



@IFAD/Dino Hrustanovic

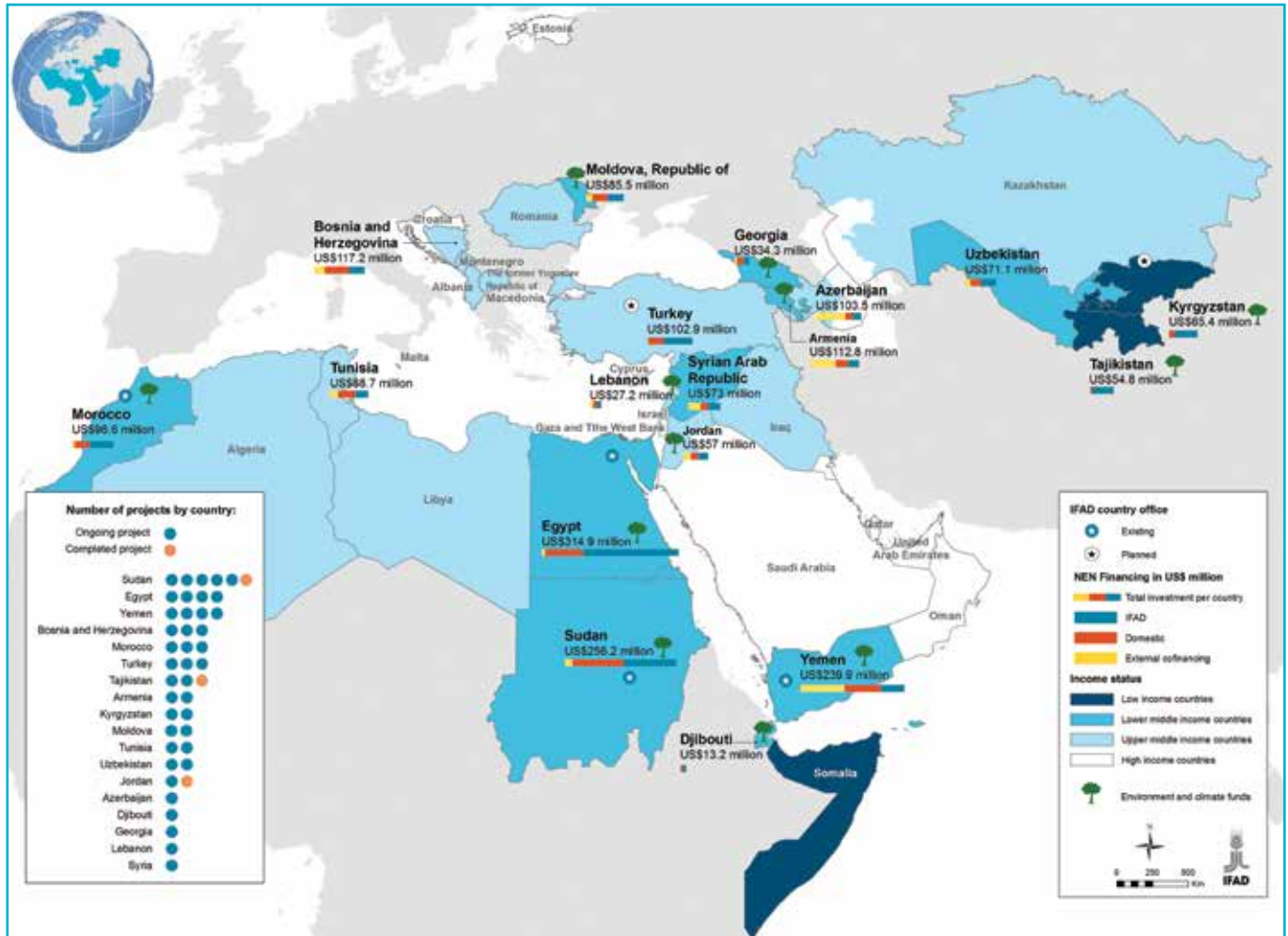
# IFAD in Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States (CEN)

