial situation survey)										
	Increase in livestock products sale		10	15							
	O.2. Monthly consumption of meat and dairy products increased by xx% for 15% of targeted poor HHs (KG or L per month)										
	Increase in meat/dairy consumption		10	15							
Outcome Outcome 1. More productive and climate change resilient pastures and increased additional fodder accessible to livestock	1.1.a Increase in milk productivity										
	Average increase in milk production (Milk yields per year (liter / cow / year)		10	15	0	6.1	40.7				
	1.1.b Increase in meat productivity										
	Average increase in weight of cattle (Average live weight (Kg) of cattle sold in local markets)										
	1.2.a Additionally 225 MT of high quality/ refined barley available in project communities by the end of the project period										
	High quality barley available		100	255							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	1.2.b 45 000 MT fodder available in project communities by the end of the project period (40% barley/60% fodder)										
	Fodder produced		100	45 000							
	1.2.c. 20% reduction of mortality rate caused by disasters										
	Decrease in mortality rate			20							
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production										
	Households										
	Total number of household members										
	Males										
	Females										
	Households										
Output Output 1.1 Climate risk-mitigation pasture and animal health management plans incorporating needs and priorities of the poor and women	1.1.1. Number of approved pasture management and animal health plans in the project area effectively integrating climate risk mitigation and adaptation measures								Annually		
	Number of Plans		40	189		189	100				
	1.1.2. Disputes regarding access to pastures reduced by 10% from BS.								Annually		
	Batken region										
	Jalal-Abad region										
	Osh region										
	Persons in disputes										
	Pasture committee - Leskhoz										
	Between PCs										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification		Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
	Within PC									
	Reduction in disputes		5	10	0	7	70			
	1.1.3. Increase in collected pasture fees by 20% by the end of the project								Annually	
	Increase in fees collection		10	20						
Output Output 1.2 Resilient and sustainable investments prioritized in community pasture management and animal health plans presented and used	1.2.1. Number of men and women (30% of target population) having access to infrastructure (water; shelter; connectivity roads) that is climate resilient and environmentally sound									
	Males			324 625	76 805	461 031	142			
	Females			324 625	54 465	483 411	148.9			
	Land under climate-resilient practices									
	Land area			17 000	0					
	New or existing rural infrastructure protected from climate events (US\$' 000/Km)									
	Value			19 369 126.15	4 643 530					
Output Output 1.3 Institutions involved in pasture management are strengthened and have capacity to integrate climate risk management into management plans and policy making	1.3.1. Pasture Users' Unions (PUUs) benefiting from a functional early warning system for extreme climate events, hazards (heat and cold waves, floods, frost and drought)									
	Number of PUUs			314	0	316	100.6			
	Community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities									
	Groups			505	0					
Outcome Outcome 2. Veterinary care of animals improved	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices								Annually	M&E officer
	Households				0	2.34				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions		
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility			
Output Output 2.1 Community vets provide animal health and production services on a regular basis	2.1.2. 380 veterinary packages provided to PVs												
	Number of Vet Packages			380	0	378	99.5						
	2.1.3. No of AI businesses being operated by PVs by the end of the project												
	Number of Businesses operational by eop			75		68	90.7						
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies												
	Total number of attendances to training sessions				0	514							
	Men trained in crop				0	68							
	Women trained in crop				0	68							
	Men trained in livestock			378	0	365	96.6						
	Women trained in livestock				0	13							
	Total persons trained in crop				0	136							
	Total persons trained in livestock			378	0	378	100						
	Output Output 2.2 Animal Health Committees providing support to Pasture Committees on animal health	2.2.1. Number of functioning AHSC to the end of the project											Quarterly
		Number of operational AHSC		40	189	0	189	100					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification		Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
Output Output 2.3 Educational support for animal health services operating more efficiently	2.3.1. Number of new vets entering veterinary practice and PVs upgrading their skills								Annually	
	Vets upgrading skills		71	120	0	440	366.7			
Outcome Outcome 3. Income from additional income generation activities benefits communities prone to climate change	C.3.1. Beneficiaries' household income increased at least by 20% from additional income activities (ASAP)								Annually	
	Income increase			20						
	2.2.3 Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities									
	Number of POs			25		31	124			
Output Output 3.1 Higher quality and volumes of milk available for assured markets	3.1.1.a. Number of rural producer organizations supported (milk collection/cooling centers established)								Quarterly	Project M&E records. Records from milk processing plants
	RPO organisations supported			6		4	66.7			
	3.1.1.b. Number of rural producer organizations supported (women's processing groups operating in the Project area)								Quarterly	
	Number of Women Groups supported			9		13	144.4			
	3.1.2 15% increase in price per liter of milk gained by producer increased									
	Increase in milk sale profit			15		0	0			
	3.1.3. Value added in milk improved									
	Added value			20		0	0			
Output Output 3.2 Additional income-generating activities supported to enhance risk-coping mechanisms	3.2.1.a Number of rural producer organizations supported (groups established engaged in economic activities-handicrafts)									

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Number of RPO supported (handicrafts)			9		4	44.4				
	Number of RPO supported (Kurut)			9		3	33.3				
	Number of RPO supported (horticulture)			9		5	55.6				
	3.2.2.c At least 40% of grants to women groups										
	Women groups receiving grants			10		13	130				
	3.2.1.d Number of rural producer organizations supported (women led groups)										
	Female			10		13	130				
	3.2.2.a Grants for economic diversification disbursed to new enterprises established-handicrafts										
	Number of grants (handicrafts)			9		4	44.4				
	Number of Grants (kurut)			9		3	33.3				
	Number of grants (horticulture)			9		5	55.6				

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Livestock and Market Development Programme II Supervision Report

Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category

Mission Dates: November-December/ 2020
Document Date: 13/01/2021
Project No. 1100001709
Report No. 5649-KG

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 1: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 1A: Financial performance by financier as at 30th of November 2020 (USD '000)

Financier	Appraisal	Actuals	Balance	Percent Actual
IFAD Loan	11 000	9 223	1 777	84%
IFAD Grant	11 000	8 100	2 900	74%
ASAP Grant	10 000	9 008	992	90%
Beneficiaries	7 084	6 183	901	87%
Government	270	280	(10)	104%
Total	39 354	32 794	6 560	83%

Table 1B: Financial performance by financier by implementing agency as at 30th of November 2020 (USD '000)

