

Kyrgyzstan

Livestock and Market Development Programme

Supervision Report

Main report and appendices

Mission Dates: 19 Sept- 5 October

Document Date: 10/02/2019

Project No. 1100001626

Report No. 4985-KG

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

A. Project Overview

Region:	Near East, North Africa and Europe Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Kyrgyzstan	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Livestock and Market Development Programme	Climate Risk Classification:	not available yet
Project Id:	1100001626	Executing Institution:	not available yet
Project Type:	Livestock	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Mikael Kauttu		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:	not available yet		

Approval Date	17/12/2012	Last audit receipt	22/06/2018
Signing Date	13/03/2013	Date of Last SIS Mission	05/10/2018
Entry into Force Date	17/07/2013	Number of SIS Missions	6
Available for Disbursement Date	17/07/2013	Number of extensions	1
First Disbursement Date	10/09/2013	Effectiveness lag	7 months
MTR Date	29/11/2016		
Original Completion Date	30/09/2018		
Current Completion Date	30/09/2019		
Financial Closure	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	IFAD	\$9,999,992
	Debt Sustainability Framework	\$9,999,789
Domestic Financing breakdown	Beneficiaries	\$5,186,518
	Private sector local	\$87,500
	National Government	\$607,635
Co-financing breakdown,		
Project total financing		\$25,881,434

Current Mission

Mission Dates: 19 Sept- 5 October

Days in the field: 8

Mission composition: Ms Anara Jumabayeva, Senior Economist, Team Leader -Ms Asyl Undeland, Pasture Management and Institutions Specialist - Mr David Ward, Livestock Specialist- Mr Nodar Mosashvili, Financial Management Specialist- Mr Aigerim Malik, Procurement Specialist - Mr Oliver Mundy, Environment and Climate Specialist - Mr Qais Aljoan (newly appointed Country Programme Manager (CPM) for Kyrgyzstan - Mr. Mikael Kauttu (former CPM).

Field sites visited: Batken, Jalalabad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Osh regions

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		5	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		5

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	Ø	Rating	Project Management	Ø	Rating
Effectiveness		5	Quality of Project Management		4
Targeting and Outreach		5	Knowledge Management		4
Gender equality & women's participation		5	Value for Money		5
Agricultural Productivity		5	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation		4
Nutrition		4	Performance of M&E System		5
Adaptation to Climate Change		4	Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)		5

Sustainability and Scaling-up	Ø	Rating	Financial Management and Execution	Ø	Rating
Institutions and Policy Engagement		4	Acceptable Disbursement Rate		4
Partnership-building		4	Quality of Financial Management		5
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment		5	Quality and Timeliness of Audit		5
Quality of Beneficiary Participation		5	Counterparts Funds		5
Responsiveness of Service Providers		5	Compliance with Loan Covenants		5
Environment and Natural Resource Management		5	Procurement		4
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

An IFAD mission visited Kyrgyzstan from 19 September to 5 October 2018 to undertake a Supervision mission of and provide support to the Livestock and Market Development Project-I (LMDP-I) (IFAD Grant No. G-I-DSF-8113-KG, IFAD Loan No. L-I-891-KG). So far, there were three supervision missions and a Mid-term Review (MTR) in addition to start-up and a number of implementation support missions carried out during 2013-2017. The objective of the mission was to assess continued project relevance, effectiveness in achieving the objectives, effectiveness of the project's targeting and gender mainstreaming strategy, efficiency in project implementation, impact on food security and incomes of the rural poor to reduce rural poverty in the project area. In addition, the mission: (i) provided implementation support to improve project performance; and (ii) provided guidance for the resolution of outstanding implementation issues and obtained agreement on further steps. The supervision was carried out in parallel with the supervision of the second phase of LMDP (LMDP-II, IFAD Grant No. 2000000439 and Loan No. 2000000438, and ASAP Trust Grant No. 2000000440).

The mission had meetings and discussions with Mr. Murashev, Minister of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MAFIM), Mr. Boigonchokov, Deputy Minister of Finance (MOF), Mr. Jumakanov, Director of the State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Security (SIVPS), Mr. Myrzakmatov, Director of the Department of Pastures, Livestock and Fisheries (DPLF) under the MAFIM, Mr. Tynaev, O-i-C Director of the Agricultural Projects' Implementation Unit (APIU), Mr. Aitiev, ARIS Executive Director, Mr. Egemberdiev, Chairman of the Association of Pasture User Unions "Kyrgyz Jaiyty" (AKJ), and other heads of the implementing agencies, including the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University (KNAU), Kyrgyzhydromet, the Department for Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance under the Ministry of Health (DDPSESS), the Centre for Registration and Certification of Veterinary Drugs, Animal Feed and Additives (CRCVDFA), Veterinary Chamber (VC), the Kyrgyz Scientific Research Livestock and Pasture Institute (KSRLPI) and the Kyrgyz Scientific Veterinary Research Veterinary Institute (KSVRI).

The mission visited all five regions of the LMDP-I and LMDP-II, namely Batken, Jalalabad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Osh regions during 19-22 and 24-26 September and 2nd October and held discussions with officials of aiyl okmotu (local government body) and aiyl kenesh (local elected council), ARIS regional and district staff as well as with representatives of 45 Pasture User Unions (PUUs) and their groups, out of which 21 PUUs located in the LMDP-I's project area (Issyk-Kul and Naryn). Altogether, the mission spent eight days in the field travelling in three groups to ensure a wider coverage. In addition, meetings were also held with the representatives of donor agencies in Kyrgyzstan, including GIZ, FAO, WB and Camp Alattoo, to agree on coordination of various initiatives. The mission was coincided with the visit of OIE representatives, and the mission greatly benefited from the round table organized by the APIU, SIVPS and OIE devoted to Component 2, its results, findings, conclusions and recommendations. The mission's main findings and recommendations were discussed at a wrap-up meeting with all the implementing agencies on 3 October 2018.

The issues on targeting, impact, sustainability and lessons learned as well as the mission's findings and recommendations are largely the same for both phases of the LMDP and therefore repeated in the reports for LMDP-I and LMDP-II.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

The project, initially scheduled for completion in September 2018, has been officially extended for one year. The extension was mainly required to allow for completion of microprojects (MPs), but partly caused by the internal disturbances within the key implementing partners – no Director in APIU for more than one year and turnover of the senior management staff in ARIS (Director and LMDP Coordinator). Selection of the APIU Director is led by the MAFIM, and the process has experienced some pitfalls (see more in the procurement section).

As of 30 September 2018, the IFAD Grant disbursement amounts to SDR 5.76 million, accounting for 89% disbursement of the IFAD Grant, while for the IFAD Loan disbursements amount for SDR 5.8 million yielding a 90% disbursement rate. The project disbursement rate is rated as **moderately satisfactory (4)**. It is estimated that the project funds will be fully used until the new completion date. The overall financial performance of the project is rated as **satisfactory (5)** (see further in the fiduciary section). The following key activities have been conducted since the last supervision up to date: (i) completion of 460 micro-projects (MP) on pasture infrastructure and animal health (totalling to 572 MPs); (ii) resolution of confusions triggered by the changes to the Budget Code introduced in 2017; (iii) social mobilization for 52,000 PUUs' members and trainings for 10,000 PUUs' members on CCA, implementation and monitoring of the CPMLDPs, legal issues of pasture management, procurement, FM and sustainability of investments; (iv) establishment of 63 Community Fodder Seed Funds by the AKJ; (v) registration of 199 more private veterinarians at VC Registry, totalling to 2,569 registered private vets; and (vi) initiation of 33 MPs under Component 3.

After four years of full-scale implementation, the project continues generating a wide range of improvements in nutrition and food security, quality of life, and control over physical and natural assets with increased women participation. The mission is pleased to confirm the findings noted during the MTR: (i) better management of community resources; (ii) improved animal health and productivity (around 15-20%); and (iii) improved coordination and collaboration in solving the problems of the community. There is also a continuing reduction of brucellosis and echinococcosis incidence among humans and prevalence among animals, specifically among humans for brucellosis by almost four times since 2011 (from 4,412 to 1,012 cases in 2017) and for echinococcosis by about 20% since 2014 (from 1,185 to 941 cases in 2017).

However, implementation of a number of MPs - around US\$2.46 million worth of project financing for PUU sub-projects

(infrastructure, equipment and capacity building) - remains behind schedule, and due to this the project has been extended. Nevertheless, tenders for these MPs have been conducted, and the delivery is expected on time. Thus, the project's overall performance is rated as **moderately satisfactory (4)**.

Basically, all the actions agreed during the last supervision have been performed (see Annex 4).

D. Overview and Project Progress

Component 1: Community-Based Pasture Management

Implementation has been delayed, as of Sep 2018, only 70% were disbursed from the total allocated funding of US\$11 million (62% of IFAD Loan and 81% of IFAD Grant). It is expected that the activities will be completed and, allocated funding will be disbursed by the extended completion date. The status of the key agreed actions during the last mission in Jul-Aug, 2017 can be found in in Appendix 4.

1.1 Community Pasture Management and Investments

Legislative reforms Implementing partners have been working on resolving issues related to land tax and pasture fees collected by the JCs, which were triggered by the changes made to the Budget Code. An Inter-ministerial Working Group, including representatives of the MAFIM, MOF, Parliament and project's experts discussed ways of resolving the problem and other changes to be made to the Pasture Law to harmonize it with the Budget Code. The major proposed change relates to the abolition of legal requirement for the JCs to transfer a third of the collected funds to the local budget due to its contradiction to the revised Budget Code. However, it is recommended not to make this change at this stage but prepare complex revisions to the Pasture Law and related legislation.

Legal training for communities and service providers DPLF/PROG jointly with ARIS and AKJ conducted training for representatives of the MAFIM at the district level, MOF district offices, AOs and PUU/JC representatives on implementation of the Budget Code. The training had a strong impact on all stakeholders' understanding on collection of land tax and pasture fees and further transfer of funds to AO and back to JC.

Pasture boundaries demarcation and inventory All maps of external borders for 127 PUUs in the target area were digitalized by the service provider and transferred to the DPLF for verification and approval. The DPLF/PROG has not yet approved maps for 55 ayil aimaks/PUUs in target areas due to various errors. The mission is satisfied that a package for approval of the external borders for 371 AA/PUUs in the country have been submitted to the State Commission for Pasture Boundary Delimitation National Commission on September 30, 2018. However, there are still unresolved border conflicts between 77 neighbouring AOs and PUUs.

The project has been unable to address issue of pasture inventory within the administrative boundaries of the AA partially due to unwillingness of the GIPROZEM to cooperate and partially due to a failure of the WB Pasture Management Improvement Project to initiate a pilot which was to serve as a starting point for inventory of the pasture areas. There is a significant discrepancy of pasture areas *de facto* and as reflected in the state cadastre, some land areas listed as pastures in cadastre are *de facto* cultivated lands, rocks and other plots which are not suitable for grazing. The JCs conducted community-based mapping supported by the project for preparation of the CPMLDPs.

Upgrading CPMLDPs JCs with support of ARIS upgraded 127 CPMLDPs in target areas including in 2 recently established PUUs. The DPLF and APIU recruited a technical consultant (TC) for every district in February 2018, who are currently providing support to the PUUs in developing CPMLDPs for 2018-2022. However, not all recruited TCs are sufficiently qualified to be able to provide solid technical support to PUUs. It was agreed that the DPLF and APIU will review their performance and if needed replace them with qualified technical experts. Another issue related to lack of communication between DPLF/APIU and ARIS on upgrading the CPMLDPs. It has been agreed that all revised plans would be submitted simultaneously to DPLF/APIU and ARIS for coordination of project activities. At the same time, it was agreed that a Joint Working Group led by the DPLF, including APIU, AKJ, ARIS and NGOs will be established to elaborate main requirements for the CPMLDPs and for monitoring of their implementation at the local level to be recommended by the Government for AOs and PUUs in relevant legislative act.