## Overview of IFAD's work in the region

The total population of Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States (CEN) is about 150 million, of whom more than half live in rural areas. In the CEN countries for which data are available, approximately 2 per cent live on less than US\$1.25 a day, while the rate exceeds 6 per cent in some Central Asian nations. Since its establishment, IFAD has invested approximately US\$797 million in 59 projects in 13 countries of the CEN region. IFAD's work in this region focuses mainly on:

- Promoting rural financial services
- Establishing wider market linkages for rural smallholder producers through improved value-chain management
- Developing small and medium-sized enterprises
- Enhancing the productivity of the livestock sector and introducing community-based management of pasture resources
- Improving management of natural resources and strengthening resilience to climate shocks

# IFAD operations in Europe and Central Asia



Harnessing the potential use of remittances more effectively for the advancement of agro-processing capacity is also helping to boost rural economies, creating jobs and reducing unemployment – especially among poor young people in CEN.

## IFAD's current portfolio in CEN

IFAD has a total of 18 ongoing and approved loan projects in nine countries of the CEN region, worth approximately US\$714 million in total,<sup>1</sup> which includes IFAD financing of approximately US\$322 million. In addition to this, seven new projects are currently under design and in the pipeline for submission to the IFAD Executive Board in 2016 and 2017.<sup>2</sup>

The nine countries in which IFAD has ongoing operations include: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

1 Total cost includes IFAD financing, and domestic and international cofinancing.

2 The seven new projects are for the following countries: Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Tajikistan and Turkey.

# IFAD in Albania

IFAD's operations in Albania mainly focused on integrated rural development and irrigation rehabilitation in the poorest mountainous areas of the country. Between 1993 and 2015, IFAD invested US\$51.9 million in five projects and programmes, worth a total of approximately US\$94.3 million and benefiting 137,316 households. Currently, IFAD has no investment projects in Albania.

## Mountain to Markets Programme (MMP)

The recently concluded Mountain to Markets Programme (MMP) targeted mainly the rural poor in the northern part of Albania and sought to improve their opportunities in commercially competitive rural supply chains by providing them with:

- Greater opportunities for wage employment and self-employment in micro, small and medium-sized off-farm enterprises
- Increased investment in small-scale, commercially justifiable rural infrastructure
- Improved access to rural financial services

As part of these activities, the programme provided vocational training grants and matching grants for viable rural enterprises, as well as supported the creation of a credit guarantee facility for well-functioning enterprises that lacked collateral to obtain debt financing.

MMP also supported the construction of small rural roads and the rehabilitation of small-scale gravity-operated irrigation schemes, livestock watering points and waste management systems.

**Project duration: 2008-2014 (closed)**

**Directly benefiting:  
11,000 households**

**Total project cost: US\$17.95 million**

**IFAD financing: US\$9.6 million**

**Domestic cofinancing:  
US\$8.3 million**

# IFAD in Armenia

Since 1995, IFAD has invested US\$89.5 million in seven programmes and projects in Armenia, worth approximately US\$260 million and benefiting around 407,200 households. The key elements of IFAD's strategy in Armenia include broad-based poverty reduction through agricultural growth and a focus on the poorest rural areas in the country, mainly those in the highlands and border areas. Currently, IFAD has two ongoing initiatives in Armenia.

## Rural Asset Creation Programme (RACP)

The Rural Asset Creation Programme (RACP) targets poor producers engaged in the fruit and nut value chains, especially women and men in the poorest part of the country who have an interest and willingness to shift towards more market-oriented production.

To this end, RACP is financing a joint stock company known as *Fruit Armenia*. The company plans to promote fruit production in the mountainous zones of the country by establishing modern orchards on small farms, and training the farmers in the use of modern technology and the management and maintenance of orchards with new varieties and technologically advanced systems. These efforts are complemented by support to other key aspects of the value chain. IFAD's investments enable poor rural households in Armenia to enhance their productivity, gain a competitive edge in the marketplace and thus earn additional income.

The programme also supports investments in rural infrastructure, mainly through the construction or rehabilitation of public utilities such as water and natural gas supply systems, and storm water drainages. It also supports the construction of rural roads and ancillary structures that complement and strengthen the programme's investments.

