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Investing in rural people

Kyrgyz Republic

Country strategic opportunities programme
2018-2022

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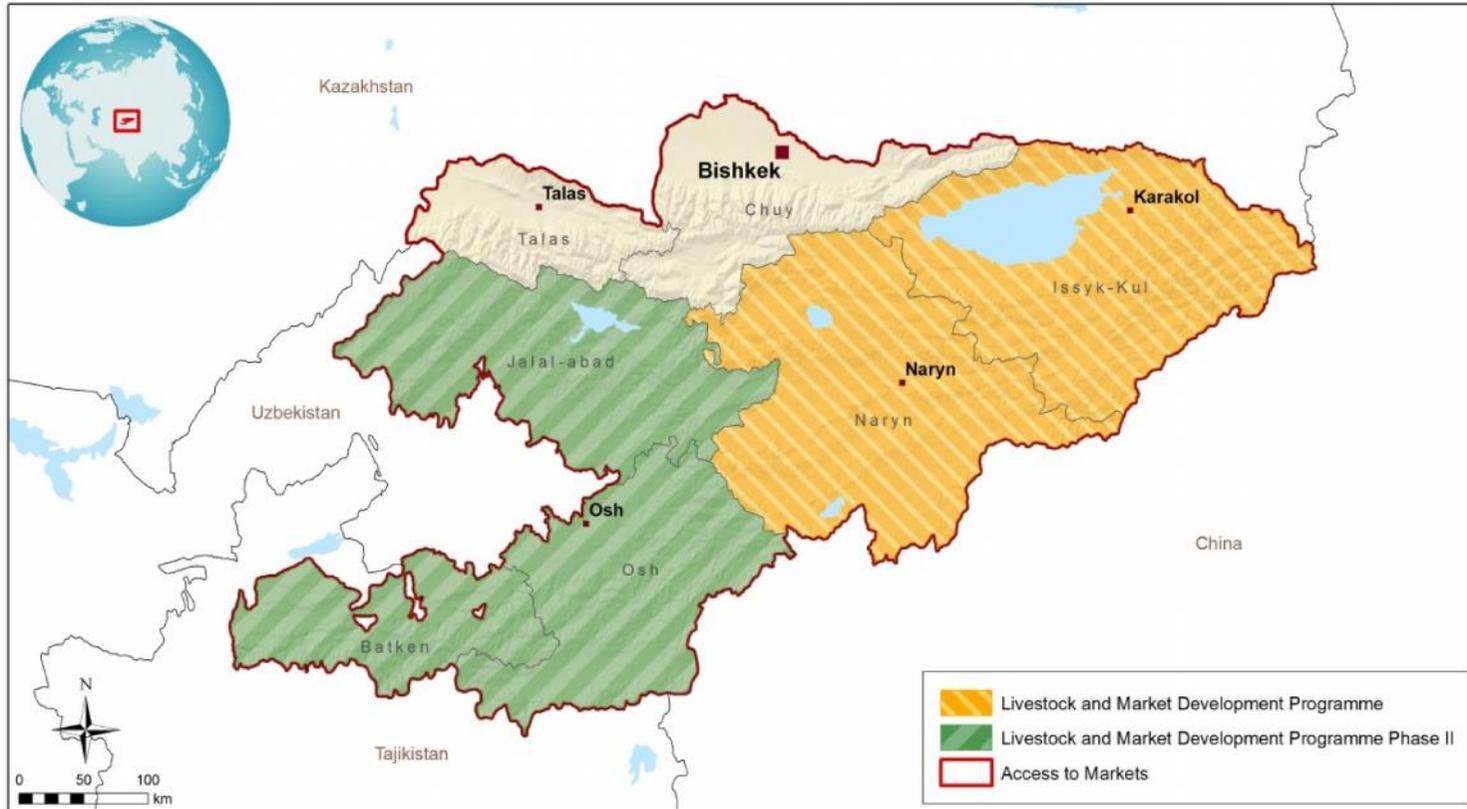
Abbreviations and acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ATMP	Access to Markets Project
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
COSOP	country strategic opportunities programme
CLPMP	community livestock and pasture management plan
CSN	country strategy note
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
LMDP	Livestock and Market Development Programme, phases I and II
MTR	midterm review
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
PBAS	performance-based allocation system
PUU	pasture users union
RPLRP	Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
RB-COSOP	results-based country strategic opportunities programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	agribusiness small and medium-sized enterprises
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Kyrgyz Republic