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	APIU		ARIS		Total	
		Actuals (USD '000)	Percent Actual	Actuals (USD '000)	Percent Actual	Actuals (USD '000)	Percent Actual
IFAD Loan	11 000	1 071	10%	8 152	74%	9 223	84%
IFAD Grant	11 000	2 383	22%	5 717	52%	8 100	74%
ASAP Grant	10 000	696	7%	8 313	83%	9 008	90%
Beneficiaries	7 084	0	0%	6 183	87%	6 183	87%
Government	270	134	50%	146	54%	280	107%
Total	39 354	4 283	11%	28 178	72%	32 794	83%

Republic of Kyrgyzstan
Livestock And Market Development Programme II (LMDP II)

Table 1C: Financial performance by financier by component as at 30th of November 2020 (USD '000)

Component	IFAD loan			IFAD Grant			ASAP Grant			Beneficiaries			Government			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1-Community-based Pasture Management and Vulnerability Reduction	10 173	8 307	82	7 751	6 008	78	9 780	8 732	89	6 256	5 786	92	214	175	82	34 174	29 008	85
2-Livestock Health and Production Services	200	136	68	2 242	1 686	75				570	0	0	37	74	201	3 049	1 896	62
3-Diversification and Market/Value Chain Initiatives (ARIS)				745	204	27	220	248	113	258	396	143%	2	11	533	1 225	859	70%
4-Project Management (APIU)	627	780	124	262	202	77		29					17	20	119	906	1 031	114
Total	11 000	9 223	84	11 000	8 100	74	10 000	9 008	90	7 084	6 183	87	270	280	104	39 354	32 794	83

Table 1D: Financial performance by financier by category as at 30th of November 2020 (USD '000)

Component	IFAD loan			IFAD Grant			ASAP Grant			Beneficiaries			Government			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1.Equipment, Goods and Vehicles	490	465	95				567	595	105				270*	105		1 327	1 164	88
2-Consultancies				6 660	5 284	79	46	35	77				44			6 706	5 363	80
3-Training and Workshop				1 378	1 058	77	8	5	69				15			1 386	1 079	78
4-Grants;(a) Pasture/Livestock Improvement	9 668	7 985	83				9 020	8 065	89	6 526	5 786	89%	104			25 214	21 858	87
Grants;(b) Value Chain, Diversification				460	150	33	222	248	112	558	396	71%	23			1 240	805	65
Grants;(C) other				2 272	1 608	71							11			2 272	1 679	74
4-Operating Expenses	612	773	126				84	60	72				71			696	846	121
Unallocated	230			230			54									514	0	0
Total	11 000	9 223	84	11 000	8 100	74	10 000	9 008	90	7 084	6 183	87	270	280	104	39 354	32 794	83

*Lump sum for all categories

Republic of Kyrgyzstan
Livestock And Market Development Programme II (LMDP II)

Table 1D: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR '000), as at 30th of November 2020

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed	W/A pending
I	Equipment, Goods & Vehicles	320	317	3	99.19%	
IV	Grants					
	a. Pasture/Livestock Improvement	6 330	5 388	942	85.12%	
V	Operating Cost	400	518	(118)	129.63%	
	Unallocated	150	0	150	0%	
	Initial deposit (APIU)		57	(57)		
	Initial deposit (ARIS)		724	(724)		
	Total	7 200	7 005	195	97.29%	

Table 1E: IFAD grant disbursements (SDR '000), as at 30th of November 2020

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed	W/A pending
II	Consultancies	4 350	3 730	619	85.76%	
III	Training and Workshops	900	736	163	81.81%	
IV	Grants					
	b. Value Chain, Diversification	300	97		32.24%	
	c. Other	1 500	1 162	203	77.49%	
	Unallocated	150	0	337	0%	
	Initial deposit (APIU)		320	(320)		
	Initial deposit (ARIS)		540	(540)		
	Total	7 200	6 587	612	91.49%	

Table 1F: ASAP grant disbursements (SDR '000), as at 30th of November 2020

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed	W/A pending
I	Equipment, Goods & Vehicles	370	426	(56)	115.16%	
II	Consultancies	30	19	11	63.35%	
III	Training and Workshops	5	4	1	75.17%	
IV	Grants					
	a. Pasture/Livestock Improvement	5 860	5 685	174	97.02%	
	b. Value Chain, Diversification	145	111	34	76.66%	
V	Operating Cost	55	41	14	75.13%	
	Unallocated	35	0	35	0%	
	Initial deposit (APIU)		27	(27)		
	Initial deposit (ARIS)		182	(182)		
	Total	6 500	6 496	4	99.94%	

Republic of Kyrgyzstan
Livestock And Market Development Programme II (LMDP II)

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Livestock and Market Development Programme II Supervision Report

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: November-December/ 2020
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Project No. 1100001709
Report No. 5649-KG

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Tasks	Indicators		Unit	Period: 01-01-2020 to 30-11-2020			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Status
	Logframe	AWPB		AWP&B	Actual	%				
Component 1: Community-Based Pasture Management and Vulnerability Reduction										
Sub-component 1.1.: Community Risk-mitigation Pasture Management and Investments										
Community Fodder Seed Programme (Development of Community Fodder Seed Funds (CFSF))	1.2.a Additionally 225 MT of high quality/ refined barley available in project communities by the end of the project period	Purchasing of grain cleaning machinery for CSFs in Osh, Batken, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul and Naryn regions	Unit	91	0	0	0	0	0	As of November 30, 2020, a contract was signed for the supply of 91 seed cleaning equipment for CSFs of Osh, Batken, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul and Naryn oblasts. According to the plan, the deliveries will be completed in full by the end of 2020.
	1.2.b 45 000 MT fodder available in project communities by the end of the project period (40% barley/60% fodder)									
Climate Change Adaptation	25% of target group increased climate resilience (ASAP)	Develop and implement a communication strategy of information dissemination and alerting	Number of persons of target group	250	250	100	250	250	100	Communication activities and dissemination of information are set out in the Memorandum of Cooperation between the DPLF and Kyrgyzhydromet, signed on December 22, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the Memorandum). The Memorandum defines the key users of meteorological information: these are pasture users. In this regard, meteorological information is sent to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, RDAD, ARIS, AKJ, DTA, PC, they using channels deliver information to the shepherds
	1.1.1. 189 approved pasture management and animal health plans in the	Improvement of the CPMUP to include issues of	PUU	189	189	100	189	189	100	In PCs of Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh oblasts PCs began updating their Community Pasture