**Project duration: 2010-2016**

**Directly benefiting:  
19,400 households**

**Total project cost: US\$54.0 million**

**IFAD financing: US\$14.0 million**

**Domestic cofinancing:  
US\$14.1 million**

**International cofinancing:  
US\$25.9 million**

## Infrastructure and Rural Finance Support Programme (IRFSP)

Project duration: 2014-2022

Directly benefiting:  
66,000 beneficiaries

Total project cost: US\$52.9 million

IFAD financing: US\$11.4 million

Domestic cofinancing:  
US\$14.5 million

International cofinancing:  
US\$27.0 million

The Infrastructure and Rural Finance Support Programme (IRFSP) targets poor farmers and rural households that cultivate crops in mainly rainfed conditions. Building on the experience of two previous IFAD programmes in Armenia, IRFSP is scaling up activities that support rural finance and infrastructure improvement.

Through support to the existing Rural Finance Facility (RFF),<sup>3</sup> the project provides seasonal and short-term credits to participating farmers and SMEs in order to help them intensify their production operations. Through the Fund for Rural Economic Development in Armenia (FREDA), loans are also being provided to investee companies with strong backward and forward linkages to rural producers.<sup>4</sup>

Furthermore, the programme provides technical support and training to the target group on marketing, agro-processing, improved agricultural practices, and business and financial planning. These activities aim to develop the target group's capacity to fully utilize the opportunities offered by the improved infrastructure and the financial services being provided by the programme.

<sup>3</sup> The RFF is a revolving fund providing refinancing capital to the private financial sector for onlending to the agricultural sector. It was established under IFAD's Rural Areas Development Programme (RAEDP), implemented in Armenia from 2005 to 2009.

<sup>4</sup> These loans are provided in the form of mezzanine financing, which is a hybrid of debt and equity finance, typically used to finance companies that are at the early stages of their growth curve.



# IFAD in Azerbaijan

IFAD operations in Azerbaijan began in 1997. Since then, the Fund has invested a total of US\$67.4 million in five projects and programmes with a total value of US\$199.8 million. The main priorities for IFAD's interventions in Azerbaijan are to ensure: (i) sustainable productivity increases through enhanced natural resource management; (ii) accessible and inclusive rural value chains delivering quality products; and (iii) improved capacity and governance of key institutions promoting inclusive rural growth. Currently, IFAD has one ongoing programme and a new project that awaits the Government's clearance.

## Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP)

IFAD's ongoing intervention, the Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP), aims to improve the incomes of men and women producers through better farm management and access to credit.

As part of activities that aim to improve natural resource use and restore landscape, the project conducts both on-farm and technical training programmes on erosion control, environmental protection and other natural resource management issues for local foresters, farmer support teams and staff of local administrations.

In Yevlakh and Agdash districts, the IRDP supports the rehabilitation and repair of irrigation systems (including secondary, tertiary and on-farm water delivery systems and networks) and drainage.

Additionally, the project provides technical assistance and credit to local farmers to support the increase of productivity and profitability of their crop and livestock farms.

## Livestock Productivity and Marketing Improvement Programme (LPMIP)

A new intervention, currently pending the Government's clearance, will focus on livestock productivity and marketing improvement. Its objective is to increase smallholder farmers' income from livestock production and marketing activities, while concurrently strengthening their resilience to climate shocks.

The programme will primarily target poor smallholder livestock owners – women and men – who demonstrate potential, interest and commitment to improve their livestock production in a sustainable manner. It will aim to improve their subsistence base, including their food security and nutrition, and offer increased income-generating opportunities through diversification and greater engagement with markets. The project will identify critical gaps in selected livestock value chains and seek to improve the weak links in the supply chains upon which unspecialized smallholders depend.

In addition to these activities, the programme will support pasture/rangeland improvements and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands, as well as investments in climate-resilient livestock infrastructure, such as livestock watering troughs and protected water points in pastures, shades, salt boxes and scratch posts.

**Project duration: 2011-2019**

**Directly benefiting:  
52,600 households**

**Total project cost: US\$103.5 million**

**IFAD financing: US\$19.4 million**

**Domestic cofinancing:  
US\$17.7 million**

**International cofinancing:  
US\$66.4 million**

**Project duration: TBD**

**Directly benefiting:  
14,000 households**

**Total project cost: TBD**

**Estimated IFAD financing:  
US\$15.6 million**

# IFAD in Bosnia and Herzegovina

IFAD began operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1996, shortly after the conclusion of the Dayton Peace Accords. To date, IFAD has provided US\$83.3 million to seven projects with an overall cost of US\$234.2 million. IFAD's strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina aims to enable poor rural people to improve their food security and increase their incomes by supporting non-commercial and commercial farmers, and on- and off-farm rural enterprises. IFAD currently has two ongoing projects and a new project yet to enter into force.

