

Tajikistan

Livestock and Pasture Development Project II

Supervision Report

Mission Dates: 22 November – 05 December 2020

Document Date: 02/02/2021

Project No. 2000000977

Report No. 5672-TJ

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
ATAC	Agriculture Training and Advisory Centre
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
CACILM	Central Asian Countries' Initiative on Land Management
CAMP	Central Asia Mountain Partnership Programme
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CD	Community Development
CF	Community Facilitator
CIG	Common Interest Group
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CO	Community Organisation
DPO	District Project Officer
CU	Cattle Unit
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
FSC	Food Security Committee
GOT	Government of Tajikistan
HH	household
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
LPDP	Pasture and Livestock Development Project
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MSDSP	Mountain Societies Development Support Programme
MTR	Mid-term Review (by IFAD and GOT)
MWRLR	Ministry of Water Resources and Land Reclamation
TAAS	Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPV	Net Present Value
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OMPP	Operational Manual for Procurement Procedures
PCR	Project Completion Report
FMM	Financial Management Manual
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
CLPMP	Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plan
PMT	Pasture Management Trust
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

PSC	Project Steering Committee
PUU	Pasture Users Union
PUUB	PUU Board
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
SCLMG	State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy
SOE	Statement of Expenditures
SVIS	State Veterinary Inspection Services
SU	Sheep Unit
TA	Technical Assistance
TJS	Tajikistani Somoni, Currency unit of Tajikistan
TOR	Terms of Reference
TT	Technical Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollar
VO	Village Organisation
WA	Withdrawal Application
WB	World Bank
WIGG	Women Income Generating Groups
WFP	World Food Programme

A. Project Overview

Region:	Near East, North Africa and Europe Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Tajikistan	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Livestock and Pasture Development Project II	Climate Risk Classification:	2 - Medium
Project ID:	2000000977	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Agriculture
Project Type:	Livestock	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Mikael Kauttu		
Project Director:	.		
Project Area:	Districts of Vose, Kulob, Dangara		

Approval Date:	12/12/2015	Last audit receipt:	19/06/2020
Signing Date:	03/02/2016	Date of Last SIS Mission:	23/12/2020
Entry into Force Date:	03/02/2016	Number of SIS Missions:	4
Available for Disbursement Date:	23/11/2016	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	28/11/2016	Effectiveness lag:	2 months
MTR Date:	08/09/2019		
Original Completion Date:	31/03/2021		
Current Completion Date:	31/03/2021		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	IFAD	\$8,700,000
	ASAP Trust Fund	\$5,000,000
	Debt Sustainability Framework	\$8,700,000
Domestic Financing breakdown	Beneficiaries	\$1,348,000
	National Government	\$446,000
Co-financing breakdown,		
Project total financing:		\$24,194,000

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	22 November – 05 December 2020
Days in the field:	28-29 November 2020
Mission composition:	Mission composition: Mr. Kairat Nazhmidenov, Team Leader; Mr. Anvar Mamkulov, Procurement Specialist; Mr. Joldoshbek Dadybaev, Veterinarian/Livestock Specialist; Ms. Zainab Kenjaeva, IFAD Country Programme Consultant in Tajikistan; Mr Francesco Capinera, IFAD Finance Officer, Ms Sooyeon Kim, IFAD Environment and Social Inclusion Specialist; and Ms. Lola Mukhtorova, National Rural Business specialist. Mr. Mikael Kauttu, IFAD Country Director for Tajikistan, provided overall guidance during the mission.
Field sites visited:	5 PUUs: Malikova (Dangara), Mehr (Farkhor), Husnobod (Hamadoni), Ziraki (Kulob) and Istiqlol (Vose) in the Khatlon Region

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4.96	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		4.83

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

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	6
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	5
Exit Strategy	4		
Potential for Scaling-up	5		

Relevance	5
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

The Livestock and Pasture Development Project, second phase (LPDP II) is supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with a loan of US\$ 8.7 million and a grant of US\$ 8.7 million. ASAP has also contributed US\$ 5 million to the project for implementing climate adaptation activities (IFAD Loan No. 2000001439/DSF Grant No. 2000001438/ASAP Grant 2000001437). LPDP II's goal is to contribute to the reduction of poverty by enhancing livestock productivity and climate resilience in a sustainable manner. It is expected to benefit 38,000 smallholder livestock households through the implementation of three components: (i) Institutional Development; (ii) Productivity Enhancement and Improved Animal Health; and (iii) Pasture Development and Diversification for Vulnerability Reduction. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Ministry of Agriculture located in Dushanbe, in coordination with a regional office in Kulob and a project implementation partner is responsible for project implementation in the five districts of Dangara, Farkhor, Hamadoni, Kulob and Vose of Khatlon region.

The Mission visited all five project districts and held on-site discussions with representatives from 5 PUUs: Malikova (Dangara), Mehr (Farkhor), Husnobod (Hamadoni), Ziraki (Kulob) and Istiqlol (Vose), several Women Income Generating Groups (WIGGs) and Common Interest Groups (CIGs). The mission met online with the representatives of various institutions, including: the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Finance, State Committee on Investments and State Property Management, State Committee on Environmental Protection, Food Security Committee, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences Tajik Agrarian University, Tajik Veterinary Association, Pasture Meliorative Trust under the Ministry of Agriculture and NGO Oriyon. A final online wrap-up meeting was held on 28 December 2020, chaired by Mr. Abdulahad Khojzoda, Director of the PMU. The main mission recommendations were discussed and agreed during the meeting.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

LPDP II has proven to be substantially efficient in its implementation, with solid physical progress. Such performance is also resulting from a competent and well managed PMU with consolidated experience in implementing the LPDP, which has also shown the substantial resilience during Suspension. The M&E system is efficient and at output level is able to produce needed information to take corrective measures when required. As the end of the implementation is approaching (3 months from the date of the Supervision Mission) it is important that the PMU starts reflecting on outcome level progress, as a way of understanding behavioural changes better as well as ensuring appropriate and informed assessment at project end.

The exit strategy of the project relies on the capacity to strengthen the rural institutions in order for them to maintain their basic functions and objectives in the medium run. The financial and institutional sustainability of PUUs, CIGs, and WIGGs is critically important. The support for capacity development of the established (PUUs or member-based groups) or supported institutions (at national / local level, such as PMT, FSC/SVI) represents an asset for the exit strategy of the project.

Exit Strategy has been drafted by the PMU, but it does not outline the following key elements: (i) adoption of a private sector-led approach to veterinary and extension services; (ii) private sector's provision of ancillary services for enhancing livestock production on a self-sustained basis; (iii) putting in place policy, regulatory and institutional arrangements that can demonstrate that sustainable pasture management and rehabilitation is in the long-term interest of all stakeholders; (iv) making PUUs a sustainable mechanism for managing pasture resources; and (v) sustainable operations of women's income generation activities on the basis of value chain approach. The strategy might also include sections about the situations before and after the Project implementation and future expectations in short term, midterm and long-term perspectives, also in regard of each of the institutions that the project has supported. Hence, the PMU should work elaborately on the finalization of this strategy and submit it for IFAD's review.

During the mission, it was mentioned that the number of private veterinarians is very low. Almost all veterinary services are conducted by veterinarians. Today only one department under Food Security Community is focused on the veterinary development (before there were 4 departments), and the shortage of employees results in its slow development. Hence, it could be advisable to revise current veterinary development system to enhance its further sustainable development to be able to formalize strategies that are in line with OIE and other worldwide organizations.

The Project should propose further steps to support the WIGGs and CIGs to strengthen group cohesion, to enrich the experience towards collective processing and marketing and to adapt the business plans to the specific circumstances and opportunities prevalent for each of these groups. This could include consultation and capacity strengthening towards the more effective use of the assets provided by the Project.

Despite the fact that the PMU achieved good results in overall project implementation, the Mission noted that due to the spreading of COVID-19 and the introduction of pandemic restrictions, the PMU is facing certain difficulties and risks in regard to the timely completion of the Project, i. e. until 30 March 2021. Furthermore, the Project financing was also suspended by IFAD for more than 6 months (from the beginning of December 2018 till the end of June 2019) due to the banking issues.

Hence, in order to ensure the qualitative and effective implementation of the remaining planned activities, the Mission considers it appropriate to extend the Project implementation period at least until 30 June 2021, without extension of Project's closure date.

D. Overview and Project Progress

Since the effectiveness (February 2016), benefitting also from the experience and lessons learned from the first Livestock and Pasture Development Project (LPDP, August 2011 – September 2018), the project has demonstrated a satisfactory performance.

By 31 October 2020, the project has disbursed 87% of its total budget. Disbursement rate increased by +32% versus what was measured at 2019 MTR mission. Project is planning to disburse \$2.69 million until closure, which will reduce the remaining balance. In November 2020, two direct payment withdrawal applications have been submitted to IFAD: the first from IFAD Loan for \$0.37 million and the second one from IFAD Grant for \$0.25 million.

The effectiveness of the PMU is guaranteed by a solid leadership, backed by a strong financial management, procurement staff and an experienced technical team. The processes of planning, budgeting and reporting process follow the established IFAD project implementing system.

Component 1: Institutional Development

The key objective of this component is to enhance the capacity of targeted public sector and community organizations to be more effective and efficient at pro-poor pasture management development.

Sub-component 1.1: Development of Community Organisations

The project has surpassed its outreach target (180 PUUs) and has established 197 PUUs. All PUU boards have maintained a minimum of 30% women among their members. The project has also surpassed its outreach target of 38,000 households and currently stands at 49,572 households.

Project results in 2020. In order to create the appropriate working conditions and for the effectiveness and sustainability of the PUUs operation, 11 PUUs have been provided with mobile offices in 2020, which will create a separate place to keep the PUU's relevant documents, to hold meetings and other important activities.

For the first half of 2020, within the framework of increasing institutional development, 57 new CIGs on sheep breeding were created additionally; the number of CIGs members reached 3,745 people. Also, following WIGGs were created in 2020: turkey breeding groups – 42 (432 women); beekeeping groups - 74 (295 women).

Another important achievement in 2020 was the increase in the number of certificates (82) and contracts (161) obtained by PUUs for the use of pasture lands. It should be noted that 46 PUUs have both the certificates and contracts for the use of pastures. Compared to previous years, the number of certificates obtained increased annually (see diagram 1.1.). All created PUUs have at least one certified document for the use of pastures.

To strengthen the capacity of villagers, training sessions, educational and consulting workshops were conducted during the first ten months of 2020 – precisely 195 workshops/training sessions, with 3,000 participants (30.3% women).

Results from the beginning of Project. As it was mentioned, the project target household indicator increased from 38,000 households to 49,572 households. Out of these 3,973 are run by women according to the PUUs' data. The actual number of board members was 1,632, which is 27.7% more than planned. This number includes 486 women (29.8%).

One of the main objectives of this sub-component is the creation of CIGs. During the Project implementation period, 173 CIGs were established on fodder production involving 3,586 households, out of which 1,336 households received fodder seeds and fertilizers. Since the Project started 3,586 CIGs members received 93.4 tons of fodder seeds (alfalfa, barley, sainfoin, fodder beet and corn) and 488 tons of mineral fertilizers (carbamide and superphosphate). The total land area sown with seeds is equal to 1,134 ha. Some 98 CIGs on sheep breeding were created with the members amounted to 6,310.

Some 7 WIGGs (including 67 members) were established for milk production and marketing value chains, as well as 12 WIGGs (120 members) were established for cultivation and processing of rosehip. Over the entire period of Project implementation, 135 WIGGs were established, with a total of 914 women.

Another important set of activities aimed at strengthening PUUs' potential is conducting workshops and training sessions. Several workshops and training sessions were conducted on the following topics: "Development of Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plan", "Pasture Management", "Use of innovative devices called Groasis Waterboxx", "Livestock breeding, Health and Foddering", "Financial Management and Sustainability of PUUs" and "Entrepreneurship Development". The total number of training sessions conducted during the Project implementation period amounts to 625 and the number of participants reached 12,350 people, out of which 4,060 were women (32.9%).

In order to improve the knowledge and skills of the beneficiaries in Project targeted districts, the Project developed and distributed information materials, booklets, brochures to PUUs on the following topics: cultivation of fodder crops, bushes and trees adapted to climate change, establishing demonstration plots on pasture improvement, using and management of agricultural equipment, technology of rosehips cultivation, feeding of dairy cattle, livestock diseases, etc. The achievement of the LPDP 1 was highlighted to the members of PUUs, CIGs and Jamoat local governments through local study tours. During the past years, 14 study tours were organized for 201 people from 62 PUUs out of which 28 were women.

For the effective implementation of Project activities and the provision of appropriate working environment, 197 PUUs have been provided with office equipment, namely: bookcases, tables, chairs, computers, printers and GPS navigators.

In accordance with the PUUs' proposals, overall, 146 units of mobile offices were provided to project districts: 40 units to Dangara, 39 units to Farkhor, 25 units to Hamadoni, 12 units to Kulob and 30 units to Vose.

It should also be noted that, out of 197 PUUs, 161 PUUs (81,72%) were provided with the land lease agreements for 10 years, 82 PUUs (41.6%) received land use certificates, which give them the right to the unlimited pasture land use. It should be noted that most of the PUUs do not have their own pasture lands, instead they rent the lands of other PUUs with large pastures. Pastures are rented on the basis of 10-year agreements. During the Project implementation period, the PUUs obtained the certificates and some PUUs have both contracts and agreements.

Diagram 1 1. Number of certificates and contracts for the last three years.

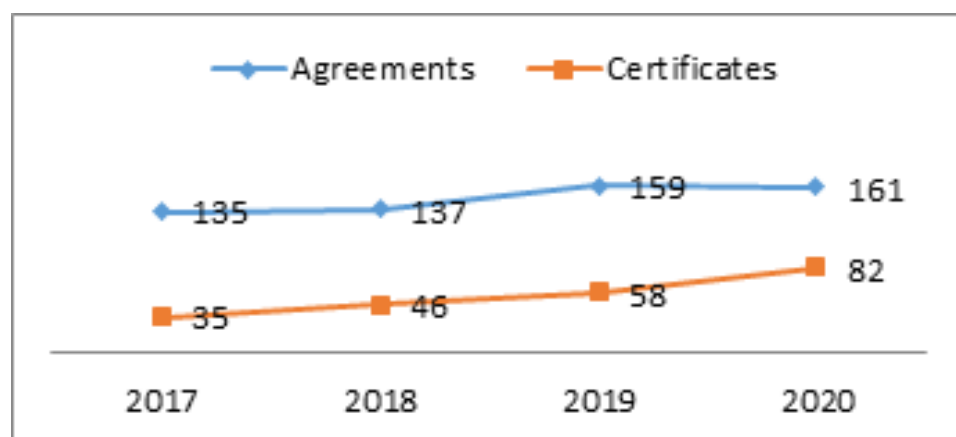


Table 1.1. Achievements of the output indicators, from the beginning of the project up 30.10.2020, sub-component 1.1.

Indicator	Actual 2020	Appraisal (cumulative)	Target	Achievement
1.1.a. Number of village level Pasture User Unions (PUUs) established and functional	18	197 – established 197 – functional	180	109.0%
NEW. Number of PUU members/households (in parentheses those run by women)	3,168 (519)	49,572 (3,973)	38,000	130.4%
1.1.b. People in community groups formed/strengthen (in the Boards of PUUs) (members of Board).	130	1,632	1,260	129.5%
1.1.c. 30% of women in 80% PUU Board	40	486	378	128.6%
1.1.1d. Crop production groups formed (CIG);	0	173	150	115.3%
1.1.2d. Livestock production groups formed (CIG); (sheep breeding)	57	98	50	196.0%
1.1.1e. People in crop production groups formed/strengthened.	0	3,586	3,000	119.5%
1.1.2e. People in livestock production groups formed/ strengthened. (sheep breeding)	3,745	6,310	3,250	194.0%

1.1.f. Crop/ livestock production groups with women in leadership positions (WIGG)	113	135	22	613.6%
1.1.g. People in crop/ livestock production groups formed/ strengthened. (WIGG)	672	914	220	408.6%
1.2.a. Number of people benefitting from training or study tours (women 30%).	3,000 (30.1%)	12,350 (women – 4,060 – 32.9%)	5,400	228.7%
1.2.b. Number of training sessions	195	625	326	192.0%
1.3. a. Average amount of PUU membership fees	1.5 TJS	1 – 1.5 TJS	1-5 TJS	100.0%
Number of land use rights agreements obtained by PUUs (agreements/certificates)	3/24	161/82	194/80	81.5%/102.5%

It also should be pointed that the capacities of PUUs have been strengthened. However, CLMPs for 2020-2024 must be fully introduced and discussed with all PUU members for implementation. Some PUUs manage the division of tasks and implementation plans weakly and face the shortage of management skills. Therefore, there is a need to identify weak PUUs and strengthen them before the Project's termination.

Sub-component 1.2: Advancement of Policy and Legal Framework and Strengthening National Institutions

Under this sub-component, the project provided institutional support to several institutions including the Pasture Meliorative Trust (PMT), and the Tajik Agrarian University, but also supported policy dialogue and formulation, with a specific focus on the Pasture Law.

In order to disseminate the Project's positive experience on pasture management to other regions of the country and in accordance with the joint action plan (concluded between PMU and PMT), the meetings with the participation of heads of districts and villagers on the establishment of PUUs and Commissions on pastures use regulation have been conducted. These meetings were held in the following non-project districts: Norak (9 villages), Rasht (16 villages) and Tojikobod (14 villages). As a result, 7 PUUs at 7 villages in Norak district, 4 PUUs at 4 villages in Rasht district and 3 PUUs at 3 villages in Tojikobod district have been established. Also, Commissions on pastures use regulation at the district level were organized in these districts with the involvement of representatives of Land Committee, district Agriculture department, Jamoats, PUUs and the PMT.