	project area effectively integrating climate risk mitigation and adaptation measures (ASAP)	adaptation to climate change								Management and Use Plans (using the Iskra version, developed by the APIU), which includes adaptation to climate change according to the weather forecast sent by us through DTAs and ARIS by e-mail, and now the data can be taken from the EWS website).
Component 2. Animal Health and Livestock Productivity Services										
Sub-component 2.1. Strengthening veterinary and community animal health services										
										Due to the pandemic situation, the planned activities under this Subcomponent were suspended until the improvement of epidemiological situation. The process will be resumed from January 2021.
Component 3. Diversification and Value Chain Development										
Output. Output 3.1 Higher quality and volumes of milk available for assured markets	3.1.1.a. Number of rural producer organizations supported (milk collection/cooling centers established) Number of rural producer organizations supported - Number	MCCCs established have received necessary equipment as a grant	Number	2	1	50	2	1	50	One beneficiary has refused due to failure to provide his own contribution
Output 3.2 Additional income-generating activities supported to enhance risk-coping mechanisms	3.2.1.a Number of rural producer organizations (RPO) supported (groups established engaged in economic activities-handicrafts)	Beneficiaries received necessary equipment and materials as a grant								27 business plans have been funded as of 30.11.2020
	Number of RPO supported (horticulture)		Number	5	5	100	5	5	100	
	Number of RPO supported (handicrafts)-		Number	4	2	50	4	2	50	

		Number of RPO supported (kurut)- Number		Кол-во	3	3	100	3	3	100	
Output 3.2 Additional income-generating activities supported to enhance risk-coping mechanisms		3.2.2.a Grants for economic diversification disbursed to new enterprises established-handicrafts	Beneficiaries received necessary equipment and materials as a grant	Number	31	27	87	31	27	87	

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Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: November-December/ 2020
Document Date: 13/01/2021
Project No. 1100001709
Report No. 5649-KG

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
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Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance	Status/Date
Section B.6b	Separate Ledger shall be setup and maintained within each Designated Account	Continuous	Complied with	Separate Ledger are maintained
Section E.1.a	The Programme Implementation Manual approved by IFAD	Disbursement condition	Complied with	Updated PIM was approved by IFAD
Section E.1.b	The Programme Coordination and Reference Group (PCRG) has been duly established	Disbursement condition	Complied with	PCRG was established by the MOA order
Section E.1.c	The APIU and ARIS have been fully staffed to the satisfaction to the Fund	Disbursement condition	Complied with	
Section E.1.d	Subsidiary agreement between ARIS and MOF acceptable to IFAD should be concluded	Disbursement condition	Complied with	
Section E.1.e	The Designated and Programme Accounts shall have been dully opened	Disbursement condition	Complied with	Two Designated Accounts have been opened with Kyrgyz Investment and Credit Bank and Project bank account for ea source of finance have been opened with same bank
Section E.1.f	Financial Management system and accounting software shall have been operational	Disbursement condition	Complied with	
GC Section 4.08	Eligible Expenditures	IFAD financing proceeds to be us exclusively to finance Eligible Expenditures	Complied with	
GC Section 7.01	Annual Work Plans and Budgets and Procurement Plans to be submitted to Fund	No later than 60 days before beginning of each Fiscal Year	Complied with	Draft AWPB of 2019 was submitted in December 2018 and approved by IFAD in January 2019
GC Section B.8	Availability of Grant Proceeds and Counterpart Funds	Continuous	Complied with	
GC Section 7.05	Procurement of goods, civil works and services in accordance with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines	Continuous	Complied with	
GC Section 7.08	Lead project agency shall insure all goods and buildings used in the project against such risks and in such amounts as shall be consistent with sound commercial practice	Continuous	Complied with	
GC Section 8.02	Monitoring, establishment of information management system	Continuous	Complied with, but requires update	
GC Section 8.03	Progress Reports to be submitted to IFAD on a six-monthly basis	No later than six weeks after the end of each six-month period	Complied with	
GC Section 8.03	A Mid-Term Review to be carried out jointly by Borrower and IFAD	No later than 36 months after the Effective Date	Complied with	MTR has been carried out during 16 July – 10 August 2017
GC Section 9.02	Submission of Financial Statements	Within 4 months after the end of each fiscal year	Complied with	.
GC Section 9.03	Audit Reports on project accounts of each year to be submitted to Fund	Within 6 months after the end of each fiscal year	Complied with	

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Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Mission Dates: November-December/ 2020
Document Date: 13/01/2021
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Report No. 5649-KG

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Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Comments on the Exit Strategy Draft for Components 1 and 2- Notes

Para 30: There is no mention in the project reports of 'animal health fees' being collected along with pasture use fees. Animal health fees collected on PUU livestock going to summer pastures would help pay for services and goods (trimming feet, **vaccines not provided by the SIVPS**, deworming, etc.). Is this fee a forgotten source of revenue for the PUU or is it incorporated into the pasture fee? In any event additional animal health funds could be useful for procuring preventive remedies and vaccines not provided by the state.

Para 47: APIU estimates that "...only about 60% of pasture land is used for grazing". Does this mean that there is good scope to increase livestock numbers with increasing investment in pasture access and improvement as has been accomplished under LMDP I & II? If so, this is a logical buffer against growing livestock numbers exceeding forage resources. APIU and DLPF need to monitor increasing livestock numbers with the view to also increase the forage resources available in far pastures as well as near village winter pastures. Expansion of pasture access may be low hanging fruit for Government and donors to replicate future LMDP-ish projects, particularly if pasture degradation accelerates in the future.

Para 51: Consideration for financing should include selling daily/weekly weather reports and storm warnings to local and regional commercial radio, social media and TV stations. In addition to livestock and crop farmers, weather information has broad use in for civil society, such as for road transport companies, logging companies, etc.

Para 56: As the KLPRI has developed a useful system of **demonstration plots** for testing and extending methods for pasture improvement, and many PUUs have adopted these methods, this presents a funding opportunity for the institute. Selected KLPRI research and/or extension staff could morph into 'Consulting Pasture Management' much as there are now consulting pest management services on offer to large farms. These professionals would consult with PUUs, on a fee basis, to advise on set up and monitor various on-PUU plots designated for pasture improvement. This service would be a commercial side of the Government KLPRI.