## Rural Livelihoods Development Project (RLDP)

**Project duration:** 2008-2016  
**Directly benefiting:**  
29,000 households  
**Total project cost:** US\$25.7 million  
**IFAD financing:** US\$11.1 million  
**Domestic cofinancing:**  
US\$8.5 million  
**International cofinancing:**  
US\$6.0 million (mainly OFID)

The ongoing Rural Livelihoods Development Project (RLDP) aims to achieve sustainable improvements in livelihoods in 29 municipalities by increasing income and employment levels among landless people, subsistence farmers, rural entrepreneurs, and unemployed and self-employed rural people, with particular emphasis on women within these groups. This will be achieved through:

- Increasing value added and farm productivity by fostering the participation of smallholder producer organizations in value chains
- Improving opportunities for wage employment and self-employment in off-farm rural microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through the provision of training programmes
- Increasing investment and rehabilitation of small-scale rural market-linking infrastructure
- Enhancing access to financial services in rural areas

## Rural Business Development Project (RBDP)

**Project duration:** 2011-2019  
**Directly benefiting:**  
20,000 households  
**Total project cost:** US\$30.2 million  
**IFAD financing:** US\$13.5 million  
**Domestic cofinancing:**  
US\$11.4 million  
**International cofinancing:**  
US\$5.3 million (mainly OFID)

The Rural Business Development Project (RBDP) is implemented in 27 municipalities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 20 municipalities in Republika Srpska. The target group includes: smallholder farmers interested in commercial agriculture; producers' associations and agricultural cooperatives with outreach to smallholder farmers; and women and unemployed youth interested in non-farm wage employment or self-employment.

The project's goal is to raise the target groups' incomes and strengthen their resilience by building profitable farm and non-farm enterprises in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In this regard, the project works closely with farmer/producer organizations and agricultural cooperatives, providing training and technical assistance, and facilitating the expansion of market linkages. Such activities help to orient them towards commercial production and make them more competitive, leading to higher incomes and employment rates in rural areas.

In addition to these activities, the project provides support to the development of rural marketing infrastructure, such as village and feeder roads, bridges, pasture livestock water points, small-scale irrigation systems, and domestic water supply and sewerage systems.

## Rural Competitiveness Development Programme (RCDP)

**Project duration:** 2015-2020  
**Directly benefiting:**  
16,000 households  
**Total project cost:** US\$61.4 million  
**IFAD financing:** US\$12.8 million  
**Domestic cofinancing:** TBD

The Rural Competitiveness Development Programme (RCDP) seeks to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction by enabling smallholder producers to engage profitably in various agricultural subsectors, including fruits, vegetables, non-timber forest products, organic products and others. In doing so, it aims to replicate some of the most successful IFAD experiences in the country related to: (i) strengthening of farmer organizations and rural enterprises; (ii) technological innovation, business development and provision of financial services; and (iii) construction/rehabilitation of rural roads and upgrading of market infrastructure.

# IFAD in Georgia

Since 1997, IFAD has invested a total of US\$51.6 million in financing for five programmes and projects worth a total of US\$119.1 million. IFAD's strategy in the country is in line with the Government's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Programme, aiming to reduce rural poverty and improve rural people's living conditions and livelihoods by:

- Improving farmers' productive capacity
- Improving producers' access to markets and increasing their share of the market value of their products
- Strengthening farmers' and community organizations through training and extension
- Promoting the conservation of natural resources

IFAD currently has one ongoing programme.

## Agriculture Modernization, Market Access and Resilience (AMMAR)

Drawing on the lessons learned from past IFAD interventions, the Agriculture Modernization, Market Access and Resilience (AMMAR) project aims to raise incomes of smallholder farmers and other value chain actors (agribusinesses, cooperatives and service providers), and increase their climate resilience. It does this through public and private investments in climate-proof productive infrastructure, enterprises and smallholder farmer production systems and technologies that support the inclusive growth of climate-smart agricultural value chains. The project's key activities include: investment in efficient irrigation technologies and conservation agriculture systems; targeted landscape restoration and soil erosion control measures alongside sensitive farmland areas; and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes to create sustainable improvements in water-efficient irrigated production.