PUU strengthening More than 52,000 people from the PUUs participated in social mobilization activities of ARIS in 2018 (27.2% women). These activities related to IA of PUUs, village meetings on preparation and approval of the CPMLDPs, preparation of investment sub projects, and annual reporting of the JC to the communities. More than 10,000 people (12% women) participated in the trainings conducted by ARIS for PUU on climate change and adaptation, preparation, implementation and monitoring of CPMLDPs, legal issues of pasture management, procurement, financial management and sustainability of investments. The Institutional Assessment conducted in 2018 resulted that 89% of PUUs/JC performed well and scored higher than 70%. The AKJ will establish *Mobile JC School*, which will be providing training for PUUs and JCs beyond the project timeline. Several modules will need to be developed and packaged depending on available resources.

CPMLDPs Investments All 125 PUUs received three tranches and 2 recently established PUUs one tranche of project funding and completed implementation of 572 out of planned 707 micro projects (MPs) planned within the CPMLDPs. The total cost of these MPs is US\$5.8 million, including US\$3.9mln of IFAD funding, US\$1.5mln of communities' contribution in cash and US\$335,000 in labour. More than 43% of MPs were to procure machinery, 37% for animal health facilities and equipment, 15% for rehabilitation of pasture infrastructure, and about 4% for pasture improvement. All procured investments are on the balance of AOs and transferred into operational management to JCs. ARIS conducted solid training for all PUUs and disseminated excellent materials on sustainable management of the investments.

The MPs under the fourth tranche have been approved by the Committee and allocated to 47 PUUs in line with the selection criteria, including 25 PUUs in Naryn and 22 in Issyk-Kul regions. The total amount of IFAD funding allocated for MPs under the fourth tranche is about US\$1.1mln. These MPs are aimed at promoting mobility to reduce the pressure on the near village pastures.

Community Fodder Seed Programme AKJ has successfully established 63 CFSFs under the JCs in Naryn and Issyk-Kul regions. They received 504 tons of seeds of fodder barley and 504 tons of fertilizer, underwent technical training. More than 2,520 ha of arable land was allocated by AOs to the CFSFs comprised of 315 farmers (including 10 women). Currently JCs and CFSFs are cleaning harvested seeds to disseminate them to other farmers in the PUUs. It is expected that the AKJ would conduct a thorough audit of 32 additional CFSFs established under the AISP and make decision on those which are still viable and need further support. KSRLPI recruited women and youth, provide them with the required training and start-up kits to select and collect natural seeds. There were more than 200 kg of seeds collected, which were mixed with sainfoin and used for seeding of 20 ha of natural pastures identified for improvement within the CPMLDPs.

1.2 Pasture Institutional Strengthening

Institutional Strengthening of DPLF. The DPLF has prepared a draft National Programme for Development of Pasture Management and Livestock Breeding for 2019- 2023. This draft document needs further elaboration based on a solid vision in terms of state policy on pasture resources protection and improvement. DPLF recruited international consultant to develop programme for a GIS remote sensing-based system of fodder availability assessment.

Institutional strengthening of the Kyrgyz Scientific and Research Livestock and Pasture Institute. The KSRLPI is conducting a research programme monitoring 13 demonstration pasture plots in Naryn and Issyk-Kul regions. It was expected that the KSRLPI would submit a report on the findings, outcomes and outputs of its research work, including a menu of technical solutions for pasture improvements and adaptation to climate change.

Component 2. Livestock Health and Production Services

2.1. Strengthening Veterinary and Community Animal Health Services

Veterinary Legal Framework OIE consultants, IFAD, the MAFIM and SIVPS lobbied long to obtain passage of the draft veterinary law (Veterinary Law №175) which was signed on December 30, 2014. Amendments to the Veterinary Law and the 'Code On Administrative Liability' were adopted on May 24, 2017 which allow the GOK to adopt regulatory acts on further developing the VC and private veterinary practice in the country, i.e. enable the VC to collect registration fees.

In line with the legislation, the Veterinary Chamber (VC) continues to register private veterinarians, vet technicians and vet attendants with 2,569 registered as of 30 Sep 2018 (173 women). In June 2017 a total of 2,370 veterinarians and auxiliaries were registered including 154 women. The early trend is for increasing numbers of registration renewals despite introducing this year a fee of KGS 1,500 (US\$21.71) for two years registration.

The VC is responsible for ensuring continuing education (CE) for its members. Recommendations from the OIE's veterinary education consultant are being implemented as feasible.

Strengthening the Animal Health Sub-Committees (AHSC) The mission confirmed that in all 45 PUUs visited AHSC's are operational. To further develop the AHSC's role they should continue working closely with local PVs to ensure that all animals receiving a passport for summer pastures are vaccinated.

Private Veterinarians (PV) The mission met with PVs and visited several veterinarians offering artificial insemination (AI) services in the project regions. They provide 2-3 AI services per day charging on average KGS 700 (US\$10.15) including a second insemination if needed.

Quality of Veterinary Education (Animal Health Education Programme) In 2015, the OIE veterinary education expert reviewed the KNAU FVM&B facilities and curriculum with the objective to assess their level of compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code - competence of veterinary graduates or 'Day 1 Graduates'. Rehabilitation of the facilities is largely completed. Various changes to the veterinary curriculum were initiated in 2015 and are continuing as are various faculty training exchange programmes.

2.2. National Disease Control Programme

KSVRI contract to monitor brucellosis vaccinations, changes in prevalence of brucellosis and echinococcosis in dogs The OIE contract (2014 – 2018) provides TA to KSVRI which includes evaluation of laboratory and sampling methodology for brucellosis prevalence studies. Reports suggest that too few post-vaccination sheep and goats are sampled (218-9,061 annually for the whole country). There are questions about methodology and data reliability from annual surveys. A quality assured progress review for brucellosis is urgently needed in order to 1) review changes in relation to baseline prevalence (by rayon and village) and 2) adjust control programmes accordingly.

2.3. Animal Health Education and Capacity Building

Kyrgyz National Agriculture University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology (FVM&B) TA recommendations have been well implemented within limits of time and Kyrgyzstan state laws. The FVM&B has nearly completed 55 training modules, many designed for CE for veterinarians and animal health auxiliaries. The Dean of the FVM&B agreed to convene a round table with the three agencies concerned (VC, FVM&B, SIVPS) to urgently initiate the CE programme.

The first students will graduate in 2019 from the innovative Student Incentive Programme where communities nominate and the project sponsors young persons from villages to obtain a veterinary degree then agree to work for three years in the sponsoring village. A faculty 'twinning programme' with veterinary faculty in Barcelona is awaiting approval from OIE and donor support.

The Kyrgyz Scientific Veterinary Research Institute (KSVRI) facilities have been refurbished well and equipment and reagents procured with project assistance. The KSVRI should apply in due course for recognition as the Kyrgyz National Reference Laboratory.

An OIE PVS evaluation mission conducted in February 2016 assessed the KNAU veterinary curriculum and suggested amendments which have been only partly implemented, i.e. new courses on animal welfare, bioethics, veterinary public health and food hygiene and epidemiology. The FVM&B is introducing these suggested courses as rapidly as funding and teaching expertise allow and is making good progress. A proposed twinning programme should enhance teaching skills.

Component 3. Market/Value Chain Initiatives

Significant achievements were made since the last mission. ARIS recruited TAT Consulting (TATC) – a service provider to implement main activities. TATC conducted round tables in 26 districts of two regions, with participation of more than one thousand interested beneficiaries, as well as representatives of AOs, JCs (20% women). The TATC pre-selected 107 applicants out of 160 applications and organized trainings on how to develop business plans (BP). 61 participants out of 83 trained persons submitted their BPs. In the result of the final selection process, there were 21 BPs approved in Issyk-Kul oblast and 12 BPs in Naryn region. The list of approved BPs is presented in Appendix 4. There have been difficulties in selecting small scale milk processing groups due to the lack of their adherence to the Custom Union safety standards which are to be enforced in 2019.

Currently ARIS is procuring equipment for 33 approved businesses that are listed Appendix 4.

The mission visited selected MPs and has concerns that some are not viable. It was agreed that ARIS would review all selected at the final stage MPs to ensure that they are economically and financially viable. The final ARIS verification report to be submitted to IFAD by end of October, 2018.

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus		
Effectiveness	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The project continues to improve food security, quality of life, and control over physical and natural assets. The mission is pleased to confirm the findings noted during the MTR: (i) better management of community resources; (ii) improved animal health and productivity (around 15-20%); and (iii) improve collaboration in solving community problems. There is a continuing reduction of brucellosis and echinococcosis incidence in humans and prevalence in animals, specifically among humans for brucellosis by almost four times since 2011 (from 4,412 to 1,012 cases in 2017) and for echinococcosis by about 20% since 2014 (from 1,185 to 941 cases in 2017). However, implementation of some MPs remains behind schedule, and due to this the project has been extended.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

Component 1 Implementation has been delayed; as of Sep 2018, only 70% of funds were disbursed from the total allocated funding of US\$11 million (62% of IFAD Loan and 81% of IFAD Grant). It is expected that the activities will be completed; allocated funding will be disbursed by the extended completion date. Achievement of results is on track in regard to formation and development of PUUs: 127 PUUs have been formed (against planned 100), they have developed combined pasture management and animal health plans (against planned 100), most of JCs collect 100% of planned pasture fees which are slowly increasing. 572 MPs were implemented and more than 700 MPs are committed (against 600 expected). However, conflicts between PUUs on external borders are growing with increase of pasture fee collections and interest to pasture resources from local government bodies. If in 2016 there were only 11 conflicts on borders, now the number jumped up to 77.

Component 2 The animal health institutions are all on track to make upgradings recommended by consultants to curriculum and facilities; AHSCs are well established and active in all PUUs; and the VC continues to be the model that other Central Asian countries could follow when meeting OIE standards. Private vets are now equipped with motorcycles, basic practice equipment and in some cases with offices and pharmacies attached to newly constructed dipping/animal corral facilities. They continue to receive training offered by APIU, and the CE programme of technical modules from the FVM&B is set to begin in early 2019.

The national programme for ear tagging and identifying all cattle by the end of 2017 is well behind in some oblasts (e.g. Issyk-Kul, Naryn) but on tract in others (Batken).

KSVRI has not received TA relating to the quality control and sampling methodology for the annual brucellosis post-vaccination sero-monitoring surveys. Too few samples were collected in oblasts to rely on vaccination coverage results. A national brucellosis prevalence survey has not been conducted since 2012 thus the effectiveness of Rev 1 vaccination cannot be currently assessed. KSVRI will urgently prepare a proposal to the APIU to carry out a nationwide brucellosis prevalence survey, scheduled for April - May 2019, in order to obtain the necessary information.

The best indicator for animal health is the change in human incidence of brucellosis and echinococcosis. The annual number of people affected (new cases) by brucellosis has declined from 4,412 people (in 2011) to 1,012 people in 2017. For echinococcosis (where deworming of dogs only began in early 2015), new cases in 2014 were 1,185 and in 2017 were 941.

Variations in disease incidence in raions are to be expected and where incidence is not falling a thorough investigation by MOH-SESS, KSVRI and SIVPS is needed in order to find the cause and make corrections. This is the rationale for annual surveys and justification for employing epidemiologists. Unfortunately, TA from OIE has not provided this essential support.

Component 3 Implementation modalities have been revised to reflect the situation with dairy processing in the country linked to Kyrgyzstan joining the Custom Union that has introduced new safety regulations. It was decided that Component 3 would support not only small women's groups but also income diversification activities and larger scale agricultural processing (to harmonize with the LMDP-II's approach). ARIS is in process of procuring equipment for recipients of the grants, and it is expected that all MPs would be functional by the end of the project.

