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République d'Ouzbékistan

Programme d'options stratégiques
pour le pays

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Sigles et acronymes

| | |
|----------|---|
| BAsD | Banque asiatique de développement |
| COSOP-AR | Programme d'options stratégiques pour le pays axé sur les résultats |
| EGPP | Équipe de gestion du programme de pays |
| IDH | Indice de développement humain |
| OS | Objectif stratégique |
| SAFP | Système d'allocation fondé sur la performance |
| S&E | Suivi-évaluation |
| UGP | Unité de gestion du projet |
| USAID | Agence des États-Unis pour le développement international |

Carte du pays indiquant les zones d'intervention du FIDA

République d'Ouzbékistan
 Zones d'intervention du FIDA dans le pays
 COSOP



Les appellations figurant sur cette carte et sa représentation graphique ne constituent en aucun cas une prise de position du FIDA quant au tracé des frontières ou limites, ou aux autorités de tutelle des territoires considérés.



Carte établie par le FIDA | 26-10-2016

Résumé

1. La République d'Ouzbékistan a adhéré au FIDA en 2011. Le présent programme d'options stratégiques pour le pays axé sur les résultats (COSOP-AR), qui porte sur la période 2017-2021, est le premier que le FIDA consacre à ce pays. Il est fondé sur les stratégies nationales et les directives pour le développement agricole et rural, sur une analyse sur trois ans de l'expérience des programmes de pays et sur l'étude des Procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique de 2016.
2. Situé en Asie centrale, l'Ouzbékistan est un pays enclavé qui a des frontières communes avec le Kazakhstan, le Kirghizistan, l'Afghanistan et le Turkménistan. Son économie a été l'une des plus performantes au niveau mondial ces dernières années, sa croissance économique étant principalement tirée par les investissements publics et les exportations de gaz naturel, d'or et de coton. Avec un revenu national brut par habitant qui a atteint 2 160 USD en 2015¹, l'Ouzbékistan figure maintenant parmi les pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche inférieure. Toutefois, la baisse mondiale des cours des matières premières et le ralentissement de l'économie de ses voisins, la Fédération de Russie et la Chine, ont eu un effet négatif sur son commerce extérieur, ses investissements, les transferts d'argent et ses exportations de minerais et de produits énergétiques. L'inflation a dépassé 9% en 2015¹.
3. L'Ouzbékistan a une population de plus de 31 millions d'habitants, parmi lesquels 64% au total et 75%² du groupe à bas revenu vivent en zone rurale. Près des deux tiers des ruraux vivent de l'agriculture et nombre d'entre eux voient leur productivité menacée par la dégradation des terres. La pauvreté³, qui recule peu à peu, s'établissait à un taux moyen de 13,7% en 2015¹. Le secteur agricole représente environ 18% du PIB et emploie quelque 15 millions de personnes, dont beaucoup sont sous-employées.
4. Le FIDA a commencé à collaborer avec l'Ouzbékistan vers la fin de 2013, lorsque son premier projet est devenu opérationnel. Ce projet a déjà touché 1 503 ménages, formant dans le domaine de la production et des technologies agricoles 1 322 personnes (dont 8% de femmes) et a permis d'accorder des prêts à 304 exploitants "dekkhan" (exploitations familiales) et agriculteurs privés (dont 17% de femmes) pour un montant total d'environ 8 millions d'USD.
5. L'avantage comparatif du FIDA en Ouzbékistan tient à son expérience, certes encore limitée, et à sa focalisation notoire sur la population rurale, et en particulier les agriculteurs familiaux, afin d'améliorer leur productivité agricole et de les intégrer dans des filières.
6. L'objectif primordial du programme du FIDA est de "permettre l'augmentation durable des revenus de la population rurale grâce à des systèmes viables de production agricole et d'entreprise rurale à petite échelle". L'objectif général et le résultat du COSOP sont tous deux en cohérence avec le Cadre stratégique 2016-2025 du FIDA⁴.

¹ Banque mondiale

² www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/countryinfo/

³ Dans le contexte de l'Ouzbékistan, la pauvreté désigne la "pauvreté en ressources productives/revenus", les autres besoins essentiels, tels que la santé et l'éducation étant adéquatement pris en charge par le gouvernement.

⁴ Cadre stratégique 2016-2025 du FIDA: Favoriser une croissance inclusive et durable du monde rural.

7. Les objectifs stratégiques (OS) du présent COSOP sont les suivants:

- OS1: Améliorer la capacité et l'aptitude de la population rurale à bénéficier de systèmes agricoles à forte valeur;
 - OS2: Accroître les ressources productives et la compétitivité des petites unités de production en zone rurale afin de renforcer leur intégration au marché; et
 - OS3: Renforcer la capacité des petits producteurs à utiliser les ressources naturelles de façon durable sur le plan environnemental et accroître leur aptitude à s'adapter à la variabilité climatique et aux chocs impactant leurs activités économiques.
8. Au cours de la période couverte par le COSOP, le programme de pays du FIDA en Ouzbékistan comprendra trois opérations d'investissement, dont deux en cours et une nouvelle, ainsi qu'une large gamme d'activités hors investissement, telles que l'établissement de partenariats, la gestion des savoirs et la coopération Sud-Sud. Le nouveau projet d'investissement du FIDA, le Projet pour le développement de systèmes de production rurale axés sur le marché, aura pour objet de développer des filières viables en renforçant la productivité et l'accès aux marchés et en restaurant les ressources naturelles.

République d'Ouzbékistan

Programme d'options stratégiques pour le pays

I. Diagnostic concernant le pays

1. La République d'Ouzbékistan a adhéré au FIDA en décembre 2011. L'engagement initial a été motivé par les objectifs stratégiques et les résultats de deux projets financés par le FIDA: le Projet d'appui à l'horticulture, approuvé en 2012, et le Projet de développement des filières laitières, approuvé en 2015. Du fait du développement de cette relation, l'engagement du FIDA nécessite une approche stratégique et un cadre à moyen terme. Le présent document expose la première stratégie de pays du FIDA destinée à l'Ouzbékistan, qui porte sur la période 2017-2021. L'élaboration du présent programme d'options stratégiques pour le pays axé sur les résultats (COSOP-AR) a bénéficié de consultations approfondies avec le gouvernement central et les gouvernements régionaux, ainsi qu'avec les partenaires d'exécution et les organismes de développement intervenant dans le secteur rural en Ouzbékistan. Cette stratégie met aussi à profit l'étude sur les Procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique (PESEC) exécutée en 2016.
2. Situé en Asie centrale, l'Ouzbékistan a des frontières communes avec le Kazakhstan, le Kirghizistan, l'Afghanistan et le Turkménistan. C'est un pays enclavé d'une superficie de 447 400 km² au climat continental sec, caractérisé par de faibles précipitations, des été chauds et des hivers froids.
3. L'économie ouzbèke a été l'une des plus performantes du monde ces dernières années, avec une croissance économique moyenne de 8% sur la décennie passée⁵. Cette croissance a été tirée par les investissements publics et les exportations de gaz naturel, d'or et de coton. L'Ouzbékistan est maintenant un pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche inférieure dont le produit intérieur brut (PIB) par habitant, mesuré par la méthode Atlas, s'élevait à 2 160 USD en 2015⁶. Cependant, la baisse des cours mondiaux des matières premières, jointe au ralentissement de l'économie en Fédération de Russie et en Chine, a freiné le commerce et l'investissement. Les recettes d'exportation ont diminué en 2015⁷, et les transferts d'argent ont chuté de 40%. Ce revers a été compensé en partie par une politique budgétaire expansionniste et par des mesures visant à stimuler le crédit au secteur privé. Celles-ci ont cependant eu un coût, l'inflation étant passée, selon les calculs du FMI, à 9% en 2014 et 2015, tandis que le sum s'est déprécié de 16% par rapport au dollar des États-Unis durant la même période.
4. La population totale de l'Ouzbékistan est supérieure à 31 millions d'habitants, parmi lesquels 64% au total et 75%⁸ du groupe à bas revenus vivent en zone rurale. Les deux tiers de ces derniers vivent de l'agriculture. L'accroissement annuel de la population, chiffré à 1,36%, entraîne une augmentation rapide de la proportion des jeunes qui représentent plus des deux tiers de la population, ce qui exige en conséquence la création rapide d'emplois. Le fait que cette force de travail potentielle n'est pas complètement absorbée par le marché intérieur alimente des flux migratoire en direction de la Russie et du Kazakhstan⁹, ce qui a une incidence directe sur la structure des ménages. Le nombre de ménages dirigés par des

⁵ UNdata.

⁶ Banque mondiale.

⁷ www.tradingeconomics.com citant la source: Comité national des statistiques de la République d'Ouzbékistan.

⁸ www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/countryinfo.

⁹ OIM, en 2015, 6,2% des ressortissants ouzbèks vivaient en dehors de leur pays d'origine, 58% en Russie et 14% au Kazakhstan.

femmes¹⁰ a augmenté, en particulier en zone rurale, et le rôle des femmes dans l'agriculture s'est accru.

5. Le taux de pauvreté est tombé de 27,5%¹¹ en 2001 à 13,7%¹² en 2015, ce qui a permis au pays d'atteindre les cibles correspondantes de l'objectif du Millénaire pour le développement. La pauvreté rurale a aussi reculé, passant de 30,5% en 2001 à 17,3% en 2013, bien qu'elle reste supérieure à la moyenne dans huit des douze régions¹³. Avec un indice de développement humain (IDH) de 0,675¹⁴ (moyen), l'Ouzbékistan se classe à la 114^e place sur 188 pays et territoires, tandis que la valeur de l'IDH ajusté aux inégalités s'établit à 0,559, chiffre dénotant une importante inégalité de revenus.
6. L'espérance de vie moyenne est maintenant de 69,4 ans¹⁵, tandis que la mortalité maternelle et infantile a diminué. Le niveau d'alphanumerisation des adultes est de 100%¹⁶, et la parité des sexes est pratiquement réalisée dans l'enseignement primaire. Alors que le ratio femmes-hommes dans le taux de participation au marché du travail est de 64%¹⁷, les taux de chômage des hommes et des femmes sont comparables, mis à part une légère différence dans le cas des jeunes¹⁸.
7. L'Ouzbékistan est un important producteur et exportateur de denrées agricoles. Le secteur agricole représente 18,3% du PIB¹⁹, et fournit revenus et emplois à quelque 15 millions de personnes, soit près de 50% de la population. Les principales cultures sont le coton et le blé, qui occupent 85% des terres arables. Les rendements sont faibles par rapport aux normes mondiales actuelles, spécialement dans le cas du coton²⁰.
8. Le système de fourniture d'eau d'irrigation est globalement en bon état, mises à part quelques parties qui doivent être modernisées ou remplacées. La plupart des terres sont irriguées par des méthodes superficielles d'irrigation à la raie, peu coûteuses à installer et à exploiter, mais inefficaces du point de vue de l'utilisation de l'eau. C'est un point important en raison de la rareté générale de l'eau d'irrigation, qui provient pour la plupart de fleuves dont la source se trouve à l'extérieur du territoire ouzbek²¹.
9. La productivité de la main-d'œuvre rurale est nettement inférieure aux niveaux couramment atteints ailleurs, par suite d'un investissement limité dans les technologies moderne et le capital humain. Une bonne éducation de base fournit un socle solide pour l'amélioration des connaissances essentielles à la production spécialisée et à la gestion des entreprises agroalimentaires.
10. Récemment l'investissement dans la production horticole intensive, tant de fruits que de légumes, a connu un essor. Le gouvernement a fixé des priorités claires pour le développement de ce sous-secteur par le décret présidentiel no 2460 en date du 29/12/2015. Le soutien à cette initiative a mobilisé l'investissement public (y compris de la part des principaux donateurs) et privé, délaissant la culture à faible valeur du blé et du coton en faveur de l'horticulture, orientée principalement vers l'exportation. Plus de 25 000 ha de nouveaux vergers ont été établis au cours des

¹⁰ La moyenne nationale est estimée à 18%, mais elle est probablement beaucoup plus élevée en zone rurale. Source: The Little Data Book on Gender, Banque mondiale, 2013.

¹¹ Rapport sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. Ouzbékistan 2015.

¹² Banque mondiale.

¹³ Dont la région de Namangan, vallée de Fergana.

¹⁴ En 2014, Rapport sur le développement humain 2015.

¹⁵ Organisation mondiale de la santé, 2015.

¹⁶ UNESCO, Institut de statistique, 2017.

¹⁷ Organisation internationale du travail, indicateurs clés de la base de données sur le marché du travail, 2017.

¹⁸ 22% pour les femmes et 19% pour les hommes, Banque mondiale, Gender Statistics 2013.

¹⁹ Banque mondiale.

²⁰ Les rendements du coton sont en moyenne de 2,6 mt/ha de coton-graine en Ouzbékistan, contre près de 6,4 mt/ha en Australie (Cotton Australia 2012) et plus de 4 mt/ha aux États-Unis (Département de l'agriculture des États-Unis, 2015).