By working with established financial institutions, the project will also provide matching grants to stimulate private investment by smallholders and agribusinesses in initiatives aiming to upgrade priority value chains.

**Project duration: 2014-2019**

**Directly benefiting:  
10,000 households**

**Total project cost: US\$30.8 million**

**IFAD financing: US\$13.3 million**

**Domestic cofinancing:  
US\$12.2 million**

**International cofinancing:  
US\$5.3 million**

# IFAD in Kyrgyzstan

IFAD's interventions in Kyrgyzstan started in 1995. Since then, the Fund has approved five loan projects worth a total of US\$133.1 million, with IFAD's investment amounting to US\$72.4 million. IFAD operations have benefited some 458,000 households, focusing primarily on livestock activities. There are currently two ongoing initiatives in the country. To complement these projects, IFAD is currently designing a project in support of the livestock value chain, to be presented to the IFAD Executive Board in December 2016.

## Livestock and Market Development Programme (LMDP)

The Livestock and Market Development Programme (LMDP) is designed to scale up the successful approaches of previous IFAD interventions, notably community-based pasture management and animal health and nutrition, successfully piloted by the recently completed Agricultural Investments and Services Project (AISP). In addition, the programme supports pasture users' unions and pasture committees in the design, development and implementation of community-based pasture management plans that fully integrate animal health activities.

The programme targets primarily small livestock producers, women-headed households and other livestock producer households that are members of the pasture users' unions (PUUs) and community veterinarians.

**Project duration: 2012-2019**

**Directly benefiting:  
154,075 households**

**Total project cost: US\$25.9 million**

**IFAD financing: US\$20.0 million**

**Domestic cofinancing:  
US\$5.9 million**

Among its activities, the project focuses on: (i) community-based pasture management; (ii) livestock health and production services by supporting private veterinary practitioners and the national health programme to combat major livestock diseases; and (iii) market and value-chain initiatives that aim to raise the return achieved by livestock farmers from their dairy animals.

### Livestock and Market Development Programme II (LMDP II)

Project duration: 2013-2020  
Directly benefiting:  
304,000 households  
Total project cost: US\$39.5 million  
IFAD financing: US\$32.0 million  
Domestic cofinancing:  
US\$7.5 million

The Livestock and Market Development Programme II (LMDP II) in Kyrgyzstan is largely a geographical expansion of the first phase of LMDP, mainstreaming climate change adaptation priorities within community pasture management. The programme seeks to establish an effective private veterinary service through continued support and training in order to ensure that community veterinarians are self-sufficient and delivering an effective demand-driven service.

Like LMDP, LMDP II is also scaling up the interventions in community-based pasture management and animal health and nutrition.

## IFAD in the Republic of Moldova

Since 1999, IFAD has invested a total of US\$85.5 million in six programmes and projects with an overall cost of approximately US\$158 million. In a country where rural credit remains scarce, the main focus of all IFAD-supported projects to date has been the development and provision of carefully tailored rural financial services. However, this has broadened over time to include value chain improvement and financial investment in rural infrastructure. IFAD has two ongoing initiatives in the country.

### Rural Financial Services and Agribusiness Development Project (RFSADP)

Project duration: 2010-2017  
Directly benefiting:  
8,000 households  
Total project cost: US\$39.3 million  
IFAD financing: US\$19.8 million  
Domestic cofinancing:  
US\$15.0 million  
International cofinancing:  
US\$4.5 million

The Rural Financial Services and Agribusiness Development Project (RFSADP) is designed to reduce income poverty among poor rural people by helping to establish competitive commodity value chains. The project is benefiting poor men and women who have the potential to take advantage of improved access to assets and opportunities for agricultural production and related rural income-generating activities.

RFSADP is promoting access to a full range of appropriate financial services, as well as providing support for market research and development, business development services and the creation of producer associations. RFSADP also provides grant financing for market-driven infrastructure projects.