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

Justification of rating

Implementation remains satisfactory in targeting vulnerable groups. The choice of legal status for the PUUs as territorial

public self-government bodies ensures that livestock holders have access to pasture resources. Social mobilization activities have ensured the participation of smallholders and poor households to engage in pasture management and access project's benefits. FGDs conducted training with smallholders to strengthen their voices in selection of MPs. Visited JCs reported that they established lower rates for pasture fees and for use of machinery procured by the project for poor households. Governance arrangements on accountability of JCs to PUUs via village meetings, hanging informational boards seem to be working effectively.

Main issues

Target groups were defined at the design as follows: (i) vulnerable households primarily among small livestock producers; (ii) women headed households; (iii) other livestock producer households; and (iv) community veterinarians. The targeting strategy at the design stage was based on identifying poor households through the state system of social benefits (each poor household holds social passport) and wealth ranking. However, that strategy did not work. Smallholders use pastures for grazing purposes mostly through shepherds hired by the AO and through large livestock holders who graze own and additional animals on summer pastures. Since poor households and smallholder livestock owners do not use pastures directly, their interest to the activities of the PUUs have been very limited.

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

The project employed various tools to engage these groups into social mobilization, by inviting them to village meetings to discuss CPMLDPs, and to the hearing of their implementation. Poor households and smallholders form focus groups to channel their suggestions to the CPMLDPs and engage in selecting investment MPs. More than 52,000 people participated in social mobilization activities in the target area only since September 2017 till now. More than 10,000 out of these people participated in a thorough institutional assessment of the JCs, which mandatory includes groups of smallholder and poor farmers, and women groups. An informational campaign through mass media, dissemination of information at village meetings and various community events raised awareness among the population on the work of the JCs, collection of pasture fees and implementation of annual plans. The mission visited a number of PUUs and reviewed information materials and their display in open access spaces. The mission recommends that ARIS and AKJ facilitate all JCs to issue pasture tickets directly to livestock owners and not to shepherds. Such interaction with JCs would not only improve access to information on pasture management but also allow feedback channelling from users to the JCs.

The project funded investments are mostly of public goods and benefit all members of the PUUs. ARIS recommends to the JCs to apply preferential treatment for poor and women led households. All visited JCs reported that they have established lower rates on pasture fees and on use of machinery for vulnerable households.

At the same time, the accountability of JCs to PUUs' members vary. While close cooperation between AOs management and JCs is a sign of recognition of these users' executive bodies by local government, the link to the population became weaker. Monitoring of implementation of the plans is not sufficient. The mission agreed with ARIS and AKJ that there is a need to establish a feedback and grievances system which is accessible to all, effective and can be used for receiving feedback on services provided by the JCs.

All output data on social mobilization, capacity building is gender disaggregated.

Gender equality & women's participation	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The gender targeting is satisfactory. The project has made efforts to engage women in PUUs and JCs in decision making. The Gender Strategy for LMDP I and II for 2017-2018 was developed and implemented jointly by ARIS. There were conferences organized in each region on Women in Livestock. With targeted mobilization of women, they made about half of members of the AHSCs, their representation in the PCs increased from 8% in 2016 to 24% in 2018. There are 4 women PC chairpersons. Component 3 has a special small window for women's group supporting milk processing and crafts, with requirement of 7% of own contribution. Trainings on marketing and business skills were conducted specifically for 250 women. ARIS organized a pilot on training for women on animal feed and health issues.

Main issues

The project made significant efforts to reach women livestock holders and users of various pasture resources. The social mobilization process was designed to engage women in developing CPMLDPs and selecting investments. Women made almost 27% of all participation of social mobilization activities in Naryn, Issyk-Kul regions and Toguz Toro district of Jalalabad region in 2018. They were engaged in a group of users evaluating annual performance of the JCs, in village meetings approving CPMLDPs and reports on their implementation. However, when it comes to capacity building their participation is significantly lower. Women made only 12.8% of participants of trainings organized by ARIS under LMDP-I. Based on result of the pilot training for women on issues of animal health, nutrition organized by ARIS, when women expressed high interest to learn these topics in separate from men sessions. Considering that women take care of animals during the winter season, the mission agreed with ARIS that it would organize special trainings only for women on

animal health and feed for at least 20 communities in three regions of the LMDP-I. These trainings will be organized in those communities, where male out migration is highest and where livestock is a major source of income.

AKJ issues a quarterly newsletter with a special part focused on women. The mission suggests that these newsletters are continued with support by the project with additional focus on women's needs and interests.

Component 3 has a special window of financing for women engaged in livestock processing. The mission urges that ARIS Gender Specialist to actively engage in implementation of Component 3 and oversee women's groups.

M&E and Gender Specialist left APIU and there is only one Specialist in ARIS, whose contract expires on September 30th. To ensure that capacity building activities engage women, so they make at least 30% and provide support to women groups under Component 3, it is crucial that there is a Gender Specialist in ARIS till the end of the project.

Agricultural Productivity	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The M&E system regularly provides relevant output/outcome information and confirms that both LMDP-I and LMDP-II are on course of meeting their development objectives of increasing livestock productivity in the target areas, reflected in (i) more productive and accessible pasture areas and increased supplementary feed available to community livestock; (ii) healthier livestock with lower levels of mortality. Although the project impact surveys will be providing more reliable data, the interviewed beneficiaries report increases of livestock productivity in the range of 15-20% and decreases of livestock mortality from 5% to 2%.

Nutrition	Rating: 4
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Justification of rating

It has to be highlighted that the project is not categorised as nutrition-sensitive at its design. It has set a specific goal and objective on nutrition but has not mainstreamed nutrition across its activities. There are activities implicitly related to nutrition mainly under component 3, however this component is in its early stages and has not yielded results yet. The project could identify entry points for nutrition mainstreaming under this component.

Despite not having specific activities on nutrition, the project contributes to tackling the underlying causes of malnutrition through successfully increasing agricultural production and promoting sustainable natural resource management. The project completion survey will determine if child malnutrition has decreased.

Main issues

The project has specific objectives and indicators on nutrition. The overall goal is to reduce the prevalence of child malnutrition by 10 %. The development objective is 15 % of poor households to have improved nutrition and food security from increased consumption of meat and dairy products.

Malnutrition is monitored through the baseline survey, mid-term review and project completion survey. The baseline survey for LMDP I in 2014 recorded over 30 % of children under 5 to suffer from chronic malnutrition. Anthropometric data of children were not collected in the midterm survey in 2016. At this stage, information is lacking to assess if child malnutrition has been reduced. This can only be determined at project completion.

The assumption is that increased productivity of meat and milk will lead to increased consumption at household level, however there are no specific measures to ensure that households save food for their own consumption. Nutrition is not mainstreamed in project activities, however some activities are related to nutrition mainly under Component 3 of LMDP II such as the diversification of income and production for increased climate resilience, investments in solar greenhouses for horticulture production, etc. These are clear entry points for nutrition mainstreaming in order to render the project nutrition-sensitive. Including nutrition education in activities under Component 3 should be explored.

Adaptation to Climate Change	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project has strengthened resilience by mobilising and training communities and setting up infrastructure. The results are visible on the ground and increased livestock numbers are reported by PUUs. This trend may be positive, but also bears the risk of increased degradation of winter, spring and autumn pastures. The project should seek for a meaningful change in husbandry practices that continues to strengthen the pastoral system while protecting winter, spring and autumn pastures.

A major concern is that it is unclear if and how the GIS platform will provide the most up-to-date and accurate information available on meteorological-related risks to herders.

Main issues

The project is succeeding to strengthen the pastoral system. Livestock shelters, water troughs, housing for herders and

The project is succeeding to strengthen the pastoral system. Livestock shelters, water troughs, housing for herders and rehabilitated roads give herders better access to old and new pastures. The infrastructure also provides them with more options to react to changing conditions – in particular to bad weather induced or worsened by climate change. Livestock mobility and flexible management practices are key elements in pastoral systems and are essential for climate change adaptation. At the same time the project has made communities more aware of the risks of climate change and options how to adapt. PUU's are advised to use the third tranche of MP financing to invest in projects that have a stronger orientation towards climate change adaptation such as improving pasture quality or restoring riverine vegetation.

Livestock numbers seem to have increased thanks to access to new areas. Summer pastures are abundant, but spring and autumn - and in particular winter pastures are the bottleneck. They are vulnerable to degradation. Herders current strategy to cope with degradation is to access new pastures. This strategy will become ineffective as soon as there are too many livestock that reside on spring and winter pastures waiting for the snow to melt. Without a meaningful change in husbandry practices the problem of degradation is only postponed and may even worsen undermining the entire system. The project should find solutions to tackle this problem through a national pasture management strategy that incorporates measures such as pasture rotation and increased fodder production with increasing productivity per animal - without undermining transhumance.

Regarding project activities, APIU hired a national specialist on climate change adaptation in 2016. The specialist has i) undertaken a review of climate related policies and investment projects in Kyrgyzstan, ii) supported the preparation of the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC and is currently involved in preparing the fourth communication, iii) supported DPLF in the development of Strategy for Pasture Management and Livestock Development 2019-2023 that soon will be published and includes a section on climate change adaptation, and iv) been involved in a capacity building programme for DPLF staff to deal with climate adaptation related to pasture management.

ARIS employed a climate change expert in Sep 2017. The expert conducted 21 workshops in seven oblasts to raise awareness on the risks of climate change and to use the third tranche of grant financing for micro-projects that have a stronger orientation towards climate change adaptation. The specialist is also involved in the review and selection of micro projects.

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

Institutions and policy engagement is moderately satisfactory. PUUs and JCs have become prominent structures managing pastures that are recognized by local government and users. Capacity of these institutions has increased. The problem created by the changes to the Budget Code, that caused confusion among MOF offices, AO and JCs have been tackled by the project through awareness activities. However, that issue is still not fully resolved. There are still issues related to state policy and strategy on their further development, legal foundation of these institutions, issues of boundaries and inventory, government support in terms of funding to implement mandate, turnover of JC chairpersons, and other issues related to their sustainability that need to be addressed.

Main issues

The key issue is sustainability of the PUUs and JCs after the project completion. The project has reached its target of establishing and strengthening foundation of 127 PUUs in two regions. However, there are still issues which need to be addressed:

- High turnover of JC chairpersons leads to disruption of PUU functioning. Often people who are not familiar with pasture management and legislation are brought in. AKJ is aiming to establish a JC mobile school to work with newly coming JC chairpersons to provide them support with knowledge and understanding of pasture management. The consolidation of information of all implementing partners under guidance of APIU will transfer all generated knowledge, training materials to AKJ.
- Lack of state and local funding to maintain JCs functions. JCs finances for pasture improvement have been coming from the project and contribution of the local government and communities. When project ends JCs will rely only on the pasture fees which they collect. MAFIM, especially DPLF need to formulate a vision and strategy toward pasture management based on lessons learned. Some PUUs have very small area of pastures and might form larger unions with neighbouring PUUs or functions to be transferred to the AO. Legal status of PUUs and JCs need to be also thought through to allow PUUs provide services to the users for fee but also implement state mandate on protection and improvement of pasture resources. The DPLF/APIU would need to hire local and international consultants to develop this policy and strategy and conduct stakeholders' consultations by end of March 2019. This strategy accompanied by the National Plan needs to be submitted to the GoK for approval by end of May 2019.
- DPLF/PROG/APIU/AKJ and ARIS to conduct a legal status review of the PUUs and JCs with recommendations and submit to IFAD by end of December 2018.
- Other legal reviews and drafts related to pasture management, use and protection to be elaborated and submitted to IFAD for review by end of March 2019.