IFAD-funded ongoing operations

COSOP



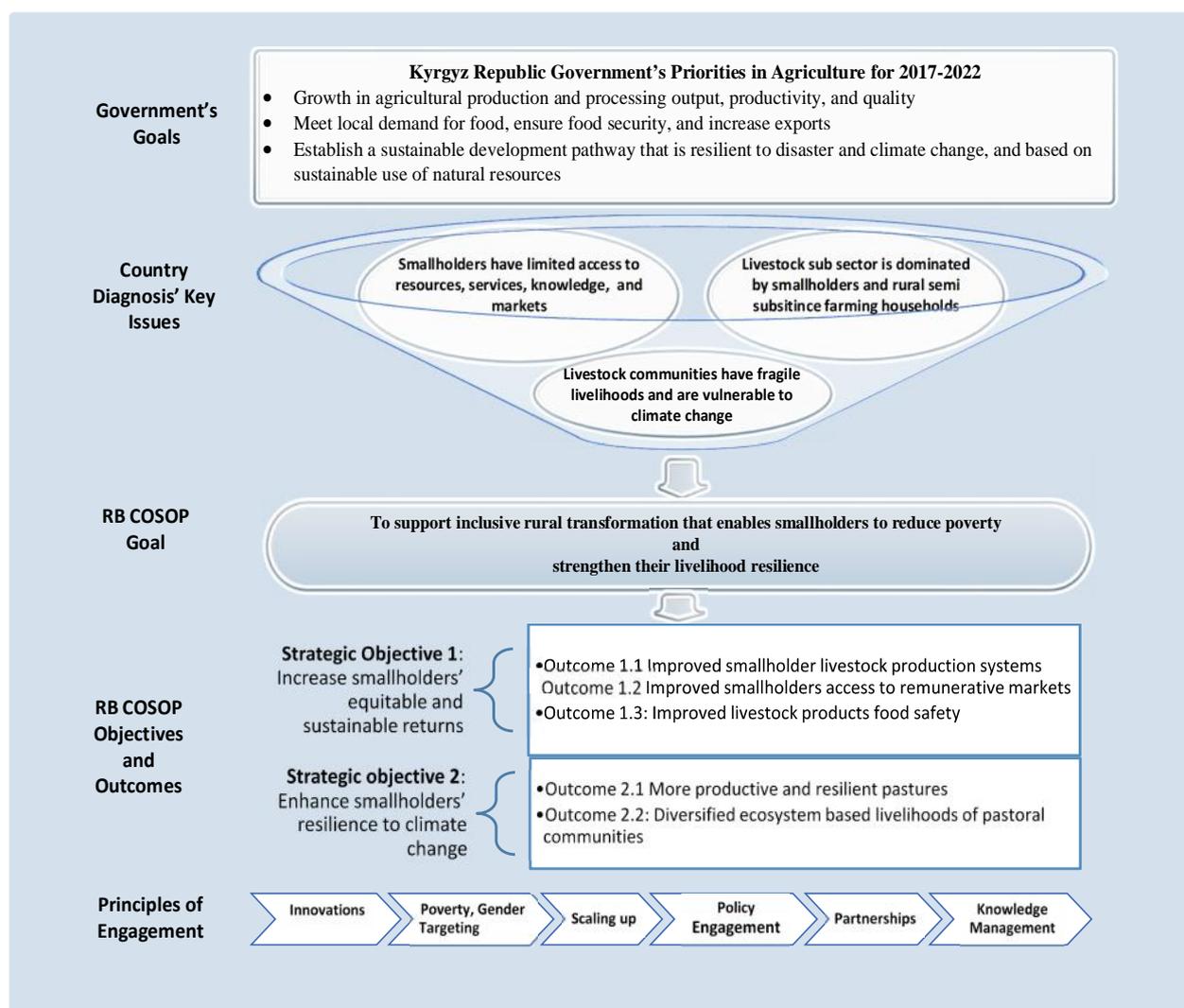
The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.
Map compiled by IFAD | 12-01-2018