### Inclusive Rural Economic and Climate Resilience Programme (IRECR)

Project duration: 2013-2021  
Directly benefiting:  
23,850 households  
Total project cost: US\$46.3 million  
IFAD financing: US\$16.6 million  
Domestic cofinancing:  
US\$20.4 million  
International cofinancing:  
US\$9.3 million

The Inclusive Rural Economic and Climate Resilience Programme (IRECR) in Moldova focuses on enhancing the adaptive capacity of farmers and agribusinesses to climate change through the introduction of climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies such as conservation agriculture, and through the strengthening of inclusive value chains.

As part of its activities, training programmes are being organized for around 6,000 farmers in the adoption of conservation agriculture. For this purpose, 12 farmers field schools are being established, where farmers learn conservation agriculture principles, approaches and techniques.



In addition, the programme provides financial services for rural microenterprises, small and medium-sized businesses, and young entrepreneurs. To promote rural infrastructure development, the programme also focuses on improving the water supply for productive purposes (e.g. irrigation), rural roads and rural marketplaces.

## IFAD in Montenegro

Montenegro became a member of IFAD in February 2015 and, soon after its inclusion, requested financing for a project. Following an initial inception mission in February and March 2016, the outline of a future engagement was agreed, involving the integration of isolated and scattered smallholders in income-generating activities and profitable value chains, while also increasing their resilience to climate change.

### Rural Connectivity and Transformation Project (RCTP)

The Rural Connectivity and Transformation Project (RCTP) will seek to improve commercial connectivity and enhance business opportunities for the rural poor. RCTP is expected to deliver on the ambition of creating resilient employment opportunities in deprived rural areas of the Northern mountainous region. RCTP will have two interrelated outcomes, the first being the creation of climate-resilient connectivity through rural infrastructure upgrading, the second being aimed at reducing fragmentation and promoting transformative diversification and commercialization.

**Project duration:** 2017-TBD

**Directly benefiting:**  
10,000 households TBD

**Total project cost:**  
US\$9-\$10 million TBD  
(project in design)

**IFAD financing:** IFAD loan of  
US\$3 million, ASAP grant of  
US\$2 million

**Domestic cofinancing:**  
US\$4-\$5 million TBD

## IFAD in Tajikistan

Since 2008, IFAD has invested about US\$49.3 million in three loan projects in Tajikistan, thus mobilizing overall investments of US\$54.9 million. IFAD interventions are directly benefiting some 80,000 households. The Fund's overarching objective in Tajikistan is to improve the livelihoods of poor rural people by strengthening their local institutions and grassroots organizations, and expanding their access to productive technologies and resources. IFAD has two ongoing initiatives in the country.

### Livestock and Pasture Development Project

The Livestock and Pasture Development Project targets mostly smallholder livestock farmers, private veterinary service providers, small-scale entrepreneurs, as well as women-headed households and rural women in Khatlon Oblast, one of the poorest regions of the country. The project's development objective is to increase the nutritional status and incomes of the targeted groups by sustainably enhancing livestock productivity.

In particular, the project is supporting the formation and mobilization of pasture users' unions in order to facilitate improved livestock and pasture development. Furthermore, trainings will be provided to strengthen the capacity of various institutions at community, local and central government levels, as well as of implementing partners.

**Project duration:** 2011-2018

**Directly benefiting:**  
22,400 households

**Total project cost:** US\$15.8 million

**IFAD financing:** US\$14.6 million

**Domestic cofinancing:**  
US\$1.2 million

### Livestock and Pasture Development Project II

The Livestock and Pasture Development Project II builds on the achievements of LPDP Phase I. The second phase of the project will reach out to an additional 38,000 poor rural households in at least five communities in five districts of the Khatlon Oblast. The LPDP II targets mostly smallholder livestock farmers, private

**Project duration:** 2015-2021  
**Directly benefiting:**  
38,000 households  
**Total project cost:** US\$24.2 million  
**IFAD financing:** US\$22.4 million  
**Domestic cofinancing:**  
US\$1.2 million

veterinary service providers, small-scale entrepreneurs with the potential to provide services to smallholder farmers, as well as woman-headed households and women belonging to poor households.