Para 59: Discussions are underway for rationalizing veterinary continuing education (CE) also called professional development. The main providers of CE are the KNAU Veterinary Faculty, the Veterinary Chamber and the nascent Association of Private Veterinarians. See new para 60 in the Exit Strategy for additional comments.

It is agreed that there is little opportunity for scaling up with additional PVs as the Vet Chamber registry has 1,100 qualified and registered vets and para-veterinarians with most villages and all PUUs having at least one registered veterinarian.

Para 60 Association of Private Veterinarians (APV): The ATMP is funding activities to revive and strengthen the APV to represent veterinarians with a national association and local chapters. Veterinary associations historically act as Medieval guilds with the main tasks of institutional strengthening and capacity-building of all APV members and protection of their interests and rights. An important feature of modern veterinary associations is to serve / protect the consuming public through establishing a code of ethics and resolving conflicts between individual registered vets and an unhappy client. Another important recognized task is that of managing the CE system in the country. Currently ongoing discussions between the KNAU, Vet Chamber and APV will rationalize the CE delivery for veterinarians in Kyrgyzstan. As a note, consideration should be given to changing the name of the association as government, private practice and industry-employed veterinarians should see the value in joining the national association. Because membership should go beyond private practitioners, a conventional suggested name is 'Kazakh Veterinary Association'.

Para 63: It is well recognized that the Government leads the way among CA countries (and indeed, many others too) in rationalizing the delivery of public and private veterinary services. The Government and the SIVPS have come a long way to separate delivery of public, regulatory tasks from private good clinical, preventive and production tasks carried out by PVs operating under full legal authority. Some years ago, the SIVPS took the hard decision to 'right-size' its Government vet department by heavy shedding of staff, most of which landed in the private sector. This brought funding for operations into better balance (ideally about 50:50) with salary costs. The SIVPS demonstrates exemplary use of contracting the services (**not the biological products themselves**) of PVs to deliver state-mandated disease control programmes.

From a review, however, of several CPMLDPs there is a need to modernize the 'Animal Health Plans' carried out at PUU level which suffer from being outmoded. For instance, due either to limited funding or outdated vet education, sampling plans for various diseases (brucellosis, FMD, leptospirosis, etc.) are not statistically

significant for estimating herd prevalence of diseases. Additionally, even if some diseases are diagnosed, there is no epidemiologically sound control plan. The SIVPS does not receive value for money spent on laboratory diagnosis. PVs do however receive fees for each sample collected, which oddly, is paid for by the livestock owner! In most cases the livestock owner receives no value from a positive or negative diagnosis. Additionally, the Government or local PVs do not have access to some preventive vaccines. The disease prevalence information generated (however flawed) benefits only the SIVPS for reporting to international agencies (OIE). Therefore, livestock owners should rightly not be charged for sample taking from which they do not benefit.

What seems to be needed is donor-funded technical assistance within a project to re-think and rationalize animal disease control programmes left over from the Soviet-era. This TA / project should include heavy emphasis on training in and practical field experience in: clinical medicine and surgery for food animals, epidemiology, modern vaccinology / pharmacology, and disease control strategies.

Para 64: Under LMDP I & II the SIVPS has contracted the KSRVI for independent monitoring of the brucellosis control programme and control of echinococcus in dogs. This example of cost effective, independent quality control of Government disease control programmes should continue.

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Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met

Mission Dates: November-December/ 2020
Document Date: 13/01/2021
Project No. 1100001709
Report No. 5649-KG

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met.

People met

	Participants	Position
1	Mr.Samir Bejaoui	Country Director, IFAD
2	Ms.Stefania Gnoato	Social Inclusion and Project Management Expert, Team Leader
3	Ms.Yamina Cherrou	Marketing, value chain and environment specialist
4	Mr.David Ward	Livestock specialist
5	Ms.Nathalie Gebrayel	Senior Procurement Officer
6	Ms.Alaa Abdelkarim	Regional Finance Officer
7	Mr. Karim Sissoko	Program Officer, IFAD
8	Mr.Oliver Mundy	Environment specialist
9	Mr.Tamchybek Tuleev	Director
10	Kubanychbek Abdyrasulov	LMDP-2 Acting Coordinator
11	Samara Jusupbekova	Finance Manager
12	Eldiir Ryskeldiev	Chief Procurement Officer
13	Almaz Mukarapov	Procurement Specialist
14	Nazira Azimova	Accountant
15	Denis Mezheritskii	Disbursement Specialist
16	Abdymajit Oskonbaev	Specialist on M&E and KM management
17	Damira isakulova	Translator/Interpreter
18	Malik Bekenov	Adaptation to Climate Change specialist
19	Nagima Alimbekova	GIS specialist
20	Isakulova Damira	Interpreter/M&E assistant
21	Jyldyz Omorova	Translator
22	Baktybek Nurzhanov	LMDP-2 Coordinator
23	Urmat Asanaliev	Specialist on Social Mobilization and Gender, ATMP
24	Gulaiym Tolgonova	M&E Specialist, ATMP
25	Talant Haytkulov	Disbursement Specialist
26	Bakytbek Ishenaliev	Procurement Specialist
27	Ulan Zainalov	Finance Manager
28	Nazgul Ismailova	M&E Specialist
29	Almaz Dunganov	Veterinary specialist LMDP ARIS
30	Mirbek Dosuev	Social mobilization specialist of LMDP ARIS
31	Umut Raimov	Adaptation to Climate Change specialist of LMDP ARIS
32	Emil Sardarbekov	Component3 specialist
33	Baktygul Jumaeva	Gender specialist
34	Natalia Barakanova	Pasture specialist
35	Kubanychbek Kanakaev	Economist
36	TATS company	Component 3
37	Kubat Mamatkulov	Veterinary statutory body director
38	Marat Sydygaliev	Specialist on sustainable development of the Kyrgyz veterinary association at ATMP project
39	Tursumbetov Mambetaly	Deputy director of KSVRI
40	Salamat Chegirov	Brucellosis Serology Unit, KSVRI
41	Natalia Kilyazova	KLPIRI
42	Maksat Ahmedjanov	KNAU
43	Aknazarov Bekbolsun	KNAU, dean of the Veterinary faculty
44	Baibek Usulaliev	National Pasture Users Association "Kyrgyz Jayity" Pasture specialist