²¹ FIDA, rapport PESEC pour l'Ouzbékistan.

quatre dernières années. La valeur des exportations de fruits et légumes représente maintenant plus de 50% des recettes d'exportations agricoles. En conséquence, les revenus agricoles et la productivité de la terre, de l'eau et de la main-d'œuvre employée se sont tous améliorés.

11. Trois types d'exploitations agricoles existent en Ouzbékistan²²: les fermes "dekhkan", privées et "shirkat".
 - a) Les fermes "dekhkan" (familiales)²³, habituellement sans statut juridique, cultivent de petites parcelles irriguées ou en sec d'une superficie allant jusqu'à 0,35 ha, ainsi qu'1 ha de pâturage. Cette terre qui est propriété de la famille est transmissible par héritage. Ces exploitations, qui représentent 13% des terres arables irriguées, produisent 63% de la production agricole brute du pays²⁴, dont près de 98% de la viande et du lait, la majeure partie des œufs, de la laine et des peaux, et une grande partie des fruits et des légumes.
 - b) Les exploitations privées sont des entités juridiques indépendantes jouissant du droit à l'utilisation des terres aux termes d'un bail de 49 ans. Elles produisent la totalité du coton et la majeure partie du blé du pays, et depuis quelques années une quantité croissante de fruits et d'autres produits. Sur commande de l'État, elles cultivent du coton et du blé sur les terres qui leur sont allouées et reçoivent les intrants correspondants.
 - c) Les fermes "shirkat" sont issues des anciennes fermes collectives (kolkhozes) qui ont été réorganisées en coopératives. Elles sont peu importantes à présent puisqu'il n'en existe que 104, dans le secteur du mouton karakul.
12. Les familles de petits exploitants ruraux sont confrontées à des défis importants, notamment leur accès limité à la terre et à l'eau d'irrigation. Le manque d'accès aux ressources productives, à une bonne infrastructure, à l'énergie, à la technologie moderne et au savoir pour faire face aux catastrophes naturelles et aux effets du changement climatique sont d'autres facteurs de la faible productivité rurale. En général, les petits exploitants ne bénéficient pas du soutien de l'État pour la production officielle de blé et de coton, si bien que leurs coûts d'intrants sont plus élevés. Les problèmes rencontrés sont le manque de liquidités, le coût élevé des devises étrangères par ailleurs peu accessibles et un environnement réglementaire défavorable aux activités des petits exploitants en raison de leurs rapports limités avec les banques et les autres institutions, de l'absence d'organisation commerciale formelle et du manque de garanties. Nombre de petits exploitants n'ont ni les connaissances ni l'accès au renforcement de leurs capacités qui leur permettraient de gérer des exploitations agricoles et autres petites entreprises commercialement viables
13. Structure institutionnelle du développement rural. Les politiques et les objectifs sont déterminés par le gouvernement, annoncés par le chef de l'État et mis en œuvre par le Cabinet des ministres. L'équipe du Cabinet des ministres responsable des questions relatives à l'agriculture et à l'eau est dirigée par le Premier Ministre. Elle coordonne le travail du Ministère de l'agriculture et des ressources hydriques, et du Comité d'État national des ressources en terres. En outre, une commission spéciale, comprenant le Ministre de l'agriculture, celui des finances et de l'économie ainsi que les présidents des comités sur les ressources en terres, les banques et d'autres sujets, dirige les réformes du secteur agraire, sous la présidence du Premier Ministre.

²² D'après la Banque mondiale 2012: "Uzbekistan – Strengthening the Horticulture Value Chain".

²³ Selon le Comité national des statistiques, le nombre d'exploitations dekhkan a doublé entre 2000 et 2014.

²⁴ Comité national des statistiques de la République d'Ouzbékistan, 2010.

14. Le Ministère de l'agriculture et des ressources hydriques est chargé d'élaborer des stratégies et d'exécuter les réformes du secteur agraire, de formuler des programmes de développement sectoriel et régional, d'entreprendre des études de marché, de fournir des informations aux agriculteurs et d'aider à attirer les investissements publics et privés vers l'agriculture.
15. L'Agence de restructuration rurale du Ministère de l'agriculture et des ressources hydriques a pour mission d'exécuter les projets financés par les diverses institutions financières internationales telles que le FIDA, la Banque mondiale, la Banque asiatique de développement (BAsD), entre autres. L'Agence de restructuration rurale est responsable de l'exécution des deux projets soutenus par le FIDA mentionnés ci-dessus.
16. L'un des atouts du Ministère de l'agriculture et des ressources hydriques est qu'il est représenté dans chaque région. Les départements régionaux sont dirigés par le gouverneur adjoint de chaque région, ce qui permet des synergies et confère de l'autorité au niveau régional et aux échelons subalternes de l'administration. Le Ministère de l'agriculture et des ressources hydriques peut être ainsi en contact direct avec les agriculteurs et suivre la performance des investissements ruraux. Les principales faiblesses du ministère sont attribuables aux anciens systèmes de planification centrale et à leurs méthodes de gestion dirigistes. Les contrats de production du coton et de certaines autres cultures restreignent la liberté des agriculteurs, qui ne peuvent gérer leurs terres en réponse aux opportunités qu'ils perçoivent. Le matériel hors d'âge et les savoirs périmés restreignent aussi la capacité du ministère à soutenir l'amélioration de la productivité et de la qualité de l'agriculture.
17. Les principes directeurs qui inspirent et orientent la démarche du gouvernement sont inscrits dans la Stratégie d'amélioration sociale de la République d'Ouzbékistan pour 2013-2015 (WIS-II) de la République d'Ouzbékistan et le décret présidentiel PP 2469. Le gouvernement a fixé des objectifs spécifiques pour améliorer l'efficience de la main-d'œuvre et la création de revenus par le développement agraire, l'amélioration de l'infrastructure et le développement de la transformation des produits agricoles. L'utilisation plus efficiente de la main-d'œuvre devrait permettre d'abaisser les coûts de production, renforçant ainsi la compétitivité sur le marché local et à l'exportation.
18. Le gouvernement avait pour objectif une croissance annuelle de 5,4% du secteur agricole en 2013-2015 et le maintien de ce rythme de croissance dans l'avenir. L'un de ses objectifs spécifiques est la diversification hors du blé et du coton en faveur de cultures intensives de plus grande valeur sur une superficie totale de 220 000 ha au cours des cinq prochaines années. Les agriculteurs "dekhkan" tiennent une place prédominante dans les plans d'intensification des systèmes de production. Pour compléter ces efforts, il est également prévu d'accroître la participation de l'industrie ouzbèke à la transformation des produits horticoles, carnés et laitiers.
19. Des opportunités de croissance rurale se présentent tant sur le marché local qu'à l'exportation. La croissance des exportations horticoles est déjà bien documentée²⁵, et elle est vigoureusement soutenue par l'investissement public et privé.
20. Les statistiques des importations révèlent aussi d'importantes opportunités de substitution des importations pour les produits du blé, l'orge, les huiles alimentaires et le sucre, qui sont principalement produits par de grandes exploitations privées. Il existe aussi des opportunités significatives pour les exploitations "dekhkan" dans la production de viande, de produits laitiers, de poissons d'eau douce et de produits

²⁵ Agence des États-Unis pour le développement international (USAID), septembre 2016, projet de développement des filières agricoles, Ouzbékistan.

horticoles, notamment les pommes de terre, pour satisfaire la demande locale. Les importations annuelles de viande sont évaluées à 69 millions d'USD, celles de produits avicoles à 43 millions d'USD, celles de poisson à 7,1 millions d'USD et celles de pistaches à 7,8 millions d'USD. Toutes ces denrées pourraient être produites localement avec profit mais il faudrait pour cela de grandes améliorations de la technologie appliquée dans les périmètres d'irrigation afin d'utiliser l'eau de façon beaucoup plus efficiente, et de limiter le risque de salinisation et d'érosion. L'Ouzbékistan est aussi importateur de semences et de plants de pépinière. Avec la supervision voulue, la multiplication pourrait se faire sur place .

21. Il existe aussi de nombreuses possibilités de stimuler l'accroissement de la productivité et des revenus agricoles, en lien avec la nécessité de moderniser les technologies agricoles, d'utiliser l'eau de façon plus efficiente, d'adopter des systèmes agronomiques résilients au climat, et d'investir dans les savoirs et la capacité des agriculteurs à appliquer plus efficacement les techniques améliorées et les principes commerciaux.
22. Les risques pour la croissance rurale sont notamment les suivants:
 - a) Il n'y a que peu ou pas de données sectorielles sur les gains de productivité et de rentabilité résultant des récents investissements publics et privés dans le secteur. Sans ces données, les investissements publics risquent d'être mal orientés vers des sous-secteurs peu performants;
 - b) Les critères financiers et techniques présidant aux investissements ruraux sont souvent appliqués de façon peu rigoureuse au niveau de l'entreprise, en raison de la difficulté à obtenir des financements et de la fixation des objectifs d'investissement au niveau central, sans égard pour leur viabilité;
 - c) De plus, bien que les principes des filières soient promus par plusieurs projets d'assistance technique bénéficiant d'un soutien extérieur, souvent ceux-ci ne sont pas accompagnés d'investissements effectifs;
 - d) Les tendances du changement climatique et la surexploitation des ressources hydriques sont des facteurs de risque pour tout investissement productif intensif dans le secteur agricole;
 - e) Les événements extérieurs présentent un risque constant pour l'agriculture commerciale, surtout si elle est axée principalement sur les marchés à l'exportation.

II. Enseignements et résultats précédents

23. Le FIDA a commencé à travailler en Ouzbékistan à la fin de 2013 quand son premier Projet d'appui à l'horticulture est devenu opérationnel. Si l'on dispose de données sur les produits immédiats, les investissements n'ont pas encore évolué suffisamment pour fournir des données sur les résultats. Ce projet a touché 1 503 ménages, offert une formation à la production végétale et aux technologies à 1 322 personnes (dont 8% de femmes) et accordé des prêts à 304 agriculteurs "dekhkan" et exploitants privés pour un montant total de l'ordre de 8 millions d'USD. Ces actions avaient pour but d'établir ou d'améliorer les vergers et les cultures légumières, d'introduire des techniques de production modernes, et de réaliser des investissements dans le machinisme agricole, et les installation d'entreposage frigorifique et de transformation.

Enseignements

24. Les principaux enseignements qui se dégagent de cette première expérience du FIDA sont les suivants:
 - a) Gestion du projet. Certaines contraintes sont apparues au sujet de la capacité institutionnelle limitée, et en particulier la difficulté d'attirer la main-d'œuvre locale qualifiée et de la conserver, ainsi que l'absence de compétences

- techniques et de connaissances dans la gestion des projets. De plus, l'implantation de l'unité de gestion du projet (UGP) dans la capitale a limité l'interaction directe avec les bénéficiaires et les parties prenantes;
- b) Le projet met en œuvre une approche ponctuelle et non structurée pour l'acquisition et la documentation des données du suivi-évaluation (S&E) sur les produits, les résultats et l'impact des interventions; et
 - c) Le traitement gouvernemental des propositions d'investissement, qui exige l'exécution d'une étude de faisabilité pour chaque projet des donateurs. Il consomme énormément de temps et de ressources et fait ressortir la nécessité de conduire la conception des projets et le traitement gouvernemental simultanément plutôt que successivement.
25. Des enseignements ont aussi été tirés des consultations avec les principaux partenaires de développement en Ouzbékistan²⁶, notamment:
- a) Les investissements ont plus de probabilités de réussite dans les zones où l'institution de financement et le gouvernement ont une compréhension commune des itinéraires de développement;
 - b) Les interventions pilotes, la démonstration des résultats au niveau de l'exploitation et la diffusion des produits correspondants sont des vecteurs appropriés pour la propagation des sources potentielles d'innovation;
 - c) Les bénéficiaires identifiés devraient être intégrés au sein de pôles et de filières de production/transformation afin d'abaisser les coûts et de mettre à profit la formation, les liens collectifs avec le marché et les économies d'échelle; et
 - d) Les prêteurs commerciaux doivent être soutenus pour les encourager à développer la desserte des zones rurales, notamment par le renforcement des capacités du personnel opérationnel de terrain.

III. Objectifs stratégiques

26. L'avantage comparatif dont dispose le FIDA en Ouzbékistan continuera à être concentré sur la population rurale, en particulier les agriculteurs "dekhkan", afin d'améliorer leur productivité agricole et leur intégration dans les filières, tout en assurant l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles et des technologies résilientes face au changement climatique.
27. L'objectif primordial du programme de pays du FIDA est de "permettre l'augmentation durable des revenus de la population rurale grâce à des systèmes viables de production agricole et d'entreprise rurale à petite échelle".
28. Une attention spéciale sera accordée à l'autonomisation des agriculteurs "dekhkan", des petits exploitants privés, et notamment les femmes et les ménages dirigés par des femmes, et des jeunes. En conséquence, les interventions du FIDA auront pour effet direct des systèmes de production axés sur le marché, viables et durables sur le plan environnemental, à l'intention des petits exploitants et des entreprises rurales connexes.
29. L'objectif et le résultat du COSOP sont tous deux en cohérence avec le Cadre stratégique 2016-2025 du FIDA²⁷. Les objectifs stratégiques (OS) proposés sont les suivants:
- OS1: Améliorer la capacité et l'aptitude de la population rurale à bénéficier de systèmes agricoles à forte valeur;

²⁶ Enseignements tirés du document de conception du Projet de développement des filières laitières du FIDA.