In order to improve the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On pastures" based on the instructions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, a working group with the involvement of representatives from the Parliament, related ministries and agencies was established. By the initiative of the PMU, meetings and round tables on the discussion of new amendments to the Law have been organized. The given law with all relevant amendments was approved and adopted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on June 20, 2019 under # 1618. In the second half of 2019, in order to be aware of new amendments to the Law, meetings were held in all Project targeted districts by the PMU staff with the participation of Heads and representatives of the PUUs, as well as representatives of local authorities.

In order to promote pasture management and monitoring of pastures condition, the technical guidelines for further development of policy and legislation will be provided through quality assessment and monitoring the performance of PUUs.

Pasture Meliorative Trust. Pasture Meliorative Trust (PMT) under the Ministry of Agriculture is an agency, responsible for the pasture management throughout Tajikistan. Under the Project, the PMT's main buildings were renovated, and the Trust was also provided with office equipment and two vehicles. Four LPDP II specialists work closely with the Trust, including the PMU legal/policy team and GIS specialist. The PMU specialists provide training to PMT staff on administrative and technical subjects related with the PUUs.

The PMT jointly with the scientists and specialists of the State Institute of Design and Land Management "Tajikzaminsoz" and the Institute of Animal Husbandry of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Tajikistan annually conduct a geo-botanical study of the state of the country's seasonal pastures.

The Working Group on geobotanical research and the calculation of the productivity of winter pastures in Khatlon region and Rudaki district was established in June 2020 and visited Khatlon region and Rudaki district. The Working Group included specialists from the Pasture Department of the PMT, the State Institute of Design and Land Management "Tajikzaminsoz" and the Institute of Animal Husbandry of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Tajikistan. Determination of productivity, condition of pastures, their proper use and calculation of feed reserves were the main tasks of this Working Group.

As the result of the training sessions conducted by the PMU specialists, the charter of the PMT has been updated, the management structure has been changed, as well as a department for pastures in the structure of the PMT has been created. Monitoring and evaluation of pastures in the project districts has been carried out in cooperation with the specialists of the PMT and the State Committee of Land Management and Geodesy.

In summer 2018 five interns – students between their 3rd and 4th years of study – were assigned to the PMT. In order to provide institutional support for the PMT, the PMU has developed the Terms of References for 3 interns - students, including land management specialists, a veterinarian and livestock technicians, which were sent for approval to IFAD and subsequently approved.

Tajik Agrarian University (TAU). In 2020, in order to enhance the level and quality of education in TAU some office equipment and furniture were provided (3 desktop computers, 1 laptop, 1 LED TV, 3 webcams, 14 tables, 26 chairs, 2 armchairs, 1 Wi-Fi router and 1 air conditioner). In order to encourage excellent students Project scholarships were provided for 60 students from the faculties of agronomy, horticulture and agricultural biotechnology, veterinary medicine and zoo engineering for the 2019-2020 academic year. Also, the Project is continuing its support for the printing and publication of books/teaching materials needed for the newly introduced degree of pasture management.

Overall, the project has supported the development of Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Sustainable Pasture Management in the Faculty of Agronomy. Classrooms and laboratories have been renovated and supplied with modern equipment. Ten out of 18 students enrolled in TAU in September 2018, received 4-year tuition scholarships funded by the Project. Students who perform well on state tests are awarded with these scholarships. Also, Syllabuses for 14 subjects, 17 guidelines for scientific and educational practices, and manuals for practical exercises, booklets, brochures and books have been printed and provided to TAU.

Table 1.2. Achievements of the output indicators, from the beginning of the project up to 30.10.2020, sub-component 1.2.

Indicator	Actual 2020	Appraisal (Global)	Achievement	Target
1.4. a. Number of strengthened public institutions	0	1	100%	1
1.5. a. Improved Pasture Law and related legislation proposed/passed	1	1	100%	1
1.6.a. Number of Strategy incorporating climate change adaptation prepared and passed	0	1	100%	1
1.7.a. Number of curriculum is taught in Tajik Agrarian University	0	1	100%	1

Component 2: Productivity Enhancement and Improved Animal Health

The key objective of this component is to increase access to livestock and veterinary services, and fodder supply for smallholder producers, resulting in decreased mortality and increased productivity of sheep/goat flocks and cattle herds due to a reduced incidence and prevalence of diseases.

Sub-component 2.1: Productivity enhancement

Promotion of fodder production and conservation: In 2017, the project supported dekhan farmers involved in seed propagation. The outcome of this activity will need to be assessed on the long term to verify its efficiency and sustainability. In 2018 173 CIGs received fodder seeds and each group has established an average of 9.5 ha of crops. It should however be noted that a large share of the seeds distributed through these activities were cereals rather than fodder seeds.

In order to encourage the shift towards a greater use of cultivated fodder, it is recommended for the remaining period: (i) to encourage PUUs to give more priority to fodder mechanization.; (ii) to pilot technical innovations on fodder, through capacity building, distribution of a larger range of seeds, strategic partnerships with other projects working on fodder innovation and implementation of “fodder innovation” sub-projects under CLPMPs.

Together with 18 new PUUs, the project allocated US\$ 2.3 million for climate-resilient infrastructure and US\$ 1.5 million for fodder production and conservation-related equipment sub-projects during 2019-2020.

To improve the condition of pastures and fodder production, 78 PUUs received various crop seeds (16,650 kg of wheat, 8,857 kg of alfalfa, 36,805 kg of barley, 720 kg of sainfoin) as well as the mineral fertilizers (43,546 kg of carbamide and 171,983 kg of superphosphate), which are aimed at improving feed production. Location visits confirmed that there is an increase in fodder production and conservation, however there is no statistics on how much of these seeds are consumed by households

and how much is utilized as fodder.

In order to promote fodder production during project implementation period, 173 CIGs with the involvement of 3,586 households were created. In total from the beginning of project implementation 3,586 CIG members received 93.4 tons of fodder seeds (alfalfa, barley, sainfoin, fodder beet and corn) and 488 tons of mineral fertilizers (carbamide and superphosphate). The total land area sown with seeds is equal to 1,134 ha. The total coverage of the land area with fodder seeds for the entire period has amounted to 1,924 ha. CIGs working closely with poultry WIGs are making positive collaboration in provision of fodder for animals by selling fodder cheaper than the market price and further purchasing turkey. However, the locations with WIGs without seed producing groups need to be set up with proper feed provision for their turkeys.

Some CIGs members received fodder seeds and reported that yields were higher than what they normally get from local varieties, while precise data still need to be collected to share the impact of these activities further.

Also, in order to develop fodder crop seed production and community access to the high-quality seeds, during 2017, 7 seed propagation farms from targeted districts have been provided with 18 tons of high-quality wheat seeds, 21.6 tons of barley seeds, 1.47 tons of maize seeds, 400 kg of fodder beet seeds, 400 kg of alfalfa seeds and 108 tons of mineral fertilizers. The seed producing farms planted nearly 400 ha of land and harvested 405 tons of wheat and 360 tons of barley seed. In their first year, the seed propagation farms were required to return one and a half times the amount of seed they initially received, as a contribution to the revolving seed fund. From the seed fund, the project supplies PUUs members, who own the farmland with high-quality seed. So far 513 poor households have received seeds from the revolving seed fund. The revolving nature of the fund occurs when, after the harvest, those PUU recipients return the equivalent amount of seed to the seed fund, the fund then distributes seed to more smallholders within the PUUs. The current system of seed fund is to be strengthened for sustainability.

Fodder innovation sub-project was proposed by Mr. Muso Kholov, the PMU Livestock consultant, who has collaborated with other projects working on fodder production and a 5-page document was created on the feed preparation. Proposed plan of action on testing and disseminating the practical knowledge is to be implemented and spread to all PUUs by the end of the project.

Mechanism must be put in place to measure the economic savings of households by using this method (how much household spent on making this feed and how much they used to spend for feeding their animals during winter period to calculate economic benefit of using the new method).

Sheep breeding. Total of 41 CIGs have been provided with 600 Hissar rams to improve the productivity of local sheep. 703 additional rams have been provided to 64 PUUs under CLPMPs, and 20 new CIGs will be provided with 300 rams each in 2020. This will bring the total number of rams distributed to 1,603 and will lead to a ratio of 1 ram per 34 ewes in the project area, which should lead to a complete crossbreeding of flocks within less than two years. The impact of this activity on sheep genetics will thus be very significant.

By the end of 2019, 703 rams of the Hissar breed were provided to the PUUs according to their sub-projects. In 2020, another 360 heads of Hissar sheep breed were distributed. There was a need to create groups, since many PUUs received rams and in this regard in 2020, 57 CIGs on sheep breeding were created covering 3,745 members who were trained on sheep breeding by now which is playing a major role in crossbreeding for targeted regions.

From the beginning of project, 98 CIGs with 6,310 members were provided with 1,663 Hissar rams and 223,215 kg of fodder which is significantly impacting sheep genetics and fodder in the Project target regions.

Cattle breeding. 37 dairy bulls have been distributed to progressive farmers, who are supposed to use the bull for their own needs but also for the smallholders in their community. The project will distribute 221 more bulls, this time through PUUs, which should be more than satisfactory in terms of outreach and impact. A transparent and clear management and monitoring mechanisms should be setup to ensure that these bulls benefit all PUU members. The ratio of improved bull per cattle will be of 1/300 when all bulls will be operational, which should lead to substantial improvement in overall genetics.

The project has supported artificial insemination (AI) services in 2018 by providing kits and semen, but the demand remains low. One way to promote AI and improve its availability would be by private vets. The project shall participate in national dialogue based on the evidence of its investments, to support policy reforms and privatization of AI services.

In the first half of 2020, in order to implement the sub-projects of "Improvement of cattle breed" in Farkhor district 76 purebred bulls, including 18 black and 58 Schwyz breeds were provided to beneficiaries.

A technical assistance agreement between the PMU and the Republican Enterprise on breeding under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan has been signed in order to improve artificial insemination and the procurement and sales of purebred animals. Within the framework of this agreement and based on proposal of Ministry of Agriculture, 15 sets of equipment for artificial insemination and 1800 stud bull semen are being used for the improvement of local cattle breeds. Mr. Mirali Ubaidulloev, a local veterinarian confirmed that there is a need for more training and AI since the demand is growing and people realize when AI is used the percentage of getting any kind of disease is much lower.

In addition, with the aim of improving local livestock genetics 266 heads of purebred animals (117 heads of black-and-white and 149 heads of Schwyz) have been provided to target districts. According to the data provided by Ministry of Agriculture, 37

heads purebred bulls were provided, 2,533 heads of cow mated freely.

In visited locations PUU members benefiting from cattle breeding provide services not only to the cows of their villagers but also receive orders from neighboring villages since information is spread out to further villages and have put in place in the manageable scheme: call in advance and make appointment and bring their cows to the bull. The system could be improved by keeping all records by suggesting homogeneous record keeping (date of free mating, cow owner, village, contact details etc.) to all PUU cattle breeders by the end of the project; this can help in collecting statistics to determine future impact and scaling.

Promotion of private entrepreneurship:

Over the past year, 75 additional business plans have been developed for the development of entrepreneurial activities of the created groups of common interests, mainly women's groups, whose activities are aimed at generating income and improving living standards. Thus, a total of 97 business plans have been developed since the start of the project. Among 5 visited locations 2 have potential and demonstrate plans to grow and consider their household production to grow as a business. With proper provision of skills on planning, budgeting, management, accounting, marketing they can grow from household production to a mini farm and potentially to a business. Until the end of the project it would be beneficial to identify such groups or individuals and determine their plans and their needs to include or link to other projects that can give them needed skills to grow as a business.

Subcomponent 2.2: Improved animal health.

The main objective of this subcomponent is ensuring the availability of quality veterinary services for farmers and other community members through training veterinarians and providing them with the necessary veterinary equipment, tools, veterinary medicines, and transport (motorcycles) for mobility as well as to the provision of quality and timely services.

This subcomponent can be recognized as one of the satisfactorily implemented subcomponents of the project. Today, almost all project villages can receive veterinary services, providing veterinarians with tools, medicines, transports and other necessary things and contributing to the provision of quality and timely services. The Tajikistan Veterinary Association, established in 2008, is the first non-governmental structure in the veterinary domain and which has been working steadily and diligently promoting the development of private veterinary services to this day. The structural changes in the Governance of Veterinary Services have created challenges not only in LPDP activities but also in the whole veterinary domain.

During this mission, it was mentioned that the number of private veterinaries is very low. Almost all veterinary services are conducted by state veterinarians. Today only one department under "Food Security Committee" is focused on the veterinary development (before there were 4 departments), and the shortage of employees also results in the slow development of this department. Hence, it could be advisable to revise current veterinary development system to enhance its further sustainable development to be able to formalize strategies that are in line with OIE and other worldwide organizations.

. Up to date, the following activities have been implemented by the project:

- (i) institutional assessment of the country's animal health system to identify the capacity gaps and to develop the subcomponent's implementation program has been conducted by a recruited national consultant
- (ii) the list of 60 participating veterinarians has been compiled and agreed with the relevant authorities for the distribution of the veterinary packages
- (iii) the composition of 60 veterinary packages has been compiled and distributed according veterinarians' needs
- (iv) the main topics for the trainings have been identified and agreed with the veterinarians and FSC, and 5 days refreshing trainings have been conducted
- (v) the laboratory equipment has been purchased and transferred to the Food Security Committee.

The activities agreed during last IFAD supervision mission (MTR mission: 09 – 20 September 2019) have been completed.

The main activities implemented under sub-component 2.2., since September 2019 to the present, are: 1) updating the animal health action plans for 2020; 2) purchase of laboratory equipment for FSC; 3) organization and conduct of the refreshing trainings for veterinarians.

The Animal Health Plan (AHP) is an integral part of the CLPMP. Timely implementation of the measures provided for in the AHP contributes not only to the prevention of infectious and to other animal diseases, but also to the protection of people from zoonotic diseases that are transmitted from sick animals (anthrax, rabies, echinococcosis, and others).

To organize and conduct trainings for veterinarians, a tender was announced, following which the National Association of Veterinarians was selected to conduct trainings. All 60 veterinarians have been trained at 5-day refreshing training courses.

It is recommended to update the animal health plan for 2021 in all the projects' PUUs, in the remaining time.

With consent of FSC "Association of Veterinarians of Tajikistan" executive body of Shahrinav conducted training sessions and courses that were held in Shahrinav district where veterinary specialists in pilot regions (Dangara, Farkhor, Hamadoni, Vose and Kulob) attended. Participants for these trainings were selected and invited from the PUUs providing veterinary services in pilot districts under the LPDP project.

The PMU, in cooperation with the Food Security Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, have provided set of medicaments, veterinary equipment and motorcycles to 60 veterinarians, including 13 from Vose, 16 from Dangara, 12 from Kulob, 12 from Farkhor and 11 from Hamadoni districts. Selected veterinarians have undergone training sessions under the project implementation and are providing services in targeted districts.

Practical classes were held in veterinary clinics, at dairy commodity farms of "Navruz" farms of Shakhriyevskiy and LLC "Saodat" of Khuroson districts, "Training center of AVT for the maintenance and cultivation turkeys" (Vahdat city) and private farms in Shakhriyevskiy region.

The Government has made a choice to purchase 337 units of laboratory equipment for the amount of USD 316,736 for the FSC under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Component 3: Pasture Development and Diversification for Vulnerability Reduction

The key objective for this component is to increase access to more productive and climate-resilient pasture areas as well as to diversify income-generating opportunities for livestock communities through a sustainable, community-led management of natural resources.

Sub-component 3.1: Community Resilience Pasture Management and Investments

Within this sub-component, PUUs will be supported in the preparation of Community Livestock Pasture Development and Management Plans (CLPMP) intended to address issues on degradation of pasture resources, deterioration of pasture infrastructure, determine needs for adaptation to climate changes in sphere of sustainable management and rehabilitation of winter pastures, animal health and production.

Within the framework of this component in the first half of 2020, the PMU specialists have developed 78 sub-projects of agricultural machinery, 2 sub-projects on the construction of cattle tracks, 3 sub-projects on the construction of veterinary clinics, 19 sub-projects on the construction of water supply lines and water points for livestock, 3 sub-projects on bridge construction, 4 sub-projects on kashars construction, 13 sub-projects on livestock genetic improvement, 21 sub-projects on the restoration of pasture ecosystem and 33 sub-projects on beekeeping.

Sub-project investments. For all 197 PUUs, CLPMPs were developed and approved. During the overall Project implementation period, based on CLPMP priorities, 539 sub-projects on following directions were developed and approved: provision of agricultural machineries - 280 sub-projects, construction of water points for livestock, road and cattle track construction - 46 sub-projects, provision of purebred bulls and Hissar rams – 67 sub-projects, restoration of pasture ecosystem - 54 sub-projects and establishing demonstration plots on improvement of pasture lands using advanced technologies - 50 sub-projects.

Sub-projects for machineries. For timely cultivation and harvesting of fodder crops, PUUs received 254 tractors and 2,041 other different agricultural machineries.

Throughout the entire period of the PUUs activities, District Project Officers, M&E Consultant and Community Development Consultant monitor and control the documentation procedure of PUUs on the use of agricultural machinery, as well as income from provided services, including the involvement of households. It also should be noted that the income from the use of received equipment for 2019 already exceeded 2 times the annual profit made in 2018. For the entire period of Project implementation, PUUs' total income from received equipment amounted to TJS 3 million 642 thousand, covering 30,933 households.