Mission schedule of online meetings
30 November – 11 December 2020

Time (Bishkek)	Description	Participants		Note
		IFAD	APIU and ARIS	
Day 1 – 30 November 2020, Monday				
15:00-17:00	Kick-off meeting with an expert on the LMDP-II supervision mission: 1.Presentation on the main results of the LMDP-II implementation since the project start (APIU and ARIS) 2. Utilization rate (at the project level) for each funding source 3. Status of implementation of utilization rate of AWPB for 2020 4. Preparation for project completion (exit strategy, impact study, etc.) 5. Key problems and bottlenecks 6. Proposed solutions 7. Presentation of AWPB for 2021	Mr. Samir Bejaoui; Ms Stefania Gnoato; Ms Yamina Cherrou; Ms Nathalie Gebrayel; Ms. Alaa Abdelkarim; Mr. Karim Sissoko; Mr. David Word; Mr. Kaan Bulut	Kubanychbek Abdyrasulov Abdymajit Oskonbaev Bakyt Nurzhanov Mirbek Dosuev Nazgul Ismailova Samara Zhusupbekova Ulan Zainalov Talant Khaitkulov Malik Bekenov Nagima Alimbekova Eldiyar Ryskeldiev Almaz Mukarapov Bakyt Ishenaliev Emil Sardarbekov Baktygul Dzhumaeva Kubanychbek Kanakaev Natalya Barakanova Almaz Dunganov Umut Raimov	
Day 2 – 1 December 2020, Tuesday				
14:00-15:30	Online meeting with M&E team	Ms Yamina Cherrou Mr. Karim Sissoko Ms. Stefania Gnoato	(APIU to suggest names)	
16:00-17:00	Online meeting with ARIS on gender	Ms Stefania Gnoato	ARIS gender specialist	
Day 3 – 2 December 2020, Wednesday				
10:00-11:45	Online meeting with GIS specialists	Mr. Oliver Mundy Mission members	Ms.Nagima Alymbekova, Mr.Erik	
12:00-13:45	Online meeting with procurement specialists	Ms. Nathalie Gebrayel Mission members	Eldiyar Ryskeldiev Almaz Mukarapov Bakyt Ishenaliev	
14:00-15:45	Online meeting with ARIS specialists on VC and environment issues	Ms Yamina Cherrou Mission members	Bakyt Nurzhanov Emil Sardarbekov Kubanychbek Kanakaev Umut Raimov	
16:00-17:45	Online meeting with APIU and ARIS specialists on financial management	Ms. Alaa Abdelkarim Mission members	Samara Zhusupbekova Ulan Zainalov Talant Khaitkulov	
Day 4 – 3 December 2020, Thursday				
Anytime	Online meeting with APIU and ARIS specialists on animal husbandry issues	Mr David Ward Mr. Samir Bejaoui	Kubanychbek Abdyrasulov Bakyt Nurzhanov Mirbek Dosuev Natalya Barakanova Almaz Dunganov Umut Raimov	
Anytime	Online meeting with TAACS (SP Component 3) Online meeting with more advanced beneficiaries of Comp. 3 (Women's group supported by LMDP-2 on income diversification + enterprises or other supported groups)	Yamina Cherrou Yamina Cherrou Stefania Gnoato	ARIS	
Day 5 – 4 December 2020, Friday				
Anytime	Online meeting with APIU and ARIS procurement specialists	Mr. Samir Bejaoui Ms. Nathalie Gebrayel	Eldiyar Ryskeldiev Almaz Mukarapov Bakyt Ishenaliev	

14:00-15:30	Online meeting with APIU and ARIS specialists on the LMDP-II management issues	Mr. Samir Bejaoui Ms Stefania Gnoato Mr. Karim Sissoko	Kubanychbek Abdyrasulov Abdymajit Oskonbaev Bakyt Nurzhanov Mirbek Dosuev Nazgul Ismailova Baktygul Dzhumaeva	Online meeting with APIU and ARIS specialists on the LMDP-II management issues
Anytime	Online meeting with ACC specialist Online meeting with Beneficiaries Comp.3 (Women's group supported by LMDP-2 on income diversification + enterprises or other supported groups)	Ms. Yamina Cherrou Ms. Yamina Cherrou Ms Stefania Gnoato (TBC)		
Day 6 – 5 December 2020, Saturday				
8 am	Online meeting with region beneficiaries	All team	Kubanychbek Abdyrasulov Bakyt Nurzhanov Mirbek Dosuev Natalya Barakanova Almaz Dunganov Umut Raimov	
Day 7 to 11 – 6 to 10 December 2020				
	Aide Memoire writing; Bilateral meetings with ARIS and APIU staff (as needed)			
Day 12 – 11 December 2020, Friday				
	Mission wrap-up meeting	All team	APIU and ARIS staff	

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Appendix 6: Procurement

Mission Dates: November-December/ 2020
Document Date: 13/01/2021
Project No. 1100001709
Report No. 5649-KG

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Technical Annex – 6 Procurement

LMDP-2 Supervision Mission – December 2020

Background: The Procurement review was done based on information provided by the Project staff. The Senior Procurement Officer was unable to verify the information in the documents provided since they were prepared in Russian.

I. Review of Procurement Plan

For both Units the Procurement Plans are not fully updated however, the APIU one contains reference to the AWPB. For APIU, out of the six (6) planned activities for 2020, four (4) packages were signed with a total value of US\$ 468,078.8 representing 67% of the planned value. As for ARIS, The Procurement Plan reflects more than one contract in one single entry. 94% of the planned contracts were signed so far representing 30% of the planned value. Community Grants are not documented at all in the Procurement files. Concerning the Grants under ARIS, only two entries in the procurement plan show a total value of 3,420,000 US\$ which are not detailed. There are no details in the Procurement plan, contract register or the procurement files of the unit about the way this value is spent in terms of Contracts/Purchase orders. Actually, whenever the grant value is less than US\$ 10,000, Procurement is conducted by the Community Unions. ARIS is involved in the Procurement whenever the value of the grant is above US\$ 10,000.

II. Review of Prequalification and Bidding Processes

The review of the Dossiers covered 3 contracts for APIU where the Contract register shows only 4 contracts signed in 2020 and 2 contracts for ARIS where only 5 contracts appear on the Contract register for 2020.

National Shopping method is applied by the project by using advertisement which automatically transforms the process into a National Competitive Bidding. The advertisement time for the selection of Consultants is too short (4 days in one example). Clauses on “IFAD policy to preventing and responding to sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse” do not appear in the Bidding documents. Also, the “Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations” appears only in few Bidding Documents or Contracts.