Map of IFAD-funded operations in the country

Executive summary

1. Purpose. Building on the strategic dimensions of the country strategy note (CSN) of 2016, this results-based country strategic opportunities programme (RB-COSOP) presents IFAD's engagement in Kyrgyzstan for the period 2018-2022. The COSOP supports the Government's National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2018-2040, and the draft Agriculture Development Programme 2017-2020. The focus is on activities that both leverage IFAD's comparative advantage and strengthen remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods, thus enabling rural people to overcome poverty and achieve food security.
2. Country diagnosis. Poverty is widespread in Kyrgyzstan. Over 60 per cent of the rural population is poor or vulnerable to poverty. The major source of employment is agriculture, with smallholder farmers the major producers. Livestock plays a crucial role in their food security and as a safety net. However, livestock communities' livelihoods are fragile, as they have few assets and limited economic opportunities in remote mountainous pasture areas. Smallholders face restricted access to resources, knowledge and markets.
3. COSOP goal and strategic objectives. The Government of Kyrgyzstan supports IFAD's continued focus on the livestock sector, building on successful achievements by previous and ongoing projects in the portfolio. Other donors tend to focus on irrigation, horticulture, agribusiness and rural finance. The goal of the COSOP is to support inclusive rural transformation that enables smallholders to reduce poverty and strengthen livelihood resilience. This goal will be achieved through two interrelated strategic objectives: (i) increase smallholders' equitable and sustainable returns; and (ii) enhance smallholders' resilience to climate change.
4. IFAD investment. This COSOP envisages one investment project during the 2019-2021 cycle of the performance-based allocation system (PBAS) with a total value of approximately US\$50 million, of which IFAD would contribute US\$25 million.
5. Policy dialogue. IFAD programme results will feed into policy dialogue on three areas: participatory pasturelands management; food safety; and smallholders' access to improved inputs, technologies, services and markets through public-private-producer partnerships (4Ps). This will enable IFAD to convince public and community decision-makers that addressing constraints to livestock development, rather than increasing animal numbers, is the key to raising output from the livestock sector while preserving the fragile pasturelands.

Figure 1
COSOP for Kyrgyzstan, 2018-2022



Kyrgyz Republic

Country strategic opportunities programme

I. Country diagnosis

A. Rural poverty and food security

1. Kyrgyzstan's population reached six million in 2015, including 2.5 million economically active people, of whom 66 per cent live in rural areas; 12 per cent of these registered as unemployed. In 2015, the Government estimated that 700,000 citizens migrated to Kazakhstan and Russia in search of employment. Inflows of remittances are a lifeline for many migrants' families and corresponds to 30 per cent of the country's GDP. Between 2005 and 2015, the population living on less than US\$2.50 a day declined from 66 per cent to 32 per cent, but a majority of citizens remain vulnerable to poverty. Furthermore, 70 per cent of poor people live in rural areas, where the average salary is three times lower than the national average.

B. Agriculture is based on smallholder farming

2. In 2015, there were 400,000 smallholder farms registered as peasant farms¹ or household-based farms.² Agriculture is the second most important income source for smallholder households. Smallholder farms contribute 98 per cent of the country's gross agricultural output, producing equal proportions of crops and livestock.
3. Livestock is the household economic mainstay. The livestock production of poor rural households is economically significant: in 2015, smallholder farms produced 87 per cent of total livestock output.

C. Challenges and opportunities

4. Agrifoods can play a significant role in exports. Kyrgyzstan joined the Eurasian Economic Union EAEU in 2015, and applied for membership in the new European Union Generalised System of Preferences Plus. These markets could significantly increase the country's trade opportunities. Kyrgyzstan's agrifood exports, albeit significant, declined 22 per cent in 2016 due to new regulations enforced by the EAEU. Kyrgyzstan exports 42 per cent of milk that it produces. However, 80 per cent of exported dairy products are in bulk, low value liquid pasteurized milk. There is high domestic and regional demand for hard and semi-hard cheeses produced in Kyrgyzstan.
5. Food quality and safety. Kyrgyzstan has endorsed key institutional frameworks with regards to food safety, but struggles to implement them due to a lack of resources, inadequate infrastructure and modest capacities, particularly at subregional levels. As a member of the EAEU, Kyrgyzstan must implement Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) protocols and meet the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization. Most food businesses lack sufficient awareness, capacity, skills and infrastructure to apply HACCP.

D. Challenges affecting smallholder livestock producers

6. Livestock productivity is significantly below potential. Smallholder gains from livestock assets are meagre due to low productivity levels for milk (2,010 litres per cow per year) and slaughter (285 kg average live weight).

¹ Peasant farms are defined as those sized 1-10 ha, created outside the corporate framework under new (post-1992) legislation on land allocated from state reserves to qualified applicants.