Sub-projects on pasture infrastructure improvement. From the beginning of the project, following sub-projects were implemented: 46 infrastructural sub-projects, including 34 sub-structures for drinking water line and watering points for livestock, 2 sub-project for rehabilitation of pasture road, 6 sub-projects for construction of the bridges to pasture, 1 sub-project on construction of disinfectant bath which are designed for disinfection of animals with therapeutic and preventive purposes, 1 sub-project on construction of sheepfold and 2 sub-project on the construction of veterinary clinics.

Demonstration plots. Since the beginning of Project, in general 96 PUUs have received 198 sets of fences for a total area of 242 ha of land. Also, 36 PUUs on a total area of 65 ha have identified the location of their demonstration plots and received electronic fence kits funded by the Project.

In demonstration plots using electric fences, the shrubs such as Saxaul/Haloxylon (for 3.45 ha), prostrate summer cypress (7.2 ha), shrubs (7.2 ha), shogon (7.25 ha), fodder seeds such as alfalfa (31.1 ha), purple sage (27.6 ha) and pistachio (13.8 ha) using waterboxes have been cultivated in target districts.

The pasture improvement through the establishment of demonstration plots covered 266 ha of land, through: natural rehabilitation of pastures - 22 ha, the use of modern technology - 138 ha, restoration of pasture ecosystem - 85 ha, and planting of climate-resistant trees - 21 ha.

Pasture improvement. From the beginning of the Project, 74,592 ha (82%) of pasture land has been improved. The areas of improved pastures by region are as follows: Dangara – 22,871 ha, Farkhor – 13,517 ha, Hamadoni – 16,920 ha, Kulob – 4,750 ha. and Vose – 16,534 ha.

Pastures are improved through following measures:

Pasture rotation plans	48,881 ha
Demonstration plots	266 ha
Fertilizing pasture lands	1,509 ha
Implementation of agricultural machinery sub-projects or improvement of fodder cultivation	9,950 ha
Construction of watering point and dipper	4,886 ha

Climate-change resilient interventions and ecosystem restoration approaches (ASAP). In order to restore the ecosystem and to effectively approach the climate change issues Groasis Waterboxx was introduced to Project regions and the PUU members received relevant training sessions. Overall, 20,850 Waterboxx containers with modern water-saving technology in dry areas for the cultivation of the fruit and shade trees were delivered to the PUUs.

The condition of pastures in all 5 districts has been improved which led to increasing milk productivity. Various interventions took place to enhance pasture productivity: for example, pasture turnover regulation of intensive grazing, sowing of forage crops and planting shrubs and trees resilient to climate change contributed to reducing soil erosion (by water and wind), increasing vegetation cover and plant diversity, reducing unwanted weeds and invasive plants and increasing plant condition, seed productivity, reducing the daily simple steps for drinking water with the construction of watering points in remote pastures and rehabilitating of degraded soils, weeding after seeding and allowing cattle to graze after cutting ripe grasses to embed fallen seeds deep into the soil. In particular, 1,509 ha of pastures (1.67% from the total pasture area) in target districts have been improved through the use of mineral fertilizers (150.9 tons of urea). The carbomide has 46% nitrogen content. This was coordinated by the chemical analysis carried out in 2018 by the Tajik Agrarian University in the pastures of the targeted districts. The results of monitoring of the fertilized pastures compared the other areas with no fertilizer in 2018 showed that the pasture yield increased by an average of 1.1 tons and reached 1.77 tons / ha (in dry matter).

The pasture productivity assessment was conducted in 2020 and indicated no unsatisfactory result was recorded for all the criteria for assessing pastures. The criteria include: physical environment assessment – soil surface stability, surface litter, various types of erosion (soil by water, soil surface isolation), vegetation assessment - amount of vegetation cover and its distribution, variety of plants, unwanted weeds and invasive plants, productivity of unwanted weeds and invasive plants, plant and seed production. This, in turn, had a positive effect on the condition of pastures, which in turn contributed to stably increasing milk productivity.

Table 3.1. Achievements of the output indicators, from the beginning of the project up 30.10.2020, sub-component 3.1.

Indicator	Actual for 2020	Appraisal (Global)	Target	Achievement
180 PUUs implementing CLPMP plans (ASAP)	34	197	197	100%
Number of financing of sub-projects of PUUs (by priorities – first, second and set.)	61	280	197	142 %
180 of approved CLPMP in the Project areas effectively integrating climate risk mitigation and adaptation measures (ASAP)	0	197	197	100%
18,000 households (50% of the targeted population) have access to infrastructure (equipment, water points; shelter; storage; pasture connectivity roads) that is climate resilient and environmentally friendly (ASAP)	10,016	16,842	18,000	93,56%
7,560 ha of pasture is rehabilitated through ecosystem restoration approaches (ASAP)	4,992	6,661 ha	7,560	88,11%

Subcomponent 3.2: Income Diversification

The main purpose of given component is to assist in improving the nutrition of women and increase the profitability of poor households. This sub-component will promote alternative sources of income to diversify household economies.

During the LPDP-II implementation in 2020, the following activities were carried out under this sub-component, including: two exchange training sessions with the participation of 60 chairpersons and representatives of PUUs from the LPDP-II targeted districts, including 10 women in Sh.Shohin and Muminobod districts.

Also, during the first half of 2020, 54 WIGGs on turkey breeding and 33 WIGGs on beekeeping were established in five Project targeted districts. With the support of the Project, the WIGGs on turkey breeding were provided with 70 incubators, which by the end of 2020 produced a total of 11,270 chickens and 4,320 turkey chickens, of which 2,468 chickens were distributed to 331 poor women in the targeted districts for free. The honeybee keeping groups have been provided with 2,410 bee families and necessary materials for beekeeping. 432 women have been involved in turkey breeding groups. 240 women were involved in beekeeping groups.

Overall, Project supported 109 WIGGs including 899 women on cultivation and processing of rosehip (12 WIGGs), milk production and marketing value chains (7 WIGGs), turkey breeding (54 WIGGs) and WIGG on beekeeping (36 Groups).

WIGG on cultivation and processing of rosehip. For 12 WIGGS, the total area of 14.5 ha of land was fenced and planted with rosehip. In addition, each group was provided with one set of equipment for drying and packing of fruits and vegetables. With the help of packing and drying equipment, the groups dried and sold the local apricots, apples and other fruits. In rosehip gardens women groups cultivated vegetables, such as beans, cucumber, pepper, melon, etc., which resulted in a good harvest that improves food security of their families and the local population also earned additional income.

Table 3.2. WIGG activities

Year	Produced dry product (kg)	Average price kg of production /TJS	Total income TJS	Total cost TJS	Net profit TJS
2019	8,322	7.10	54,643	2,150	57,943
2020	13,570	12	156,150	13,7640	18,510

For milk production and marketing value chains groups, 67 members of 7 WIGGs received 67 dairy cows (one cow per member) and 24 tons of feed. In line with the business plans, each group has opened a milk collecting point and they are provided with one refrigerator and milk cans by the Project. The information on Milk productivity is given in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3. Milk production and profitability in the first half of 2020.

Name of PUU	Name of head of group	Total number of beneficiaries	Number of youth beneficiaries (18 - 35)	Average daily milk yield per cow (l)	Total amount of milk collected (l) in half year
Hilol	Bobokalonova G	8	5	6.00	6,912.00
Korezi Poyon	Mironova K	10	3	6.00	8,640.00
Darnaichi	Azamoav F	8	1	7.00	8,064.00
Madad	Kurbonova M	8	4	5.00	7,200.00
Chorvodor	Rajabova M	15	0	7.00	18,900.00
Lolazor	Sadieva K	8	3	10.00	14,400.00
Navkor	Nazarova H	10	3	8.00	14,400.00

TOTAL		67	19	7.00	78,516.00
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Quantity of milk produced (kg) in half year			Quantity of milk or products sold (kg/l) in half year		
Yoghurt	Butter	Dry yoghurt	Yoghurt	Butter	Dry yoghurt
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
725.00	80.00	120.00	362.00	40.00	80.00
600.00	80.00	80.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
1700.00	300.00	150.00	850.00	150.00	90.00
800.00	160.00	120.00	400.00	80.00	80.00
800.00	160.00	120.00	400.00	80.00	80.00
4,625.00	780.00	590.00	2,312.00	350.00	330.00

Average price of the product				Total income (somoni) in half year	Total expenditure (somoni) in half year	Net profit (Somoni) in half year
Milk (l)	Yoghurt (kg)	Butter (kg)	Dry yoghurt (kg)			
3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	24,192.00	20,736.00	3,456.00
4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,200.00	22,620.00	620.00
3.00	14.00	0.00	25.00	25,602.00	20,160.00	5,442.00
3.50	14.00	0.00	0.00	21,840.00	17,640.00	4,200.00
3.00	12.00	35.00	25.00	57,390.00	50,775.00	6,615.00
3.00	12.00	40.00	25.00	40,000.00	35,000.00	5,000.00

3.00	12.00	35.00	25.00	39,840.00	34,800.00	5,040.00
3.29	9.14	15.71	14.29	239,064.00	201,731.00	30,373.00

WIGG on beekeeping. As noted above, in the first half of 2020, 71 additional WIGGs for beekeeping were organized. In Dangara district, 3 beekeeping WIGGs with the involvement of 21 women were established. After training, each woman was provided with 10 beehives and necessary equipment.

Table 3.4. WIGG activities on beekeeping

PUU	Heads	Members	Number of bee colonies (beehive)	Honey production (kg)	Quantity of honey sold (kg)	Selling price of honey per 1 kg	Gross income from honey sales (TJS)	Total expenses (TJS)	Net profit (TJS)	Family of bees at the end of the year
Kuli Sufiyon	Nazarova Chinigul	7	70	910	760	50	38,000	4,000	34,000	91
Talkhob	Pirzoda Parvina	7	70	840	714	50	35,700	3,700	32,000	80
Bobotupkhona	Muminova Oinihol	7	70	1,050	840	50	42,000	4,800	37,200	84
Total in 6 months 2020		21	210	2,800	2,314		115,700	12,500	103,200	255

In the first half of 2020, the number of bee families increased to 255, the total amount of produced honey was 2,800 kg with a total cost of TJS 140,000. However, not all honey was sold, but about 80% was sold in the amount of TJS 115,700, which made a net profit of TJS 103,200 and TJS 4,914 for each household on average.

Table 3.5. Achieved results of honey beekeeping WIGG in the Dangara district, Oksu jamoat

Year	Members	Number of bee colonies (beehive)	The number of new enlarged bee families	Total of bee colonies	Production per family (kg)	Total production in group (kg)
2019	21	210	13	223	Average 170	3,570
for 6 months of 2020	21	223	32	255	Average 133,33	2,800

The profit received from beekeeping over the last 6 months in 2020 compared with the profit for the same period in 2019 reveals that the income in 2020 is 57% more than in the previous year, and the number of bee families has increased by 2.5 times.

WIGG on Turkey breeding. As part of the “Turkey breeding” activity, in order to increase the number of poultry, eggs and diet meat, 70 home incubators with modern technology to control the production of chickens were provided to the groups of poultry WIGGs. Using the available incubators, 15,545 domestic chickens and 5,120 turkey were produced, and 3,888 female turkeys and 432 male turkeys, as well as 175,680 kg of feed were delivered to 432 women in the target villages free of charge. All of poultry WIGG received income in average TJS 76,690.00.

Table. 3.6. Project activities results

Activity	Total WIGGs	Number of women	Provided	Results of the activity of the Women's Groups (ten months 2020)
Cultivated and processing of rosehip	12	120	29,000 bushes of rosehip, 12 packing and drying equipment for processing workshops	In total TJS 18,510 profit was achieved by processing rosehip (8,500 kg of Rosehip harvest in 2020 (under processing))
Milk production and marketing value chains	7	67	16 black-and-white cows and 51 Swiss-style cows, 7 industrial refrigerators, 22 cans and more than 24 tons of feed.	In total TJS 58,073 profit was achieved by WIGGs through milk production
Bee-keeping group	74	295	2,950 hives with all the necessary equipment for beekeeping	All of bee-keeping group received income in average TJS 414,000.00
Turkey breeding	42	432	3,888 female turkeys and 432 male turkeys, as well as 175,680 kg of feed	All of WIGG - poultry group received income in average TJS 76,690.00
Total	135	914		567,273.00

Table 3.7. Achievements of the output indicators, from the beginning of the project up 30.10.2020 , sub-component 3.2.

Indicator	Actual (semiannual) 2020	Appraisal (Global)	Achievement	Target
22 alternative economic activities women groups established	113	135	98%	22
22 grants for economic diversification disbursed to new enterprises established (220 women)	113	135 (914 women)	98%	22 (220 women)

Based on the results of the WIGGs performance, a Business Development Strategy was developed by the PMU.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Component 1: Institutional Development CLPMPs for 2020-2024 must be fully introduced discussed to all PUU members for implementation.	PMU	02/2021
Component 2: Productivity Enhancement and Improved Animal Health Update PUUs animal health plan for 2021 year as well as its implementation should be monitored timely	Livestock Specialist, PUU's head	02/2021
Official Request to IFAD In order to ensure effective and qualitative implementation of all planned and remained project activities, the Mission recommends to send official request on behalf of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) of the Republic of Tajikistan to IFAD for extension of the Project completion date for 3 months, i.e. until 30 June 2021	PMU, MoF	02/2021

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus		
Effectiveness	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The project has surpassed its outreach target (180 PUUs) and has established 197 PUUs. The establishment of 197 functioning PUUs is an element of potential future sustainability. All PUU boards have maintained on average a minimum of 30% women among their members. The project has also surpassed its outreach target (38,000 households) and currently stands at 49,572 households. The implementation of CLPMPs in all PUUs – including pasture rotation, is a promising sign of PUUs capacities. The progress at output level appears on track to ensure timely completion of project activities.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

The formulation and implementation of pasture management plans by the PUUs, and in particular the introduction of pasture rotation, will indubitably lead to the reduction of the degradation and increase of the productivity of the pasture, which is the core of the theory of change of the project. However, these efforts may not be sufficient to put an end to the degradation process due to overgrazing, since the global trend in livestock inventories shows a constant increase of the last decades. This trend may not affect the attainment of project overall outcomes, because improvements in pasture productivity will be of a greater scale than the increase in livestock inventories. It could however attenuate the project impact, in particular in the longer term.

Even if the project was not designed to attempt to reduce animal populations, which would also require policy and regulatory efforts, it could however contribute to slow the increase of animal populations. It could for instance initiate and pilot activities aiming at supporting farmers and PUUs that are willing to do so, to initiate a shift towards systems that are more intensive, and less dependent on pasture for feeding their animals, which implies working on increasing production and utilization of cultivated fodder, and a better crop-livestock integration. These more intensive systems would require more productive animals, and thus parallel efforts on genetic improvement.

According to the Project Logical Framework the achievement of some indicators is performed by 100% or more, this concerns household coverage (households), which has already reached more than 49,572 households (the target indicator is 38,000 households). The population of the project area has increased from 313,338 (01.2017) to 394,906 (01.2020). This number helped track the annual assessment using the Project Area Community Data Sheets (CDS). The detailed log-frame table with Project's actual achievements against Components is illustrated in Section I.

Development Focus		
Targeting and Outreach	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The primary target groups of the project are: (i) smallholder livestock farmers; (ii) private veterinary service providers and small-scale entrepreneurs with the potential to provide services to smallholder farmers; and (iii) women headed households and women belonging to poor households. Proposed targeting approach included: (a) geographical targeting for selection of the Jomoats and villages with the potential for livestock and pasture development; (b) household targeting for selection of households which meet the Project's poverty and gender criteria; and (c) gender targeting for selection of women for specific Project activities through fixing special quotas for their inclusion. The Project elaborated the targeting approach and provided clear steps and criteria. PMU reports, the past supervision mission reports (including MTR) and other documents suggest that the project implementation followed the targeting approach, and that the target groups did actually benefit from the project interventions.

Main issues

During spot checking in each community, visited by the mission, all the households who have received aid packages, including chickens and turkey chickens, small ruminants, and beehives, meet the eligibility criteria, these are mainly poor families headed by women. This support solves problems with poverty at the community level with instant results and contributes significantly to poverty alleviation goal.

To further strengthen the targeting and outreach, the PUU have identified members who are supported by the PUU and are not in the list of PUU fee payers. This decision is taken by PUU members by discussion and voting. There are families who are women-led, have no one working, or have 2-4 head of animals or limited land. Each PUU have their own way of defining and there are no set criteria that is utilized in all 194 PUUs. For the WIGG turkey groups there is a risk that households who have no proper hut for winter have got the turkeys and would not be able to take care of the animals in winter if it gets too cold. During the field visit it was also observed that some WIGG do not act as a group and lack initiative in resolving issues such as fodder provision and feed the birds with what is available in the household (onion when they get sick, carrot, cabbage) instead

of acting as a group in purchasing feed and delivering and discussing optimum ratios. The gender/ business development specialist would need to build capacity of groups to function as a group and define group building activities to further strengthen their existence for the WIG that are weaker, support them to figure out proper ratio from available feed in the village, plan, purchase and deliver and store and support group members with advice on how to develop their turkey production, deal with animal health etc.

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The project successfully addressed gender mainstreaming and supported women's involvement in pasture management. The PIM spelled out gender-related actions in the project, and the gender focal point in the PMU continued to monitor their implementation. Community mobilization exercises at the village level-maintained gender focus, ensured women's participation in meetings and decision makings, and promoted their access to project opportunities. The project continues to be committed to addressing gender issues and women's empowerment and sufficient human and financial resources have been allocated to these aspects of the project, including capacity building of community organisations on gender issues and dedicated activities for women. Since the project start, 914 women from women-headed households and women from poor households have been involved in income generation activities through 135 WIGs. Other logframe output indicators that specifically addressed gender also show positive results: almost 30% of PUU board members are women (against the target of 30%); and 33.2% of the participants of trainings under Component 1 are women.