Partnership-building**Rating: 4****Justification of rating**

LMDP I and II have established strong partnership with various government and donor agencies alike, working actively in pasture and forest management, education and disease control. The project formed partnerships with local NGOs in designing various methodologies and tools for pasture management.

Partnership among the KSVRI, MOH-SES and the SIVPS could be strengthened particularly where each has some responsibility for reporting or controlling diseases in animals that can be transmitted to humans. For economic reasons high cost diagnostic equipment could be procured for one lab but shared by the SVIPS, MOH-SES, KSVRI, university diagnostic, research and epidemiology departments. Ideally both human and veterinary epidemiology experts would sit in the same office to work on common problems.

Main issues

There are professional rivalries and barriers between physicians and veterinarians in the public service. One method for breaking down barriers is by forming a coordinating commission, e.g. Republican Health Commission, where senior managers of the MOH, SIVPS, KSVRI, KNAU and other ministries concerned with health (perhaps the Ministry for Emergency Actions) consult quarterly to review the issues relating to the major zoonotic disease control programmes (brucellosis, echinococcosis and perhaps tuberculosis), review progress from periodic monitoring of changes in disease prevalence and identify the reasons for challenges and difficulties arising from carrying out activities, allocate resources for disease control programmes, and coordinate the work of agencies and stakeholders that are involved in the national programme implementation. The commission should have representatives from public stakeholders and government organizations with a direct interest in the control programmes.

One decision for the commission would be deciding where to locate and who has access to costly laboratory equipment. There is no reason that skilled laboratory staff and researchers cannot share high cost equipment when working on diseases common to animals and humans. Examples include, PCR equipment for species identification of tuberculosis and of *Brucella* isolates from livestock and humans, ultracentrifuges, isotope counters. An additional advantage for sharing such equipment is to increase the throughput of samples which helps keep skill levels of technicians high. Ideally both human and veterinary epidemiology experts would sit in the same office to closely collaborate on common problems.

LMDP-I and LMDP-II have been implemented in parallel with the WB funded Pasture Management Improvement Project (implemented in Chuy and Talas regions). Number of approaches and products were developed in close partnership of two projects. There is a need to bring even more synergy at the completion stage to consolidate all products.

GIZ has been valuable partner for the project and several actions have been conducted together, especially in regard to supporting development of pasture management vision and policy. DPLF, APIU and ARIS need to bring all partners together in discussion of the strategy for pasture management and national plan. It would be great if the project conducts a large-scale conference presenting its result and gaining feedback.

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

The project's performance in human and social capital and empowerment is considered as satisfactory. The project philosophy is based on empowerment of community institutions to manage pastures, improve animal health and prevent zoonotic diseases through capacity building, information dissemination and raising awareness. The social mobilization process has successfully engaged poor, women, youth as well as other livestock holders in elaboration of CPMLDPs, in implementing investment plans, participatory monitoring and evaluation of CPMLDP implementation, and in assessing performance of JCs.

Main issues

The capacity of poor and women headed households is developed in regard to prevention of zoonotic diseases, through affordable and simple means of communications, such as mobile phone text messages, announcements on TV. The project has shown that when properly empowered, PUU members monitor and participate in activities of JCs and benefit from the better access to pastures, to fodder seeds and to investment grants. The focus on the poor, women and on children needs to be continually mainstreamed in the project.

Quality of Beneficiary Participation**Rating: 5****Previous rating: 5****Justification of rating**

Participation of beneficiaries in project activities is high. Social mobilization, wide information outreach campaign ensures that as many as possible people in communities are informed and can participate in decision making processes. Most investments are of public good nature, they were supported by the project at the village meetings.

With strengthening of JCs and their close cooperation with the local government, the quality of participation of PUU members in decision making process is still high but has slightly declined. In some cases, heads of AOs almost appoint heads of the JCs sometimes even without formal approval of the PUU members. In these cases their accountability to users weaken and users don't get engaged in important meetings and decision making.

Main issues

The project employs community-based methods of social mobilization. ARIS conducts village meetings, organizes FGDs with groups of small livestock holders and poor households, women groups, large livestock holders, village leaders for defining and approving investments, assessment of the JCs' performance, in elaboration of the CPMLDPs and their approval and reporting on their implementation.

However, in some areas the connection of JCs with users has become weaker with AO management overtaking decision making process. This happened partially due to legal changes to the Pasture Law, when provision was made that AO head is to serve as a Chairperson of the JC Council. This provision has been revoked later but the practice of AO heads *de facto* supervising JCs has remained. In addition, the investments made and goods procured by the project were transferred by ARIS in 2015 to the balance of the AOs. Later, to remedy this problem, the project has introduced an arrangement that AO transfer these goods (machinery, computer equipment, and etc.) to the JC into operational management. However, there is still a risk that AO will take over all procured machinery from the JCs after the completion of the project. That made JCs *de facto* subordinate to the AO and led to weakening their accountability to PUUs. ARIS with support of the lawyer from the PROG will need to review all PUUs operational management contracts by end December 2018 and ensure that they are secure and their terms are at least for 5 years after the project completion.

To strengthen governance and users engagement arrangements, the mission agreed with AKJ that it would establish an effective grievances redress mechanism at the local and national level by end of January 2019.

Moreover, outcomes from the project are directly beneficial to village households. These outcomes include for example: reduced human disease (brucellosis and echinococcosis), access to needed services (PVs, brochures on sanitation and disease prevention), advice on natural resource management (pasture improvement plans) and more. And the beneficiaries -- men and women -- can have direct input into making choices.

The strategies and methods developed under the project are applicable and replicable to other community based development projects in the country.

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

The project engages a number of individuals and companies as service providers in each region, a team of consultants who are assigned at national, regional and district levels, agricultural extension staff, and private veterinarians at the field level. The quality of services is generally good, but there is some variation with the quality of performance across the project.

Main issues

It is difficult to transfer newer technologies and farming practices into rural development projects such as the LMDP. Subject Matter Specialists may not be available, and funds are not always available to hire such local specialists or international consultants. There is a very limited agriculture extension service in the country tasked with bringing research findings for application at village or farm levels.

Quality of some individual consultants has been inadequate, especially of the Technical Consultants recruited in January-February 2018 to provide support to PUUs/JCs in elaboration of 5-year CPMLDPs. It was agreed that APIU and DPLF would review their qualifications and performance and replace those who do not meet specification requirements and are not capable to provide relevant **technical** support till end of October, 2018.

One way to introduce modern farming methods, technologies or specific goods is for training programmes to focus on teaching computer web searching methods for service providers, entrepreneurs and virtually all other literate adults and children. This skill is a low-cost method for exposing adults and literate children to newer equipment (ultrasound, calving equipment), newer production inputs (vaccines, seed varieties), improved irrigation and water management methods, and newer concepts for livestock and pasture production. Web searching is becoming a 'life skill' and is highly marketable too.

Training for PVs needs to include refresher training on relieving dystocia (difficult birth); PVs offering AI need to understand and apply 'calving score' and 'predicted birth weight score' information on bulls being used for serving local cows. Angus, Hereford and Swiss dual purpose breed cattle semen are popular with livestock owners and are on offer by PVs. These imported breeds can sire large calves, certainly weighing several kilograms more than calves from local bulls. There is a risk of an increased rate of dystocia in local cows bred with these sires.

The project can mitigate this risk in several ways. First, veterinarians/trainers need to urgently deliver a training module in practical ways to relieve dystocia using the OB-GYN equipment (mainly lubricant and calving ropes) in newly delivered

grant packs. The object is to assist in the birth to deliver a live calf and the art and science of this process needs to be refreshed for PVs. Secondly, those vets providing AI services need to understand how to select Angus, Hereford or Swiss sires which genetically tend to produce small and lighter weight calves. Vets must be aware of the predicted 'calving score' and 'predicted birth weight score' of imported bulls and select appropriate bull/semen for the size and age of the cow to be inseminated. Generally, Angus sires produce smaller and lighter calves than the other two breeds. Angus bulls known to produce smaller calves are normally selected for breeding to heifers.

A third, but less desirable option, is for PVs to perform Caesarean sections on cows with dystocia. Training courses and demonstration should be provided for carrying out this surgery.

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The natural resource base has improved in the project target area. The pressure on pastures has reduced due to improved infrastructure, increased livestock mobility, and access to new grazing areas. JCs members are being empowered with understanding and knowledge on pasture maintenance and improvement. The participatory assessment of pasture health has been very important in raising awareness in establish community-based NRM. The commitment of PUUs and the willingness of herders to pay for better resource governance are amongst the greatest achievements of the project. Rising livestock numbers may threaten sustainability and the project will develop strategies to avoid the future degradation of winter, spring and autumn pastures.

Main issues

The central pillar of the project – improved pasture management – is expected to increase the carrying capacity of PUU pastures up to no more than their sustainable stocking rates and grazing and improve their overall health. Elaboration of CPMLDPs by shepherds and livestock holders builds their knowledge and understanding of the need for pasture rotation. The midterm survey corroborates this: while unit productivity of livestock is stagnant, overall production has risen sharply with herd size increases. Nonetheless, a decrease in unit productivity in some oblasts suggests that the project needs to stay alert and spread awareness of sustainable stocking rates and grazing so as to address issues of land degradation, reduce soil erosion, improve biodiversity, and strengthen resilience to drought particularly on pastures located near to villages/towns.

Exit Strategy

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The project exit strategy is rated as moderately satisfactory. While APIU and ARIS have not yet elaborated and submitted to IFAD an Exit Strategy as agreed during the last mission, some consolidation activities have started. The mission agreed with APIU and ARIS to submit Exit Strategy to IFAD by end January 2019. Consolidation of all procured goods, produced results, materials accumulated need to be inventorised, reviewed and suggestions made on their further use. The mission agreed that APIU and ARIS would prepare an Outline for the Exit Strategy and consult with IFAD on main issues to be reflected by end of October 2018.

Main issues

Considering that LMDP-I is to be closed in less than a year, it is crucial to start consolidating all products and results and mainstream them into routine operations of implementing partners.

It was agreed that ARIS would start consolidation immediately with analysis of results and impacts. There will be a consolidation group established at ARIS which will be collecting all data on PUUs for the last 8 years of their operation, on CPMLDPs implementation, including on monitoring plots and their mapping, assessment of pasture improvement and on investments made. ARIS will recruit a group of students of the KNAU on a competitive basis to support collection and inputting of all data into modules developed by ARIS IT Specialist. Additional expert on livestock and pasture improvement will be recruited for analyzing quantitative outcomes of pasture improvement. All data will be entered into a web-based portal created by ARIS by the end of August 2019. This work is to be supervised by ARIS M&E Specialist.

APIU also will be consolidating results and materials of other implementation partners and transfer it to ARIS for placement of the portal, which would be later transferred to DPLF.

All training and visual materials will have to be consolidated and transferred to DPLF and AKJ for further mainstreaming them in their operations.

All other activities specified in the Exit Strategy Outline and Plan will have to be completed by end of August, 2019.

Exit strategies leading to financial sustainability can be enhanced by requiring institutions and PUUs to develop business plans which outline profit centres and expected cash flows.

Financial sustainability is highly dependent on 1) continuing community agreement to pay pasture user fees and 2)

service providers having skills on offer that are demanded by community members and that they are willing to pay for. PVs have a skill set and access to inputs that are in demand and can command remuneration. The skill set includes: disease diagnosis, treatment and prevention, surgery, AI, pregnancy diagnosis, assistance in case of dystocia, cattle ear tag identification, vaccinations for reportable diseases (FMD, anthrax, brucellosis, others), and sales of vet remedies, vitamins, feed, etc. PVs offering a portfolio of these goods and services can reasonably expect to make a decent household living.