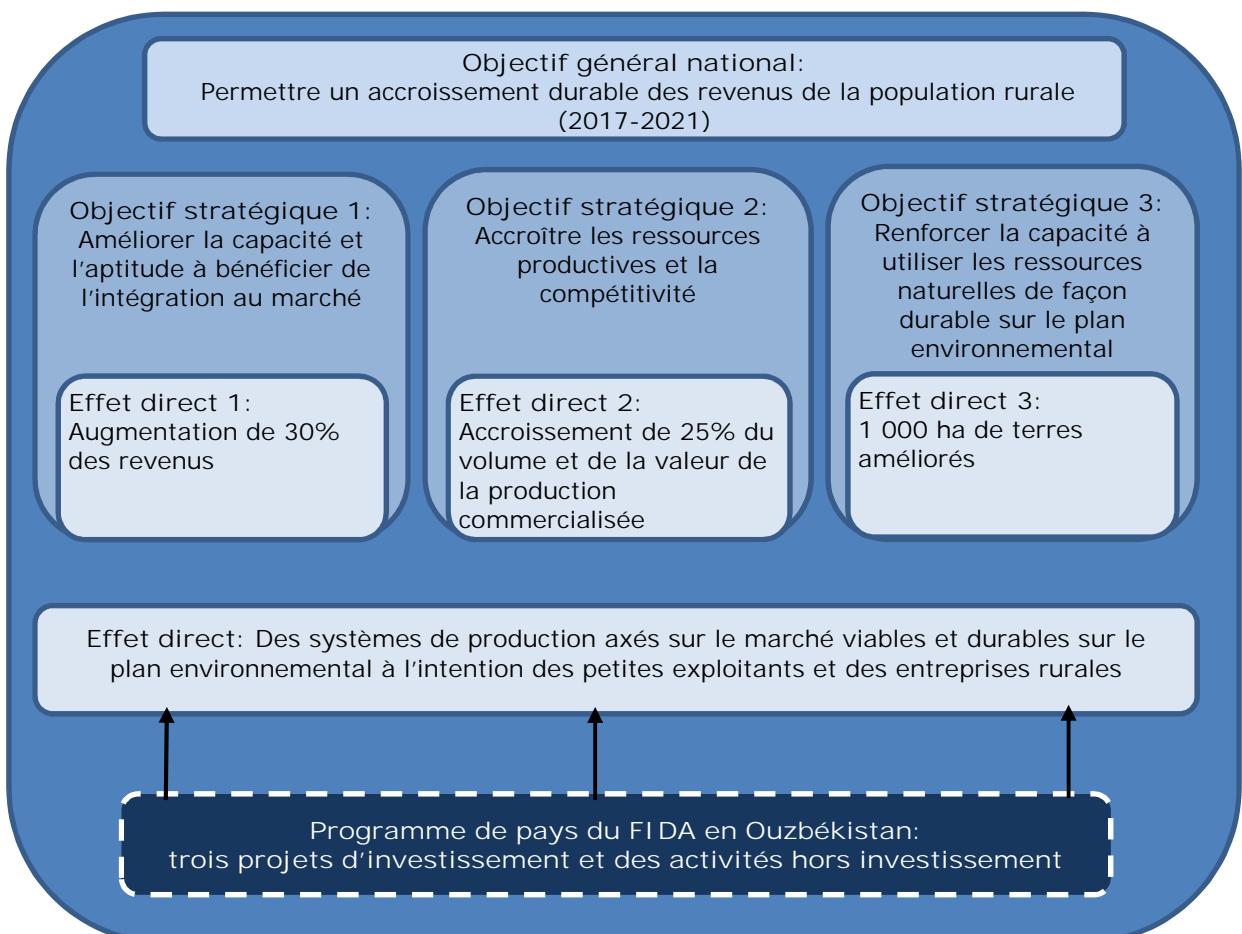
²⁷ Cadre stratégique 2016-2025 du FIDA: Favoriser une transformation inclusive et durable du monde rural.

- OS2: Accroître les ressources productives et la compétitivité des petites unités de production en zone rurale afin de renforcer leur intégration au marché; et
- OS3: Renforcer la capacité des petits producteurs à utiliser les ressources naturelles de façon durable sur le plan environnemental, et accroître leur aptitude à s'adapter à la variabilité climatique et aux chocs impactant leurs activités économiques.

30. Ces objectifs stratégiques seront réalisés de la façon suivante:

- OS1: par des études de marché et par la formation et l'accompagnement des petits exploitants et des personnes et entreprises des filières correspondantes;
- OS2: par l'investissement dans des ressources productives possédées et exploitées par les petits exploitants qui soient efficientes. Des prêts à moyen terme octroyé par des institutions financières et des crédits de production à plus court terme seront mobilisés à cette fin;
- OS3: par des actions visant à restaurer et renforcer la capacité productive des agroécosystèmes dans les zones ciblées, l'investissement dans des systèmes agronomiques résilients face à la variabilité climatique et des techniques durables de conservation des terres et des eaux, ainsi que par une formation complémentaire des usagers aux méthodes opérationnelles durables.

Figure 1
Cadre logique des résultats du COSOP



31. Le programme de pays du FIDA en Ouzbékistan comprendra trois opérations d'investissement, dont deux en cours et une nouvelle, ainsi qu'une large gamme d'activités hors investissement, telles que l'établissement de partenariat, la gestion des savoirs et la coopération Sud-Sud. Les résultats globaux de ces activités contribueront aux produits et effets directs du COSOP.
32. Le nouvel investissement soutenu par le FIDA au cours de la période couverte par le COSOP, le Projet de développement de systèmes de production rurale axés sur le marché, s'appuiera sur le développement de systèmes de filières viables pour les petits exploitants et les entreprises rurales connexes. Les systèmes de production susceptibles de recevoir un soutien sont les suivants: l'apiculture, la pisciculture, la sériculture et l'intensification de la production de petits ruminants. Les principaux types d'intervention mis en œuvre seraient les suivants:
 - a) Investissement dans les processus de développement viable d'entreprises de production axées sur le marché, accompagné du renforcement des capacités des agriculteurs, des prestataires de services, des transformateurs, des institutions financières et des acheteurs de denrées agricoles. Cette action serait fondée sur les principes de l'"agriculture comme activité commerciale".
 - b) Le financement des investissements commerciaux, au moyen de crédits octroyés par l'intermédiaire des institutions financières existantes.
 - c) L'investissement dans des pratiques agronomiques résilientes face au changement climatique, des technologies génératrices d'économies d'eau et des mesures complémentaires de prévention de l'érosion.
33. Le projet sera géré de façon décentralisée, ce qui permettra une coopération plus étroite avec les collectivités locales et les parties prenantes, et un mode d'intervention plus réactif et axé sur les résultats.

IV. Résultats durables

A. Ciblage et problématique hommes-femmes

34. Ciblage géographique. Les ressources dont dispose le FIDA permettent une approche concentrée sur une zone géographique restreinte, pour tester et affiner les innovations avant de les reproduire dans d'autres régions. En conséquence, les opérations en cours ciblent des zones présentant un fort potentiel de développement dans les régions de Surkhandarya, Jizzakh et Kashkadarya. Le nouvel investissement sera axé sur la partie orientale de la vallée de Fergana, qui comprend les régions de Fergana, Andijan et Namangan. Celles-ci sont confrontées à de graves difficultés, en particulier celle de Namagan²⁸, du fait de leur très forte densité de population (qui représente le tiers de la population totale de l'Ouzbékistan)²⁹, et du PIB par habitant, qui est le deuxième plus faible du pays. Cette vallée souffre des conséquences de l'application de pratiques inappropriées de gestion des terres et des eaux, qui ont entraîné des niveaux élevés de salinité des terres irriguées, causant ainsi une baisse d'un tiers des rendements³⁰.
35. Le groupe cible sera la population privée de ressources, et plus particulièrement les agriculteurs "dekkhan", les petits exploitants privés, les entrepreneurs ruraux, et les chômeurs ruraux. Les femmes³¹ qui, tout en jouant un rôle essentiel dans la production primaire, ont peu d'accès aux ressources et aux services, ce qui nuit à leur capacité et à celle de leur famille, d'améliorer leur moyens d'existence, constitueront un groupe cible spécifique. Les jeunes³² seront un autre segment cible

²⁸ Comité national des statistiques de la République d'Ouzbékistan.

²⁹ Voir: Country Partnership Framework for the period FY16-20, Banque mondiale.

³⁰ Commission économique pour l'Europe, 2010, Examen des performances environnementales n° 29. Ouzbékistan. Deuxième examen, séries n° 29.

³¹ Comité national des statistiques de la République d'Ouzbékistan.

³² *Ibid.*

particulier, étant donné le manque d'opportunités attractives pour les jeunes, qui entraîne une stagnation de la production agricole et alimente la migration vers les centres urbains et hors du pays.

B. Reproduction à plus grande échelle

- 36. Le gouvernement reconnaît que les interventions du FIDA à une échelle modeste peuvent ouvrir la voie à de nouvelles méthodes, approches et outils d'intervention dans le secteur agricole et qu'elles servent déjà de modèle à d'autres investissement du gouvernement et des autres partenaires de développement – tels que la Banque mondiale et la BAsD – qui exécutent actuellement ou prévoient d'importantes opérations dans les sous-secteurs horticole et laitier. Le gouvernement a encouragé le FIDA à continuer de jouer ce rôle clé.
- 37. Le Projet pour le développement de systèmes de production rurale axés sur le marché, qui sera financé au cours de la période couverte par le COSOP, mettra en œuvre une approche analogue et profitera de l'expérience des projets en cours en reproduisant leurs modèles et en les transposant à plus grande échelle, suivant une approche filière inclusive pour le développement de la production agricole de base, de services financiers ruraux ciblés et d'une organisation des petits exploitants en entreprises commerciales. L'itinéraire clé de la reproduction à plus grande échelle sera la production de savoirs alimentant la concertation sur les politiques au niveau opérationnel. Les résultats du projet serviront à la confection d'outils de savoir opérationnels spécifiques afin de démontrer au gouvernement et aux partenaires de développement ce qui fonctionne bien pour les petits exploitants et de mobiliser des ressources supplémentaires destinées à reproduire cette approche pour d'autres produits et toucher un plus grand nombre de petits exploitants.

C. Participation à l'élaboration des politiques

- 38. Une importante contribution du programme de pays du FIDA sera de démontrer au gouvernement et aux autres partenaires de développement le rôle positif que les petits exploitants "dekhkan" peuvent jouer et jouent effectivement dans le développement d'entreprises commercialement viables. D'autre part, le FIDA apportera des savoirs pratiques sur les nouveaux modèles et approches ayant fait leurs preuves sur le terrain, pour faire progresser le développement de sous-secteurs agricoles tels que l'horticulture, la production laitière et le petit élevage, entre autres. Il exposera aussi des méthodes viables concernant les technologies d'adaptation au climat. Les trois méthodes, étroitement liées, utilisées par le FIDA aux fins de participation à l'élaboration des politiques seront les suivantes: i) l'équipe de gestion du programme de pays (EGPP) apportera les savoirs du programme de pays aux groupes de travail du gouvernement et de ses partenaires de développement dans le pays ; ii) le personnel du projet communiquera les approches réussies qui auront été testées dans le cadre des projets soutenus par le FIDA afin de les reproduire éventuellement à plus grande échelle; et iii) les projets renforceront la capacité de la population rurale à participer aux processus nationaux d'élaboration des politiques.

D. Ressources naturelles et changement climatique

- 39. Les atteintes à l'environnement, aggravées par l'inadéquation des actions de développement agricole, ont engendré d'importants risques environnementaux en Ouzbékistan. La raréfaction de la ressource d'eau douce et la dégradation de la qualité des eaux, la désertification, l'érosion et la salinisation des sols ainsi que la perte des habitats restent des problèmes clés pour les écosystèmes et la biodiversité du pays. Sur la superficie totale irriguée de la vallée de Ferghana, 28% des sols souffrent de niveaux de salinité moyens à élevés, entraînant une baisse de 20% à 30% des rendements des cultures. Il y a aussi une contamination des sols liée à l'agriculture irriguée (pesticides, nitrates et strontium). L'insalubrité de l'eau due à la pollution agricole et industrielle affecte particulièrement les zones situées en aval des fleuves Amou-Daria et Syr-Daria, d'où l'urgence d'améliorer les techniques

d'irrigation et d'adopter des systèmes agronomiques durables évitant l'usage excessif de produits chimiques. Le retrait de la mer d'Aral laisse, dans la partie nord-ouest du pays, d'immenses plaines couvertes de sel et de produits chimiques toxiques qui sont emportés par le vent sous la forme de poussière毒ique et dispersés dans les zones voisines, exposant ainsi six millions de personnes, pauvres pour la plupart, à de graves risques sanitaires.