The project M&E system adequately captures gender disaggregated data and all RIMS indicators are disaggregated. The results by date suggest the project is having a strong, positive impact on women's empowerment in the target communities, both in terms of participation in decision making and leadership roles, and in terms of increased assets and incomes. Women's participation in decision making of the PUUs has been stronger with the share of women amongst participants in quarterly general meetings reported to vary from a minimum to 20% to over 50%.

The project has undertaken gender assessment to ensure that all implementing partners have put in place a system of data collection that reports on gender indicators and monitors the extent to which the LPDP is achieving its targets and objectives with respect to women. The PMU is monitoring social performance with use of indicators outlines in the PIM. As part of the project M&E activities, gender studies are being conducted to assess impact on gender relations and women's empowerment. The regular studies focus on the three dimensions of women's empowerment, namely access and control over income and assets, well-being and decision-making capacity.

The PMU has developed the Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan for the implementation of this Strategy. The Strategy consists of the following sections: (i) Necessity of development and objectives of the Gender Development Strategy under the "Livestock and Pasture Development ProjectII"; (ii) Priorities of women's participation in the project "Livestock and Pastures Development ProjectII"; (iii) Mechanism of implementation of Gender Development Strategy; and (iv) Results of implementation of Gender Development Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation.

In order to implement the approved LPDP II Gender Strategy Action Plan in 2020, two high-level exchange trainings were held with the participation of 60 chairmen and representatives of PUUs from the LPDP II project districts, including 10 women from Sh. Shohin and Muminobod districts, where the project is not being implemented.

Main issues

Along with that the Gender Strategy does not cover the role of the central and local government administrations, self-government bodies at the Jamoats level, as well as associations of women entrepreneurs in the implementation of the Strategy's objectives. Therefore, the Mission recommends defining a mechanism of involvement of the abovementioned stakeholders in implementation of the Gender Strategy under the LPDP2.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Mission Recommendation The Mission recommends defining a mechanism of involvement of the stakeholders in implementation of the Gender Strategy.	PMU	03/2021

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Project activities are leading to a substantial increase in agricultural productivity in the project area. The better availability and quality of pasture combined with parallel efforts on animal health and genetics result in improved animal productivity (milk and meat production). Such increase is being measured, quantified and documented but its monitoring will require some improvements and further analyses to confirm trends and eliminate bias.

Main issues

From the beginning of the Project, 74,592 ha (82%) of pasture land has been improved. The areas of improved pastures by region are as follows: Dangara – 22,871 ha, Farkhor – 13,517 ha, Hamadoni – 16,920 ha, Kulob – 4,750 ha and Vose –

16,534 ha.

1,509 ha of pastures in Project districts have been improved through the use of mineral fertilizers (150.9 tons of urea). The results of monitoring of the fertilized pastures compared the other areas with no fertilizer in 2018 showed that the pasture yield increased by an average of 1.1 tons to 1.77 tons / ha (dry fodder).

For 12 WIGGS, the total area of 14.5 ha of land were fenced and planted with rosehip. In addition, each group was provided with one set of equipment for drying and packing of fruits and vegetables. With the use of packing and drying equipment, the groups have dried and sold the local apricots, apples and others fruits. In rosehip gardens women groups have cultivated vegetables, such as beans, cucumber, pepper, melon, etc., which resulted in a good harvest that improves food security of their families and the local population also earned additional income.

For Milk production and marketing value chains groups, 67 members of 7 WIGGs received 67 dairy cows (one cow per member) and 24 tons of feed. In line with the business plans, each group opened a milk collecting point and they are provided with one refrigerator and milk cans by the Project. Average daily milk yield ranges from 6 to 10 liters.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Monitoring of pasture productivity Conduct in-situ qualitative assessment of pasture (mid-term and end of project) and ex-situ quantitative monitoring (remote sensing), annually .	Pasture Specialist, with support from IFAD (on remote sensing analysis)	02/2021

Nutrition **Rating: N/A**

Adaptation to Climate Change **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

This section is rated overall satisfactory. Enhancing climate resilience is a core objective of the project with ASAP financing and related interventions are well implemented. As of November 2020, 197 PUUs are established (exceeding the initial plan of 180 PUUs) and they developed CLPMPs for 2020-2024 by taking into account the priorities of each PUUs with support of Community Facilitators and by planning sub-projects based on their needs. Various types of pasture infrastructure development were implemented, of which 75% is for increasing access to water resources for pasture and livestock. Demonstration plots are well maintained with rotational grazing, cultivation of dry-tolerant perennial fodder crops and use of water boxes. Income diversification through 135 WIGGs also contributed to enhancing adaptive capacity in the project area.

Main issues

In 2020, the project established 17 more PUUs thanks to project's savings, and CLPMPs for 2020-2024 were developed reflecting the lessons learnt from the previous pasture management plan and integrating priority needs of each PUU. The incomes of the PUU formed through the use of the received agricultural equipment were invested in various kinds of activities strengthening climate resilience. The most significant investments are repairing of village roads (158 km), cleaning the drains and ditches to reduce salt waters (87km), cleaning the wastes from village and schools (1,004 ton), drinking water transportation for villagers and livestock for free (1,008 ton), free services for poor HHs (633 people), construction of water supply line for livestock (2.1 km) and construction of watering point (2 units).

As of November 2020, 20,850 pieces of water boxes were installed across 34.8 ha for 20,850 pistachio trees. This water saving technology reduces the water use in agriculture by 90%. PUU members started to grow tomato and cucumber using these water boxes, providing villagers with fresh vegetable and additional economic benefits to the farmers.

Climate-change resilient interventions and ecosystem restoration approaches were conducted in 242 ha of demonstration plots. Also, the project promoted fodder production in irrigated lands through 173 fodder CIGs making use of efficient technologies and dry tolerant fodder crops to ease the pressure on pasture lands. Various sub-projects for pasture infrastructure development also contributed to building climate resilience towards heat stress and drought by increased water supply systems and water points in vulnerable areas (see Environment and Natural Resource Management section).

As per the recommendations of the MTR, a short-term remote backstopping by IFAD to the National Climate Adaptation and Environment Consultant (NCAEC) was conducted during January – July 2020. The backstopping supported the NCAEC to mainstream climate change adaptation into capacity development package of the project for PUUs, PUAs, CIGs, and WIGGs; to families with importance and use of various open-source online resources for collection and analysis of historical climate data and projections and drawing applicable conclusions and recommendations; to improve the PMU's climate change adaptation training materials for awareness-raising and training of PUUs; to integrate climate adaptation and risk-mitigation measures into CLPMPs for the selected new 18 villages.

The information on Pasture Law and informative brochures were distributed to all PUUs. However, the mission noted that all 5 PUUs interviewed show lack of understanding of the impact of climate change on livestock and pasture and relevant national policies and strategy such as Pasture Law. This is because to date, only 43 PUUs received training on the environment and

climate change related topics. With climate change adaptation mainstreamed capacity building package, it is recommended to conduct training for all 194 PUUs raising awareness of the project beneficiaries on the need for adaptation to climate change and applicable best practices and feasible measures for climate change adaptation.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Conduct remaining training Conduct remaining training to PUUs, PUAs, CIGs and WIGGs on mainstreaming adaptation to climate change	National Climate Adaption and Environment Consultant	03/2021

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

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

The project has successfully influenced the policy framework related to pasture management by proposing amendments which have contributed to issuing a new Pasture Law in June 2019. It has significantly increased the institutional capacities of institutions such as the Pasture Meliorative Trust (PMT) at a national level, and PUUs at a local level. The project keeps supporting PMT towards New Law's implementation to ensure sustainability and impact.

Main issues

During the meeting with the Food Security Committee (FSC), it was mentioned that the number of private veterinaries is very low. Almost all veterinary services are conducted by state veterinarians. As of today only one department under FSC is focused on the veterinary development (before there were 4 departments), and the shortage of employees also result in the slow development of this department. Hence, it could be advisable to revise current veterinary development system to enhance its further sustainable development.

Partnership-building	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The Project resulted in the positive partnership with following organizations: PMT, Veterinary Association, TAU and FSC. Under the Project, the Trust's main buildings were rehabilitated, and the Trust was also provided with office equipment and two vehicles. Four LPDP II specialists work closely with the Trust, including the PMU legal/policy team and GIS specialist. The PMU specialists provide training to PMT staff on administrative and technical subjects related with the PUUs. The positive collaboration with TAU represents an opportunity even beyond the project scope to mobilizing knowledge for policy dialogue. The collaboration with FSC/SVI is an opportunity to scale up at national level the knowledge gained by the project's investment in animal health and genetic improvements. The collaboration with Oryan as CF for the 15 additional villages is also an opportunity to consolidate the national capacities.

Main issues

No issues. During the meetings, all partners showed high satisfaction with the LPDP II influence and revealed their intentions to further collaboration with IFAD's future projects.

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

The project succeeded in institutionalizing participatory pasture management through the creation of PUUs. Under the project support the whole village communities, as members of PUUs, learned to map their pasture lands, understand priorities for their sustainable use, and took collective actions to maximise the benefits from the common resources. PUUs have a governance structure that allows for transparent and democratic decision-making procedures, and operate under the principle of inclusiveness, giving voices and opportunities to less fortunate members of the community, such as poor households and female-headed families. It must be noted that establishment of PUUs made it possible for the communities to obtain land certificates to gain use rights for pasture lands.

The project continues to maintain strategy on reaching out to poor rural women and men. To strengthen their capacity, trainings, educational and consulting workshops were conducted during the remaining project period – the total number of which was 195 workshops/trainings for the 2020, in which 3,000 participants took part, of which 30.3% were women. Additionally, mobile offices were provided for seven PUUs, the total number of which amounted to 146 mobile offices in the first half of 2020.

A number of workshops and trainings conducted on following topics: "Development of Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plan", "Pasture Management", "Use of innovative devices called Groasis Waterboxx", "Livestock breeding,

Health and Foddering”, “Financial Management and Sustainability of PUUs” and “Entrepreneurship Development”. The total number of trainings during Project period makes 625 and participants numbered 12,350 peoples, out of which 4,060 women (32,9%).

Initiatives by PUUs, to support their members and in particular poorer members were observed in all visited locations, maintaining discounted quotas for delivery of services by the agricultural machinery; exemption from paying PUU membership fees. The project targets the poorest while distributing the fodder seeds from the seed funds (513 households). Under the CLPMPs, 4,640 turkeys and 70 incubator start-up packages, 20,677 incubator chicks were distributed to 476 poorest households based on the wealth ranking.

Main issues

In order to encourage the shift towards a greater use of cultivated fodder, it is recommended for the remaining period: (i) to encourage PUUs to give more priority to fodder mechanization.; (ii) to pilot technical innovations on fodder, through capacity building, distribution of a larger range of seeds, strategic partnerships with other projects working on fodder innovation and implementation of “fodder innovation” sub-projects under CLPMPs.

All four types of WIGGs achieved some extent of profit. However, the mission during the field visit recognised that the level of participation and performance varies significantly among WIGGs. Some WIGG members are grateful for job creation and generating income, whereas the others are creating “give me more” mentality without business-oriented mind. Also, most of the members were relying on their previous experience without proper basic knowledge, such as feed ration for turkey. There is potential to improve their production and profit by providing more fundamental training on production as well as advanced training on HACCP, branding, hygiene and market access.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Advanced training to WIGGs Provide advanced training to WIGGs (rosehip, milk, bee-keeping, turkey) on production, processing and marketing. Select exemplary PUUs and WIGGs from each region and organise peer-learning events	PMU	03/2021

**Quality of Project Target Group
Engagement and Feedback**

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The quality of target group engagement and feedback is considered satisfactory. The project utilizes context-appropriate modalities to engage LPDP target groups meaningfully and regularly, and to receive their feedbacks. The PMU makes adequate use of feedbacks received for management, learning and progress reporting purposes. Project target groups, institutions (with whom the Mission team met online) express overall satisfaction with the engagement and feedback process implemented by the project.

In order to create the appropriate working conditions and for the effectiveness and sustainability of the PUUs operation, 7 PUUs have been provided with mobile offices in year 2020, which will create a separate place to keep the PUU’s relevant documents, to conduct meetings and to held other important activities.

For the first half of 2020, within the framework of increasing institutional development, 57 new CIGs on sheep breeding were created additionally; the number of CIGs members reached 3,745. Also, following WIGGs were created in 2020: turkey breeding groups – 42 (432 women); beekeeping groups - 74 (295 women).

It should also be noted that, out of 197 PUUs, 161 PUUs (81,72%) were provided with the land lease agreements for 10 years, 82 PUUs (41.6%) received land use certificates, which give them the right to the unlimited pasture land use. Most of the PUUs do not have their own pasture lands, instead they are renting the lands of other PUUs with large pastures. Pastures are rented on the basis of 10-year agreements for . During the Project implementation period, the PUUs obtained the certificates and some PUUs have both contracts and agreements.

Created WIG and CIG must be strengthened to work together as a group with potential to grow to a business.

As the GRM is a set of specified procedures for revealing, assessing, methodically addressing grievances or complaints, resolving disputes and monitoring, and facilitates the feedback mechanism. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) was considered in LPDP Project documents, where the identification of an appropriate mechanism is underlined to benefit the quality of target group feedback system. The feedback system in PUUs is developed by using notebooks/journals where villagers can leave their opinions, as well as through the organization of round tables and council meetings among the villagers. During the field visits, the PMU staff consisting of the Coordinator and M&E Specialist organizes the feedback collection on a regular basis, where stakeholders share their questions, comments and possible suggestions to amend the Project activities.

Furthermore, the PMU currently possesses the website www.rural.tj which is the platform where the PMU performs discussions with Service providers and provides general information. The website has a section named “Contact us” where every visitor can find the phone number ((+992) 900-00-47-01) and email address of the PMU (sepmu.lpd@gmail.com). Villagers, stakeholders and other institutions may contact them anytime and leave their comments/feedbacks.

All these actions aid to facilitate the participatory approach and enhance Project transparency. The PMU reviews the

effectiveness of engagement and feedback processes at least once in three month and takes corrective measures as needed

Main issues

Among visited PUUs, two have created cluster of activities and groups to create jobs, example with pistachio demonstration plot in Mehr that was set up by project support for 1 ha of land and decision of PUU to expand it to 25 ha to create more jobs for the villagers. The same PUU has established rosehips garden and has provided jobs for village women to generate income for their households. A similar example was observed in another visited PUU in Husnobod where one head of PUU had created WIGG poultry group and its members distributing turkeys to their extended village member including poorer villagers to create turkey breeding outside their WIG. The head of PUU has also plans to support the WIGG with their own feed producing mill and demonstrated proper huts for breeding turkeys. These examples of initiative taking could be shared among other PUU to distribute wealth and wealth creating skills and sharing mechanism of development by beneficiaries themselves.

Responsiveness of Service Providers	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

General experience with services provided under the project is generally found to be satisfactory, with timely delivery and within the budget. One facilitator NGOs in charge of community mobilization Oryon was recruited again for the 15 additional villages. During the meeting, Oryon informed that it conducted monitoring and data collection of these villages in 2019 and 2020, and another monitoring is planned for January 2021.

Main issues

No issues.

Environment and Natural Resource Management	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Environment and natural resource management is rated satisfactory. The project contributed to the rational use and management of environment and natural resources through supporting several techniques and technologies: rotational grazing, 198 sets of fenced demonstration plots (242 ha), 20,850 pieces of water boxes for pistachio cultivation (34.8 ha), fodder crop cultivation (alfalfa, sainfoin and saksaul) and the use of cereal stubble. Pasture infrastructure development activities were conducted which eased water scarcity issues for grazing livestock. The pasture productivity assessment, conducted as per MTR recommendation, indicated an overall increase in pasture productivity with reduced risks of soil erosion. Both vegetation cover and plant biodiversity have improved.

Main issues

The project took several measures, including the ones recommended in the last MTR, to promote more sustainable management of available natural resources in the project area. Various climate-change resilient interventions and ecosystem restoration approaches were conducted in total of 198 sets (242 ha) of fenced demonstration plots. 22 sets (22 ha) of fenced demo plot were fallow lands; forage crops and pistachio trees were cultivated in 85 sets (85 ha) and 21 sets (21ha) respectively for ecological improvement of pastures; in 2020 70 sets (114 ha) were cultivated with additional pistachio trees, rosehips and fodder crops. The mission noted that each PUU assigned to its members to manage the demonstration plots and recognized that they are well maintained.

The project promoted the cultivation of drought-tolerant multi-year fodder crops such as wheat, maize, barley, alfalfa, sainfoin and saksaul through 173 fodder CIGs and invested US\$ 1.5 million (exceeding the recommended US\$ 1.1 million in the MTR) in fodder production and conservation-related equipment. The mission noted that recipients are benefitting from green fodder crops, and some of them are conserving the harvested crops for winter use. The majority of fodder production is comprised of barely (62.2 tons), wheat (9.15 tons), maize (10.7 tons) and they are also used for human consumption. However, this is reasonable considering the food security issue in the region and beneficiaries' preferences. For the remaining project implementation, it is recommended to provide more training on utilizing crop stubble as an alternative fodder.