Potential for Scaling-up

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

LMDP-II is implemented based on approaches developed and used in the LMDP I. Such phasing allows modifying and refining methodologies based on lessons learned. The WB PMIP, which is being implemented in Chui and Talas also follows objectives similar to those of the LMDP objectives, approaches and activities, and covering all other regions outside of the LMDP-I/II project area. The developed products, such as training modules and guidelines, are complementary and shared between projects. However, the potential of the project can be determined conclusively only upon containment of the risks caused by the recent legal reforms.

Project documents and products have been mainstreamed into operation of state counterparts and are being replicated by several other donors, such as GIZ, USAID, and FAO.

Main issues

For effective scaling up of most interventions and approaches, DPLF, APIU and ARIS will review lessons learned, analyse them and prepare various suggestions for revision and mainstreaming of legislation, normative acts, and practices.

The conference to be organized by the DPLF and APIU in 2019 would be an opportunity to present gained knowledge and outcomes, which can be used and scaled up by other institutions and development partners.

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

All of the envisaged elements of project management largely continue to be in place. However, the project has been officially extended for one year. The extension was mainly required to allow for completion of MPs, but partly caused by the internal disturbances within the key implementing partners – no Director in APIU for more than one year and turnover of the senior management staff in ARIS (Director and LMDP Coordinator). Selection of the APIU Director is led by the MAFIM, and the process has experienced some pitfalls (see more in the procurement section).

Main issues

The proposed arrangements are built on the implementation arrangements for the AISP. The planning, budgeting and reporting process follow the established system of implementing IFAD projects, including the preparation of Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWPBs). The staff is recruited in line with PIM and with TORs approved by IFAD. The specialists have relevant experience and qualifications. Salary and DSA rates and employment conditions are regulated by a number of MOF decrees. Capacity of the key APIU and ARIS staff has been enhanced through the various training courses.

The project is seeking support from two existing bodies when and as required, namely the MAFIM Steering Committee and the ARIS Supervisory Body. In addition, in accordance with conditions of the Financing Agreement, a **Project Coordination and Reference Group (PCRG)** has been established to provide guidance for Project management.

In line with the Financing Agreement and the PIM, Memoranda of Understanding have been signed between the APIU and all the implementing partners. Overall, all the partners have been performing in a satisfactory manner.

The mission regrets to note that there is no APIU Director in place since the resignation of the former director in September 2017. It has been now more than one year for the MAFIM to process the tender. First, the MAFIM proposed direct hire of candidates that did not fulfil the minimum criteria. Then, the Tender Committee established by the MAFIM proposed candidates that did not fulfil the minimum criteria. To avoid further such instances, IFAD recommends appropriate measures including balancing the influence of MAFIM over the Selection Committee (see the procurement section). Moreover, no meetings of the PCRG have been held for the last year probably because of lack of leadership in the APIU and busyness of the MAFIM's senior management.

The mission reminds that according to the Financing Agreement, the MAFIM is responsible for the overall project coordination and should not interfere with the project day-to-day implementation.

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

APIU has now only one person in charge of Knowledge Management (KM) and M&E, who was not able to do much on KM. The APIU communication specialist did a great job on guiding various service providers in preparation of materials to be broadcasted on the national and local TV stations and in mass media. ARIS did not implement KM and communication strategy till now.

The public awareness campaigns by the SIVPS are well organized and information is made available on social media, e.g. Facebook.

Main issues

The SIVPS launched in March 2017 a programme for bovine animal registration and identification (ID) with numbered ear tags and local databases. As of September, 2018, ear tagging rates varied widely from about 60% in Issyk-Kul and Naryn oblasts to >95% in Batken. Locally maintained databases in PV offices are not always loaded with current data. The VC is developing an app with relevant clinical and therapeutic information for PVs.

The mission agreed with ARIS that a Communication Consultant will be hired by end of October (tender has been going on for a year now). His/her main task will be to oversee production of five video based courses for JCs on i) preparation of the CPMLDPs, ii) assessment of pasture health and monitoring; iii) legal issues related to pasture management; iv) financial and economic sustainability of PUUs/JCs; and v) community based mapping. These video courses to be produced by end of January, 2019.

The mission recommends that SIVPS step up ear tagging efforts in rayons where needed and enhance keeping databases current. The GOK and SIVPS need to agree on key uses of the databases and inform stakeholders of the value.

Value for Money**Rating: 5****Justification of rating**

LMPD implements its activities within the budgets indicated in PDR. Government closely monitors the coherence of Project plans and actuals. As was mentioned in Section on Effectiveness, project would likely reach the planned number of households, thus keeping the planned cost to input ratio. The interviewed and surveyed (MTR) beneficiaries report healthy margins, thus reaching project targets at the outcome level. According to M&E system, LMPD is on course to meet its development objective of increasing livestock productivity in the target areas. A review of EFA confirms the validity of assumptions made and models developed at design stage for assessing viability of project interventions.

Main issues

The mission visited selected MPs under Component 3 and has concerns that some are not viable. It was agreed that ARIS would review all selected at the final stage MPs to ensure that they are economically and financially viable. The final ARIS verification report to be submitted to IFAD by end of October 2018.

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

Actual disbursements under Components 1 and 3 in 2017 were much lower than forecasted in the 2017 AWPB. The project has been extended by one year to allow for implementation of community-level activities by ARIS. In 2018, the project has largely caught up with the planned schedule, and the forecasts strongly suggest that the project would disburse all the funds by the new completion date (the tenders for MPs have been conducted and the delivery is expected by end of 2018).

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

The IFAD Loan and Grant budget is viewed by the Government as part of the national budget. AWPB consists of several sections that are prepared by the respective Component Specialists and consolidated by the APIU Director and Chief Accountant in line with PIM and the available project funds by the end of a year and submitted to IFAD for no objection. IFAD provided its non-objection to the 2018 AWPB in January 2018. So far, the payments on 2018 AWPB are US\$5.17 million yielding a payment rate of 54%. However, this rate differs from one component to another, and is 64% for Component 1, 62% for Component 2 and 0% for Component 3. However, the tenders for MPs under Components 1 and 3 have been undertaken and the delivery of goods, works and services is expected to be on time.

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

Justification of rating

The project's M&E systems provide adequate and timely data to monitor and report on project management performance. M&E data is collected orderly and reported to IFAD. APIU has been meeting the monitoring requirements of the Government and IFAD but should further systematise their efforts by developing an M&E database that better captures the activities of all eleven implementing agencies. ARIS is using an effective M&E system that allows field staff to enter information on project activities.

M&E System Review

APIU consolidates project reporting to IFAD and Government institutions. The APIU M&E unit comprises a Chief M&E and Gender Specialist, an M&E and Knowledge Management Specialist and an M&E assistant. The APIU databases comprise the following: i) DOGS for containment of echinococcosis; ii) NADIS, RADIS for brucellosis, and iii) database for collecting key parameters on PUUs for use by the Pasture Department. To further improve the M&E, APIU envisions to develop a M&E database to better capture the activities of other implementing agencies.

ARIS is storing its output level data, e.g. on trainings, village investments and mobilization activities, in the 1C accounting system, linking it with expenditures. Data is aggregated by gender. ARIS also has a GIS database holding information on the locations of MPs, main land uses, pasture types, disputed pastures, pastures managed under the Department of Forestry, etc. IFAD has received pasture map contours and MP locations. A lot of effort has been done in digitizing and validating pasture locations. Mapping efforts should continue, and data should be made more accessible for PUUs and municipalities to use, especially after project completion. ARIS has started collecting data on milk yields and weight gains of livestock as proxy indicators on pasture condition. 1C configuration includes a modality on weight gains, including an entry window for livestock headcount for purposes of correlating the unit productivity increases with changes in the overall headcount and load on pastures.

The Mission was not provided with all the necessary data and the work on the logframe is still ongoing.

Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)

Rating: 5

Justification of rating

The rating for the requirements of SECAP is satisfactory. Although the project design pre-dates IFAD's SECAP requirements, the project has a strong focus on sustainable management of pasture resources, is on a good way to increase the resilience towards climate change and has achieved positive outcomes for local communities in a participatory way. Micro project proposals in 2018 have been checked that occupational health and environmental standards are in line with Kyrgyz law. Evidence from the field confirms this.

SECAP Review

No further additions.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Disbursement by financier

Type	Name	Current Amount	Disbursed Amount	Actual Rate
Domestic Financing breakdown	Beneficiaries	\$5,186,518		
	Private sector local	\$87,500		
	National Government	\$607,635		

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The program has disbursed SDR 11.58 million (USD 16.04 million) — inclusive of initial advance against the total allocation of SDR 13.0 million by 30th September 2018. The disbursement rate at 89% in terms of SDR remains slightly lower than desired since the program should have originally been completed on 30 September 2018 however the completion date has been extended to 30 September 2019

Main issues

The program completion date was extended by one year and hence it is expected that the almost the entire remaining balance will be disbursed by end of the new completion date. The undisbursed amount by end of the project life is expected to be about USD 0.23 million by APIU due to USD/SDR exchange rate fluctuation during the project implementation.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Strictly to monitor disbursement at both implementing entities The disbursement rates should be monitored on systematic and regular basis in order to ensure that the full allocation is disbursed by the project closing date.	APIU/ARIS Directors	10/2018

Fiduciary Aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The quality of financial management was found to be satisfactory. Project budgeting, accounting, internal controls, reporting and auditing were at acceptable level. Few minor observations were noted related to completeness of information reported in the statement of expenditures (SOEs) which can be resolved by upgrading the accounting software system to generate such statements automatically with complete information. It is to be noted that at the last day of the mission ARIS financial manager together with 7-8 other managers resigned unexpectedly.

Main issues

- APIU has qualified staff for key positions. One out of two APIU disbursement specialists was promoted to FM position. If necessary APIU might consider selection of a second disbursement specialist. ARIS also had qualified FM staff. However, unexpectedly ARIS FM together with another 7 managerial staff resigned from their roles. In addition, the contract of the project accountant was expired on 30 Sep 2018 has not been extended. The accountant was responsible for overseeing PUU's accounts.
- **Accounting and Financial Reporting:** Both APIU and ARIS use 1C accounting software which is reliable. The software is tailored to the needs of the Project. The Project submitted due semi-annual Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) to IFAD on time. These IFRs meet IFAD's requirements.
- **Funds Flow.** No changes to the flow of funds arrangements as compared to the previous year. Designated Account (DA) authorised allocations are deemed sufficient. PUUs also provide required cash contribution but sometimes with delays which leads to delays in payments to suppliers.
- **Internal controls.** Internal controls exist with more than one person involved in any financial transaction. Bank reconciliations are carried out monthly. Fixed asset registers are regularly updated, and physical count is carried out annually. No payment is made without respective authorisation by authorised person. The mission found at ARIS office authorised payrolls indicated only net payments to the staff and withholding amounts but excluded mandatory social charges due to the employer. The issue was fixed immediately, and September payroll already indicated such figures as well.
- **Fixed Asset Management:** fixed assets register is maintained in 1C accounting software. The mission reviewed on sample basis and found that all of them have tags with unique numbers which separate assets procured under this Project from other assets of implementing agencies. Regular stocktaking is usually done at the end of each year. The staff is personally accountable to every Project asset assigned to them. All buildings, vehicles and staff are insured.
- **Internal Audit:** The APIU has no internal audit (IA) function in place. The MOA has the IA unit that is not involved in the projects' audit. The project is subject to reviews by the Chamber of Accounts usually annually, as well as by other local authorities like State Agency on Anti-Corruption, General Prosecutor's Office, etc. on an ad hoc basis. ARIS has an independent IA Unit that operates outside the regular hierarchical structure and reports directly to the

Supervisory Board (SB) and Executive Director. The mission met with the IA unit manager. As part of 2018 plan ARIS IA unit audited 67 microprojects as of 30 September 2018. It is planned to conduct audit of some more PUUs in rest of 2018. All recommendations issued based on these audits have been implemented.