The project's development goal is to contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Khatlon region and to increase the nutritional status and incomes of the beneficiary households by enhancing livestock productivity and resilience to climate change. In particular, the project focuses on developing institutions, enhancing productivity and improving animal health, as well as enhancing pasture management.

The project will also reduce the vulnerability of pasture communities to the increased threat posed by the changing climate, and address urgent environmental and poverty issues through a grant provided by IFAD's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP).

### The Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project (KLSP)

**Project duration:** 2008-2016  
**Directly benefiting:**  
18,750 households  
**Total project cost:** US\$14.9 million  
**IFAD financing:** US\$12.3 million  
**Domestic cofinancing:**  
US\$2.6 million

The Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project (KLSP) is the first IFAD-financed project in Tajikistan. The project seeks to build institutional capacity, improve farmers' access to technologies and productive infrastructure, and ensure effective and efficient project management. In this regard, the project is supporting the mobilization of farmers' associations and assisting with the development of Common Interest Groups based on existing village organizations, or created around commodities (e.g. crops, fruits, vegetables, dairy, etc.) or shared natural resources (e.g. irrigation water). In addition, the project is also strengthening linkages to research and new technologies by adopting participatory technology development approaches and promoting closer collaboration with research institutes, the district-level Department of Agriculture staff and the farming community. A Community Development Fund (CDF) is being created by the project to finance investments in physical infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation, drinking water, electricity supply infrastructure, and low-cost storage and marketing facilities. The CDF is also financing on-farm/off-farm activities that support agricultural operations, involving farmer groups/associations and small and medium-scale rural enterprises, such as agro-processors, marketing organizations and input suppliers.

## IFAD in Turkey

Since 1982, IFAD has supported 10 projects in Turkey with a total value of US\$661.2 million, of which it financed US\$189 million. Activities have directly benefited over 1.3 million households. Based on the jointly developed Results-based Country Strategic Opportunities Programme, IFAD and the Republic of Turkey have supported targeted villages in northern and south-eastern provinces, where poverty is widespread. The main emphasis has been on increasing agricultural productivity, profitability and marketability; encouraging sustainable use of natural resources through the promotion of soil and water conservation technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices; and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises to link with markets, increase incomes and promote employment opportunities. IFAD has three ongoing projects in the country.

### Ardahan-Kars-Artvin Development Project (AKADP)

**Project duration:** 2009-2018  
**Directly benefiting:**  
5,000 households  
**Total project cost:** US\$26.4 million  
**IFAD financing:** US\$19.2 million  
**Domestic cofinancing:** US\$7.2 million

The Ardahan-Kars-Artvin Development Project (AKADP) focuses on increasing agricultural, livestock and horticultural production in the easternmost provinces of Turkey. The main target group consists of smallholder farmers of Ardahan, Kars and Artvin provinces, who have the potential and willingness to move to commercial agricultural production. The project also supports women engaged in livestock and horticultural production.



@IFAD/Dino Hrustanovic

Project activities are geared towards building capacity of farmers and provincial agricultural staff to develop a business approach to agriculture. In addition to training and technical advice, the project also invests in agricultural infrastructure, such as drinking troughs, manure pits, hay storage premises and mobile veterinary clinics.

### Murat River Watershed Rehabilitation Project (MRWRP)

The Murat River Watershed Rehabilitation Project (MRWRP) aims to improve rural livelihoods through the rehabilitation and sustainable use of natural assets in upland villages of the Murat River watershed. The primary target group is composed of poor rural people living in selected micro-catchment areas, with an emphasis on women and the poorest households. The project will empower them to manage the resources they use to feed livestock, collect firewood and obtain water for household use, irrigation and livestock.

Expected outcomes for the project participants include: (i) higher income from agricultural and livestock production; (ii) reduced household expenditures and workload; and (iii) reduced negative impacts from erosion, flash floods and landslides. Initially, the participants will benefit from employment in civil works; in time, improvements in resource management will start to generate longer-term livelihood benefits in the target communities.