Various types of pasture infrastructure development activities were implemented under sub-projects. As of November 2020, there are 67 sub-projects either implemented or under implementation, expected to benefit 17,733 households in the project area. The sub-projects comprise of the construction of water line and water points for livestock, sheep dipper in the pasture, the construction of bridges for the cattle track, the construction of a veterinary clinic, the rehabilitation of roads and cattle tracks to pasture, and the construction of sheepfold in the pasture that is climate-resilient and environmentally sound. In particular, 75% of sub-projects are the construction of water line and water points, which will enhance the adaptive capacity of pasture and livestock from extreme temperatures and severe droughts.

The assessment of milk and pasture productivity, conducted as recommended by the MTR, indicated increased pasture productivity in all 5 targeted districts. It highlighted that project activities such as pasture turnover regulation of intensive grazing, fertilization of pastures and sowing of forage crops contributed to reducing soil erosion (water and wind), increasing vegetation cover and plant diversity, reducing unwanted weeds and invasive plants and increasing plant condition and seed productivity. This, in turn, had a positive effect on the condition of pastures, which in turn contributed to stably increasing milk

productivity.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Conduct training on utilising crop Conduct training on utilising crop by-products as alternative fodder, fodder conservation techniques and use of fertilizer in PUUs as allowed by the Project resources.	PMU	06/2021
Possibility of utilizing crop and animal Explore the possibility of utilizing crop and animal by-products including poultry manure as local fertilizer	PMU	06/2021

Exit Strategy **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

The support to developing capacities of the established (PUAs, PUUs or member-based groups) or supported institutions (at national / local level, such as PMT, FSC/SVI) represent an asset for the exit strategy of the project. Securing land rights through certification is also an additional asset and the new Pasture law represent an opportunity for all project's partners. The mission noted that adoption of a private sector-led approach to veterinary services has been successfully addressed with 60 trained veterinarians, who received a set of medicaments, veterinary equipment and motorcycles. Similarly the project supported CIGs and business enterprises started and expanded fodder and fodder seed propagation on a commercially sustainable basis. The project actively supported amendments to the 'Law on Pasture' in 2019, which institutionalizes and scales up the PUU model under the LPDP2. PUUs established with the project support are well functioning as a strong mechanism to manage the pasture resources on a sustainable manner. Of the income generation for women, members of poultry, bee-keeping and milk groups appear to have developed skills to manage the activities as businesses with a high likelihood of sustainability.

Main issues

Exit Strategy has been drafted by the PMU, but it does not outline the following key elements: (i) adoption of a private sector-led approach to veterinary and extension services; (ii) private sector's provision of ancillary services for enhancing livestock production on a self-sustained basis; (iii) putting in place policy, regulatory and institutional arrangements that can demonstrate that the sustainable rehabilitation and management of the pastures is in the long-term interest of all stakeholders; (iv) making PUUs a sustainable mechanism for managing the pasture resources; and (v) sustainable operations of women's income generation activities on the basis of value chain approach.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Finalize the Exit strategy formulation	PMU	02/2021

Potential for Scaling-up **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 5**

Justification of rating

The project has significant potential for scaling up and the PMU is already putting together a scaling-up strategy for the future. It requires mobilization of resources, coordination with other stakeholders and development partners, including national public organizations, private agencies, existing donors. PUUs are being trained and encouraged to mobilize resources from outside of the project, which is extremely important for possible scaling up their operations at the community level. This activity is already showing good results, and PUUs were able to implement subprojects funded from other resources. Moreover, PUUs efficiently use their own resources, for example, since the beginning of project implementation, the income received by PUUs from agricultural machinery rental services totals TJS 3,642,244, and the total number of households that benefitted from tractor services was 30,933. These funds are being used to implement other priority projects at the village level, including the construction of bridges and watering points.

Main issues

No issues

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 5**

Justification of rating

The effectiveness of the PMU is guaranteed by a solid leadership, backed by strong financial management and procurement staff and the experienced technical team. The processes of planning, budgeting and reporting process follow the established system of implementing IFAD projects, including the preparation of Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWPBs).

Main issues

It also should be noted that the capacities of PUUs have been strengthened. However, CLPMPs for 2020-2024 must be fully introduced and discussed with all PUU members for implementation. Some PUUs manage the division of tasks and implementation plans poorly and face the shortage of management skills. Therefore, there is a need to identify weak PUUs and strengthen them before the Project's termination.

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

Knowledge Management and Communication activities are implemented by the PMU and include the following: PMU Project Website, interaction with Mass Media, TV, preparation of Information Bulletins, maintenance of Information Board displayed at PMU premises, publication of Stories of Beneficiaries, development of Brochures on the project implementation progress. In 2020 the Project organized 195 trainings, educational and consulting workshops for 3,000 participants, 30.3% of them were women. Such trainings addressed both organizational and managerial aspects of the Project supported groups (PUUs, CIGs, WIGGs) and technical aspects with a view to sustaining the Project results both from the institutional and livelihood points of view. The Project has a dedicated web page (<http://www.rural.tj/>). The bilingual website is actively updated by the PMU, and posts key documents, frequent news articles, bidding results and other information on the Project. This serves as a useful vehicle to promote transparency and the wider audience's awareness and recognition of the Project.

Main issues

No issues.

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

In general, the project has progressed timely and within the budget. The project reached 130% of its target population and 197 functioning PUUs (109% of its targets) with CLPMPs. While maintaining its investment targets, the project generated savings in order to reach additional 18 villages for PUU establishment and CLPMP. PUUs will be supported for preparation of CLPMP intended to address issues on degradation of pasture resources, deterioration of pasture infrastructure, determine needs for adaptation to climate change in sphere of sustainable management and rehabilitation of winter pastures, animal health and production.

Main issues

The positive results of institutional building and capacity development of PUUs, PUAs, PMT and other institutions represents a high value addition of the project, and the parallel expansion from PMT beyond the project area shows a high potential for a paradigm shift in the country. The productivity of the assets provided to PUUs is generating positive results and to a certain extent an increase in agriculture productivity.

For all 197 PUUs, CLPMPs were developed and approved. During overall Project implementation period, based on CLPMP priorities, 539 sub-projects on following directions were developed and approved: provision of agricultural machineries - 280 sub-projects, construction of water points for livestock, road and cattle track construction - 46 sub-projects, provision of purebred bulls and Hissar rams - 67 sub-projects, restoration of pasture ecosystem - 54 sub-projects and establishing demonstration plots on improving pastures using advanced technologies - 50 sub-projects.

The financial benefits from the investment of PUUs as well as in the CIGs and WIGGs are positive and promising. For instance, as part of the "Turkey breeding" activity, in order to increase the number of poultry, eggs and lean meat, 70 incubators with modern technology to control the production of chickens were provided to the groups of women poultry farmers. Using the available incubators, 15,545 domestic chickens and 5,120 turkey were produced, and 3,888 female turkeys and 432 male turkeys, as well as 175,680 kg of feed were delivered to 432 women in the target villages free of charge. All of WIGG - poultry group received income in average TJS 76,690.00.

During the Project implementation period, 173 CIGs were created on fodder production involving 3,586 households, out of which 1,336 households received fodder seeds and fertilizers. Since the beginning of Project implementation 3,586 CIGs members received 93.4 tons of fodder seeds (alfalfa, barley, sainfoin, fodder beet and corn) and 488 tons of mineral fertilizers (carbamide and Superphosphate). All these activities illustrate the Project investment value and income diversification.

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

By 31 October 2020, the project has disbursed 87% of its budget. Disbursement rate increased by +32% versus what was measured at 2019 MTR mission. Project is planning to disburse \$2.69 million until closure, which will reduce the remaining balance. In November 2020, two direct payment withdrawal applications have been submitted to IFAD: the first from IFAD Loan for \$0.37 million and the second one from IFAD Grant for \$0.25 million.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

IFAD Grant still has a lower disbursement rate compared to other financiers (i.e. 66%). This delay is mainly related to previous years performance and to the six months suspension in 2019. In fact IFAD Grant disbursement was subject to a specific action plan by last MTR mission, action plan that determined a disbursement in line with others sources. Thus, in the first ten months of 2020, IFAD Grant's spending underperformed the AWPB.

Due to COVID-19 situation, some activities in 2020, such as the international tours and conferences were not accomplished. However, the Overall Physical progress measured against AWP&B reveals that Project implementation is satisfactory (see Annex 2). Considering that there are only 3 months left till the termination of the Project, the implementation of on-going activities must be monitored closely to ensure on time adjustments and to identify possible implementation challenges.

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

The project implements a robust M&E plan that covers performance and progress related to all components periodically. The system uses a mix of direct and participatory monitoring to measure progress against its targets.

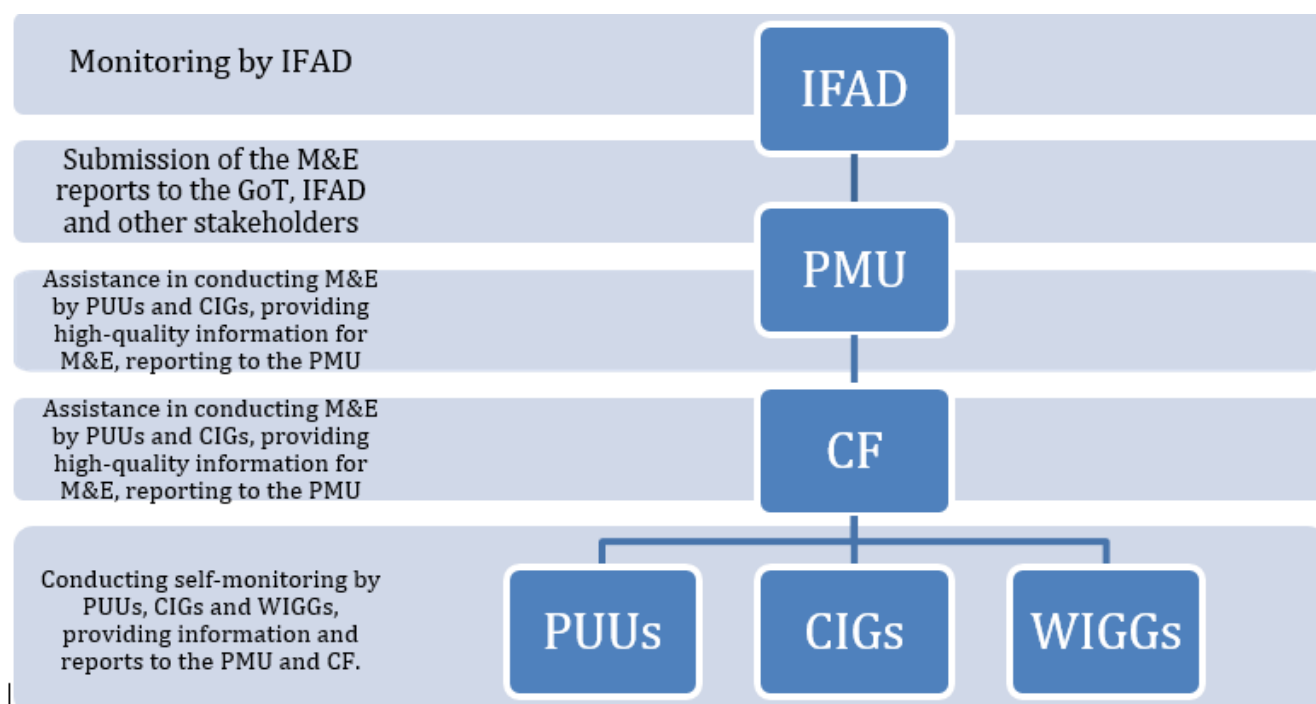
M&E System Review

The purpose of the M&E system is to monitor both the physical and financial progress of the Project, while providing timely information to effectively manage the Project, in order to assess progress, identify barriers and opportunities, and manage innovation and knowledge. It should be noted that the main document in the M&E system is the Project Logical Framework. The project's LogFrame was used as the basis for the development of the M&E system.

General M&E Plan for the entire project period, Annual Plans, and M&E Schedule were developed based on the objectives of the M&E system, as well as the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the project LogFrame.

As far as the project's M&E system is a multi-level feature contributing to the effective achievement of results, all the PMU stakeholders are involved in this M&E system. The PMU has prepared an M&E Programme for Community Facilitators, which is based on the project's LogFrame and key indicators of the CF performance.

Also for self-monitoring conducted by the Pasture User Unions (PUUs), Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and Women's Income Generation Groups (WIGGs) an M&E Manual has been developed, which contributes to the more effective work of the heads of PUUs, CIGs and WIGG.



It should be noted that one of the results of the M&E system is that during the process of monitoring, the District Project

Officers and other staff of the PMU used effective data collection tools, including the CSPro application installed on working tablets. Electronic data collection envisaged the development of separate templates of required data, their synchronization with Dropbox, so that the district project officers and other staff of the PMU could promptly establish new templates for data collection during their field visits to the project area. This tool has been used for the third year. This way of data collection enables accurate and timely data collection.

Besides, the Project M&E consultant, before launching this electronic platform, provided all District Project Officers and PMU specialists with consultations and brief training on entering the required data. The data for the main project's activities, such as milk production, animal weight, feed production, sheep breeding, WIGGs, etc.) was timely sent to the IFAD.

Along with the above-mentioned data collection system, the PMU enters information on the following indicators: number of livestock for each PUU, income gained from the activities related to the tractors and agricultural equipment, the main indicators of PUUs activities, as well as the creation of various Databases, including indicators of inputs and outcomes, and annual community census. The detailed monitoring of WIGGs on the development of the dairy, rosehip cultivation and beekeeping value chains was carried out with the SCEntry programme

The M&E Consultant regularly conducted field visits to the project areas (every month) visiting from 10 to 19 PUUs. During these visits almost all the PUUs were provided with consultations and recommendations on how to improve their work. Currently, the PMU is preparing a draft Terms of Reference in order to conduct the LPDP-II Impact Assessment, which later will be sent to the IFAD for consideration.

According to the PMU Report as of 1 November 2020, the Outcome level indicators analysis was prepared, based on available data on: milk productivity, pasture productivity and conditions, profits and losses of PUU. This analysis was prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the LPDP-II Mid Term Review mission on 9 - 20 September 2019. It includes basic data from the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, data collected under the LPDP-II M&E Programme and data from the LPDP-II Mid-term survey (conducted by the public organization "Nuri Umed").

The project maintains a detailed output geo-referenced Platform that outlines the infrastructure, agricultural machinery and equipment each village is benefiting from.

Baseline Study

Baseline study was conducted by the IFAD Evaluation team in 2018.

Mid-term Survey

In order to conduct a mid-term survey, as well as determine medium-term data and indicators according to the Logical Framework, a Terms of Reference was developed for LPDP-II Mid-Term Survey. The Survey was conducted in September-October 2019 by PO "Nuri Umed" and all the results obtained as part of the survey are included in the logical frame in the Mid-term Results section.

The LPDP-II Mid-Term Survey was compiled on the base of survey conducted in 5 project districts (Vose, Dangara, Farkhor, Kulob and Hamadoni) and in 1 control districts (J. Rumi) of Khatlon region, covering 900 households, including: 800 households in 46 villages from 5 districts; 100 households in 4 villages from 1 district (control); in the presence of CIG/WIGG in PUU/villages; 46 heads of PUU and 4 village heads of the control group.

To collect and obtain key data in order to assess the LPDP-II impact, a questionnaire was used based on the Logical Framework of the Project Results Management System (RMS), which covered a number of key indicators in order to establish and compare the results obtained from a baseline and mid-term review, including issues such as: child malnutrition rate, household asset indicators, milk produced per day, etc.

The survey showed that out of 900 interviewed households the head of households are predominantly men (89.3%) and only 10.7% are women. As it turned out, in the context of the project districts, the largest number of women falls at Hamadoni district (3.1%), the smallest in the project district Farkhor (0.9%) and in control district J. Rumi (0.8%). The survey's age qualification showed that the majority of family members are children and youth, children from birth to 14 years old accounted for 33% and the working population from 15 to 59 years old makes 59%.

According to the family structure of the household surveyed, it can be noted that the average coefficient of family members surveyed is 7.4. Most household heads live with their children (38.1%) and grandchildren (21.6%). The household members have mainly achieved secondary education, which made 42.7%. The age qualification of the survey showed that the majority of family members are children and youth, children from birth to 14 years old accounted for 33% and the population able to work with age from 15 to 59 years old makes 59%. The issue of employment is acute as it turned out that the main members of the household are children of school age (23.3%) and preschoolers (16.1%). Not a few in the families of elderly pensioners, there are also a small number, but not a small amount in total - these are beneficiaries and disabled people. The number of unemployed population amounted to 8%.

Summing up the total land area, it was mentioned that long-term household ownership of arable lands was maximally recorded with an area of 45 ha, fruit orchards - 33 ha, natural meadows - 2 ha.

Reasoning from the average land ownership indicators, then, for example, from 2.08 ha of land of orchards, all 100% were

plowed and cultivated. According to the same indicators, on average, from arable land with an area of 2.07 ha, the 2.71 ha of lands were plowed, which exceeded the average by 30.9%. Out of 1.0 ha of natural meadows, only 67% was plowed and used.

Food security. To summarize, the quantity of food intake per day over the latest week, a greater number of HHs (87%) replied that they eat 3 times a day, 3% of HHs said they eat 4 times a day and 8% of HHs that they eat when feeling hungry. When asked if they had times over the past month when there was not enough food or money 42% of households responded positively, 55% of households responded negatively, 3% did not know and 2% did not want to answer. Most of the households surveyed mainly bought food products on credit (53.1%) and ate less (17.7%). The remaining part of households noted that they took a credit from a bank, bought food of poor or cheap quality, etc.