40. Le changement climatique laisse prévoir une hausse des températures (entre 2° et 3° au cours de 50 prochaines années) et une modification du régime des précipitations. Il en résultera probablement une baisse de 20% à 50% des rendements de presque toutes les cultures d'ici à 2050 ainsi qu'une grave pénurie d'eau, de 12% à 51%, dans la vallée de Ferghana d'ici à 2040.
41. Le gouvernement a déterminé les priorités en matière de restauration des sols et d'adaptation du secteur agricole au changement climatique. Elles visent à renforcer la capacité institutionnelle et technique afin d'atténuer les risques que le changement climatique fait peser sur la production.

E. Agriculture et développement rural sensibles aux enjeux nutritionnels

42. L'Ouzbékistan enregistre le taux d'anémie le plus élevé (52%)³³ de la région chez les femmes en âge de procréer, et un fort pourcentage des enfants (70%) âgés de 12 à 23 mois présentent une déficience en fer. Environ 19% des enfants de moins de cinq ans accusent un retard de croissance et 4% une insuffisance pondérale. L'approche du gouvernement en matière de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition consiste à déclarer le blé "culture stratégique", réglementée par des objectifs et des prix d'achat, à ouvrir l'accès à la terre par l'attribution de petites parcelles familiales et de fermes "dekhkan", et à appliquer des programmes nutritionnels spéciaux à l'intention des mères et des enfants.
43. La contribution du COSOP à l'amélioration de la nutrition en zone rurale sera axée sur les cultures, le petit élevage et l'aquaculture (et par conséquent la diversification du régime alimentaire), l'augmentation du revenu des ménages et l'accès à des aliments nutritifs, l'amélioration de la qualité nutritionnelle par l'éducation et l'information des agriculteurs, et la promotion de l'adoption de méthodes améliorées de gestion des ressources naturelles et de techniques résilientes face au changement climatique.

V. Réussite de la mise en œuvre

A. Cadre de financement

44. Le nouveau projet, qui sera conçu pendant le présent COSOP, s'élèvera à environ 75 millions d'USD. Il sera financé par l'allocation actuelle 2016-2018 au titre du Système d'allocation fondé sur la performance (SAFP), soit 39 millions d'USD à des conditions mixtes, et par un don de 500 000 USD. Ce don sera utilisé pour le renforcement des capacités des institutions partenaires en matière de gestion des programmes et l'établissement d'un système de S&E axé sur les résultats. Le reliquat du financement du projet proviendra des partenaires de développement et/ou éventuellement de l'allocation du SAFP pour 2019-2021.

³³ Institut international de recherche sur les politiques alimentaires, Rapport 2015 sur la nutrition mondiale: mesures et redevabilité en vue d'accélérer les progrès mondiaux en matière de nutrition et de développement durable.

**Tableau 1
Calcul de l'allocation SAPP pour la première année du COSOP**

| <i>Indicateurs</i> | <i>COSOP année 1</i> |
|---|----------------------|
| Notes évaluant le secteur rural | |
| A i) Cadre politique et juridique des organisations rurales | 2,50 |
| A ii) Concertation entre le gouvernement et les organisations rurales | 2,50 |
| B i) Accès à la terre | 2,75 |
| B ii) Accès à l'eau à usage agricole | 3,50 |
| B iii) Accès aux services de recherche et de vulgarisation agricoles | 3,00 |
| C i) Environnement propice au développement des services financiers ruraux | 3,00 |
| C ii) Climat de l'investissement favorable aux entreprises rurales | 3,00 |
| C iii) Accès aux marchés d'intrants agricoles et de produits | 3,33 |
| D i) Accès à l'éducation en milieu rural | 4,25 |
| D ii) Représentation | 3,00 |
| E i) Affectation et gestion des ressources publiques en faveur du développement rural | 3,50 |
| E ii) Obligation redditionnelle, transparence et lutte contre la corruption en milieu rural | 2,75 |
| Moyenne des notes cumulées | 3,09 |
| Note des projets à risque (2015) | 5,70 |
| Performance globale du pays (2015) | 4,06 |
| Allocation annuelle (en dollars des États-Unis, 2016) | 13 072 778 |

**Tableau 2
Relations entre les indicateurs de performance et la note du pays**

| <i>Scénario de financement</i> | <i>Note projet à risque (+/- 1)</i> | <i>Note de performance du secteur rural (+/- 0,3)</i> | <i>Variation en pourcentage de la note SAPP du pays par rapport à l'hypothèse de base</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Hypothèse basse | 5 | 2,8 | (2) |
| Hypothèse de base | 6 | 3,1 | 0 |
| Hypothèse haute | 6 | 3,4 | 12 |

B. Suivi-évaluation

45. Le programme de pays du FIDA en Ouzbékistan a pour objet de soutenir directement l'augmentation des revenus de quelque 45 000 ménages au cours de la période couverte par le COSOP et de créer 5 000 emplois ruraux. Il offrira aussi une formation à plus de 10 000 bénéficiaires et soutiendra la construction/remise en état d'infrastructures. Les indicateurs des systèmes de S&E du projet du FIDA seront reliés à ceux du cadre de résultats du COSOP. Un processus d'examen annuel sera mis en œuvre pour mesurer les résultats obtenus par rapport aux objectifs des indicateurs.

C. Gestion des savoirs

46. En raison de l'expérience opérationnelle limitée du FIDA en Ouzbékistan, le programme de pays sera fortement axé sur l'apprentissage et la gestion des savoirs. Les connaissances issues des opérations du FIDA et des partenaires de développement seront réunies au niveau des projets et des activités hors projets; elles iront alimenter la concertation nationale avec le gouvernement et seront partagées avec les partenaires de développement. Des notes d'apprentissage seront élaborées sur les interventions clés du FIDA – création de filières, développement de l'horticulture et résilience face au changement climatique – et partagées avec le gouvernement et les principaux partenaires de développement.

D. Partenariats

47. Les principaux partenaires de développement intervenant actuellement en Ouzbékistan dans le développement agricole/rural sont la Banque mondiale, la BASD, l'USAID, la Commission européenne, l'Agence française de développement et l'Agence allemande de coopération internationale. Plusieurs de ces institutions accordent des dons substantiels pour développer des systèmes de production agricole et de commercialisation commercialement viables. Le FIDA a exploré l'intérêt d'une collaboration avec ces donateurs, et en particulier la Commission européenne et l'USAID, pour établir des partenariats en vue du financement de l'assistance technique, de la formation et du renforcement des capacités.

E. Innovations

48. Les interventions actuelles du FIDA soutenant une approche de développement de filières de production axée sur le marché, dans lesquelles seront inclus les agriculteurs "dekhkan" et les autres acteurs publics et privés, sont innovantes dans le contexte de l'Ouzbékistan. Les autres innovations préconisées dans le présent COSOP sont notamment les suivantes:
- Ciblage des producteurs ruraux les plus défavorisés afin de démontrer leur potentiel productif et commercial;
 - Application de l'approche d'investissement de production axée sur le marché pour plusieurs denrées;
 - Élaboration de modalités plus durables de financement des investissements ruraux par l'intermédiaire des banques commerciales; et
 - Interventions portant sur le changement climatique, telles que l'introduction de pratiques agronomiques résilientes face au changement climatique, promotion d'une culture d'économie de l'eau et techniques de restauration des paysages.

F. Coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire

49. Le FIDA soutient l'initiative commune sur la coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire pour le développement agricole en collaboration avec le Bureau des Nations Unies pour la collaboration Sud-Sud. Les activités qui seront soutenues en Ouzbékistan durant l'exécution du présent COSOP sont les suivantes:
- Atelier Sud-Sud d'échange de savoirs sur l'horticulture;
 - Deux initiatives pilotes sur l'agriculture biologique, la culture sans travail du sol et l'agriculture de conservation; et
 - Reproduction du modèle réussi d'échange de savoirs entre petits producteurs au moyen des technologies de l'information et des communications (application MEVA pour Android).

COSOP results management framework

| Country strategy alignment | Key Results for RB-COSOP (covers 2 PBAS cycles) | | | COSOP Institutional/Policy and Non-Lending objectives |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| The Program of Action of the Cabinet of Ministers for near and long-term perspective | Strategic objectives | Outcome indicators | Milestone indicators | |
| The "Program of measures on reforming and development of agriculture for the period 2016-2020" aims at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the yield and productivity of crops • Expansion of cultivated land for growing fruits and vegetables • Modernization of agricultural production The aim would be achieved by Optimization of structure of sowing areas through reducing the areas cultivated with cotton | <p>S.O1: Improve rural people's capacity and ability to benefit from high value agricultural systems;</p> <p>SO2: Increase the productive assets and competitiveness of smaller-scale productive entities in rural areas to enhance their market participation</p> <p>SO3: Enhance small-scale producer's ability to make environmentally sustainable use of natural resources and their proficiency in adapting to climatic variability and shocks affecting their economic activities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% Increase in income for targeted households - 30% of targeted households with increase in assets ownership index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25% Increase of marketed volume and value of sales of supported producers - 75% of supported agro-enterprises operating profitably two years post investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 1 000 ha of land managed under climate-resilient agronomic practices and complementary erosion reduction measures - \$ value of new or existing rural infrastructure made climate-resilient | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% increase in volume/value of horticulture and dairy produce - At least 50% of trained beneficiaries adopting the recommended technologies (30% women) - At least 450 trained in post-production, processing and marketing(30% women) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 450 trained in business and entrepreneurship skills (30% women) - At least 25 small-scale productive entities supported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 1000 ha of land managed under climate-resilient agronomic practices and complementary erosion reduction measures - At least 25 other infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated - People trained in infrastructure and natural resources management (30% women) | <p>Evidence-based data and knowledge products on productivity and income of small dekhkans to inform policy discussions with the Government and other partners</p> <p>Government implementing partners replicate the piloted IFAD interventions in non-project areas</p> <p>Enhance linkages of programme/projects M&E for supporting the scaling-up agenda</p> |

Agreement at completion point of last country programme evaluation

Not applicable

COSOP preparation process including preparatory studies, stakeholder consultation and events

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Natural resources management and climate change adaptation: Background, national policies and IFAD intervention strategies

1. This appendix is a summary of the "Social, Environmental and Climate Change Assessment Procedures" (SECAP) report that was prepared to support the COSOP design in Uzbekistan. The full report is available upon request.
2. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a landlocked country of Central Asia that extends from the Tian Shan and Pamir mountains in the east to the Aral Sea in the west. The climate is continental with predominance towards harsh continental conditions with hot summers and cool winters. Summer temperatures often surpass 40 °C, while winter temperatures average about –2 °C, but may fall as low as –40 °C. Climate is characterized by low precipitation (70–100 mm per year) in the plains of the north-west part and up to 1,200 mm in mountainous regions. Over 70 per cent of the precipitation falls between autumn and spring, with a maximum in March and April.
3. Almost 85 per cent of Uzbekistan territory consists of desert and semi-desert plains, with extensive mountain systems flanking the deserts. Three distinct major ecological zones can be distinguished in Uzbekistan: (i) sand, salt and clay deserts, occupying the Uzbekistan's lowlands, mainly at 100 m to 300 m above sea level; (ii) mountains with steppe grasslands, scrublands, deciduous and juniper forests, and subalpine and alpine meadows; and (iii) freshwater ecosystems, linked mainly to Amudarya and Syrdarya Rivers and the downstream parts of the Zerafshan and Surkhandarya. A large area of Uzbekistan is used for agriculture, with natural pastures occupying 40 per cent of the country, and rain-fed and irrigated cropland accounting for an additional 12 per cent. The major crops are cotton, wheat, maize (corn), alfalfa, barley, sorghum, rice, mulberry for silkworm culture, vegetables, melons, fruit trees, and others. The majority of pastures is situated in the desert belt (78,1 per cent).
4. The rich flora of Uzbekistan includes at least 4,500 species of vascular plants. The country is part of a centre of origin of wild ancestors of cultivated plants, with greatest importance for the genetic improvement of existing cultivars. Surveys of households and commercial orchards collected from 2006 to 2011 demonstrated that Uzbekistan is still the home for 83 traditional varieties of apricot, 43 of grape, 40 of apple, 30 of walnut, 21 of pomegranate, 15 of pear, all grown within the farmers' production systems. Wild almond, pistachio and walnut and other wild fruit and nut species found in the forests are used by local people for their own consumption and income.
5. Environmental neglect, combined with inadequate agricultural development policies, have brought Uzbekistan to serious environmental crisis, such as the desiccation of the Aral Sea due to the excessive use of river water for irrigation. Key environmental challenges for Uzbekistan can be grouped in the following three areas: (i) freshwater resource depletion and deterioration of water quality, (ii) desertification, soil erosion and salinization, and habitat