² Household farms are defined as less than 0.5 ha family farms producing mainly for subsistence and selling their surplus output, and managed by rural residents (employees of corporate farms, employees of rural services, pensioners).

Key reasons for such low productivity include poor animal diet, particularly in winter, in addition to animal diseases and low-yielding breeds.

7. Feeding base. Smallholder gains from livestock assets could improve significantly with access to sufficient feed quantities and improvements in feed quality. Currently, pasture feeding is supplemented with poor quality hay, and perennial grasses provide more than 80 per cent of the national fodder base. Concentrates are used in winter for dairy cows and cattle fattening. Livestock fodder and feed grain production has been following the upward trend in livestock numbers, but is still insufficient. Feed grain requirements are high, at approximately 0.75 million tons per year, but households have little or no land, leading to pasture degradation.
8. Other smallholder constraints:
 - Due to the limited availability of high quality seeds, the country has low seed replacement rates, resulting in low yields of fodder and feed crops;
 - Agricultural research and extension services are limited and operate primarily in donor projects, which limits knowledge transfer and advisory support services;
 - Overall access to machinery services is just 50 per cent to 60 per cent of requirements, leading to a crop productivity loss in the range of 20 per cent to 30 per cent;
 - Smallholders sell low volumes of produce at local markets or to intermediaries at low prices because they are unable to meet market requirements; and
 - Post-harvest losses are as high as 30 per cent to 40 per cent of produce during collection, transportation and storage. Processing of produce in-country is limited.
9. Diversification. Smallholders' livestock production systems are not adequately diversified. For example, increased local poultry production would be a cost-effective approach to improving nutrition and income generation. Support to pastoral communities to engage in nut and fruit production, organic farming, fruit tree nurseries, honeybee keeping and other activities would improve nutrition, raise pastoralists' incomes and strengthen resilience to climate change.
10. Climate change and natural disasters. Kyrgyzstan is prone to climate change induced disasters that have an adverse impact on agricultural incomes, particularly in mountainous areas. According to an IFAD study,³ during the last century the temperature rose by 0.8° C, and an increase in mean annual temperature by an average of 2°C is expected by 2020 and 4/5°C by 2100. A 12 per cent reduction in annual rainfall is predicted by 2020 with a potential threefold increase by 2050. These changes will trigger more droughts, heat waves and extreme weather events. Kyrgyzstan pastures and livestock are increasingly suffering from the effects of increased climate change.

II. Previous lessons and results

11. IFAD engagement in Kyrgyzstan. In 1996 Kyrgyzstan joined IFAD, which has since financed five programmes, totaling US\$72.5 million, that have benefited half a million rural households. Between 1996 and 2011 IFAD cofinanced three World Bank projects in the amount of US\$20.4 million. During that period, IFAD's country strategy sought to reduce rural poverty by improving the lives and living standards of the rural poor. The strategy's objectives focused on improving natural resource management, increasing poor people's access to financial services, fostering the

³ The climate change impact on Kyrgyz pasture and livestock systems, IFAD 2013.

development of rural microenterprises, supporting land privatization and ensuring land ownership rights.

12. The second generation of IFAD engagement in Kyrgyzstan began in 2011, with a strategic focus on supporting the livestock subsector to improve livestock productivity, enhance the climate resilience of pastoral communities and better integrate smallholder livestock farmers into remunerative markets. IFAD financed the Livestock and Market Development Programme (LMDP, Phases I and II) with US\$21 million in loans and US\$21 million in grant financing. Furthermore, IFAD provided US\$10 million in grant funding under the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme to finance climate resilience activities. The most recent intervention, the Access to Market Project (ATMP), is planned to commence in the second half of 2018 with IFAD financing of US\$25.4 million (US\$12.7 million loan; US\$12.7 million grant).