Agriculture, yield, livestock and products marketing, pastures. For 2018-2019 harvest most of the households used tractors, combines, trucks to transport crops and labor power. Top districts by the use of agricultural machinery were Hamadoni and Farkhor. The machinery is rented in 76.34% of the cases. Only 5% used agriculture equipment on credit and 18.66% had personal equipment in all surveyed districts. On fodder production for cattle the 60% of households answered positively only, the remaining 40% do not produce anything in this direction. It turned out that those households that produce any fodder for livestock, the most produce wheat, alfalfa at the second place, followed by corn and barley. The survey showed that on average 77.1% of households, which are engaged in production of certain agricultural products, use mineral fertilizers. The crop marketing was carried out from home, and some was carried out from the local market, which incurred insignificant transport costs. It was found that the most common reason affecting the increase in profit from land use for households was the lack of water (18.01%). In the second place was the lack of mineral fertilizers (16.18%).

As the survey showed, the average milk production currently in surveying districts is 2.62 litres milk per day. Average milk production in winter time is 2.54 litres per day. Average milk production in spring is 3.09 litres per day. The total average milk production is 2.76 litres per day. Over the last 12 months, the survey showed that most households possess sheep, a small number of cows and goats and produce the following dairy products : milk, kefir, butter, eggs, .. From among of livestock products: wool, leather, cottage cheese and cheese are practically absent.

It turned out that of all interviewed households (900) only 30.67% have marketed the livestock products and cattle owned by households over the last 12 months. They mainly marketed their cows (alive or meat) (12.11%), milk (5.22%), sheep (4%), goats (2.22%), as well as other dairy products and poultry. The main points of livestock products sale are the district market (54%) and houses (20%). The main existing difficulties affecting the increase of livestock income, according to households opinion is the lack of high-calorie concentrates and fodders (17.14%), lack of funds (16.8%), lack of purebred livestock (13.5%) and poor pasture conditions (12.5%). The leader among difficulties was lack of high-calorie concentrates and fodders. The main difficulties preventing the income increase from cattle marketing are the absence/lack of improved fodder (20.4%), absence/lack of funds (18.7%), absence /lack of pasture lands (17.9%), non-improved livestock breed (15.7%), inappropriate livestock care (6.9%), absence /lack of technics for livestock transportation (2.6%), remoteness of markets (0.8%), low weight (4.4%), etc. were also identified.

The survey showed that a large number of interviewed households (92.3%) almost all use the pastures/arable lands that they have. Only 6% of households do not use the available lands. When asked which types of pastures/arable lands have households, they mainly noted the remote pastures (55.6%) and pastures near villages (44.4%). The remoteness of used pastures was as follows: 44.4% of households stated that their lands were "very far", mainly such lands were in Dangara district (29.6%). The 44.4 of households stated that "not very far", if break it down by districts the majority also fall at Dangara district (25.9%). The 11% of households noted that their lands are "far", out of which divided up by districts the 7.4% are in Hamadoni district. Those households that have confirmed that they do not use their lands have mentioned the main reasons is mainly remoteness from their villages (56.9%), poor quality land (18.5%), absence of water (15.4%), as well as the reasons such as lack. It should be noted that 96.4% of interviewed households use pastures for the purpose of "Grazing in usual manner", and only 3.6% of Households use for "Only grazing using new technologies". In order to prevent land erosion on pastures use pasture rotation during grazing (58%), make fencing around pastures (23%), grow a new species of plants (12%) and plant trees (8 %). The opinion of Households was divided into having (52.4%) and not having (47.6%) benefits of existing method using for prevention of land erosion on pastures.

One of the important indicators (RIMS) of the survey was the assessment of physical development of children under 5 years old. Of the total number of surveyed households (N = 900), families had 962 children under 5 years old (0-59 months). As it was founded, deviations in weight and height are observed in children of both genders aged 4-5 years old. In boys, from the age of three, deviations in development were beginning. Thus, the results of the survey showed that in average 36.38% (N = 350 of N = 962) of children have a physiological deviation from the development norm of 4 and 5 years old children. In terms of gender, more deviations in both height and weight are observed in boys (55.14%) in comparison with girls (44.86%).

Taking into account that the Baseline survey results were not shared with the PMU, the comparative analysis of Mid-term survey and Baseline survey results was not undertaken by the PMU.

In order to initiate the procedure of hiring a Consulting company to conduct the Impact Assessment of LPDP II, draft Terms of Reference is being developed by the PMU and will be sent to IFAD for approval.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Finalizing the ToR formulation to hire a consulting company The mission recommends finalizing the ToR formulation to hire a consulting company to conduct the Impact Assessment of LPDP2 and sending it to IFAD for approval.	PMU	02/2021

Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Rating is premised on the fact that SECAP was prepared and is strongly aligned with, and contributes to the priorities of the Third National Communication of Tajikistan to UNFCCC, which identifies agriculture and livestock as one of the most vulnerable areas to climate change. All the key issues highlighted in SECAP notes, namely unstable pasture management, climate change, governance of tenure rights, weak policy/legal framework and governmental support, have been addressed and mitigated throughout project implementations. Although SECAP related documents such as ESMP were not produced, the SECAP recommendations were well taken and integrated into AWPB, PIM, procurement and monitoring plan.

SECAP Review

By design, the project was given a B classification, suggesting that it does not generate any irreversible social, environmental, and climate change impacts in the short or long term. Also, the project has an ASAP component aiming to mainstream climate change adaptation into the whole investment. Project design has incorporated all available information regarding climate change vulnerability, impacts and adaptation needs identified in the National Communications to the UNFCCC, the National Action Plan on Climate Change and Tajikistan Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience.

The project design incorporated climate change adaptation measures (see Component 1.1 and Component 3 and Adaptation to Climate Change section), the restoration of ecologically-sensitive pastureland (see Component 2.1, Component 3 and Environment and Natural Resource Management section), and the special consideration of women, youth and marginalized groups in the economic diversification and income generation activities (see Component 3.2 and Gender Equality & Women's Participation Section).

The project has progressed relatively well in addressing key climate and environmental issues defined within the SECAP review note. The assessment on pasture indicated the increased pasture productivity in all targeted area, thanks to a number of various climate resilient interventions. Also, the project reached its intended target group including women and its M&E system adequately captures gender disaggregated data and all RIMs indicators are disaggregated. The short-term remote backstopping supported the NCAEC develop materials to deliver training for the PMU project implementation staff on environmental requirements, climate change adaptation and other safeguard measures.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Training on Environmental Requirements Conduct training on environmental requirements, climate change adaptation and other safeguard measures to the PMU project implementation staff	NCAEC	03/2021

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 4.0

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

By October 31st 2020, the project has disbursed 87% from its financing. Disbursement rate increased by +32% versus what was measured at 2019 MTR mission. Project is planning to disburse \$2.69 million until closure, which will reduce the remaining balance. In November 2020, two direct payment withdrawal applications have been submitted to IFAD: the first from IFAD Loan for \$0.37 million and a second one from IFAD Grant for \$0.25 million.

Main issues

This is the 4th and last year of implementation for LPDP 2 however, IFAD Grant still has a lower disbursement rate compared to other financiers (i.e. 66%). This delay is mainly related to previous years performance and to the six months suspension in 2019. In fact IFAD Grant disbursement was subject to a specific action plan by last MTR mission, action plan that determined a disbursement in line with others sources. Thus in the first ten months of 2020, IFAD Grant's spending underperformed the AWPB. Disbursement from the Government of Tajikistan equates now to \$ 2.34 million, far above the initial appraisal (+524%). Significant tax exemption has been granted to the project and, at Total level, this is relevant and compensating for the lower

spending elsewhere.

The two direct payments submitted during the time of the Supervision Mission were to LLC "Tojikagromash" for \$ 0.37 million from IFAD Loan and to LLC "Vetservice" for \$ 0.25 million from IFAD Grant.

Despite Covid-19 pandemic, so far disbursement improved significantly thanks to robust project planning and execution and eventually to the decision to remove the SOE threshold and have a "Straight Through Processing", decision taken already in 2019. On a cautious note PMU Finance Manager expressed some concern over the potential impact of this pandemic on LPDP 2 disbursement during these remaining month.

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 6

Previous rating: 6

Justification of rating

Financial management arrangements are highly satisfactory. Finance team at PMU, solid and well organized; two new accountants have joined LPDP 2 in September this year. AWPBs are submitted on time, and the planning process happens in coordination with the Ministry of Finance. Accounting software used is very good and has reports that facilitate submitting WAs, financial reporting and budget monitoring. Interim financial reports are submitted on time. Internal control are maintained through good structure that ensures segregation of duties, an organized documentation process and availability of register for both assets and contracts. As requested by MTR mission PMU Finance produced a financial management manual for LPDP 2, this draft version is now with IFAD for comments.

Main issues

The new organizational structure in Finance would allow current Finance Manager to move to CASP. These additional resources would be dedicated to LPDP 2 and to scan Custom documentation of all goods imported by LPDP 2 since the project start. This activity will finally ensure inclusion of custom duties, exempted by the Government to the project, into the Financial Statements Notes as in-kind contributions, and as MTR mission already requested back in 2019.

Regarding the availability of reports and recommendations resulting from internal audits performed by the Accounts Chamber and the Agency for State Financial Control and Fight with Corruption in Tajikistan, PMU FM indicates that no report is available as these State audits and their outcomes are strictly confidential. Nevertheless in case any accounting or legal findings would have been identified, these institutions would have called PMU staff for clarifications, and so far it did not happen.

On the relevant variations identified on assets productivity along different PUU, PMU Finance Manager informed that every Quarter they receive a file with each PUUs working plan, containing costs and income of their operation. Figures are taken from PUU accounting documents; after that information is consolidated in excel by PMU staff to broadly assess PUUs margins and profitability. In fact as per PMU Finance understanding comparison between different PUU and Jamoat is not straightforward since assets (i.e. infrastructure, tractors and machineries) and land (i.e. size and productivity) are not equally distributed. PMU Finance is currently not involved in any action plan aiming to improve investment return on assets in PUUs.

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 6

Justification of rating

The report was submitted on time and was in compliance with IFAD requirements and the Audit TOR. There are some comments that should be taken into account for next year in order to ensure that quality is highly satisfactory again.

Main issues

The report included the main statements as per the audit TOR. All required disclosures were included as per IFAD reporting and auditing handbook. The audit report was received before deadline and has covered all instruments within the project.

For next year, opinion should be expressed to be in conformity with the "Applicable accounting standards" which is IPSAS cash flow for LPDP II not only the Financing Agreement. In addition to that, Notes of the Financial Statements should include the Government in-kind contribution "custom duties" that is provided to the project as agreed during the missions.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Disclose Government In-kind contribution in the Notes of the Financial Statements Government in-kind contribution "custom duties" to be disclosed in the audit report 2020 in the notes of the financial statements. To be checked once the unaudited financial statements are submitted.	PMU & Auditors	04/2021
Opinion to be expressed in conformity with the "Applicable accounting standards" Opinion should be to express that financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the reporting entity in conformity with the "Applicable accounting standards" which is IPSAS cash flow for LPDP II not only the Financing Agreement. This is required so disclosure is in accordance with IFAD requirements.	Auditors	06/2021
Amend the wording in the Special Account statement for the Actual amount spent under IFAD financing The project should amend the wording of "total amount recovered by IFAD" in section 1 of the Statement of Special Accounts to be "actual amount spent under IFAD financing". Total recovered amount by IFAD reflects the total recovered amount from the initial advance which is not the case for the reported amount in this section as it reflects the project actual expenditures in 2019 from IFAD financiers.	PMU & Auditors	06/2021

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 6

Justification of rating

Counterparts' funds for LPDP 2 include: (1) Government contribution in the form of tax and duties exemptions and (2) beneficiary cash contribution that is collected by PMU from PUUs and then paid as invoice balance to the suppliers, Up to October 31st 2020 beneficiaries paid up to 98% of the original appraised amount and Government contributed 524% in the form of tax exemptions. Government and beneficiary contributions are received on time and are documented properly.

Main issues

Tax exemptions reached the substantial amount of \$2.34 million compared to \$ 0.44 million in the original appraisal. The reason behind such extraordinary increase is the amount of equipment bought following the adoption of CLPMP at PUUs , which was not planned originally. Moreover, the Government provides in-kind contribution in the form of "custom duties" on imported goods. Since LPDP 2 follows IPSAS cash accounting principles, in-kind contributions have to be reported in the Financial Statements' Notes of the audit report. For 2019, the annual report did not include the in-kind contribution for custom duties and they will be included within next year audit report. Although already a strong case and supporting documents have to be provided to the external auditors to support the inclusion of these custom duties contributions, there is an opportunity to assess wider sources of Government in-kind contributions by the project closure. Contributions such as: (a) the free-of-charge allowance of the PMU office in Dushanbe and (b) the concession of land certificates to PUUs (to 81 PUUs at the moment). These contributions have been highlighted and discussed during the mission with PMU Finance Manager. IFAD will support the finance unit as applicable and when needed during the identification and measurement process

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
In-kind contribution draft report Submit to IFAD a draft report for in-kind contribution for custom duties covering the period since beginning of project till 31st of December 2020	PMU	03/2021
Disclosure of government in-kind contribution Government in-kind contribution "custom duties" to be disclosed in the audit report for 2019 in the notes of the financial statements	PMU/Finance Manager	06/2021

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The project has complied with the loan covenants. The details with regards to the status of implementation and compliance with Project Financing Agreement covenants are presented in Appendix 3.

Procurement		
Procurement	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Overall, the performance of procurement is considered to be satisfactory. The procurement processes follow of principles and procedures of the IFAD Procurement Guidelines, the Handbook, the LTB and the Project Procurement Manual. There is an adequate procurement capacity. Documentation are generally of good quality. Application of procurement procedures is transparent and competitive. Recommendations of the previous supervision mission have been largely performed. The current procurement review has revealed no major violations. However, some minor issues have been noted. Remote discussions with procurement personnel were held, and the necessary measures were proposed to resolve these issues.

Procurement Review

Background. Since October 2019 and until November 2020, in total 55 contracts have been concluded for a total amount of about US\$5,609,064.00, including 28 contracts for procurement of goods in the amount of US\$3,987,132.00, 19 contracts for procurement of civil works in the amount of US\$1,555,767.00 and 8 contracts for procurement of consulting services totaling to US\$66,165.00. According to the results of the Procurement Risk Matrix (PRM) rating, the assessment of the country's risk system and the institutional project risk, the total Net Risk Rating – 2,6 (Low risk).

Procurement Unit. There is an adequate procurement capacity. The procurement unit is adequately staffed with consultants, have sufficient proficiency in procurement and they have participated in a number of workshops on procurement. To strengthen the capacity, it is recommended to continue improving the knowledge in various training courses.

Procurement Planning Process. The IFAD provide No Objection for PP of 2019 and 2020, which was a part of AWPB. The used template for PP meets the project work plans, mainly reflects all scheduled activities, and it is enabled to conduct procurement monitoring. The PP for 2020 was prepared taking into consideration the updated IFAD forms having required information and is updated and upgraded as necessary. It is observed that not all columns are reflected in the basic data section. Using the Prior Review for consulting services, which thresholds of LTB shall subject to Post Review. The part of PP activities has been delayed and postponed to a later date. As witnessed by the PP the realization rate for 13 months of 2019-2020 is about 61%, testifies that procurement performance in satisfactory level. It is expected that all remaining contracts would be signed as soon as possible.

Procurement Process, Evaluation and Contract Award. Mission reviewed the tender process and related documents for 7 contracts concluded since the last supervision. The tender processes, evaluation and contract award procedures are conducted as per principles and procedures of the IFAD Procurement Guidelines. The quality of the documents at all stages are satisfactory. The database of eligible companies is available and used in the project activity. The process is transparent and competitive. The PMU closely use NOTUS system for procurements. The evaluation has got proper number of evaluation committee members, including at least 1 member with the knowledge in procurement procedures. It was noted that, advertisement "Invitation for Bids" (ICB) was published on the websites of "UN Development Business" directly by the PMU.

Contract Management and Administration. Contracts in general have got the standard commercial and contractual terms. Payments are consistent and timely in accordance with contract provisions. Delivery of goods and services is in accordance with timelines. Contract registers in line with IFADs form and requirements and sent to IFAD on a regularly basis. IFAD prior review requirements are complied with. It was noted that clause on "IFAD policy to preventing and responding to sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse" required by IFAD Guidelines do not appear in the Contracts.

Record Retention. The main documents were submitted for review. The detailed review of the filing system, the system of registration and storage of documentation was not possible due to the remoteness of the mission. The database and systematization of electronic version of the basic procurement documents are used and implemented on a regular basis.

More details and recommendations along with the PRM are given in Appendix 4 "Technical background analysis".