- loss, as a result of unsustainable livestock management, agricultural and irrigation practices, (iii) climate change.
6. The rivers Amudarya and Syrdarya, which used to deliver their waters into the shrinking Aral Sea, are used intensively for irrigated agriculture. Since the 1970s, the Aral has shrunk from 68,000 km² to approximately 9,400 km² in 2015, with dramatic environmental, economic, social and health impact. Uzbekistan is the primary consumer of water in the region, with irrigation accounting for 92 per cent of surface water withdrawal and its agricultural production almost 90 per cent dependent upon irrigation. The irrigation network is extensive, but investments in infrastructure maintenance have decreased in recent years. Few incentives exist for the application of water-saving technologies. Water costs are covered by an overall land tax and are not tied to use of inputs.
 7. Salinization and soil erosion are two major issues, potentially reducing the agricultural viability of the mountainous foothills and making the desert and steppe zone even less suitable for agriculture. Most pastures are subject to degradation due to overgrazing, cutting down of small trees and shrubs for fuelwood, soil water reduction, water erosion, sand encroachment, and land conversion into agriculture. These problems affect at least half of Uzbek agricultural land and lead to reduced yields and the abandonment of cropland. Research shows that 28 per cent of irrigated land in Ferghana valley suffers from moderate to high salinity levels, resulting in a 20 per cent-30 per cent drop in crop yield; soil contamination linked to irrigated agriculture (pesticides, nitrates and strontium) is an issue in the whole central part of the Ferghana valley, where the highest soil salinity is observed .
 8. Research indicate that 0.85 billion US\$ were lost per year between 2001 and 2009 due to land degradation, which was equivalent to about 4 per cent of Uzbekistan's GDP in 2007 . These authors also estimated the decline in productivity in terms of lower meat and milk production, as well as weight loss among livestock to be up to 6 million US\$per year. The province of Karakalpakstan bears the highest financial burden of the desiccation of the Aral Sea. Other provinces with significant land degradation issues are: Kashkadarya, Buhoro, Samarkand, Surhandarya, Ferghana and Sirdarya. According to the same authors, the cost of action against land degradation is four times lower than the cost of inaction when projected over a 30-year time horizon (11 billion US\$against 50 billion US\$if nothing is done). Each US\$spent on restoring lands will yield about 4.3 US\$in return.
 9. Climate change in Uzbekistan will further lead to higher temperatures (2-3°C in average over the next 50 years, and us much as 4-5°C during summer), and changes in precipitation regimes (between 10-40 mm increase of annual rainfall; less precipitation during summer cropping period; lower winter snow cover reducing soil water retention, and river water flow; more torrential rainfall regime). As a result, the periodicity and intensity of extreme and hazardous hydro-meteorological phenomena will increase, namely droughts, heat waves, mudflows, floods and avalanches.
 10. If no adaptation measures are taken, CC is likely to have significant impacts on agriculture, with potential yield reductions of 20–50 per cent by 2050 for

nearly all crops. Evaporation increase will lead to higher irrigation water demand of 7-10 per cent by 2050. The net effect of rising water demand and falling supply is a significant reduction in water availability for irrigation, with severe water shortfall (between 12-51 per cent in the Ferghana valley by 2040). Due to population growth, the share of cultivated areas per capita will reduce from 0.15 ha in 2006 to 0.10 ha on average by 2050, which may lead to agriculture output deficiency of 10-15 per cent by 2050 compared with the current period. Research demonstrated that the cost of action against land degradation is four times lower than the cost of inaction when projected over a 30-year time horizon. The government of Uzbekistan has identified a number of land restoration and CC adaptation priorities for the agriculture sector, aimed at enhancing institutional and technical capacity to reduce the risks related with agriculture production, markets, prices, and policies and regulations.

11. The State Committee for Nature Protection is responsible for the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources. There is no overall coordinating entity to ensure that adaptation policies and programs are undertaken in an effective and systematic way, although the Cabinet of Ministers has a range of climate-related tasks. The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources is responsible for the formulation and promotion of policies and strategies related to agriculture and water resources across Uzbekistan. The principal agricultural Research and Development agency is the Uzbek Agricultural Research and Production Centre, which does research on agriculture sector under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (MAWR) of Uzbekistan. Most research is carried out by 45 research institutes and research stations of the Uzbek Agricultural Research and Production Centre, and research labs in Universities. The presence of two CGIAR centres in Tashkent - International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and Bioversity International - is an advantage, supporting and promoting research in the framework of the Eco-Regional Collaborative Research Programme for Sustainable Agriculture Development in Central Asia and the Caucasus. The NGO sector is still weak and subject to strict governmental regulations.
12. At a policy level, the National Strategy on Sustainable Development (NSSD) (1999) continues to serve as the overarching framework for sustainable development and functions as the basic reference document for all strategies and legislation. Among its policy goals, there are major environmental concerns, namely supporting the ecosystem integrity through efficient natural resource management, mitigating the growing economic impacts on the natural environment, and taking into account climate change impacts. The Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS-II) of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2015, which is the Government's main income growth strategy, includes environmental objectives, such as the adoption of improved mechanisms and innovative technologies for the effective and rational use of land and water resources, the allocation of crop varieties with due consideration to the natural and climate conditions as well as resource-supply and market demand, the introduction of EIT and conservation agriculture technologies, and the improvement of the Water Users Associations (WUAs) with a gradual shift towards partly-charged water usage.

13. The 1998 National Environmental Action Plan describes the state's environmental policies. Uzbekistan currently does not have a comprehensive climate change policy document that would provide a strategic framework for national climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. The governmental protocol 2015-17 of the National Forest Programme proposes the conservation, management and restoration of forest areas, involving the production in nurseries of cultivars of drought-tolerant trees such as pistachio, the production of medicinal and aromatic plants, the establishment of protective tree shelterbelts, and the challenging afforestation programme for the dry seabed of the Aral Sea. The 1999 National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAPCD) is the prevailing strategies for combating desertification, including national programming frameworks (NPF) with 10-yr programmes of investments in sustainable land management (SLM) and activities to arrest land degradation. Uzbekistan currently does not have a focused and comprehensive climate change policy document that would provide a strategic framework for national climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. There are several environmental policies and programs that cover a range of adaptation activities in sectors such as water resources and agriculture, health, ecosystems, and others, but they are rather uncoordinated and fragmented.
14. The Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (2008) is the primary document that assesses the impacts of climate change and outlines adaptation options to increase the resilience of the agro-ecosystems and rural population in the fields of water resource management, livestock sector, agricultural production, climate risk management and biodiversity conservation. Key CC adaptation priorities for the agriculture sector identified by the Government (NSSD, WIS, SNC, NAPCD/NPF, NFP): (i) the introduction of climate-resilient agronomic practices (conservation agriculture systems and technologies, including no-till, permanent soil cover, mulching, crop rotation, spatial crop diversification, organic fertilization, integrated pest management; micro-pressurized irrigation technologies); (ii) the promotion of a water saving culture, creating innovative and inclusive water management approaches for WUAs at the watershed level; (iii) development of agriculture climate expert-advisory system to facilitate the use of updated scientific and practical agronomic information by large and small farmers, and identifying opportunities for innovative public-private partnerships for NRM; (iv) the implementation of landscape restoration techniques, including climate-proof irrigation and road infrastructures, "green infrastructures" (e.g. tree shelterbelts, bio-engineering structures to streambank and slope stabilization), and forestation and rangeland restoration, to avoid evaporation and reduce seepage losses in irrigation schemes, prevent climate shocks on livestock (e.g. shelter, wind protection and water supply infrastructures), and prevent water and wind erosion, and soil salinization trends.
15. Since 1978, IFAD has funded agricultural research and innovative approaches and technologies, including the Central Asian Countries Initiative on Land Management project of ICARDA, with a focus on the interactions between food security, income growth, land degradation, biodiversity conservation and climate change. Several International development partners, including EU, ADB, WB, GIZ, USAID, UNDP, UNESCO, and FAO have extensive portfolio of ENRM and adaptation and mitigation projects in

the agriculture sector, which provide a sound basis of knowledge and lessons learned.

16. Within this framework, the SECAP study makes the following recommendations:
 - (a) Assist the authorities in mainstreaming adaptation priorities into policy and funding allocation across all relevant sectors, highlighting the link between income growth, ENRM and CC adaptation in the structural reforms of the agrarian sector.
 - (b) Incorporate CC risk and integrated land and water resource management principles in the COSOP targeting strategy, also with the use of GIS tools overlapping information on poverty, CC risks and the assessment of land and water resources at the watershed level.
 - (c) Embed awareness raising and education in agriculture and rural development projects, to nurture a water saving culture and understand the specific CC adaptation needs of women and men.
 - (d) Encourage research work incorporating CC modelling and adaptation/mitigation technologies for natural resources conservation, management and restoration.
 - (e) Disseminate among farmers and extension agents the know-how on water saving and climate-resilient agronomic systems and technologies that have been developed in collaboration with the CGIAR, FAO, and other partners.
 - (f) Support income diversification as a key component for income growth and food security, with a focus on the rich agro-biodiversity of the country, and on market development opportunities for high quality organic products.
 - (g) Incorporate climate-resilience criteria for the investments to be financed through grants or loans to the beneficiaries, and build related capacity within the participating financial institutions and insurance companies.
 - (h) Incorporate IWRM and water saving principles in the water irrigation infrastructure and on-farm production systems and develop water governance systems supporting fair access to, and efficient use of water.
 - (i) Incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation and land restoration measures in all rural development interventions, to enhance those ecosystem services that underpin agriculture and livestock productivity.
 - (j) Strengthen gender and youth inclusiveness, also by further analysing the differential responses to environmental and climate risks by women and men, and identifying opportunities for enhanced participation of women and youth in, capacity building and economic diversification.
 - (k) Identify areas and modalities for partnership with relevant UN agencies and other technical and financial development partners.
17. A detailed analysis of the steps needed to comply with the above recommendations is included in Chapter 5 to the SECAP report.
18. The SECAP assessment also recognizes that the IFAD country program to be developed under the new COSOP would require supplemental sources of other IFAD (ASAP) and external financing to address environmental and CC

(i.e. GEF, GCF). A detailed list of actions that could be eligible for external financing is included in Chapter 5 to this report.

Finally, the SECAP assessment recommends that the IFAD country program developed under the COSOP ensures that RIMS indicators for ENRM and CC adaptation are fully integrated into the M&E systems of all projects. A list of possible indicators and feedback mechanisms is included in Chapter 5 to the SECAP report.

Country at a glance

| Indicators | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Population, total (million) | 24.65 | 26.17 | 28.56 | 30.24 | 31.29 |
| Rural population (per cent of total population) | 63 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| Rural population (million) | 15.42 | 16.57 | 18.23 | 19.29 | 19.92 |
| Life expectancy at birth, total (years) | 67 | 67 | 68 | 68 | |
| GDP ('000 US\$) | 13760374 | 14307509 | 39332770 | 57690453 | 66732736 |
| GDP growth (annual per cent) | 4 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$) | 630 | 530 | 1340 | 1940 | 2160 |
| GNI per capita, Purchasing Power Parity(current international \$) | 1950 | 2730 | 4280 | 5460 | 6200 |
| Agriculture, value added (per cent of GDP) | 34 | 28 | 20 | 19 | 18 |
| Industry, value added (per cent of GDP) | 23 | 23 | 33 | 33 | 35 |
| School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross) | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.99 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (per cent of population) | | | | 14.10 | |
| Unemployment, total (per cent of total labor force) (ILO estimate) | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Inflation, GDP deflator (annual per cent) | 47 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 10 |
| Foreign direct investment, net inflows ('000 US\$) | 74700 | 191600 | 1636449 | 628866 | 1068393 |
| Imports of goods and services (per cent of GDP) | 22 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 22 |
| Exports of goods and services (per cent of GDP) | 25 | 38 | 32 | 27 | 21 |
| Exports of goods and services ('000 US\$) | 3383400 | 5416000 | 12452711 | 15345927 | 13790499 |
| Personal remittances, received (current '000 US\$) | | | 2858000 | 6689000 | 3104000 |
| Net official development assistance received (current '000 US\$) | 185750 | 169790 | 232080 | 292740 | |

Source: WB, World Development Indicators database

Downloaded: 08.02.2017

Concept note

Republic of Uzbekistan: Rural Production-to-market Systems Development Project.

A. Background

1. Uzbekistan is a fast growing middle-income country, with about 34 per cent of the population under the age of 14, and an annual population growth rate estimated to be 1.36 per cent. Approximately 64 per cent of the total population, and 75 per cent³⁴ of the lower income population, live in rural areas where agriculture is the main source of income and productivity is threatened by landscape degradation. Steady economic growth has led to gradual poverty reduction in Uzbekistan. Over the period of 2001-14, Government policies have resulted in the reduction of the poverty rate from 27.5 per cent³⁵ to 14.1 per cent with a forecast of a further drop to 13.5 per cent in 2015. Rural poverty has also decreased from 30.5 per cent in 2001 to 17.3 per cent in 2013, however it remains higher than average in eight out of twelve regions, including Namangan³⁶ in the Fergana Valley.