- SOE verification.** Since last supervision mission, 6 WAs were submitted by APIU and 7 by ARIS. The mission reviewed different kind of expenditures reported in SOEs amounting more than 30% of the funds received. No questionable transactions were found although the mission noticed that ARIS does not keep supporting documents for justification of grants issued for civil works microprojects in the HQ. ARIS claims expenditures on the basis of advances issued to PUUs. Actual expenditures/justification of such advances are monitored separately. In cases of supply of goods (agricultural machinery, etc.) to PUUs only cash contribution was used and thus all supporting documents exist in ARIS HQ. The mission also noticed improper filling of SOE forms (sometimes a single bank transaction was indicated in a SOE in many line items, contract/invoice reference were missed, etc.). In couple of cases APIU issued unusually large advances to staff members recovered from next salary payments.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Discontinue approving large salary advances Discontinue practices of approving large salary advances to staff.	APIU Director	10/2018
Recruit for the vacant FM positions Recruit a replacement in place of the resigned ARIS financial manager and an accountant in charge of PUUs activities	ARIS Director	11/2018
Accounting software to be upgraded to generate complete forms of SOEs The accounting software system currently produces SOEs forms automatically but it require upgrading to show all fields in accordance with IFAD's requirements.	ARIS FM	12/2018
Ensure PPU's contribution is requested and paid timely Encourage PPU's to provide their contributions and request for respective grant funds payments according to contractual terms of payments.	ARIS FM	

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The audit report and the management letter have been received before the deadline. The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. The auditor expressed unqualified opinion but with emphasis of matter. The emphasis of matter is related to the basis of accounting.

Main issues

Some improvements are required to the financial statements and accompanied notes as to ensure that they are fully comply with IPSAS requirements and in line with IFAD new guidelines on auditing and financial reporting.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Adhere to new IFAD guidelines on audit and financial reporting and IPSAS cashbasis for the preparation of 2018 financial statements, accompanied notes and disclosures	Finance Manager	12/2018

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The Government contribution is sufficient and in line with project's needs. The funds usually flow timely except of January

each year when necessary bureaucratic paperwork takes longer time to finalise in the MOF/Treasury.

Main issues

Counterpart contribution was estimated at design with an amount of USD 520,000 out of which USD 473,725 or 91% have been disbursed as 30 September 2018. The balance of USD 46,275 equivalent is expected to be disburse during the remaining period of the project's life.

Compliance with Loan Covenants	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Project follows the Loan covenants. The details with regards to the status of implementation and compliance with Project FA covenants can be found in Appendix 3 of this report.

Procurement

Procurement	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

Project procurement largely follows the IFAD Guidelines. There is an adequate procurement capacity: both the APIU and ARIS procurement units are adequately staffed with professionals with long term experience in WB/IFAD procurement procedures.

The document filing system is assessed to be satisfactory. The main documents are available and classified accordingly on the shelves.

Recommendations of the previous supervision mission have been largely performed. However, the current procurement review has revealed some violations with regards to selection of the APIU Director and Project Coordinator in ARIS.

Procurement Review

Procurement units in the APIU and ARIS implement procurement activities separately. There is a formal Procurement Manual for both the LMDP-I and II in place, which has been prepared with support from IFAD.

Since July 2017, APIU concluded in total 91 contracts with a total sum of around US\$1,665,239.00, including 48 contracts on procurement of goods amounting to around US\$1,086,728.00, and 43 contracts on provision of services amounting to around US\$578,511.00. For ARIS, during the same period, in total 53 contracts with a total sum of around US\$39,114.00 have been concluded including 7 contracts on procurement of goods amounting to around US\$117,420.00 and 46 contracts on provision of services amounting to around US\$421,695.00. It is expected that all the remaining contracts would be concluded by the end of this year.

Performance of the **document filing and registration system** is assessed as satisfactory, except for absence of some acceptance acts (ARIS). In some available acts no name and title of representative, number and sum of the contract is found. The mission recommends specifying in the contracts the terms of delivery, in case of extension - signing of amendments and withholding of penalties in case of delay delivery.

Procurement Plan (PP) The applied form fully reflects the process of procurement activities, there are procurement monitoring tools inherited in the PP and updated data on the ongoing procurements. The mission recommends to ARIS's Procurement Specialist to updating Procurement Plan with the actual data of suppliers, contract sum, completion date and category of expenditure.

The mission reviewed the tender process and related documents for 17 contracts concluded since the last supervision. Some issues have been noted:

1) For selection of APIU Director, the evaluation committee shortlisted several candidates for the position that did not fulfil the minimum criteria set out in the TORs. The recommended candidate also did not fulfil the minimum criteria. It has drawn IFAD's as well as the WB's attention that an irregularity of such magnitude could be considered as a violation of procurement procedures, and this was communicated to the MAFIM. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the procurement performance of the IFAD projects in the country have in other respects been satisfactory. IFAD recommends the following measures for the tender process: i) the evaluation committee should have equal representation from all line ministries: two representatives from the MAFIM, two representatives from Ministry of Economy and two representatives from Ministry of Finance. Additionally, it is recommended to include one representative from SIVPS or the Association of Pasture User Unions; ii) the evaluation committee members should be of equal rank, regular staff; and iii) committee members should be thoroughly briefed about the IFAD and WB procurement rules and attribution of scores in line with the applicable procurement principles.

2) Initially the signing contract with new Project Coordinator in ARIS (Mr. Aitkaziev) was without tender. Therefore, after IFAD's objection letter a tender was held. One short-listed candidate was not invited for interview which is a violation of procurement procedures, although he was the most qualified candidate. It should be noted that Mr. Aitkaziev resigned his position, so a new tender is expected to take place soon. The mission recommends strictly follow the procurement procedures.

F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
<p>Strictly to monitor disbursement at both implementing entities</p> <p>The disbursement rates should be monitored on systematic and regular basis in order to ensure that the full allocation is disbursed by the project closing date.</p>	APIU/ARIS Directors	10/2018
<p>Discontinue approving large salary advances</p> <p>Discontinue practices of approving large salary advances to staff.</p>	APIU Director	10/2018
<p>Recruit for the vacant FM positions</p> <p>Recruit a replacement in place of the resigned ARIS financial manager and an accountant in charge of PUUs activities</p>	ARIS Director	11/2018
<p>Accounting software to be upgraded to generate complete forms of SOEs</p> <p>The accounting software system currently produces SOEs forms automatically but it require upgrading to show all fields in accordance with IFAD's requirements.</p>	ARIS FM	12/2018
<p>Adhere to new IFAD guidelines on audit and financial reporting and IPSAS cashbasis for the preparation of 2018 financial statements, accompanied notes and disclosures</p>	Finance Manager	12/2018
<p>Ensure PPU's contribution is requested and paid timely</p> <p>Encourage PPU's to provide their contributions and request for respective grant funds payments according to contractual terms of payments.</p>	ARIS FM	

Livestock and Market Development Programme

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										
	Household members			145 750		145 750	100				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached										
	Households		27 500	27 500	0	27 500	100				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Males			72 875	0	72 875	100				
	Total number of persons receiving services			145 750	0	145 750	100				
	Females			72 875	0	72 875	100				
Goal Contribute to the reduction in poverty and enhanced economic growth in pasture communities	% of the 27,500 targeted households in the project area with additional improvement in household assets ownership index										
	Households		10	25							
	reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition										
	reduction of child malnutrition			10							
Objective Development Objective Livestock productivity increases in Issyk-Kul and Naryn Oblasts reflected in improved and equitable returns to livestock farmers	Average value of livestock and livestock products sold by participating households increased by 15% of the average BL value (disaggregated by oblast)										
	Increase in Livestock products average value			15							
	Monthly consumption of meat and dairy products increased by 10% for 15% of targeted poor HHs (KG or L per month)										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Meat consumption increase			15							
Outcome Outcome 1. More productive and accessible pasture areas and increased supplementary feed available to community livestock	C.1.1.a Milk yields per year (litre / cow / year)										
	Milk Yields (ltrs)										
	C.1.1.b Average live weight (Kg) of cattle, horses, sheep and goats sold in local markets.										
	Cattle weight increase (%)		10	15							
	C.1.2.a 300 MT of growing high quality/cleaned barley sowed										
	Barley sowed		100	300							
	C.1.2.b 20 000 MT of fodder from sainfoin produced by project communities										
	Fodder produced		100	20 000							
	C.1.2.c. % of PUUs that allocate a sufficient amount of fees collected for Operation & Maintenance (O&M)										
PUUs allocating fees collected											
Output Output 1.1 Combined pasture and animal health plans incorporating needs and priorities of poor and women are implemented	1.1.1. 100 pasture and animal health medium-term plans updated and approved										
	Number of Plans		40	100							
	1.1.2. 65 % of poor households and women members of the PUU are satisfied by pasture and animal health plans										
	Women members of PUUS satisfied		35	65							
	Households		35	65							
	1.1.3. Increase in pasture fees collected by 20% against the planned budget by the end of the project										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	% increase in pasture fees			84							
Output Output 1.2 Investments prioritized in Community Pasture Management Plans completed, functioning and sustainable	1.2.1. Number of micro-projects implemented in accordance with CPMP										
	Number of micro projects		40	100							
Output Output 1.3 Delimitation of disputable pasture external boundaries have completed providing more effective use of pasture	1.3.1. Number of disputes regarding access to pastures has reduced by 10% of the baseline value										
	Decrease in number of disputes										
Outcome Outcome 2 Number of incidence of brucellosis and echinococcosis are reduced at national level	2.1. National incidence of brucellosis in animals (sheep and cattle)										
	Number of animals ? or % ?										
Output Output 2.1 Private vets (PVs) capacities are strengthened to provide animal health and production services on a financially sustainable basis	2.1.1. 250 Private Vets received training										
	Vets trained		80	250							
	2.1.2. 250 veterinary packages provided to PVs										
	Number of packages		80	250							
	2.1.3. 50 AI businesses being operated by PVs by the end of the project										
	Number of Businesses operational by eop		20	50							
	2.1.4. Secondary legislation harmonized with Vet Law (from output 2.3)										
Legislation harmonised		1	1								

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output Output 2.2 Animal health sub-committees (AHSC) are functioned to provide support to Pasture Committees on animal health concerns	2.2.1. Number of AHSC functioning by the end of the project										
	Number of AHSC operational		40	125							
	2.2.2. Number of AHSC members trained to control and organize activities for Animal Health										
	Members of Groups (women)		200	625							
	Members of Groups (men)										
Output Output 2.3 Educational support is provided for animal health services operating more efficiently	2.3.1. 43 new vets enrolled in graduate university veterinary course										
	vets enrolled in university courses		41	41							
	2.3.2. Number of new Private Vets with upgraded skills entering into practice in the project area.										
	Males		20	60							
	Females		20	60							
Outcome Outcome 3. Additional Market partnerships in the livestock and horticultural value chain facilitated by the project are providing incentives for productivity increases	C.3.1. 40 partnerships between livestock farmer groups and processors/ market intermediaries										
	Number of partnerships		15	40							
	C.3.2. Number of women groups able to reinvest profits										
	Number of Women Groups		4	8							
Output Output 3.1 Higher quality and volumes of milk being sold to assured markets	3.1.1. 10 milk collection/cooling centres established										
	Milk processing centres created		10	30							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	3.1.2. % of participating beneficiaries whose sale price of a litre of milk increased by at least 10%										
	% beneficiaries recording milk price increase		50	90							
Output Output 3.2 Women's group sustainably processing livestock and horticultural products for market	3.2.1.a Number of women's processing groups operational (milk)										
	Number of Groups		4	6							
	3.2.1.b Number of women's processing groups operational (handicrafts)										
	Number of Groups		4	6							
	3.2.1.c Number of women's processing groups operational (kurut)										
	Number of Groups		4	6							
	3.2.2. Number of Women processing groups for which the value added in milk is increased by at least 20%										
	Groups recording increase in value		4	6							
	3.2.3. Number of women trained in post-production, processing and marketing										
Women trained		12	25								