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Procurement Plan Adjust the PP for 2020 in line with requirements: Columns in the Basic Data section (Project Area; Pre Post Qualification; Envelopes; Shortlist Yes No) should be reflected; Prior/Post Review should be in accordance with LTB thresholds; Submit the revised PP to IFAD through NOTUS for review.	Procurement consultant	02/2021
Procurement Process and Evaluation Procedures Publication in UNDB. The Project should not contact UNDB directly for publication. It is need to contact the SPO in NEN via e-mail n.gebrayel@ifad.org, who shall arrange for the publication.	Procurement consultant	02/2021
Contract Documentation and Management No Advance Payment shall be paid without a Bank guarantee. Add IFAD Clause on "IFAD policy to preventing and responding to sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse".	Procurement consultant	02/2021
Capacity building of procurement staff Continue to improve the skills and knowledge level of procurement consultant through various training courses, including the training workshops organized by IFAD.	PMU	02/2021

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	Rating: 4.96	Previous rating: 5.0
Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	Rating: 4.83	Previous rating: 5.0

F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Overview and Project Progress		
Component 1: Institutional Development CLPMPs for 2020-2024 must be fully introduced discussed to all PUU members for implementation.	PMU	02/2021
Component 2: Productivity Enhancement and Improved Animal Health Update PUUs animal health plan for 2021 year as well as its implementation should be monitored timely	Livestock Specialist, PUU's head	02/2021
Official Request to IFAD In order to ensure effective and qualitative implementation of all planned and remained project activities, the Mission recommends to send official request on behalf of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) of the Republic of Tajikistan to IFAD for extension of the Project completion date for 3 months, i.e. until 30 June 2021	PMU, MoF	02/2021
Development Effectiveness		

Monitoring of pasture productivity Conduct in-situ qualitative assessment of pasture (mid-term and end of project) and ex-situ quantitative monitoring (remote sensing), annually .	Pasture Specialist, with support from IFAD (on remote sensing analysis)	02/2021
Conduct remaining training Conduct remaining training to PUUs, PUAs, CIGs and WIGGs on mainstreaming adaptation to climate change	National Climate Adaption and Environment Consultant	03/2021
Mission Recommendation The Mission recommends defining a mechanism of involvement of the stakeholders in implementation of the Gender Strategy.	PMU	03/2021
Sustainability and Scaling up		
Finalize the Exit strategy formulation	PMU	02/2021
Advanced training to WIGGs Provide advanced training to WIGGs (rosehip, milk, bee-keeping, turkey) on production, processing and marketing. Select exemplary PUUs and WIGGs from each region and organise peer-learning events	PMU	03/2021
Conduct training on utilising crop Conduct training on utilising crop by-products as alternative fodder, fodder conservation techniques and use of fertilizer in PUUs as allowed by the Project resources.	PMU	06/2021
Possibility of utilizing crop and animal Explore the possibility of utilizing crop and animal by-products including poultry manure as local fertilizer	PMU	06/2021
Project Management		
Finalizing the ToR formulation to hire a consulting company The mission recommends finalizing the ToR formulation to hire a consulting company to conduct the Impact Assessment of LPDP II and sending it to IFAD for approval.	PMU	02/2021
Training on Environmental Requirements Conduct training on environmental requirements, climate change adaptation and other safeguard measures to the PMU project implementation staff	NCAEC	03/2021
Financial Management & Execution		
Procurement Plan Adjust the PP for 2020 in line with requirements: Columns in the Basic Data section (Project Area; Pre Post Qualification; Envelopes; Shortlist Yes No) should be reflected; Prior/Post Review should be in accordance with LTB thresholds; Submit the revised PP to IFAD through NOTUS for review.	Procurement consultant	02/2021

Procurement Process and Evaluation Procedures Publication in UNDB. The Project should not contact UNDB directly for publication. It is need to contact the SPO in NEN via e-mail n.gebrayel@ifad.org, who shall arrange for the publication.	Procurement consultant	02/2021
Contract Documentation and Management No Advance Payment shall be paid without a Bank guarantee. Add IFAD Clause on "IFAD policy to preventing and responding to sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse".	Procurement consultant	02/2021
Capacity building of procurement staff Continue to improve the skills and knowledge level of procurement consultant through various training courses, including the training workshops organized by IFAD.	PMU	02/2021
In-kind contribution draft report Submit to IFAD a draft report for in-kind contribution for custom duties covering the period since beginning of project till 31st of December 2020	PMU	03/2021
Disclose Government In-kind contribution in the Notes of the Financial Statements Government in-kind contribution "custom duties" to be disclosed in the audit report 2020 in the notes of the financial statements. To be checked once the unaudited financial statements are submitted.	PMU & Auditors	04/2021
Disclosure of government in-kind contribution Government in-kind contribution "custom duties" to be disclosed in the audit report for 2019 in the notes of the financial statements	PMU/Finance Manager	06/2021
Opinion to be expressed in conformity with the "Applicable accounting standards" Opinion should be to express that financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the reporting entity in conformity with the "Applicable accounting standards" which is IPSAS cash flow for LPDP II not only the Financing Agreement. This is required so disclosure is in accordance with IFAD requirements.	Auditors	06/2021
Amend the wording in the Special Account statement for the Actual amount spent under IFAD financing The project should amend the wording of "total amount recovered by IFAD" in section 1 of the Statement of Special Accounts to be "actual amount spent under IFAD financing". Total recovered amount by IFAD reflects the total recovered amount from the initial advance which is not the case for the reported amount in this section as it reflects the project actual expenditures in 2019 from IFAD financiers.	PMU & Auditors	06/2021

Tajikistan

Livestock and Pasture Development Project II

Supervision Report

Logical Framework

Mission Dates: 22 November – 05 December 2020
Document Date: 02/02/2021
Project No. 2000000977
Report No. 5672-TJ

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Livestock and Pasture Development Project 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		348 955	239 400	26 718	394 906	164.957				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached										
	Women-headed households			3 192	147	3 973	124.5				
	Non-women-headed households			34 808	3 021	45 599	131				
	Households			38 000	3 168	49 572	130.5				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Females			117 306	13 680	201 746	172				
	Males			122 094	13 038	193 160	158.2				
	Total number of persons receiving services			239 400	26 718	394 906	165				
	Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change										
	Females			95 000	23 340	92 076	96.9				
	Males			95 000	24 573	92 739	97.6				

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	
	Total household members			190 000	47 913	184 815	97.3				
Project Goal Contribute to the reduction of poverty in Khatlonr region (50% of people in Khatlon are estimated as being below the poverty line)	3% reduction in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting)										A sound use of climate change vulnerability assessment informs and drives adaptation work; risk mitigation management plans are implemented by targeted communities; elite capture of a disproportionate amount of the gains from increased production and local level conversion of animal, milk and meat surpluses sold on the market and the processors (R). A political stability and conducive macro economic framework; Commitment and cooperation among all concerned institutional partners; influence of overall economic development concealing project achievements (R);
	3% reduction in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting)			38	0	0	0				
	Weight for age (girls)			38	0	0	0				
	Weight for age (boys)			38	0	0	0				
	Height for age (girls)			38	0	0	0				
	Height for age (boys)			38	0	0	0				
	variation/increase in household assets income for 18 000 household in the project area										
	increase in household assets income - Percentage (%)			15	0	32.33	215.5				

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	
Development Objective Increase the nutritional status, incomes and resilience of poor households by enhancing livestock productivity in a sustainable manner	Average HH income increase from livestock for 80% of population										A sound use of climate change vulnerability assessment informs and drives adaptation work; Risk mitigation management plans are implemented by targeted communities; Elite capture of a disproportionate amount of the gains from increased production and local level conversion of animal, milk and meat surpluses sold on the market and the processors (R). A sound use of climate change vulnerability assessment informs and drives adaptation work; Risk mitigation management plans are implemented by targeted communities; Elite capture of a disproportionate amount of the gains from increased production and local level conversion of animal, milk and meat surpluses sold on the market and
	Income increase in TJS			3 372	0	0	0				
	Number of targeted HH reporting increased income from livestock										
	Targeted households	0		3 250	6 848	9 413	289.6				
	Number poor smallholder households whose climate resilience has been increased										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumption(s) On the market and the assumptions.
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Households	0		38 000	3 168	49 572	130.5				

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	
Outcome Outcome 1: Targeted public sector and community organisations (disaggregated by type, i.e. PUUs, Vos, MoA, Pasture Department, TAU, Jamoats) are more effective and efficient at pro-poor pasture management	% of PPUs declaring satisfactory levels of governance										Favourable government policies and cross-sectoral cooperation between state, region and district authorities; Interest and motivation among community members, Lack of capacity in government agencies and communities to effectively participate in project activities and transmit information and know how.
	PPUs			75	75	75	100				
Output Output 1.1 PUU are enabled to develop and implement climate risk-mitigation community pasture plans incorporating needs and priorities of poor and women 180 of land use rights agreements obtained by PUUs that reduce disputes regarding access to pastures by 50%;	Community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities								Quarterly		
	Groups	0		180	3						
	Group members - females	0		378	3						
	Group members - males	0		882	15						
	Group members - total	0		1 260	109						
	% of the PPUs Board with at least 30% women representation										
	PPUs Boards	0	30.02	22.5	28.57	29.21	129.8				
	CIGS supported (crops)										

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	
	Total size of CIGs supported	0		3 000	0	3 586	119.5				
	Women in leadership position	0		0	0	0					
	Number of CIGs supported	0		150	0	173	115.3				
	CIGs supported (sheepbreeding)										
	Total size of CIGs supported	0		3 250	6 848	9 413	289.6				
	Number of CIGs supported	0		50	105	146	292				
	Women in leadership position	0		0	0	0					
	Number of land use rights agreements obtained by PUUs										
	Land titles - Agreements	0		180	8	167	92.8				
	Land titles - Certificates	0		80	25	83	103.8				
Output Output 1.2 PUUs acquired planning and technical skills to implement sustainable pasture management and livestock production;	Number of people benefitting of training or study tours, (women 30%).										
	Number of people	0		5 400	3 000	12 350	228.704				
	Women	0		30	32.9	33.23	110.767				
	Number of trainings										

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 trainings held	0		326	195	625	191.7				
Output Output 1.3 Increase in pasture fees collected by the end of the project	% variation in pasture fees amount										
	Variation (increase)	0	20	20	0	20	100				
Output Output 1.4 Public institutions involved in pasture management are strengthened (PUUs, VOs, MoA, Pasture Department, TAU, Jamoats)	Number of public institutions assisted/receiving training										
	Public Institutions	0		1	0	1	100				
Output Output 1.5 Improved Pasture Law and related legislation proposed/passed;	Improved Pasture Law and related legislation passed										
	Pasture Law approved	0	0	1	0	1	100				
Output Output 1.6 Sustainable Pasture Management curriculum is taught in Tajik Agrarian University.	Number of curriculum taught in Tajik Agrarian University										
	Sustainable Pasture mgt curriculum taught	0		1	0	1	100				
Outcome Outcome 2: Healthier livestock with lower levels of mortality and increased supplementary feed available to community livestock	Livestock households reporting reduction in animal mortality							"Baseline, mid-term, completion surveys, project M&E records, progress reports "			
	Livestock households reporting reduction in animal mortality	0		70	0	21	30				

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	
	15% increase in average milk yields							"Baseline, mid-term, completion surveys, project M&E records, progress reports "			
	Milk Ltrs	3.2		3.7	0	0	0				
	10% increase in average weight of cattle, sheep goats										
	Cattle			100	0	0	0				
	10% increase in average weight of cattel, sheep, goats sold in local markets										
	Sheep	0.05		51.7	0	0	0				
	10% increase in average weight of cattle, sheep, goats sold in local markets										
	Goats	0.05		49.5	0	0	0				
Output Output 2.1 Capacity for sustainable and efficient livestock production built.	number of beneficiary HH trained in improved livestock husbandry practices							CF/TA Reports Progress Reports Veterinarians logbooks Annual Reports Case studies			Communities willing to participate in the project activities; Govt support is favourable
	Households			5 000	5 067	5 067	101.34				

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	
	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages							CF/TA Reports Progress Reports Veterinarians logbooks Annual Reports Case studies			
	Females			900	0	0	0				
	Males			2 100	0	0	0				
	Total rural producers			3 000	0	3 586	119.5				
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices							CF/TA Reports Progress Reports Veterinarians logbooks Annual Reports Case studies			
	Households			3 000	0	0	0				
	Number of business plans prepared and which received financing										
	Business Plans			20	75	97	485				

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 2.2 Private vets provide animal health and production services on a sustainable basis	Number of veterinarians trained and equipped							CF/TA Reports Progress Reports Veterinarians logbooks Annual Reports Case studies			Communities willing to participate in the project activities; Govt support is favourable.
	Males			60	0	60	100				
	Females			0	0	0					
Outcome Outcome 3: Household resilience increase through sustainable use of pastures and income diversification	% income increase of beneficiaries households from alternative income activities (ASAP)							"Baseline, mid-term, completion surveys, Project M&E records, progress reports "			
	Income increase			20	21.3	21.3	106.5				
Output Output 3.1: Resilient and sustainable investments prioritized in CLPMPs completed and functioning.	number of PPUs implementing CLMP plans							"Baseline, mid-term, completion surveys, Project M&E records, progress reports "			Communities willing to participate in the project activities; Govt support is favourable
	Number of plans implemented			180	32	197	109.444				
	Number of plans developed			180	3	197	109.444				
	Number of subprojects approved/financed of PPUs (by priorities, first, second and set)										
	Number of sub-projects			180	61	280	155.6				
	Number of approved CLPMP in the Project areas (includingLPDPI`s PUUs) effectively integrating climate risk mitigation and adaptation measures (ASAP)										
	# of approved CLPMP			180	3	197	109.4				

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 HH with access to infrastructure that is climate resilient & envron sound										
	Households			18 000	11 020	17 846	99.1				
	Land under climate-resilient practices										
	Land area			95 000	32 553						
Output Output 3.2 Alternative income generating activities supported to enhance risk coping mechanisms	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported										Communities willing to participate in the project activities; Govt support is favourable
	Rural POs supported			22	113	135	613.636				
	Total size of POs			220	687	914	415.455				
	Males			0	0	0					
	Females			0	672	899					
	Women in leadership position			22	113	135	613.636				
	Number of grants disbursed to new enterprises established										
	Number of grants			22	113	135	613.6				

Tajikistan

Livestock and Pasture Development Project II

Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 22 November – 05 December 2020

Document Date: 02/02/2021

Project No. 2000000977

Report No. 5672-TJ

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursement (USD '000)	Balance	Per cent disbursement
IFAD Loan	8.700	7.461	1.239	86%
IFAD Grant	8.700	5.747	2.953	66%
ASAP Grant	5.035	4.220	815	84%
Government	447	2.342	-1.895	524%
Beneficiaries	1.348	1.326	22	98%
Total	24.230	21.096	3.134	87%

Republic of Tajikistan
Livestock and Pasture Development Project-2
Grant-2000001438/Loan-2000001439/ASAP Grant-2000001437
Statement of Receipt and Payments (by Component)
Reporting period 03 February 2016 - 31 October 2020
in USD

Components	IFAD Loan			IFAD Grant		ASAP Grant		Government			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1. Institutional De	0			1.313	153	140	92%	126	36	29%	269		0%	1.861	1.273	68%
2. Productivity En	0			1.871	0			190	4	2%	184	117	64%	2.245	1.294	58%
3. Pasture Develo	8.700	7.461	86%	4.002	4.882	4.079	84%	23	2.295	9979%	895	1.208	135%	18.502	17.774	96%
4. Project Manage	0			1.514	0			108	7	6%	0			1.622	756	47%
Total	8.700	7.461	86%	8.700	5.035	4.220	84%	447	2.342	524%	1.348	1.326	98%	24.230	21.096	87%

Republic of Tajikistan
Livestock and Pasture Development Project-2
Grant-2000001438/Loan-2000001439/ASAP Grant-2000001437
Statement of Receipt and Payments (by Category of Expenditures)
Reporting period 03 February 2016 - 31 October 2020
in USD

Components	IFAD Loan			IFAD Grant			ASAP Grant			Government			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%		
1.Equipment, G	0			2.048				364	39	11%	154	102	66%	2.566	1.756	68%		
2.Technical Ass	0			1.680	203	140	69%		8		269		0%	2.152	1.288	60%		
3.Training and V	0			164										164	66	40%		
4a.CLPMP Gran	8.700	7.461	86%	3.494	4.358	3.649	84%		2.246		871	1.187	136%	17.423	16.929	97%		
4b.Diversification Grants					475	431	91%		49		24	21	88%	499	501	100%		
4c.Other Grants				440							30	16	53%	470	173	37%		
5.Operating Expenses				874				82						956	383	40%		
6.Unallocated	0				0						0			0	0			
Total	8.700	7.461	86%	8.700	5.036	4.220	84%	446	2.342	525%	1.348	1.326	98%	24.230	21.096	87%		

IFAD Grant- 2000001438

Category	Initial Allocation (1)	Disbursement (2)	Balance (1) - (2)	% disbursement (2)/(1)
Authorized Allocation		524	-524	
Consultancies	1000	803	197	80%
Equipment and M	1425	1145	280	80%
Grants and Subsi	2.510	1.689	821	67%
Operationg costs	600	267	333	45%
Training	100	41	59	41%
Grants and Subsi	315	114	201	36%
Unallocated	250	0	250	0%
Total	6.200	4.583	1.617	74%

IFAD Loan- 2000001439

Category	Initial Allocation (1)	Disbursement (2)	Balance (1) - (2)	% disbursement (2)/(1)
Authorized Allocation		361	-361	
Grants and Subsi	6.200	5.123	1.077	83%
Total	6.200	5.484	716	88%

ASAPGrant- 2000001437

Category	Initial Allocation (1)	Disbursement (2)	Balance (1) - (2)	% disbursement (2)/(1)
Authorized Allocation		350	-350	
Consultancies	150	100	50	67%
Grants and subsic	3.100	2.498	602	81%
Grants and subsic	350	302	48	86%
Total	3.600	3.250	350	90%

Tajikistan

Livestock and Pasture Development Project II Supervision Report

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 22 November – 05 December 2020
Document Date: 02/02/2021
Project No. 2000000977
Report No. 5672-TJ