B. Possible geographic area of intervention and target groups

2. Rural households in the Eastern geographic area of the Fergana Valley, which comprises the Regions of Fergana, Andijan and Namangan, are severely challenged by very high population density (equalling to one third of the total population of Uzbekistan), registering, particularly in Namangan, the second lowest country GDP per capita. Women constitute around half of the population share, with a relatively high incidence of female-headed households (18 per cent of the total households), and around 20 per cent of youth (more than two-thirds of the population are under 30 years of age) being unemployed. While historically it was the most productive soil of Uzbekistan, today the Valley suffers from the consequences of inadequate land and water management practices which have resulted in high salinity levels in the irrigated land, causing a drop in crop yields by a third. This is aggravated further by the potential impact of climate change which could reduce yields in the Valley by 20–50 per cent for nearly all crops by 2050, thus threatening food security in the area, and beyond.
3. In line with IFAD's mandate, project support for income growth and human development will be directed to rural female and male rural inhabitants, including youth. These would comprise dekhkan farmers and smaller private farmers. The support would also be provided to private sector entities (processors, market enterprises, service providers) with clear beneficial linkages to the dekhkans and smaller private farmers. Specific geographical areas will be selected on the basis of social, demographic, economic and environmental criteria, in addition to social and economic priorities set by the Government. Further criteria will include lack of small-scale agricultural investments in the area as well as potential for income diversification.
4. It is proposed that the investment would be commenced in Namangan Region, with possible subsequent expansion to Ferghana and Andijan

³⁴ <http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/countryinfo>.

³⁵ Millennium Development Goals Report. Uzbekistan 2015.

³⁶ Official statistics provided by the Government of Uzbekistan, Country Partnership Framework for the period FY16- 20, World Bank.

Regions after three years. While these areas have high agricultural potential, they also have large rural populations of small-scale producers requiring investment support. They also have a relative lack of international donor support for agricultural investment.

C. Justification and rationale

5. The Government views IFAD as a specialist rural development agency that has the skill to develop and apply innovative approaches to the economic and technical development needs of rural populations. This will help to increase the pace of rural transformation currently underway. At the same time, it is apparent that the regions of the Fergana Valley have densely populated rural areas and a relative lack of investment finance, for rural development. IFAD has already demonstrated the benefits of taking a commercial approach to development of production-to-market chains in horticulture, and will soon provide similar support for the small-scale dairy industry. However, there are remaining challenges, including the need to broaden the opportunities for small-scale producers, the limited financial means for commercial development and the declining productivity of significant land areas due to application of poor techniques for agricultural production. There is therefore a continuing need for IFAD to provide stimulus and investment to identify and test the means for technically and commercially viable solutions for rural development, especially in areas with significant income disadvantages.

D. Key Project Objectives

6. The Goal of proposed RPMSD is "to improve the incomes and livelihoods of rural people (women and men) in the Project Area". The Development Objective of the project is: "development of profitability of selected commodities through enhanced productivity, market access and upgraded natural resources".
7. The Project investments and activities will be delivered through the following three outcomes:
 - (a) Outcome 1. Small-Scale Producers and Rural Enterprises enabled to profitably engage with markets;
 - (b) Outcome 2. Production-to-market Enterprises Development for selected commodities adequately financed; and,
 - (c) Outcome 3. Farmland productivity increased through the effective implementation of climate-resilient agronomic systems and technologies, and complementary erosion prevention measures.

E. Scaling up

8. The modestly-scaled IFAD interventions to pioneer new methods, approaches and engagement tools are already serving as a model for other investment by Government, development partners and the private sector. The project will follow a similar approach. New initiatives in comprehensive investments in commercial production-to-market chains for a variety of important commodities will be introduced, on a modest scale. After refinement and effective demonstration, these models will be available to inform further public and private investments.
9. The innovations to be tested and subsequently more widely applied would include:

- (a) Application of production-to-market systems for several additional commodities that are relevant for smallholders, and have good internal or export market prospects;
- (b) Further development of products for targeted rural financial services for smallholders and associated business engaged with them; and,
- (c) The implementation of suitable climate-resilient agronomic systems and technologies to improve land productivity and water use efficiency and reduce soil erosion and salinization risks.

F. Ownership, Harmonization and Alignment

10. It is proposed that IFAD would support one investment during the period covered by this COSOP. This would be oriented towards development of viable production-to-market systems for small-scale farmers and associated rural enterprises. A proposed name for the investment would be Rural Production-to-Market Systems Development (RPMSD). It is proposed that IFAD seeks to cooperate with one or more other development organisations operating in Uzbekistan to co-finance this project. In particular, with Government support and agreement, IFAD would seek to engage an organisation providing finance for technical support and capacity-building on a grant basis. This would enable the main IFAD loan to be directed mainly towards capital items.
11. The investment would assist with the development of diversified rural incomes, in line with Government policy. The production systems/commodities that potentially could be supported, subject to market assessment prior to project detailed design are: beekeeping, fish farming, sericulture and intensification of small ruminant production. There is also the opportunity for farmers to produce high quality seed and seedlings on a commercial basis, under an appropriate licensing arrangement with the owners of the plant breeder's rights. These systems will be examined in further detail during project design.

G. Components and activities

Outcome1. Small-Scale Producers and Rural Enterprises enabled to profitably engage with markets.

12. The types of activities supported would include:
 - (a) Market opportunity studies, to identify and prioritize the commodities that could be successfully developed for sustainable profitability. Included in these studies would be identification of the links in production-to-market chains that require investment critical for success.
 - (b) Technical support for establishing farmer groups/ organisations, including rural women and young people groups.
 - (c) Training/ technical support on Farming as a Business;
 - (d) Technical training on the application of modern, highly productive, production techniques for the commodities selected for support;
 - (e) Training and support on the quality and certification standards required for successful penetration of local and export markets;
 - (f) Mentoring for rural entrepreneurs including services providers, off-takers and suppliers interested in developing their businesses to serve farmers on a commercial basis.

13. The services required to enable this capacity development will be provided by:
 - (a) Regional staff of the MAWR, who themselves would be provided with training, as required;
 - (b) Specialist technical service providers, recruited by the project, who would train MAWR staff as well as direct project participants; and,
 - (c) Businesses engaged with the farmers, through a combination of specific Public Private Partnership contracts and technical support for commercial contracts.
14. It is recommended that support be provided for commodity development platforms, with representatives of farmers, businesses and service providers active in commercial operations. These platforms would be voluntary organisations where information would be exchanged and business arrangements disclosed. The information would include matters such as price derivation, means for access to finance, quality and quantity standards required and other items of technical and financial interest to the parties. The objective of the platforms would be to facilitate increased business and profits for the members.

Outcome2. Production-to-market Enterprise Development for Selected Commodities adequately financed.

15. Small farmers and nascent rural enterprises have limited access to finance, because they lack both collateral and a lack of record of doing business with potential rural financiers. In addition, given the nature of the business, in agriculture, financial institutions are reluctant to provide longer term financing which is often required for agriculture projects. Currently, the usage of formal financial services in Uzbekistan is remarkably low: only about 1 per cent of people take credit from a financial institution; for the ECA region and the lower middle-income countries this indicator is 8 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. The project intends to support rural finance development, providing appropriate financing for the currently "unbanked" small-scale producers and enterprises. After their successful introduction to the use of financial products, it is envisaged that they would become eligible for normal commercially available financial services.
16. Banks and other rural financial services providers do have relatively good liquidity levels, and they would be able to provide short-term lending products for commercial rural production and services. However, they lack access to long-term deposits, thus inhibiting their willingness to lend for capital items without support. They also lack some of the skills needed to properly assess rural investment proposals, especially those that are from smaller-scale operators.
17. Project support would consist of the following:
 - (a) Provision of support to small producers, rural women and SMEs to become bankable and access rural finance (the target group), as they lack engagement with banks and other institutions due of their lack of formal business organisation, collateral and capacity for business procedures.
 - (b) Technical advice and mentoring for potential and actual rural financial services providers. This would include development of skills to successfully manage short and medium-term lending, as well as product

development. The latter would be to ensure that smaller-scale producers are able to gain access to appropriate financial services. Products developed could include lease finance, structured trade finance, savings products and targeted insurance products.

- (c) A large dedicated credit line, on-lent from IFAD to Government to Financial Institutions. This deposit would be used for medium-term financing for capital equipment and productive improvements for small farmers and rural entrepreneurs engaged in the production or provision of services for the commodities selected for support.
- (d) Development of a Rural Re-Financing Facility to manage on-lending of IFAD funds from Government to rural financing institutions. Such a facility would enable a permanent boost in liquidity for medium-term rural financing, while at the same time enable Government to adequately service the IFAD loan from interest spreads.

Outcome 3. Farmland productivity increased through the effective implementation of climate-resilient agronomic systems and technologies, and complementary erosion prevention measures

- 18. Stop and reverse maladaptive land management practices which are the direct cause of soil salinization, soil erosion, productivity loss, and soil pollution is becoming a high priority, especially in densely populated areas such as the Ferghana Valley where the most fertile soils are found. About 28 per cent of irrigated land in Ferghana suffers from moderate to high salinity levels due to inadequate water management practices, resulting in a 20 per cent-30 per cent drop in crop yields. Soil pollution linked to irrigated agriculture (pesticides, nitrates and strontium) is an issue in the whole central part of Ferghana valley, where the highest soil salinity is observed. Wind erosion significantly affects crops in the arid flatlands, and water erosion dominates in the foothills and mountain areas due to overgrazing and inappropriate ploughing and land management systems. Climate change has already exacerbated land degradation trends with an ongoing aridification trend and a higher frequency and intensity of droughts, heat waves, mudflows, and flood events.
- 19. The project would build on lessons learned provided by the IFAD-supported CACILM project and support investments in the adoption of climate-resilient agronomic systems and technologies suitable for the agro-climatic conditions of the target regions in Ferghana valley, which would be subsequently made available for upscaling sustainable productive investments by small-scale producers. Complementary land restoration measures will be promoted where necessary in order to prevent wind and water erosion problems. The project support would include:
 - (a) Detailed technical assessment of agro-climatic conditions in the target areas, with the identification of suitable agronomic systems and technologies (e.g. conservation agriculture, micro-pressurized irrigation, organic agriculture) and likely costs of shifting from conventional agriculture practices to sustainable agriculture. Identification and design of complementary soil erosion prevention measures (e.g. the planting of tree shelterbelts in between farmland plots and along water canals; the promotion of agroforestry practices; grasslands restoration).
 - (b) Provision of finance and technical support to farmers for the adoption of the proposed agronomic systems and technologies, and erosion

prevention measures. This can include equipment, physical works, technical design, tree planting or suitable bio-engineering measures.

- (c) Provision of training for relevant public officials, private operators and farmers' organizations (among which water users associations) on the technical means to effectively implement climate-resilient agronomic systems, to make an efficient use of the limited water resources, and to maintain and/or improve the productivity of land.
- (d) Provision of equipment to monitor the status of land and water, and provide early warning of potential misuse.

H. Preliminary Environmental and Social category

20. The project should qualify for category B, provided it fully integrates the approaches, measures, lessons learned, and best practices on soil erosion/salinity control, land restoration, SLM and climate-resilient agronomic practices and technologies developed and tested by the different phases of the CACILM project (supported by IFAD, ADB, GIZ, ICARDA, UNDP, SDC, and WB among others) and other projects implemented by the CGIAR centres in Tashkent and the national research institutions, which respond to the governmental priorities (NSSD, WIS-II, SNC, NAPCD/NPF, NFP) .
21. From the social point of view, the project should capture the need to address the specific CC adaptation needs of women and men, and promote diversification of income sources in order to support rural livelihoods and build socio-economic resilience by reducing the risk of income loss caused by environmental and climate risks. In this sense, the project will develop targeting mechanisms to well capture and address the needs and priorities of the more vulnerable groups, namely women-headed households and unemployed youth. The project will ensure compliance throughout the target value chains with the International Labour Organization standards, including forced labour, occupational health and safety - an area increasingly recognized as requiring attention.

I. Preliminary Climate Risk classification

22. The project should qualify for Moderate Risk, provided it fully integrates existing data on climate change impacts to NRM and agriculture development in the target regions, and the governmental recommendations and priorities on climate change adaptation. If no adaptation measures are taken, climate change is likely to have significant impacts on agriculture, with potential yield reductions of 20–50 per cent by 2050 for nearly all crops. Evaporation increase will lead to higher irrigation water demand of 7-10 per cent by 2050. The net effect of rising water demand and falling supply is a significant reduction in water availability for irrigation, with severe water shortfall between 12-51 per cent in the Ferghana valley by 2040.
23. Project design will ensure that the project rational, activities, and investments incorporate climate change adaptation needs to enhance ecological, social and economic resilience in the target areas. There will be improved productivity enabled by better water use efficiency in irrigation systems. Several of the commodities proposed for investment will have limited exposure to climatic risks, due to the nature of the production systems. There will also be investment to revive the productivity of degraded lands, and associated protection against further degradation risks.

24. Considering the major challenge of climate change, which is already exacerbating water scarcity and land degradation problems in Uzbekistan, the SECAP assessment recognizes that the IFAD country program to be developed under the new COSOP would require supplemental sources of other IFAD (ASAP) and external financing to address environmental and CC issues of global significance (i.e. the Global Environment Facility/GEF, the Green Climate Fund/GCF).