### Göksu-Taseli Watershed Development Project (GTWDP)

The Göksu-Taseli Watershed Development Project (GTWDP) is being implemented in selected villages within nine districts in the Konya and Karaman provinces of Central Anatolia. It targets productive smallholder farming households, poor households and nomadic households, the majority of whom are engaged in producing fruit and field crops and small ruminant products. The project will increase farmers' incomes through improved agricultural production and marketing

**Project duration:** 2012-2020  
**Directly benefiting:**  
 12,500 households  
**Total project cost:** US\$38.5 million  
**IFAD financing:** US\$28.1 million  
**Domestic cofinancing:**  
 US\$10.4 million

**Project duration:** 2012-2020  
**Directly benefiting:**  
 32,000 households  
**Total project cost:** US\$25.0 million  
**IFAD financing:** US\$17.9 million

activities, and strengthen their resilience to climate shocks. The project will also improve the living standards of the nomadic tribes in the Taurus Mountains by improving natural resource management.

In addition to training and technical assistance, the project will invest in agricultural and economic infrastructure, such as small-scale irrigation schemes, drinking water facilities for livestock, and solar power for the operation of water pumps and milking machines.

## IFAD in Uzbekistan

IFAD's portfolio in Uzbekistan is relatively new, with operations starting in 2011. Since 2013, IFAD has invested US\$35.2 million in the country. An additional US\$11.4 million has been contributed by the Spanish Food Security Cofinancing Facility Trust Fund, mobilizing a total of US\$70 million in overall investments. IFAD has one ongoing initiative in the country that focuses on horticulture and a new project with a focus on livestock.

### Horticultural Support Project (HSP)

The Horticultural Support Project (HSP) is IFAD's first investment in Uzbekistan. The project, which targets the Surkhandarya region, aims to increase the incomes and assets of smallholder farmers, processors and service providers in the horticultural subsector. To achieve this, the project is promoting the use of modern, efficient farming techniques. It is also working to improve access to domestic and international markets, and to stimulate investments in productive assets for horticulture. Among other interventions, it works to upgrade local cultivation through a central nursery that imports, tests and propagates modern seed varieties and root stock for sale in the horticultural value chain.

The project is also helping to modernize 10 to 15 private agrofirms engaged in horticultural production and processing, and is providing small-scale farmers in the horticulture sector with affordable financing, technical assistance and training. In addition, it seeks to improve rural infrastructure, notably by developing a more advanced irrigation network.

**Project duration: 2012-2020**

**Directly benefiting: 11,800 households**

**Total project cost: US\$31.7 million**

**IFAD financing: US\$10.6 million**

**Domestic cofinancing: US\$9.7 million**

**International cofinancing: US\$11.4 million**

### Dairy Value Chains Development Programme (DVCDP)

The Dairy Value Chains Development Programme (DVCDP) aims to improve the livelihoods of rural women and men – primarily in the regions of Jizzakh and Kashkadarya – who operate as milk producers, and processing and market entrepreneurs. It also seeks to create decent employment opportunities along the dairy value chain. The development objectives of the programme include increasing productivity, competitiveness, commercial farmer linkages and market access of smallholder dairy farms.

**Project duration: 2016-2022**

**Directly benefiting: 12,000 households**

**Total project cost: US\$37.7 million**

**IFAD financing: US\$24.6 million**

## Building a poverty-free world

IFAD invests in rural people, empowering them to reduce poverty, increase food security, improve nutrition and strengthen resilience. Since 1978, we have provided US\$17.7 billion in grants and low-interest loans to projects that have reached about 459 million people. IFAD is an international financial institution and a specialized United Nations agency based in Rome – the UN's food and agriculture hub.

#### Contact

Khalida Bouzar

Director

Near East, North Africa  
and Europe Division

Programme Management Department

Tel: +39 06 54592321

k.bouzar@ifad.org



Investing in rural people

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Via Paolo di Dono, 44 - 00142 Rome, Italy

Tel: +39 06 54591 - Fax: +39 06 5043463

E-mail: [ifad@ifad.org](mailto:ifad@ifad.org)

[www.ifad.org](http://www.ifad.org)

[www.ruralpovertyportal.org](http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org)

[ifad-un.blogspot.com](mailto:ifad-un.blogspot.com)

[www.facebook.com/ifad](http://www.facebook.com/ifad)

[instagram.com/ifadnews](https://www.instagram.com/ifadnews)

[www.twitter.com/ifadnews](https://www.twitter.com/ifadnews)

[www.youtube.com/user/ifadTV](https://www.youtube.com/user/ifadTV)

June 2016