II. Review of Evaluation and Contract Award

Results of Bidding are not announced. In some cases, they were communicated by Phone. The method used for the selection of IC is not in accordance with IFAD’s guidelines. In addition, no passing grade or evaluation grid was indicated in the announcement for the recruitment of Individual Consultants.

IV. Review of Contract Administration and Management

In some cases, the amendments of the Contracts were done after the expiry of the original Contract. Payments are done on time but payment documents are not kept in the Procurement folders. Performance security is not being requested from Suppliers/Contractors. The Contract Registers provided by both units are incomplete and not submitted monthly to IFAD.

V. Review of project’s record retention/procurement filing system and the ease of document retrieval

All the needed documents were provided in scanned copies. However, it is to be noted that the payments documents are not on file. Community Grants are not documented at all in the Procurement files. .

VI. Review of issues identified in the previous review and aide-mémoire and procurement related issues identified in project audit reports

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date	Findings during this mission
Linkage between AWPB and procurement plan – ARIS AWPB or procurement plan to include a reference number/code that allow linkage between both documents.	ARIS	12/2019	Done for APIU. For ARIS, it is in progress

No procurement process related issues were mentioned in the Auditors report of 2019 except for delays in the tenders of the business plans.

VII. Review of any significant changes in the Borrower/Recipient's procurement system and practices

19. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Public Procurement' No 69 dated May 24, 2004; The newly adopted version of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Public Procurement' No 72, dated 3 April 2015; By-laws in the area of public procurement revised in accordance with the Law.

VIII. Assessment of further procurement staff training needs

The Procurement Activities are undertaken by the APIU and ARIS. The distribution of roles is very well detailed in the Financing Agreement. The Procurement staff of the APIU are newly recruited and they need training. Both staff did not participate to the training workshop organized by IFAD in August 2020.

IX. Key findings and conclusions from the PRM assessment update

No PRM was prepared since the Project is ending in 2021.

X. Procurement performance indicator rating and justification

Procurement Area	Performance	Rating (1-6)	Justification
Procurement Planning Process:		4	For both Units the Procurement Plans are not fully updated. Details on the Grants do not appear in ARIS Procurement Plan
Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding:		3	Shopping is applied using NCB processes making it an NCB Procedures The advertisement time for the selection of Consultants is too short (4 days in one example).
Processes and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award:		3	The method used for the selection of IC is not in accordance with IFAD's guidelines.
Contract Management and Administration:		3	Contract register not updated regularly. In some cases, the amendments of the Contracts were done after the expiry of the original Contract
Records Retention:		4	Community Grants are not documented at all in the Procurement files.
Overall Performance		3	Moderately Unsatisfactory

XI. Recommendations for improvement and follow-up actions for the Borrower/Recipient and/or IFAD

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Apply proper packaging when preparing the Procurement Plan where each planned Contract needs to appear on a separate line.	APIU/ARIS	APIU/ARIS	Agreed
The Contract Register needs to cover all signed contracts under the Project as well as details on each grant provided. In addition it needs to be submitted to IFAD on a monthly basis.	APIU/ARIS	immediate	Agreed
Bidding processes need to respect IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook in all their aspects.	APIU/ARIS	immediate	Agreed
Results of bidding processes need to be communicated to the bidders properly and on time.	APIU/ARIS	immediate	Agreed
Contract amendments need to be done on time.	APIU/ARIS	immediate	Agreed

Annex 1

M IV Annex 4: Post Review Checklist – Procurement Planning & Contract Registers

#	Description	Check ¹	Remarks
A	Procurement Planning (for entire PP)		
1.	Is the Plan template consistent with IFAD's?	Yes	
2.	Did IFAD provide its No Objection on the current version of the Plan?	Yes	21 January, 2020
3.	Are there planned dates for all procurements?	No	
4.	Are the planned dates consistent with the procurement processes and methods?		Not all the time
5.	Are the procurement methods consistent with the estimated budget for each procurement?	Yes	
6.	Is the reviewed Procurement Plan an updated one?	No	Not final update
7.	How many updates of the current Procurement Plan was submitted for the year?	4	
8.	How many upgrades of the current Procurement Plan was submitted for the year?	4	
B	Contract Register (for entire Project)		
1.	Is there a contract register?	Yes	
2.	Is the register updated?	Yes	

¹ Use Y for Yes, use N for No, and N/A for Not Applicable. All No's should have a remark

M IV Annex 5: Post Review Checklist – Procurement Process

#	Description	Check ²	Remarks
	ITQ_Data-loggers_KGM_S-35-2019		
A	Bidding Process (for each procurement)		
1.	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?		Item 1.1
2.	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?		Letter from minister of emergency – agency for meteorology asking to buy a data logger to director of APIU who forwarded it to the Procurement team with the technical specification
3.	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?		It is a NS however, it was advertised
4.	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?		Issued on October 25 and deadline on Nov 11 2019. out of the 39 bidders invited, 4 companies presented quotation. It was sent to some suppliers and was published on the gov website and newspapers
5.	Is there time provided for bidders to request and receive clarifications, before the submission deadline?	Yes	Yes item 8
6.	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	Yes	18 days for the preparation of the quotations
7.	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	Yes	No late bids
B	Evaluation Process (for each procurement)		
1.	Was Preliminary Examination done?	Yes	Bid opening was public with a bid opening committee. Two bidders were present Item 10 of the bid evaluation report
2.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	N/A	
3.	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	
4.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?	N/A	
	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objected to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened?	N/A	
5.	For all advertised procurement, were bidders informed of the (technical) evaluation outcome?	No	Not on file.
6.	Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	N/A	Nothing on file
7.	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	No	
8.	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening of financial proposals?	N/A	
9.	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	Yes	
10.	Were corrections to Bidders' financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii) accepted the correction?	N/A	
11.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	

² Use Y for Yes, use N for No, and N/A for Not Applicable. All No's should have a remark