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

No	Component 1: Institutional Development	Total Allocated amount, by all Finance sources (USD '000)	Est. Cost (USD '000) for financial year 2020	Activities	2020												Details/steps	Notes
					Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1a	Sub-component 1.1: Development of Community Organizations	1 033.46	74.00															
1a.1	District workshop	2.06	-	To launch the project districts (<u>Dangara, Vose, Farkhor, Hamadoni, and Kulob</u>) with participation of the Local government authority. During the workshop, the PMU will presents information about the objectives of the Project, its approach and main activities and present information on: (i) Project procedures and modalities; (ii) types of investments eligible for funding; (iii) allocation of funds; and (iv) a form for Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Community Partnership Agreement (CPA), banking arrangements and financial controls.													The first district workshop will take place In project districts, the date of first meeting will be defined	Completed
1a.2	Local study tour for members of PUU,CIGs,VDC	10.93	10.00	The local study tours is expected to organize in the area where have already been established PUU by LPDP- I or LPDP II and other projects and donors. The exact district(s) and PUU for trip would be specified.													PMU with supporting of CF will prepare budget and organize all necessary logistic	Completed
1a.3	International study tour	15.92	10.00	International study tour for members of PUU, head of CIG, PUU and project Jamoat representatives, PMU and MOA specialists/representatives.													PMU will prepare the list of participants, negotiation with receiving party, and cost estimation.	Due to COVID-19 was not organize international study
1a.4	Community Development International TA	-																
1a.5	NTA - Contracting Community Facilitators	487.04	30.00	Recruiting an NGO to assist Project field community mobilization and implement field Project activities.													Obtain no objection from IFAD on the SSS for National Community Facilitators who participated in realization in LPDP Phase 1.	on going

[illegible]

	National Institutions																		
1b.1	Institutional Assessment and Programme Development	4.20		Recruiting an International Consultant to undertake a participatory institutional assessment of key stakeholders, to identify the institutional and capacity gaps which need to be addressed to strengthen their capacity as well as to develop a Programme of work for the future Pasture Department														PMU prepare ToRs, Invitation/Advertisement, provide tender, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing	Copmleted
1b.2	Public Awareness	6.27	5.00	Publishing on awareness and dissemination publications on pasture management legal and institutional issues														PMU will prepare necessary information and publish among the project stakeholders and others	Copmleted
1b.3	International study tours/conferences	32.32	5.00	Conduct International study tours for representatives from PMU and other related agencies														PMU will prepare the list of participants, negotiation with receiving party, and calculate a cost estimation.	Due to COVID-19 was not organize international study
1b.4	Office renovation	20.00		Renovation of the future Pasture Department's office														Pasture Department office need in renovation. PMU will make cost estimate.	Completed
1b.5	Vehicles	71.00		Procurement of vehicles for the future Pasture Department														In accordance with the Procurement Plan	Completed
1b.6	Office equipment	32.00		Procurement of office equipment, furniture and minor equipment for the future Pasture Department														In accordance with the Procurement Plan	Completed
1b.7	Pasture Management Consultant	18.63		Recruiting a National Pasture Monitoring Consultant (NPMC) to assist the PMU staff, future Pasture Department, MoA, CF, Districts Governments, Jamoat Councils, and PUU Councils in Pasture monitoring and assessment issues, to design monitoring format and datasheets														PMU prepare/revise ToRs, Invitation/Advertisement, provide tender, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing	On going
1b.8	Interns	23.61	7.00	Selection of postgraduates to gain practical knowledge and assist the future Pasture Department														PMU prepares the terms and conditions for recruiting interns. Invite the interns from TAU and TAAS institutions.	On going
1b.9	Pasture assessment and monitoring	19.17	11.17	Recruiting independent consultants to provide comprehensive assessment and monitoring of pastures in project area. This includes: soil tests, plant assessments, productivity and quality of production														PMU prepares ToR, Invitation/Advertisement, provide tender, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing	Completed

1b.13	TAU-Institutional Assessment and Programme Development	-																	
1b.14	TAU - Pasture Management Curriculum Development TA	-																	
1b.15	TAU - International Training/Twinning Programme	42.44	10.00	TAU's twinning programme with the selected university														TAU prepares necessary documents and define the appropriate Institute, PMU gets IFAD approval,	Due to COVID-19 was not organize Twinning Programme
1b.16	TAU - Pasture Management Curriculum	20.00	6.00	TAU prepare curriculum, program, syllabus, books, leaflets and other materials for students of new specialization 'Pasture management' in TAU														TAU prepares necessary materials, PMU gets IFAD approval for publication	Completed
1b.17	TAU- Technical support for Pasture Management specialization at Agronomy faculty	24.00	10.00	TAU get necessary approval of Gov Agencies, prepare documents, provide calculation for starting and opening of new specialization for Agronomy faculty														TAU prepare necessary documents, PMU get IFAD approval, sign agreement with TAU	Completed
1b.18	Access to E-learning	9.69	-	PMU will procure necessary office equipment for linkage with Institution websites to access regular E-learning studies for TAU's specialists and relevant stakeholders														PMU/TAU in consultation with IFAD/consultants will find relevant e- courses	Completed
1b.19	Upgrading Teaching Labs	153.65	-	Modernization of Teaching laboratories in the TAU's Faculties														PMU/TAU prepare specification of Labs equipment, furniture, Invitation/Advertisem ent, provide tender, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing	Completed
1b.20	Office renovation	11.00		Renovation of the TAU laboratories														Pasture Department office need in renovation. PMU will make cost estimate.	Completed

1b.21	Scholarships	56.00	16.00	Scholarship programme to create opportunities for TAU's qualified students													PMU/TAU develops the terms of scholarship grants, prepare MoU and PMU sign with TAU and scholarships, advertise/invite, provide competition and select scholarships	Completed
1b.22	Practical studies	40.00	3.00	Practical studies for TAU's students														Completed
1b.23	Internships	30.00	6.00	Internships programme for new graduates to work in close cooperation with recognized/established Vet/Pasture institutions and laboratories, PUU, Vet Clinics, etc.													PMU consultant/s prepare the terms of internship contracts, advertise/invite, and select scholarships, prepare MoU with institutions and sign contracts with interns.	Ongoing
	SUB-TOTAL Component 1	1 860.83	241.97															
2	Component 2 - Productivity Enhancement and Improved Animal Health																	
2a	Sub - Component 2.1. - Livestock Productivity Enhancement	1 738.60	584.30															
2a.1	Participatory demonstrations	807.52	220.00	Procure fodder crop seeds and fertilizers to establish participatory demonstrations plots for increasing animal productivity													PMU prepares ToRs, specification/item of goods and materials. The list of nominated households will be prepared by PUUB with CF support.	Completed
2a.2	Seed production/cleaning units	241.50	158.50	Provide support packages for entrepreneurs in production of fodder seed and machineries (seed cleaning units and etc)													PMU prepares ToRs, specification/item of goods and materials. The list of nominated entrepreneurs will be prepared in consultation with PUUB and CF.	Completed
2a.3	Sheep participatory trials	501.38	195.00	Provide improved rams for sheep breeding to ClG, provide trainings, inputs, and technical support services													PUUBs nominate households to participate in Project interventions in accordance with the selection criteria. PMU approves the list of nominated HH	Completed

2a.4	AI trials	100.00	-	Provide improved semen for cattle breeding to ClG, provide trainings, inputs, and technical services and pedigree bulls for SE AI of MOA													PMU prepares ToRs and specification, get IFAD no objection, publish advertisement, provide selection and contract negotiation, sign contract.	Completed
2a.5	Gender, Youth and Business Development Consultant	38.20	10.80	Recruiting National Gender, youth and Business development Consultant													PMU prepare ToRs, get IFAD approval, SSS justification, contract negotiation, contract signing	On going
2a.6	Business Development Consultant	50.00																
2b	Sub - Component 2.2 - Improved Animal Health	555.81	363.60															
2b.1	Strengthening State Vet Inspection (SVI) - Institutional Assessment and Programme Development	20.30		Recruiting an National Consultant to undertake a participatory institutional assessment of the animal health system, to identify the institutional and capacity gaps which need to be addressed to strengthen its capacity as well as to develop Subcomponent's implementation programme													PMU/SVI prepare ToRs, Invitation/Advertisement, provide tender, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing	Completed
2b.2	SVI - International study tours/ conferences	21.22	10.00	Conduct International training tours/ participation in international conferences on animal health by SVI representatives													SVI prepares necessary documents and define the appropriate Institute/event, PMU gets IFAD approval and financing	Due to COVID-19 was not organize international study
2b.3	SVI - Laboratory equipment	160.45	324.90	Provide modern equipment for regional veterinary laboratory in Dangara district													PMU prepares specifications (with support from SVI), advertise, provide tender, get IFAD approval, provide contract negotiation, contract signing	Completed
2b.4	SVI - Laboratory equipment	164.45		Provide modern equipment for veterinary laboratories														Completed
2b.5	Veterinary packages	170.00	13.70	Procure and provide veterinary packages for the participating qualified private vets (demand-driven)													PMU prepares a list of the packages and related specifications (with support from SVI and the Association of private vets), advertise, provide tender, get IFAD approval, provide contract negotiation,	Completed

																		contract signing	
2b.6	Training	19.39	15.00	Hiring qualified trainers to provide training on veterinary for Jamoat/district/oblast veterinarians, PUUs' vets and other relevant stakeholders														PMU prepare ToR, advertise, provide tender, get IFAD approval, provide contract negotiation, contract signing	Completed
	SUB-TOTAL Component 2	2 294.41	947.90																
3	Component 3 - Pasture Development and Diversification for Vulnerability Reduction																		
	Sub-component 3.1: Community Resilience Pasture Management and Investments	17 953.33	4 831.00																
3a.1	Lead Nat Consultant/Economist	32.80		Recruiting a National Economist Consultant (NEC) to undertake a project coordinator role														PMU prepare/revise ToRs, Invitation/Advertisement, provide tender, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing.	
3a.2	Community Dev Consultant/LC Assistant	59.90	12.00	Recruiting a National Community Development Consultant to assist in Development and Establishment of Community organization like PUU, CIG, Women groups and assist the Project Coordinator														PMU prepare/revise ToRs, Invitation/Advertisement, provide tender, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing.	On going
3a.3	Pasture Management Nat Consultant	53.90	12.00	Recruiting a National Pasture Management Consultant (PMC) to assist with preparation and implementation of Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans (CLPMP), provide technical advice related to implementation of project demonstrations, trials and training and strengthening of veterinary services														PMU requests SSS to continue the ongoing recruitment under LPDPI, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing.	On going

3a.4	Livestock Nat Consultant	53.90	12.00	Recruiting a National Livestock Consultant (LC) to assist with preparation and implementation of Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans technical advice related to implementation of project demonstrations, trials and training and strengthening of veterinary services.														PMU prepares ToRs, Invitation/Advertisement, provide tender, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing.	On going
3a.5	GIS/mapping Consultant	54.50	13.20	Recruiting a National Geographic Information Systems (GIS)/Mapping Consultant to assist with preparation and implementation of PDPs, technical advice.														PMU requests SSS to continue the ongoing recruitment under LPDPI, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing.	On going
3a.6	Climate Adaptation and Environmental Consultant	52.45	12.00	Recruiting a National Climate Adaptation and Environmental Consultant (CAC) to assist in identification of climate change and adaptation in livestock and pasture management and development														PMU requests IC, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing.	On going
3a.7	PMU Director Assistant	44.45	10.80	Recruiting a PMU Director Assistant to assist PMU Director on effective PMU workflow management and to achieve the Projects' goals														PMU requests SSS to continue the ongoing recruitment under LPDP II, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing.	On going
3a.8	GPS equipment and other usable for PUUs	93.98		Procure and provide GPS equipment and other usable for monitoring pasture rotation as well as some minor office equipment for PUUs														PMU prepares specification, submit invitations, provide tender, provide contract negotiation, contract signing	Completed
3a.9	Pasture Management Plans Investments	17 423.00	4 750.00	PUUs with assistance from CF prepare CLPMPs and related investment sub-projects to improve livestock productivity, access to summer pasture, to increase fodder crop productivity, rural and pasture infrastructures rehabilitation, provide machinery and equipment including CA machineries, for landscape restoration (reforestation, watershed management etc). Minimum of 5% of the community grant will be allocated to protective and natural resource rehabilitation measures of degraded land, which could include fencing, demarcation, weed/shrub eradication, supplementary seeding of community pastures; for demonstration purpose and to learn about CA and about the natural re-vegetation potential; Introducing more environmentally sound natural resource management practices.														According to the subproject proposals of PUUs.	On going

3a.10	Project coordinator	45.00	-															PMU prepares ToR, provide SSS, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing	Completed
3a.11	Assistant Project Coordinator	22.05	9.00															PMU prepares ToR, provide SSS, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing	On going
3a.12	CASP Consultants	17.40	-															PMU prepares ToR, provide SSS, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing	Completed
	Sub-component 3.2 - Income Diversification	500.00	-																
3b.1	Business Development Facilitation			Recruiting national consultant to to facilitate and assist business development														PMU prepares/revises ToRs, IFAD approval, provide SSS, provide contract negotiation, sign contract.	
3b.2	Diversification Grants	500.00		Provision of income diversification grants for adaptation to climate change														In line with the PIM	
	SUB-TOTAL Component 3	18 453.33	4 831.00																
4	Component 4: Project Management																		
4a	Sub-component 4 (a): Project Management Unit	1 511.10	334.98																
4a.1	Offices Renovation	30.45	15.15	Renovation a new PMU main office in Dushanbe and new offices (if needed)														PMU prepares a plan of repair, cost estimation. Recruit a construction firm.	
4a.2	Equipment and Goods	31.97	31.97	Procurement of office equipment, furniture and minor equipment														In accordance with the Procurement Plan	
4a.3	Vehicles	45.68		Procurement of vehicles for PMU and field office														In accordance with the Procurement Plan	Completed
4a.4	Finance Manager	50.40	14.40	Contracting PMU deputy Director - Finance Manager														PMU requests SSS to continue the ongoing recruitment under LPDPI, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract	On going

																		signing.	
4a.5	Chief National Procurement Consultant	46.20	13.20	Contracting PMU Chief National Procurement Consultant														PMU requests SSS to continue the ongoing recruitment under LPDPI, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing.	On going
4a.6	Disbursement Consultant	97.00	18.00	Recruiting a National Disbursement Consultant														PMU request SSS to recruit the consultant engaged under KLSP, IFAD approval, contract negotiation, contract signing	On going
4a.7	Assistant Procurement Consultant	97.00	14.40	Recruiting an Assistant Procurement Consultant															On going
4a.8	M&E Consultant	97.00	15.60	Recruiting a Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant															On going
4a.9	Advancing Accounting System	10.00																	Completed
4a.10	Short-term TA	12.00	5.00	On demand														PMU prepares and confirms TORs, advertise for recruitment of consultant and procure services	On going
4a.11	Translation services	38.00	8.40	On demand															On going
4a.12	Audit	81.00	12.99	Hiring a qualified Auditing company to provide Independent financial audit of the project														PMU prepares and confirms TORs, advertise for recruitment of consultant and procure services	Completed
4a.13	National Internal Auditor	15.00	10.00	Recruiting a National Internal Auditor														PMU prepare ToRs, get IFAD approval, SSS justification, contract negotiation, contract signing	
4a.14	Contracting PMU staff	208.40	63.84	Contract 3 District Project officers, 3 Drivers and Support staff (Cleaner/Messenger, Security)														PMU hires staff according labor rule and appropriate procedures	On going
4a.15	Allowances and Social Fund	114.00	22.03															-	
4a.16	Office Running Costs	537.00	90.00	Provision of stationary, office and vehicles operation and maintenance, and insurance														In accordance with the Procurement Plan and Financial Management procedures	On going

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Tajikistan

Livestock and Pasture Development Project II Supervision Report

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 22 November – 05 December 2020
Document Date: 02/02/2021
Project No. 2000000977
Report No. 5672-TJ

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section E.2.a Section 7.11	The PMU has been set up and the Project Director and all other key project personnel appointed	Continuous	Complied with	The PMU has been set up and the Project Director and all other key project personnel appointed
Section E.2.b	Acceptable software shall have been configured for the use by the project.	Continuous	Complied with	Done by the software company in March 2017
Section E.2.c	Project Implementation Manual (PIM) shall have been duly approved	Continuous	Complied with	Revised PIM approved by IFAD in September 2017
Section E.3	External and internal ToR shall have been submitted to IFAD for approval		Complied with	TORs approved by IFAD in 2017
Section 4.08 Section 7.06	Eligible Expenditures	IFAD financing proceeds to be used exclusively to finance Eligible Expenditures	Complied with	
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	AWPB and Procurement Plan for 2020 were submitted to IFAD
Section B.7.02	Availability of Grant Proceeds and Counterpart Funds	Continuous	Complied with	
Section 7.05	Procurement of goods, civil works and services in accordance with Schedule 4	Continuous	Complied with	
Section 7.08	PMU shall insure all goods and buildings used in the project and goods imported for the project	Continuous	Complied with	Vehicles are insured.
Section 8.02	Monitoring, establishment of information management system	Continuous	Complied with	Monitoring and information management system was established
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	Submitted on a six-monthly basis

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section 8.03	A Mid-Term Review to be carried out jointly by Borrower and IFAD	No later than midpoint of the project	Complied with	A Mid-Term Review was carried out in Sept 2019 from IFAD side. From PMU side, MTR started in August 2019, with results expected by November 2019). Delay in the latter were due to IFAD portfolio suspension.
Section 9.02	Submission of Financial Statements	Within 4 months after the end of each fiscal year	Complied with	
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	Audit reports are submitted in timely manner
Section B.6	Opening of the Designated Account	Opening prior to Effectiveness	Complied with	Designated Account at Eshkata Bank was opened
Section B.7	Opening of 3 Project Accounts	One for each financing source	Complied with	Three project bank accounts and one for beneficiaries contribution at Eshkata Bank were opened