J. Costs and financing

25. The estimated total cost of the project is about US\$75 million. Of this, IFAD funding from the current PBAS allocation for the cycle of 2016-2018 is \$39million on blend terms. In addition, it is expected that IFAD would provide a grant of US\$500,000, subject to availability of grant resources, which would be used for capacity building of programme management partner institutions and an outcome oriented M&E system.
26. There is preliminary interest from the EU to contribute as co-financier or parallel financier for the costs of technical assistance in all three components. In addition, interest in was indicated by AFD in Uzbekistan to complement IFAD project activities with investments in infrastructure. IFAD and Government will follow up with both financiers on the request for this support.

K. Organization and management

27. The project would be implemented by the MAWR. It is proposed that the Project Management Unit (PMU) would be decentralized and located in Namangan Region to enable close cooperation with Regional authorities and to more effectively supervise implementation. It is noted that the head of MAWR in the region is the Deputy Governor. This will enable close cooperation between the Regional Government, the Project, and the target group, enabling good communication and prioritization of activities, and well as an enhanced ability to mobilize business and public sector entities to achieve agreed outputs. The capacity of the local government in Namangan region has been previously built by UNDP and GIZ projects, and this was witnessed during the field visit to Namangan region. The regional Government shared their views on regional development and demonstrated their keen interest in partnering with IFAD in implementing investment projects in the region.
28. It is also proposed that the M&E functions within the programme would be outsourced to competent Uzbek institutions. The decentralized PMU would be attached to the Regional MAWR. The unit would be composed of:
- (a) Project Director, possessing skills and experience in commercial small-scale agribusiness development;
 - (b) Production-to-market systems specialist;
 - (c) Agricultural Engineer;
 - (d) Rural Finance Specialist;
 - (e) Environmental Specialist;
 - (f) Project Financial Officer.

L. Monitoring and Evaluation indicators, KM and Learning

29. It is proposed that Project M&E functions would be outsourced to a competent Uzbek service provider. There is a need to shift to a Results

Based Monitoring and Evaluation System, to generate data for effective knowledge management. The data generated by the M&E system would be applied to guide subsequent implementation. This would include the promotion of best practices and success stories, especially where there are opportunities for scaling up and replication.

30. The operational framework of the M&E system will be harmonized with the project cycle and its logical framework as stipulated in the IFAD M&E guidelines. The four interrelated components of the proposed M&E will collectively span the performance-impact space and comprise:
 - (a) Input/Output/Activity monitoring subsystem;
 - (b) Financial and Procurement subsystem;
 - (c) Outcome/impact assessment subsystem (includes RIMS); and
 - (d) Reporting routine.
31. The details of the RIMS-based M&E indicators will be fully developed during detailed design. Tentatively indicators will probably evolve around: i) improvements in household assets and incomes, ii) reduced climate vulnerability, iii) improvements in rural productivity and profitability, iv) improved access of the poor and farmers' groups to financial services, v) and vi) per cent of beneficiaries adopting SLM practices and technologies.

M. Risks

32. The main risks and the means of alleviation are:
 - (a) Inadequate governance procedures that lead to inappropriate use of project resources. IFAD will work closely with GoU to ensure that all agreed procurement and disbursement procedures are rigorously followed;
 - (b) Distortive Policy Environment, whereby interventions are not consistent with effective targeting of the agreed beneficiaries, leading to the possibility of elite capture. The Project Implementation Manual will detail explicit measures to ensure correct targeting of benefits;
 - (c) Environmental Risk Assessment, where this is incorrectly done, leading to risks of environmental damage through investments. The Project Implementation Manual will provide details of the methodology to be employed for environmental risk assessment; and
 - (d) The Project Implementation arrangement proposed is new for Uzbekistan, and there is a risk that it will not be effective. Detailed attention will be provided to this risk during project design

N. Timing

33. The RB-COSOP is expected to be approved by IFAD in 2017. Thereafter, detailed project design work will commence in late 2017, and be ready for board presentation in 2018.
34. Once the initial design of the project is completed, the GoU would be requested to prepare its own required feasibility study of the project. This should be concluded by early 2018 to enable project implementation to commence immediately thereafter.

Concept Note Log Frame

| Results | Indicators | | | | | Means of Verification | | | Assumptions |
|---|---|------------|-----|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Base line | YR1 | Mid-Term | End Target | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| Hierarchy | Name | Base line | YR1 | Mid-Term | End Target | Source | Frequency | Responsibility | |
| Goal: | • 75 per cent of targeted households with improvements in asset ownership (RIMS 3 rd level mandatory impact indicator) | 0 per cent | - | 40 per cent | 75 per cent | Baseline and Completion Survey | MTR and completion | CPIU M&E unit | |
| Development Objective: | • 50 per cent of targeted households increase their incomes by at least 25 per cent | 0 per cent | - | 25 per cent | 50 per cent | Baseline and Completion survey | MTR and completion | M&E officer | |
| | • # of FTE job opportunities created | | | | TBD | Mid-term and Completion survey | MTR and completion | M&E officer | |
| Outcome 1 Small-Scale Producers and Rural Enterprises enabled to profitably engage with markets | • # of VCs supported fully operational | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| | • per cent increase in productivity/yields | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| Outputs | • # of people trained in crop production practices and technologies (RIMS 1st level) (gender disaggregated) | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Semi-annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| | • # of people trained in post-production, processing and marketing (RIMS 1st level) (gender disaggregated) | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Semi-annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| | • # of farmer groups formed | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Semi-annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| Outcome 2: Commodity Production-to-market Enterprise Development adequately financed | • Improved access of the poor to financial Services (RIMS 2nd level) | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| | • Improved performance of PFIs participating in the project (PAR, OSS, active borrowers, (RIMS 2nd level) | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| Outputs | • Number and value of loans disbursed (disaggregated by type and gender) | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Semi-annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| | • Value of gross loan portfolio (RIMS 1st level) | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Semi-annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| | • Rural Re-Financing Facility established | | | | TBD | M&E system Component | Semi-annually | M&E officer Component | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|-----|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | reports | | officer | |
| Outcome 3: Farmland productivity increased through the effective implementation of climate-resilient agronomic systems and technologies, and complementary erosion prevention measures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of ha of land with increased production managed under climate-resilient practices (RIMS 2.1.6) \$ Value of new or existing rural infrastructure made climate resilient | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| Outputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households in vulnerable areas with increased water efficiency for agricultural production and processing # of individuals (including women), community groups and institutions engaged in climate risk management and ENRM # of hectares of degraded and marginal lands restored | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Semi-annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| | | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Semi-annually | M&E officer Component officer | |
| | | | | | TBD | M&E system Component reports | Semi-annually | M&E officer Component officer | |

Key file 1: Rural poverty and agricultural/rural sector issues

| Priority Areas | Affected Groups | Major Issues | Action Needed |
|--|---|--|--|
| Relatively high levels of poverty in the Regions of Namangan, Andijan and Fergana (Fergana Valley) | Smallholder dekhkan and private farmers, women and women-headed households, youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incidence of poverty in rural areas higher than in urban areas. - High incidence of poverty in the densely populated Fergana Valley. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support strategies and investments focusing on sustainable, viable agricultural productivity for smallholders. |
| Low agricultural productivity | Smallholder dekhkan and private farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insecure and limited access to land tenure. - Limited access to irrigation water. - Low level of crop and land. - Degradation of natural resources. - Some decline in the physical infrastructure. - Lack of access to improved inputs and technology. - Limited access to and knowledge of appropriate modern agricultural practices. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the establishment of farmers' groups and organisations. - Support land tenure security. - Enhance access of smallholders to improved infrastructure, inputs, technology and advisory services. - Promote diversification of rural incomes through piloting production diversification. - Promote and mentoring in 'farming as a business'. |
| Natural resources degradation | Smallholder dekhkan and private farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to maintain infrastructure - Unsustainable irrigation practices, particularly concerning soil salinity management. - Unsustainable agriculture practices leading to soil erosion and degradations. - Lack of access to information and technical support including on environmental and climate change challenges. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide farmers and relevant official with support to apply NRM principles. - Enhance farmers' capacity to deal with climate change and adopt sustainable and climate resilient farming practices. - Land rehabilitation and recovery. - Promote modern conservation farming techniques. |
| Lack of access to credit | Smallholder dekhkan and private farmers, women, youth and rural entrepreneurs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited opportunities for smallholders and rural entrepreneurs to access credit facilities. - Lack of collateral to secure loans. - Reluctance of commercial banks to extend credit to smallholders, particularly for medium-term investments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy dialogue on micro-finance development. - Enhance banks staff skills to engage with small farmers. - Availability of short, medium and long-term loans for production and investments for small-scale producers and rural entrepreneurs. - Banks to provide innovative financial products to |

| Priority Areas | Affected Groups | Major Issues | Action Needed |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>overcome access and collateral constraints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote risk mitigation instruments including insurance. - Enhance role of entrepreneurs in providing finance for small-scale producers. |
| Lack of access to markets | Smallholder dekhkan and private farmers, rural entrepreneurs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited supply of production inputs. - Lack of viable marketing systems and processing industry. - Lack of access to market information and technical support. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen smallholders effective linkages with viable markets. - Market studies to identify and prioritize profitable and environmentally sustainable commodities. - Promotion of business principles for small-scale producers and rural entrepreneurs. - Enhance smallholders' capacity to reduce transactions costs. |

Key file 2: Organizations matrix (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis)

| Organization | Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|--|--|---|---------|
| Ministry of Economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key role in formulation mid-term and long-term development strategies, including development of all sectors of national economy. - Organizes evaluation and monitoring of water and land resources. - Participates in organizing and coordinating investment policies (including foreign investments). - Controls realization of projects funded by government or by loans under governmental guarantee. - Clear direction in which to steer the country. - Analyses macro-economic data and develops further reforms in any sector of economy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has no financial power to allocate resources to the regions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can play an enabling, facilitating and coordinating role in the use of IFAD and other donor resources effectively. - Can help IFAD to identify the specific sector of agriculture to invest - Can assist IFAD in conducting baseline research. - Can play a key role in supervising projects and providing implementation support to enhance impact. - | |
| Ministry of Finance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well developed and generally efficient financial management system for use of IFAD funds to finance programme activities. - Key role in developing finance policy of the Uz. - Makes the expertise of Loan Agreements, concluded by GoU, controls their realization and loan's return. - Capacity to support decentralized project implementing agencies to establish and operate financial management systems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has no direct contacts with beneficiaries. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can manage the Special Account, flow of funds and withdrawal applications. | |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Water resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key agency in development and implementation of state policy in agriculture and water management. - Has a wide range of technical and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited financial capacity and therefore has to get approval from other Ministries for the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To enhance impact through an enabling role in supportive policy, regulatory, coordination and monitoring functions. | |

| Organization | Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>administrative capabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong commitment to achieving the GoU objectives of food security and self-sufficiency. - Recent reforms enabled Ministry to diversify agricultural production and enhance productivity with further development of value chain and its export. - Proactive supports Innovative initiatives. - Has direct contacts with farmers on the fields through regional and district branches. | <p>initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop a long-term vision for the development of agriculture extension services. - To strengthen the capacity of provincial governments to assume a leadership role in the agriculture sector. - | |
| Uzagroexport Specialized company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only company entitled to export horticultural products. - Monitor market price and assist exporters in preparation of documents. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newly established company that might not have enough capacity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has opportunity to make external market researches on and provide suggestions to the MAWR on types of products with high demand. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited capacity and lack of competitors may cause troubles to horticulture producers |
| State committee on land resources, geodesy, cartography and state cadastre | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develops and implements a complex of measures aimed at improving the organization of land management, use and protection of land, recording and evaluation of land resources. - Organizes and carries out state control over the use and protection of lands - Develops and implements together with the public authorities in the field of the state program on improvement of soil fertility, rational use and protection of lands - Conducts assessment and monitoring of the land quality. - Keeps records of land owners and register documents on land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility to create the online system for application and registration of rights on use of the land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - |
| Central Bank | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Central Bank in charge of monetary policy, maintaining a fluid payment system and managing and supervising the banking system. - Organize and implement foreign | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage in foreign currency limits the possibility of money exchange for import of equipment and other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can enhance the effect of the project by providing easier mechanism for money exchange for farmers, importing innovative technologies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In case of non-compliance with regulations can withdraw licenses from |

| Organization | Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>exchange regulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set and publish the official exchange rates of foreign currencies against the sum. - Provides licenses to commercial banks. | goods. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the micro-finance regulations for enhancing the access of financial service provision to rural areas. - Capable of playing an enabling and facilitation role and supporting capacity building of banks participating in any new IFAD programme. | commercial banks |
| Commercial banks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have well organized structure and represented in every region of the country. - Can adjust terms and conditions of the loans based on demand of farmers. | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Besides providing loans, can also participate as a shareholder or create venture funds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In case of incompliance with the legislation and regulations of the Central bank can be deprived of license |
| Farmers Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develops legislative proposals for further improvement of legislation regulating farmers activity. - Ensures reliable protection of farmer's property relations; - Protection of rights and legitimate interests of farmers, including participation in courts; - Public control in order to ensure the principles of openness, transparency and the rule of law in the creation and reorganization of the farms allocated to them in the long-term lease of land; - Be a member of the state commission on designation of land in rural areas for farmers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited financial capacity; - in its activity depends on khokimiyats. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can create and expand the network of consulting centers in rural areas on the legal, economic, financial, agro-technical and other issues. - Can assist in development of diversified farms and implementation of effective water-saving technologies, particularly drip irrigation, modern information and communication technologies. | - |
| Regional governor office (khokimiyats) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide power within the region ensures timely performance of plans. - Very enthusiastic in implementing projects with foreign investments. - Strong network and cooperation with farmers, producers and industry of the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited capacity in decision-making process. - Has limited financial capacity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can assist in gathering different players of the value chain – from farmers up to storage owners to processing plants. | - |

| Organization | Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------|---------|
| | region. | | | |