#	Description	Check ²	Remarks
	ITQ_Data-loggers_KGM_S-35-2019		
12.	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	
13.	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	No protest
C	Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)		
1.	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	No protest, No standstill period
2.	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	Yes	No negotiations
3.	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	N/A	
4.	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (ii) the prices?	N/A	
D	Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)		
1.	Information about the Contract 1.1 Contractor \ Supplier \ Consultant Name: 1.2 Original Contract Value: 1.3 Revised Contract Value: 1.4 Date of Contract Signature: 1.5 Original Contract Completion Date: 1.6 Revised Contract Completion Date	1.1 Titan group company LLC (Kyrgyzstan) 1.2 1 373 700 KGS (19 800) 1.3 N/A 1.4 29 November 2019 1.5 29 December 2019 1.6 15 July 2020	
2.	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	
3.	Was a Performance Security presented in line with the Contract Requirement	N/A	
4.	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes	
5.	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	
6.	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	Yes	Contract signed on 29, December 2020 Extension signed on May 21 , 2020 extending the date to July 15.
	If the answer to the above is YES, is there an IFAD No-Objection for each amendment that exceeds the contract percentage thresholds (for prior review procurements)?	N/A	
7.	Were payments done on time as consistent with contract provisions?	Yes	
8.	Value for Payments disbursed up to date		Acceptance signed on June 25. Invoice received on 8 July payment done on 15 July. 100% was done in July in accordance with the contract

#	Description	Check ²	Remarks
	ITQ_Data-loggers_KGM_S-35-2019		<p>Extension until July 15, 2020 Delays due to Christmas holidays (February 1, 2020) and then COVID - 19 Pandemic.</p> <p>Contract amendment signed on May 21, 2020 (too late)</p>

M IV Annex 5: Post Review Checklist – Procurement Process

#	Description	Check ³	Remarks
	LMDP-II COMPLETION SURVEY AND ANALYTICAL REPORT CQS Post Review[
A	Bidding Process (for each procurement)		
8.	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?	Yes	Item 8
9.	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?	No	
10.	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?	Yes	CQS
11.	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?		Advertisement published in local newspaper and 2 local websites and direct invitations to 30 firms.
12.	Is there time provided for bidders to request and receive clarifications, before the submission deadline?	No	Issued on Sept 7 and deadline September 10
13.	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	No	
14.	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	Yes	No late bid
B	Evaluation Process (for each procurement)		
14.	Was Preliminary Examination done?	N/A	
15.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	N/A	
16.	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	
17.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?		
	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objected to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened?	N/A	
18.	For all advertised procurement, were bidders informed of the (technical) evaluation outcome?	No	
19.	Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	N/A	
20.	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	No	
21.	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening of financial proposals?	N/A	
22.	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	Yes	
23.	Were corrections to Bidders' financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii) accepted the correction?		
24.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	
25.	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	
26.	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	
C	Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)		

³ Use Y for Yes, use N for No, and N/A for Not Applicable. All No's should have a remark

#	Description	Check ³	Remarks
	LMDP-II COMPLETION SURVEY AND ANALYTICAL REPORT CQS Post Review[
5.	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	
6.	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	Yes	CQS
7.	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	Yes	Original price offered 2,837,465KGS Negotiated price: same they added tax
8.	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (ii) the prices?	No	
D	Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)		
9.	Information about the Contract 1.1 Contractor \ Supplier \ Consultant Name: 1.2 Original Contract Value: 1.3 Revised Contract Value: 1.4 Date of Contract Signature: 1.5 Original Contract Completion Date: 1.6 Revised Contract Completion Date	1.1 Rich research LLC (Kyrgyzstan) 1.2 2 922 589 KGS 1.3 N/A 1.4 7 of October2020 1.5 25 January 2020 1.6 N/A	
10.	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	
11.	Was a Performance Security presented in line with the Contract Requirement	N/A	
12.	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes	
13.	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	
14.	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	No	
	If the answer to the above is YES, is there an IFAD No-Objection for each amendment that exceeds the contract percentage thresholds (for prior review procurements)?	N/A	
15.	Were payments done on time as consistent with contract provisions?	Yes	
16.	Value for Payments disbursed up to date	50%	

M IV Annex 5: Post Review Checklist – Procurement Process

#	Description ITA: International consultant on distant zoning in pilot AO for PLFD Prior Review	Check ⁴	Remarks
A	Bidding Process (for each procurement)		
15.	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?	Yes	Item 2 on the consultancy sheet
16.	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?	No	
17.	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?	Yes	ICS – not in the current Handbook. Publish REOI, 3 IC were invited from database. NO publication, shortlisting was done based on evaluation criteria in the TORs.. The highest ranked consultant was selected without technical and financial proposal
18.	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?	Yes	
19.	Is there time provided for bidders to request and receive clarifications, before the submission deadline?	No	
20.	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	N/A	The CV was in the database
21.	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	N/A	CVs from Database
B	Evaluation Process (for each procurement)		
27.	Was Preliminary Examination done?	Yes	
28.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	N/A	
29.	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	
30.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?	N/A	No passing grade indicated in the evaluation report
	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objected to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened?	N/A	CQS
31.	For all advertised procurement, were bidders informed of the (technical) evaluation outcome?	No	IC were not informed that they were evaluated
32.	Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	N/A	
33.	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	No	
34.	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening of financial proposals?	N/A	
35.	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	N/A	No financial offer presented for evaluation
36.	Were corrections to Bidders' financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii) accepted the correction?	N/A	
37.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	

⁴ Use Y for Yes, use N for No, and N/A for Not Applicable. All No's should have a remark

#	Description ITA: International consultant on distant zoning in pilot AO for PLFD Prior Review	Check ⁴	Remarks
38.	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	
39.	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	
C	Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)		
9.	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	
10.	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	N/A	
11.	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	Yes	
12.	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (ii) the prices?	Yes	From 600\$ per day to 450 US\$ per day
D	Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)		
17.	Information about the Contract 1.1 Contractor \ Supplier \ Consultant Name: 1.2 Original Contract Value: 1.3 Revised Contract Value: 1.4 Date of Contract Signature: 1.5 Original Contract Completion Date: 1.6 Revised Contract Completion Date	1.1 Mr. Marco Giorgi 1.2 US 28,473.78 1.3 N/A 1.4 July 1, 2020 1.5 September 16, 2020 1.6 : First extension until Nov. 2, 219 Second Extension until Dec. 2, 2019 Third extension until Feb 5, 2020	
18.	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	
19.	Was a Performance Security presented in line with the Contract Requirement	N/A	
20.	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes	
21.	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	
22.	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	Yes	Duration of Implementation
	If the answer to the above is YES, is there an IFAD No-Objection for each amendment that exceeds the contract percentage thresholds (for prior review procurements)?	N/A	No change in the value of the contract
23.	Were payments done on time as consistent with contract provisions?	Yes	This is a time-based contract. First payment covered ticket and travel expense and interpretation. The second payments covered the deliverables
24.	Value for Payments disbursed up to date		2 payments :