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

Mission Dates: 19 Sept- 5 October

Document Date: 10/02/2019

Project No. 1100001626

Report No. 4985-KG

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

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

Table 1a: Financial performance (disbursement and actuals) by financier as of 30 September 2018

Financier	Appraisal (USD)	Disbursements (USD)	Per cent disbursed	Actual (USD)	Per cent Actual
IFAD loan	10,000,000	8,228,597	82%	7,484,324	75%
IFAD grant	10,000,000	8,174,817	82%	7,320,446	73%
Beneficiaries	5,186,000	2,283,318	44%	2,283,318	44%
Government	520,000	473,725	91%	468,135	90%
Veterinary chamber	88,000	233,864	266%	233,864	266%
Total	25,794,000	19,394,320	75%	17,790,087	69%

Table 1b: Financial performance by financier by implementing agency as of 30 September 2018

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
		APIU		ARIS		Total	
IFAD loan	10 000	2 914	29%	5 314	53%	8 229	82%
IFAD grant	10 000	4 377	44%	3 798	38%	8 175	82%
Beneficiaries	5 186	98	2%	2 185	42%	2 283	44%
Government	520	392	75%	82	16%	474	91%
Veterinary chamber	88	234	266%	0	0%	234	266%
Total	25 794	8 015	31%	11 379	44%	19 394	75%

Table 1c: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000) as of 30 September 2018

Component	IFAD loan			IFAD grant			Beneficiaries' Contribution			Government			Veterinary chamber			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
(A) Community-based Pasture Management	6 289	4 736	38%	4 701	3 755	40%	2 031	2 185	54%	39	74	95%	0	0		13 060	10 750	41%
(B) Livestock Health and Production Services	1 966	1 695	43%	4 736	3 234	34%	2 765	98	2%	450	306	34%	88	0	0%	10 005	5 333	27%
(C) Market/Value Chain Initiatives (ARIS)	660	0	0%	218	111	26%	390	0	0%	2	0	0%	0	0		1 270	111	4%
(D) Project Management (APIU)	1 085	1 053	49%	345	221	32%		0		29	28	49%	0	0		1 459	1 302	45%
Total	10 000	7 484	75%	10 000	7 320	73%	5 186	2 283	44%	520	408	78%	88	0	0%	25 794	17 496	68%

Table 1d: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 30 September 2018)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
I	Veterinary Equipment & Goods	930 000	-	860 577	-	69 423	92.54%
II	Equipment, Goods & Vehicles	270 000	-	241 323	-	28 677	89.38%
III	Training & Workshops	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV	Technical Assistance and Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	Pasture/Livestock Improvement Grants	356 000	-	3 070 449	-	489 551	86.25%
VI	Value Chain Grants	390 000	-	-	-	390 000	0.00%
VII	Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	Operating Expenses for Programme Management	700 000	-	717 289	-	-17 289	102.47%
	Unallocated	650 000	-	-	-	650 000	0.00%
	Special Account APIU	-	-	239 562	-	-239 562	-
	Special Account ARIS	-	-	693 668	-	-693 668	-
Total		6 500 000	-	5 822 869	-	677 130	89.58%

Table 1e: IFAD grant disbursements (SDR, as at 30 September 2018)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
I	Veterinary Equipment & Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Equipment, Goods & Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Training & Workshops	660 000	-	482 770	-	177 230	73.15%
IV	Technical Assistance and Studies	4 150 000	-	3 363 861	-	786 139	81.06%
V	Pasture/Livestock Improvement Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI	Value Chain Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII	Other Grants	1 040 000	-	892 907	-	147 093	85.86%
VIII	Operating Expenses for Programme Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unallocated	650 000	-	-	-	650 000	0.00%
	Special Account APIU	-	-	695 283	-	-695 283	-
	Special Account ARIS	-	-	324 285	-	-324 285	-
TOTAL		6 500 000	-	5 759 106	-	740 894	88.60%



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Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 19 Sept- 5 October

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Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 19 Sept- 5 October
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Project No. 1100001626
Report No. 4985-KG

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 4.01	Opening of the Designated Account	Opening prior to Effectiveness	Complied with	Special Account with Kyrgyz Investment and Credit Bank
Section 4.01	Opening of the Project Account	Loan/Grant Covenant	Complied with	Special Account with Kyrgyz Investment and Credit Bank
Section E.2.a	The Programme Implementation Manual approved by IFAD	Disbursement condition	Complied with	PIM was approved by IFAD in September 2013
Section E.2.b	The Programme Coordination and Reference Group (PCRG) has been duly established	Disbursement condition	Partly complied with	PCRG was established by the MOA order dated 13 January 2014 and meeting on a regular basis, however no meetings were held in 2018
Section E.2.c	The APIU and ARIS have been fully staffed to the satisfaction to the Fund	Disbursement condition	Complied with	
Section 4.08	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	Draft AWPB was submitted in October 2017 and approved by IFAD in January 2018
Section B.8	Availability of Grant Proceeds and Counterpart Funds	Continuous	Complied with	
Section 7.05	Procurement of goods, civil works and services in accordance with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines	Continuous	Complied with	
Section 7.08	Lead project agency shall insure all goods and buildings used in the project against such risks and in such amounts as shall be consistent with sound commercial practice	Continuous	Complied with	
Section 8.02	Monitoring, establishment of information management system	Continuous	Complied with	
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	
Section 8.03	A Mid-Term Review to be carried out jointly by Borrower and IFAD	No later than 36 months after the Effective Date	Complied with	MTR has been carried out between November and December 2016
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	

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Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Mission Dates: 19 Sept- 5 October
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Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

The following two tables complement section D. Overview and Project Progress.

The following table presents the status of the key agreed actions during the mission in July-August, 2017 under Component 1.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed data	Status
To inform IFAD on temporary arrangements adopted by the MoF on implementation of the new Budget Code by the PUUs	APIU/DPLF	End August 2017	Done
To update digital community pasture maps and transfer them to all target PUUs	ARIS	End January 2017	Done
To recruit technical specialists at the district level and train them	APIU	End October 2017	Done
To finalize pasture assessment training for the PUUs	ARIS/technical specialists	End February 2018	Done
To prepare training materials on improvement of degraded land, water management and/or fodder production and submit it to IFAD	ARIS	End November 2017	Done
To provide suggestion on pasture inventory to IFAD	DPLF, APIU	End December 2017	Not done
Conduct training for PUUs on sustainable management of investments	ARIS	End December 2017	Done
To submit next 3 micro-projects for machinery with value above USD 25,000 to IFAD	ARIS	Immediately	Done
To extend the broadcasting of prepared PR materials till December 2017	APIU	Immediately	Done
Submit communication strategy and budget for 2017 to IFAD for approval. The campaign to be started immediately after IFAD's approval	ARIS	Mid August 2017	Not done
To conduct trainings for the heads of AO and AK with the experts of the RDADs on the pasture management legislation, pasture improvement, project activities	ARIS	End December 2017	Done
Develop proposal and budget on seed funds for approval by IFAD	AKJ/KSRLPI/APIU	Mid August 2017	Done
Develop a programme on Cultivated Fodder Seeds Funds, budget for approval by IFAD	AKJ/APIU	Mid September 2017	Done
To conduct independent institutional assessment of PUUs with support from the APIU	APIU/ARIS	End February 2018	Partially done

Under Component 3, ARIS is currently procuring equipment for the following 33 approved businesses:

I. 10 small women groups:

Milk processing (up to US\$15,000, including at least US\$5,000 for meeting safety requirements of the Customary Union and HACCP, at least 7% of own contribution)	1	Total amount 1,014,000 KGS (about US\$15,000), including 414,000KGS (about US\$6,000) of IFAD funding
Wool processing for crafts terms: up to US\$5,000 with own contribution not less than 25%	9	Total amount 6,707,589KGS (about US\$986,400), including 3,105,000KGS (about US\$46,000) of IFAD funding

II. 19 income diversification businesses: (up to US\$20,000 for meeting safety requirements of the Customary Union and HACCP, at least 25% of own contribution)

Milk collection and cooling centers	8	Total amount 26,846,9568 KGS (about US\$395,000), including 11,065,305KGS (about US\$162,725) of IFAD funding
Beekeeping	1	Total amount 1,044,400 KGS (about US\$15,400), including 783,000 KGS (about US\$11,500) of IFAD funding
Helios greenhouses	2	Total amount 4,533,593 KGS (about US\$66,700), including 2,770,000 KGS (about US\$41,000) of IFAD funding
Slaughterhouse	1	Total amount 4,451,000 KGS (about US\$655,000), including 1,380,000 KGS (about US\$20,300) of IFAD funding
Logistical center	1	Total amount 3,794,723 KGS (about US\$55,100), including 1,380,000 KGS (about US\$20,300) of IFAD funding
Fruit orchards	6	Total amount 13,148,437 KGS (about US\$193,400), including 8,378,542 KGS (about US\$121,300) of IFAD funding

III. **4 Pilot ATMP micro projects:** (agricultural processing enterprises, up to US\$50,000, at least 50% of own contribution)

Milk processing	1	Total amount 8,501,904 KGS (about US\$125,000), including 3,450,000 KGS (about US\$50,700) of IFAD funding
Fruit orchards	3	Total amount 22,321,218 KGS (about US\$328,300), including 10,300,000 KGS (about US\$152,000) of IFAD funding



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

Mission Dates: 19 Sept- 5 October

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Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

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

TO: Ms Anara Jumabayeva, Senior Economist, Team Leader
Ms Asyl Undeland, Pasture Management and Institutions Specialist
Mr David Ward, Livestock Specialist
Mr Nodar Mosashvili, Financial Management Specialist
Aigerim Malik, Procurement Specialist

FROM: Mikael Kauttu
Programme Officer, NEN

DATE: 10 December 2018

SUBJECT: Terms of Reference – Kyrgyzstan Livestock and Market Development Programme 2 (LMDP2) supervision and implementation support, Access to Markets Project (ATMP): implementation support

I. Introduction

1. You will proceed to Kyrgyzstan (see Section V. Tentative Itinerary) to carry out the supervision mission review for the LMDP2, and the implementation support mission for the LMDP1 and ATMP as per the specific TORs (see section IV. "). The mission shall take into consideration the minutes of any IFAD internal review processes, the previous IFAD supervision, follow-up and start up mission recommendations, the experience gained from previous interventions supported by IFAD and other donors in Kyrgyzstan, and any studies/surveys carried out by the Government and other external financiers. The objective of your assignment will be to produce a supervision report and related documentation in accordance with IFAD Guidelines.

II. Background

Livestock and Market Development Programme 2

2. The Kyrgyzstan Livestock and Market Development Programme 2 was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2013 and was declared effective on 6 August 2014. The programme area are the oblasts of Batken, Osh and Jalalabad.
3. There are three expected project's outcomes: (i) More productive and accessible pasture areas and increased supplementary feed available to community livestock; (ii) Healthier livestock with lower levels of mortality; and (iii) Market partnerships in the milk value chain providing incentives for productivity increases. It also includes a range of climate change adaptation interventions funded by a grant from the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP).
4. The day-to-day implementation of the project is carried out by the Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit (APIU) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration (MoAM), the implementing agency, and the Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS).