Key file 2

EB 2017/120/R.8

Key file 3: Complementary donor initiatives/partnership potential

| Project Name | Amount US\$ (million) | Grant/Credit | Donor(s) | Govern Authority | Start date | Duration (years) | Geographic Coverage | Main Thematic Areas (Value chains, Irrigation, Water Management, etc.) |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|---|---|
| Innovations for Agriculture Modernization | 1.0 | TA Grant | ADB | MAWR | 2014 | 3 | Bukhara and Tashkent province | Agricultural production and markets |
| Amu Bukhara Irrigation System Rehabilitation | 215.0 | Credit | ADB/JICA | MAWR | 2014 | 7 | Bukhara and Navoi province | Irrigation, drainage, and food protection |
| Water Resources Management Sector Project | 100.0 | Credit/Grant | ADB/SDC | MAWR | 2009 | 6 | Samarkand, Fergana, and Namangan provinces | Irrigation, drainage, and food protection |
| Sustainable Development in Rural Areas of Uzbekistan | 10.1 | Grant | European Union | MoE | 2015 | 3 | Fergana, Andjan, Namangan, Jizzak, Syrdaria and Kashkadarya | Horticulture and Livestock Value Chains |
| Strengthening adaptation of Aquaculture and Culture-based Fisheries to Climate Change | 0.4 | Grant | FAO | MAWR | 2015 | 2 | Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan | Reduce vulnerabilities of the aquaculture |
| Strengthening capacities of the national phytosanitary control services in Central Asia | 0.4 | Grant | FAO | MAWR | 2014 | 2 | Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan | Sustainable intensification of crop production, enable more inclusive and efficient food and agricultural systems at local, national and international levels |
| Institutional capacity building to develop organic agriculture and to promote Good Agricultural Practices in Uzbekistan | 0.4 | Grant | FAO | MAWR | 2015-2017 | 2 | Uzbekistan | Organic agriculture, good agricultural practices |
| Integrated Forest Land and Tree Resources Assessment in Uzbekistan | 0.4 | Grant | FAO | MAWR | 2016-2018 | 2 | Uzbekistan | Sustainable forest management |

| Project Name | Amount US\$ (million) | Grant/Credit | Donor(s) | Govern Authority | Start date | Duration (years) | Geographic Coverage | Main Thematic Areas (Value chains, Irrigation, Water Management, etc.) |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|---|--|
| Demonstration of diversification and sustainable crop production intensification in Uzbekistan | 0.4 | Grant | FAO | MAWR | 2016-2018 | 2 | Uzbekistan | Potential sustainable crop management practices and diversified cropping systems tested and demonstrated for further promotion in farming systems and communities |
| Integrated natural resources management in drought-prone and salt-affected agricultural production systems in Central Asia and Turkey ('CACILM2') | 11.0 | Grant | FAO/GEF | MAWR/Uzhydromet | 2016-2021 | 4 | 5 CA countries+Turkey | Drought and salinity management, economics of land degradation, climate smart agriculture |
| Sustainable forest management in Mountain and valley areas in Uzbekistan | 3.6 | Grant | FAO/GEF | MAWR | 2016-2021 | 5 | Uzbekistan | Sustainable forest management focusing for pistachio plantations and protective forests in the agricultural land (shelterbelts) |
| Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling up of Sustainable Land Management | 0.2 | Grant | FAO/GEF | MAWR | 2015-2018 | 3 | Global+Uzbekistan | Sustainable Land Management |
| Central Asian Desert Initiative | 3.6 | Grant | FAO/ICI | MAWR | 2016-2019 | 3 | Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan | Integrated land, forest and protected areas management, desert ecosystem conservation and restoration [ICI: International Climate Initiative of German Government] |
| Towards better national and regional locust management in Caucasus and Central Asia | 0.6 | Grant | FAO/Turkish Government | MAWR | 2012 | 5 | Regional (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, | Locust management |

| Project Name | Amount US\$ (million) | Grant/Credit | Donor(s) | Govern Authority | Start date | Duration (years) | Geographic Coverage | Main Thematic Areas (Value chains, Irrigation, Water Management, etc.) |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | | | Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) | |
| Promotion of water saving technologies in the Uzbek water scarce area of the transboundary Podshaota river basin | 0.2 | Grant | FAO/Turkish Government | MAWR | 2014-2015 | 2 | Namangan province, Uzbekistan | Sustainable agricultural production, water saving technologies |
| Seed sector development in countries of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) | 0.4 | Grant | FAO/Turkish Government | MAWR | 2011-2016 | 5 | Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan | Appropriate national seed policy, promotion/development of private seed sector, improvement and harmonization of legislations with the international rules, etc. |
| Enhancement of national capacity to develop strategy for mobilization of foreign investment in the agricultural sector of Republic of Uzbekistan | 0.4 | Grant | FAO/Turkish Government | MAWR | 2016-2018 | 2 | Uzbekistan | Donor coordination in the agriculture sector, strengthening efficiency of technical assistance and investment in the agriculture sector |
| Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia (part of the "Berlin Process") | 25.1 | Grant | German Federal Foreign Office | MFA, MAWR | 2009 | 8 | 5 CA States | transboundary water management, water governance, IWRM, river basin planning, water saving technologies in agriculture |

| Project Name | Amount US\$ (million) | Grant/Credit | Donor(s) | Govern Authority | Start date | Duration (years) | Geographic Coverage | Main Thematic Areas (Value chains, Irrigation, Water Management, etc.) |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|--|--|
| Sustainable Economic Development in Selected Regions of Uzbekistan | 5.5 | Grant | GIZ | MAWR, MoE, MERIT | 2014 | 3 | Andijan, Surkhandarza, Karakalpakstan, Khorezm | Horticulture, Fishery, Dairy, Agribusiness and Green Economy |
| Rehabilitation of Irrigational Network and Drainage System in Jizzak and Syrdarya | 52.6 | Credit | Islamic Development Bank | MAWR | 2009 | 5 | Djizzak and Syrdarya | Rehabilitation of Irrigation and drainage networks |
| Reconstruction of Main Irrigation Canals of Tashsaka Irrigation System in Khorezm Region Project | 90.4 | Credit | Islamic Development Bank | MAWR | 2013 | 5 | Khorezm | Rehabilitaion and recover of main irrigation channels |
| Improvement of Water Resources management in Surkhandarya Region (Rehabilitation of Hazarbag-Akkapchigay Canals System) | 89.6 | Credit | Islamic Development Bank | MAWR | 2015 | 5 | Surkhandarya | Water management |
| Amu Bukhara Irrigation System Rehabilitation Project | 105.1 | Credit | JICA | MAWR | 2015 | 5 | Bukhara, Navoi | Modernization of existing pump stations |
| National water Resources management Project | 2.7 | Grant | SDC | MAWR | 2015 | 3 | Nationwide | Water Management, Water Information System, DRR |
| Horticulture Development Project | 150.0 | Credit | World Bank | MAWR | 2015 | 6 | | |
| Ferghana Valley Water Resource Management Project | 82.0 | Credit | World Bank | MAWR | | 6 | Ferghana, Namangan, Andijan | Irrigation and water management |
| South Karakalpakstan Water Resource Management Improvement Project | 337.0 | Credit | World Bank | MAWR | | | South Karakalpakstan | Irrigation and water management |

| Project Name | Amount US\$ (million) | Grant/ Credit | Donor(s) | Govern Authority | Start date | Duration (years) | Geographic Coverage | Main Thematic Areas (Value chains, Irrigation, Water Management, etc.) |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|---|--|
| Rural Entreprise Support project (Phase II + AF +GEF) | 120.0 | Credit | World Bank, SDC | MAWR | 2009 | 6 | Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Smarkand, Tashkent, Syrdaria, Andijan, Farghana | Agribusiness and value chains, credit, farmers training, irrigation, WUAs. |
| Projects in pipeline | | | | | | | | |
| Rehabilitation of 29 Pumping Stations in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions | 76.7 | Credit | Islamic Development Bank | MAWR | 2016 | | Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya | Irrigation |
| Horticulture Development in Aral Sea Region | 78.8 | Credit | Islamic Development Bank | MAWR | 2016 | | Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Bukhara and Nawoi | Value chains |
| Ferghana Valley Water Resource Management Project 2 | 280.0 | Credit | World Bank | MAWR | 2016 | 6 years | Ferghana, Namangan, Andijan | Irrigation and water management |
| Livestock Sector Development Project | 150.0 | Credit | World Bank | MAWR | 2017 | 4 years | TBD | Livestock |
| Horticulture Development Project 2 | 150.0 | Credit | World Bank | MAWR | 2018 | 4 years | TBD | Value chain |
| Agriculture Modernization and Competitiveness Project | 200.0 | Credit | World Bank | MAWR | 2018 | 4 years | TBD | Cotton sector modernization |

Key file 4: Target group identification, priority issues and potential response

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| Typology | Poverty Levels and Causes | Coping Actions | Priority Needs | Support from Other Initiatives | COSOP Response |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Smallholder dekhkan and private farmers, rural entrepreneurs, in the Regions of Namangan, Andijan and Fergana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate to severe - Insecure and limited access to land tenure. - Limited access to irrigation water. - Low level of crop and land. - Degradation of natural resources. - Some decline in the physical infrastructure. - Low productivity of small holder farming. - Lack of access to improved inputs and technology. - Limited access to finance and inability to borrow from the formal financial sector. - Lack of viable marketing systems and processing industry. - Lack of access to information and technical support including on environmental and climate change challenges. - Limited access to and knowledge of appropriate modern agricultural practices. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reversion to subsistence farming. - Use of unsustainable farming practices. - Sell or barter surplus production immediately after harvest. - Borrow informal credit at high cost. - Short and medium-term migration to in search of wage labour in urban areas, Russia and Kazakhstan. - Engage in low productivity wage labour. - Remittances from other family members. - Social welfare payments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved natural resource management practices. - Assistance to gain secure land tenure. - Improve rural infrastructure. - Access to improved inputs, technology and finance to increase agricultural production. - Assist in establishing viable links with the market. - Access to business development skills and information. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While there are several donor supported agricultural programmes in the area, small-scale agricultural investments are lacking. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the establishment of farmers' groups and organizations. - Land tenure security, rehabilitation and recovery. - Promote diversification of rural incomes through piloting production diversification. - Promote and mentoring in 'farming as a business'. - Market studies to identify and prioritize profitable and environmentally sustainable commodities. - Strengthen smallholders linkages with markets. - Assist with the provision of sustainable rural financial services though working with banks. |
| Women, including | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate to severe - High degree of vulnerability. - High workloads compared to men. - Lower wages in the labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reversion to subsistence farming. - Use of unsustainable farming practices. - Engage in low productivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved natural resource management practices. - Assistance to gain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government ensures the promotion and protection of economic, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Equality and Inclusion Strategy and actions mainstreamed in all projects. - Awareness on land |

| Typology | Poverty Levels and Causes | Coping Actions | Priority Needs | Support from Other Initiatives | COSOP Response |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| women-headed households | market. - Limited ownership of productive assets, collateral. - Lack of access to financial services. - Lack of access to information and technical support. - Limited acknowledgment of their key role in agricultural productivity. | wage labour. - Sell or barter surplus production immediately after harvest. - Borrow informal credit at high cost. | secure land tenure. - Improve rural infrastructure. - Access to improved inputs, technology and finance to increase agricultural production. Assist in establishing viable links with the market. - Access to business development skills and information. | social rights and opportunities of women through the mahallas, the Women's Committee and the Business Women Association of Uzbekistan. | tenure rights and access to water. - Access to credit and mitigation for lack of collateral. |
| Rural youth | - Moderate - Lack of entrepreneurial activities in rural areas. - Low access to market and business opportunities. - Lack of access to financial services. - Lack of collateral. - Lack of access to information and technology. | - Short and medium-term migration to in search of wage labour in urban areas, Russia and Kazakhstan. - Engage in low productivity wage labour. - Remittances from other family members. - Some nascent SMEs operating below capacity and undercapitalised. | - Credit - Access to business development skills and information. - Friendly market integration. | - | - Promote youth skills for employability. - Improving the equality of apprenticeship of youth and women. - Promote youth and women entrepreneurship opportunities. - Improving quality of and access to labour market information system. - Access to credit and mitigation for lack of collateral. |