#	Description ITA: International consultant on distant zoning in pilot AO for PLFD Prior Review	Check ⁴	Remarks
			<p>Payment 1: 1,988.5 US\$ Payment 2: 24,153.5 USD Total 26,142 US\$</p> <p>Remaining amount: are the difference in the actual travel expenses (Ticket cost); the Consultant did not use the translation cost and the incidental cost.</p>

M IV Annex 5: Post Review Checklist – Procurement Process

#	Description	Check ⁵	Remarks
	Supply of equipment to store/keep agricultural crops (2 premises) to the Individual Entrepreneur "Azimov N." Lot 1		
A	Bidding Process (for each procurement)		
22.	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?	Yes	Goods sheet item 2
23.	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?	Yes	Technical specifications signed by the beneficiaries
24.	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?	Yes	
25.	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?		Announced on ARIS website and in addition they used the database and forwarded the invitation to 30 suppliers.
26.	Is there time provided for bidders to request and receive clarifications, before the submission deadline?		Advertised on April 24, deadline 12 May. Open tender in public with the presence of representative of tender committee 3 tenders received for each lot (2 lots) They were allowed to ask questions for 14 days No questions received
27.	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	Yes	18 days
28.	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	Yes	No late bids
B	Evaluation Process (for each procurement)		
40.	Was Preliminary Examination done?	Yes	
41.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	N/A	No bids rejected
42.	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	
43.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?	N/A	No bids ejected
	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objected to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened?	N/A	
44.	For all advertised procurement, were bidders informed of the (technical) evaluation outcome?	Yes	
45.	Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	N/A	No questions received
46.	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	No	
47.	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening of financial proposals?	N/A	
48.	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	Yes	

⁵ Use Y for Yes, use N for No, and N/A for Not Applicable. All No's should have a remark

#	Description	Check ⁵	Remarks
	Supply of equipment to store/keep agricultural crops (2 premises) to the Individual Entrepreneur "Azimov N." Lot 1		
49.	Were corrections to Bidders' financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii) accepted the correction?	N/A	No errors
50.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	No bidders rejected at this stage
51.	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	
52.	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	
C	Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)		
13.	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	
14.	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	Yes	No negotiations done
15.	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	N/A	
16.	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (ii) the prices?	N/A	
D	Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)		
25.	Information about the Contract 1.1 Contractor \ Supplier \ Consultant Name: 1.2 Original Contract Value: 1.3 Revised Contract Value: 1.4 Date of Contract Signature: 1.5 Original Contract Completion Date: 1.6 Revised Contract Completion Date	1.1 "Brand ASCH" ltd 1.2 KGS 1,380 000 1.3 N/A 1.4 1 st of July 2020 1.5 August 29, 2020 1.6 N/A	
26.	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	
27.	Was a Performance Security presented in line with the Contract Requirement	N/A	Approximate value of the contract is 20,000 US\$
28.	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes	
29.	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	
30.	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	N/A	Delivered on time
	If the answer to the above is YES, is there an IFAD No-Objection for each amendment that exceeds the contract percentage thresholds (for prior review procurements)?	N/A	
31.	Were payments done on time as consistent with contract provisions?	Yes	

#	Description Supply of equipment to store/keep agricultural crops (2 premises) to the Individual Entrepreneur "Azimov N." Lot 1	Check ⁵	Remarks
32.	Value for Payments disbursed up to date	100%	

M IV Annex 5: Post Review Checklist – Procurement Process

#	Description «Public speaking and presentation skills” for private veterinarians in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts, Kyrgyz Republic	Check ⁶	Remarks
A	Bidding Process (for each procurement)		
29.	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?	Yes	
30.	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?	Yes	
31.	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?	Yes	27 January 2020 email from the social mobilization specialist
32.	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?	Yes	31 January advertisement on ARIS website and the national newspaper. Deadline was on 17 of Feb 2020 Qualification criteria and TORs were advertised. No passing grade was advertised and no evaluation criteria were advertised
33.	Is there time provided for bidders to request and receive clarifications, before the submission deadline?	Yes	
34.	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	Yes	18 days
35.	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	N/A	
B	Evaluation Process (for each procurement)		
53.	Was Preliminary Examination done?	Yes	
54.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	N/A	12 CVs were received by deadline. They all met the criteria
55.	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	interviews
56.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?	Yes	4 candidates were rejected since they scored less than 70
	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objected to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened?	N/A	
57.	For all advertised procurement, were bidders informed of the (technical) evaluation outcome?	Yes	Through the phone
58.	Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	Yes	Through the phone
59.	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	No	This is done after signing the contract
60.	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening of financial proposals?	N/A	
61.	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	Yes	Financial proposal was requested from the highest ranked candidate only
62.	Were corrections to Bidders’ financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii) accepted the correction?	N/A	
63.	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	

⁶ Use Y for Yes, use N for No, and N/A for Not Applicable. All No's should have a remark

#	Description «Public speaking and presentation skills” for private veterinarians in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts, Kyrgyz Republic	Check ⁶	Remarks
64.	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	
65.	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	
C	Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)		
17.	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	
18.	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	N/A	
19.	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	No	Everything was clear. No need for negotiations
20.	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (ii) the prices?	N/A	
D	Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)		
33.	Information about the Contract 1.1 Contractor \ Supplier \ Consultant Name: 1.2 Original Contract Value: 1.3 Revised Contract Value: 1.4 Date of Contract Signature: 1.5 Original Contract Completion Date: 1.6 Revised Contract Completion Date	1.1 Akimbek Bektenaliev 1.2 KGS 111 500 1.3 N/A 1.4 May 12, 2020 1.5 June 26, 2020 1.6 N/A	
34.	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	
35.	Was a Performance Security presented in line with the Contract Requirement	N/A	
36.	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes	IFAD anticorruption appears in the contract as an annex to the contract. all the contracts of IC have this annex
37.	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	
38.	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	N/A	
	If the answer to the above is YES, is there an IFAD No-Objection for each amendment that exceeds the contract percentage thresholds (for prior review procurements)?	N/A	
39.	Were payments done on time as consistent with contract provisions?	Yes	
40.	Value for Payments disbursed up to date	100%	