The Access to Markets Project

5. The Access to Markets Project (ATMP) was approved by the Kyrgyz Parliament in April 2018. 2017. The Project has a national coverage and shall primarily benefit smallholder livestock farmers who participate in and benefit from improved value chains, comprising: (i) poor livestock farmers; (ii) female members of livestock owning households; and (iii) other smallholder livestock farmers. Particular attention will be given to the participation of women and youth.
6. The goal of the Project is to contribute to increased incomes and enhanced economic growth in pastoralist communities. The objective of the Project is to improve access and integration of smallholder livestock farmers with remunerative markets for their products, leading to improved and equitable returns. The project has three components: i) Livestock Value Chain Development; ii) Livestock Value Chains Financing; and iii) Upgrading the Kyrgyz Livestock Sanitary System. The total project costs for a period of six years are estimated at US\$55.4 million.

III. Objective and Outputs of the Mission

7. For the LMDP2, the objective of the mission is to assess achievements against targets, interim Programme impact, efficiency and effectiveness of Programme management, compliance with loan covenants, sustainability arrangements, and in general pertinence and validity of Programme design. The mission shall also assess the issues highlighted in the previous IFAD supervision missions and follow-up missions. On the basis of the mission findings, the mission shall provide recommendations on how to improve implementation and, as needed, adjust activities and/or implementation arrangements for the remaining Programme period.
8. The mission's findings shall be written in a draft Aide Mémoire, to be discussed at a wrap-up with Government Representatives in Bishkek. Based on the wrap-up, the mission shall produce a final full Supervision Report.
9. For the ATMP, specifically assigned mission members will follow up on the progress since start up, most notably in relation to cooperation with the Kyrgyz Russian fund and other institutional stakeholders, as applicable.

IV. Specific TORs for mission members team

10. Ms. **Anara Jumabaeva, Team Leader** will be responsible for the following tasks:

For the LMDP1 and LMDP2

- Coordinate the overall mission, ensure synergies of the works of the mission team members and provide guidance to them in light of the mission overall objective.
- Review overall implementation progress with respect to the overall LMDP1 and LMDP2 objectives as well as those set in the AWPB.
- Discuss implementation modalities, constraints and lessons learnt with relevant stakeholders.
- Assess the status of implementation of the previous IFAD mission recommendations.
- Lead the write-up of the aide-mémoire for LMDP1 and LMDP2 and the supervision report for LMDP2 according to IFAD ORMS template and outline).
- Provide support to APIU and ARIS

For the ATMP

- Meet with relevant stakeholders including the Kyrgyz Russian Fund to coordinate engagement strategies.
- Support the APIU and ARIS in finalising the documentation on relevant guidelines and manuals.

11. **Ms. Asyl Undeland, Pasture Management and Institutions Specialist** will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Assess the LMDP1 and LMDP2 activities under components 1 and 3, including progress towards the overall Programme objectives, against the latest AWPBs, as well as implementation of recommendations from the previous missions.
- Provide recommendations on how to improve implementation under components 1 and 3 of LMDP1 and LMDP2 and, as needed, adjust activities and/or implementation arrangements for the remaining Programme period to achieve sustainable outcomes.
- Contribute to the write up of the mission aide-memoire of the LMDP1 and LMDP2 and supervision report of the LMDP2.
- Undertake any other relevant task as agreed with Team Leader.

12. **Mr. David Ward, Livestock Specialist** will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Assess the LMDP1 and LMDP2 activities under component 2, including progress towards the overall Programme objectives, against the latest AWPBs, as well as implementation of recommendations from the MTR mission.
- Provide recommendations on how to improve implementation under component 2 of LMDP1 and LMDP2 and, as needed, adjust activities and/or implementation arrangements for the remaining Programme period to achieve sustainable outcomes.
- Contribute to the write up of the mission aide-memoire of the LMDP1 and LMDP2 and supervision report of LMDP2.
- Undertake any other relevant task as agreed with Team Leader.

13. **Mr Nodar Mosashvili, Finance Management Specialist**, will undertake the review of financial management. More precisely, he shall undertake the following tasks for the LMDP2:

- Review the operational/administrative arrangements to enhance the operational efficiency.
- Review the financial and administrative procedures, accounting and financial management system and documents retained under SOEs.
- Confirm the functionality of the accounting system and the financial reporting system.
- Examine the reconciliation statements of the special accounts and project accounts and verify the adequate management of the financial resources. Assess whether the advances are appropriate for the projected expenditure needs.
- Assess the performance of cash-flow management, including effective annual and multi-yearly budgetary planning.
- Review a sample of Withdrawal Applications and Statements of Expenditure to verify the adequacy, completeness and validity of claims.
- Review the status of the Counterpart Funds.
- Review the Programme's accounting books and records and ensure proper and adequate documentation to support the Programme's transactions.
- Review 2015 financial statements and audit reports.
- Make recommendations to Programme to improve all fiduciary related procedures and tasks.
- Assess the compliance with applicable guidelines and financial covenants.
- Follow up on the recommendations made by the last missions.

- Review the processes and practices of assets management (existence, maintenance, asset registers, etc.).
- Risk assessment activities – key tasks
 - (a) Consult via desk top review:
 - Results of the latest External Audit Report (including specifically the Management letter) to ascertain whether any issues raised by the auditor identify potential fiduciary risks.
 - Consult main findings, requests for clarification and action plan proposed by CFS with the latest audit review exercise.
 - (b) Re-assess the Programme Financial Management Arrangements:
 - Review actions taken to address recommendations raised by external auditors on previous years' management letters, recommendations raised by CFS during the audit review exercise.
 - Using the IFAD FMAQ as the basis to collect the relevant information re-assess the strengths and weaknesses of financial management systems, internal controls and financial reporting systems relating to financial management and financial administration of Programme funds in order to ensure that they satisfy IFAD's fiduciary requirements.
 - Test check sample internal controls, by system "walk through" to ensure that approved procedures are consistently being followed.
 - Identify current risks arising from material deficiencies and propose practical recommendations for improving financial management functions and/or staffing for financial operations needed to mitigate risk.
 - Prepare the current Summary Risk Analysis.
- Contribute to the final Aide-Mémoire and Supervision Report, draft the required fiduciary annexes and provide appropriate inputs to Programme Status Reports. Prepare a Financial Management Assessment Questionnaire as well as update the PSR rating for the quality of financial management.

14. **Ms Aigerim Malik, Procurement Specialist**, will undertake review of procurement for the LMDP2. More specifically, she will:

- Review the overall performance on procurement actions and systems of the Project and implementing partners.
- Follow up on the recommendations of the previous missions for the Project.
- Review and assess the procedures and processes applied for the procurement of goods, services and civil works, their adherence to IFAD guidelines and covenants, and performance in terms of efficiency and transparency.
- Identify the current risks arising from the material deficiencies and propose the practical recommendations for improving financial management and procurement functions needed to mitigate risk.
- Conduct procurement post-review.
- Contribute to the write-up of the Aide Mémoire and Supervision Report.

Persons Met:

№	Name	Organization	Position
1.	Nurbek Murashev	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration	Minister
2.	Mirlan Baigonchokov	Ministry of Finance	Deputy Minister
3.	Saparbek Tynaev	APIU	Acting Director
4.	Sharshenbek u. ElzARBek	APIU	Coordinator to LMDP I, II
5.	Asel Akimalieva	APIU	Deputy Director on Administrative Issues
6.	Alymkul Karbozov	APIU	Specialist on CPMUP, pasture management and coordination of technical consultants' activities
7.	Esenbai Seyitov	APIU	Specialist for implementation of the strategy for monitoring zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases
8.	Nurlan Duisheev	APIU	Veterinary Specialist
9.	Anara Aldasheva	APIU	Chief M&E Specialist, Gender
10.	Abdymajit Oskonbaev	APIU	M&E, Knowledge Specialist
11.	Anvar Mamkulov	APIU	Procurement Coordinator
12.	Samara Jusupbekova	APIU	Finance Manager
13.	Sultanbek Abbasov	APIU	Lawyer
14.	Irena Baitanaeva	APIU	Communication Specialist
15.	Bekbolot Aitiev	ARIS	Executive Director
16.	Mirlan Aitkaziev	ARIS	Coordinator to LMDP I, II
17.	Mirbek Dosuev	ARIS	Social Mobilization Specialist
18.	Natalia Barakanova	ARIS	Pasture Specialist
19.	Erik Jeentaev	ARIS	GIS Specialist
20.	Rahat Januzakova	GIS Centre, State Registration Agency	GIS Specialist
21.	Urmat Myrzakmatov	Pasture, Livestock and Fishery Department	Director
22.	Gulnur Jakypbekova	Pasture, Livestock and Fishery Department	Lawyer
23.	Beknazar Abduraimov	Pasture Reform Outreach Group for Pasture, Livestock and Fishery Department	Pasture Demarcation and Inventory Specialist
24.	Nagima Alimbekova	Pasture Reform Outreach Group for Pasture, Livestock and Fishery Department	GIS specialist
25.	Malik Bekenov	Pasture Reform Outreach Group for Pasture, Livestock and Fishery Department	Climate Change Adaptation and Pasture Assessment specialist
26.	Abdimalik Egemberdiev	PUU Association Kyrgyz Jaiyty	Director
27.	Baibek Usubaliev	PUU Association Kyrgyz Jaiyty	Specialist in Pasture Committees Capacity Building, CSFs
28.	Taalai Baitulenov	PUU Association Kyrgyz Jaiyty	Training specialist, CSFs
29.	Baytemir Nayyazbekov	PUU Association Kyrgyz Jaiyty	Livestock and pasture monitoring assessments specialist
30.	Talaibek Turdubaev	Kyrgyz Livestock and Pasture Research Institute	Director
31.	Natalia Kilyazova	Kyrgyz Livestock and Pasture Research Institute	Senior scientist of Pasture Fodder Unit
32.	Kalysbek Jumakanov	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Security under the GovKR	Director
33.	Kumarbek Isakov	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Security under the GovKR	Deputy Director
34.	Murat Abdyraev	State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Security under the GovKR	Head of the animal health control Department

35.	Ryspek Nurgaziev	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University	Rector
36.	Almazbek Irgashev	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University	Pro-rector
37.	Bekbolsun Aknazarov	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University	Dean of Vet Faculty
38.	Maksat Akhmedjanov	APIU	Specialist for KNAU
39.	Elmira Akmatova	Kyrgyz Research Veterinary Institute	Director
40.	Salamat Chegirov	Kyrgyz Research Veterinary Institute	Senior Brucellosis Researcher
41.	Kubat Mamatkulov	Veterinary Chamber	Executive Director
42.	Abdugani Abdurasulov	Veterinary Chamber	Master Veterinarian
43.	Mahbuba Kasymova	HydroMet	Head of MeteoForecast Unit
44.			
45.	Jumagul Usubalieva	Department for Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance, Ministry of Health	Head of the Parasitology Department
46.	Sabyrjan Abydykerimov	Republican centre for quarantine and especially dangerous infectious diseases, Ministry of Health	Director
47.	Elmira Maksymbaeva	Republican centre for quarantine and especially dangerous infectious diseases, Ministry of Health	Head of the Epidemiology Department
48.	Mira Asanova	Centre for Registration and Certification of Veterinary Drugs, Feed and Feed Additives, MAFIM	Specialist
49.	François Gary	OIE	Expert, Mission's Leader
50.	Mathilde Clauss	OIE	Expert
51.	David Tuchsneider	WB	Team leader
52.	Artavazd Hakobyan	WB	Co-team leader
53.	Talaibek Koshmatov	WB	Senior Agriculture Specialist
54.	Dorjee Kinlay	FAO	FAO Representative
55.	Azamat Isakov	Camp Alatoo PF	Director
56.	Torogul Bekov	Agribusiness Competitiveness Centre	Director
57.	Aizada Niyazova	Agribusiness Competitiveness Centre	Deputy Director
58.	Mirlan	TAT Consulting	Expert
59.	Members of Pasture Users Unions/Jaiyt Committees	Five Oblasts	