Results and impact

13. IFAD has contributed, through expertise and implementation support, to enhancing enabling policy and legislation (Pasture Law, 2009) that have advanced socially equitable and environmentally sustainable pasture management. The enactment of the law was a milestone in pasture management. Some of the critical elements of the new arrangements include: (i) transfer of authority for pasture management from regional oblast and district rayon administrations to local administrations; (ii) delegation of authority for pasture management by local administrations to pasture committees; (iii) more equitable access to pasture rights through broad representation of all types of pasture users on pasture committees; (iv) compulsory preparation of community pasture management plans by pasture committees; (v) allocation of pasture use rights through pasture tickets that determine the number of animal grazing days and grazing routes to be used by each pasture ticket holder; and (vi) sustainable pasture use fees set at rates that cover pasture investment and management costs.
14. Since then, 454 PUUs have been created, 125 of them by IFAD under LMDP-I, covering 3,286,000 ha (approved in December 2012) and 189 under LMDP-II, covering 2,773,000 ha (approved in December 2013). Together the two projects cover 66 per cent of country pastureland (9 million ha). The World Bank scaled up the same approach and supported the creation of 140 PUUs covering 1,296,000 ha under the Pasture and Livestock Management and Improvement Project approved in September 2014. Pasture users are full members of the PUUs, each with an executive local committee. PUU members and committees, with support from other stakeholders, have succeeded in improving the condition of pastures, maintaining livestock driveways and bridges, and improving access to livestock support services.
15. In 2015, the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD conducted a project performance assessment of the Agriculture Investments and Services Project. The evaluation concluded that community-based pasture management, supported by IFAD in collaboration with the Government and the World Bank, was innovative and suitable to local and regional conditions. Moreover, the evaluation found IFAD's operations highly relevant to the country's needs and priorities, well targeted, and inclusive of smallholders and poor and marginalized households.
16. The PPA, together with IFAD supervision and midterm review (MTR) findings, have confirmed the significant contribution made by the Agriculture Investments and Services Project and LMDP-I and LMDP-II to pasture governance reform, and the resulting positive impact on empowerment, and on institutions and policies relating to the pasture reform. For example, in 2016, 109 of 125 PUUs in the LMDP-I target areas grazed livestock based on the carrying capacity of pastures and following the seasonal pasture rotation principle. This seasonal rotation allowed about 340,000 ha of pastures in 2016 and more than 210,000 ha in 2017 to rest and

regenerate. Also, pasture fee collection increased by almost 250 per cent, and pasture-related conflicts decreased. Assets have significantly increased, with livestock ownership up by 74 per cent. The inclusive social mobilization approach enhanced women's participation in and benefits from the projects, including improved access to pastures, economic empowerment and food security. In addition, the recorded incidence of brucellosis and echinococcosis in livestock has fallen by almost five times and 20 per cent, respectively, since 2011. Mortality from disease has decreased by an average of 85 per cent for sheep and goats, and 90 per cent for cows. Diet has improved, with an increase in the consumption of meat and dairy products from around 7 per cent to 9 per cent between 2014 and 2016, and an average 74 per cent increase in smallholder pastoralists' assets as measured by livestock units.

17. Comparative advantage of IFAD at the country level. The Government recognizes IFAD as a key development partner in the livestock subsector and values IFAD's integrated approach to addressing issues at policy and legislative levels and at the grass-roots level. IFAD is recognized for consistently providing not only financial support, but also innovations, knowledge and global experience, and linking academic and knowledge institutions, policymakers and legislators to smallholders.
18. Risks and risk management. Major risks that might affect performance of the COSOP are summarized in table 1.

Table 1
Risks and mitigation measures

<i>Risks</i>	<i>Mitigation measures</i>
Elite capture of programme benefits, particularly graders, bulldozers and trucks for rural infrastructure maintenance	Demand-driven, transparent and participatory preparation of community pasture management and livestock development plans Measures embedded in all activities to target poor people, women, youth and other vulnerable groups Awareness campaign and full transparency of project activities (community informational boards, newsletters and social accountability measures)
Sustainability of community-based institutions and services	Support to national policy and legislation Capacity-building in organizational management Support to strengthen asset base and financial sustainability Build accountability to broad-based constituencies and users' networks
Smallholders do not benefit from markets	IFAD's engagement in policy dialogue and partnerships to facilitate inclusiveness of policies and trade regimes IFAD support for capacity-building to comply with food safety standards and EAEU market requirements Strengthening knowledge and capacity of key stakeholders to access markets

A. Lessons learned

19. The transformation of pasture resource management from a centralized system to a user-based system is challenged continuously by vested powers. Further, the enabling environment for pasture resource management is characterized by poor governance and weak public institutions. To ensure that the newly established user-based system is both sustainable and inclusive, it is critical to provide constant support for equity-based principles in policy, legislation and practices.
20. Community demand for pasture infrastructure investments is strong. Under LMDP such investments yielded tangible benefits in terms of increased access to unutilized pastures, creating strong incentives for PUU members to pay pasture use fees.
21. Community-based PUUs empowered through an enabling legal framework, social mobilization and capacity-building ensure fair access to pasture resources and their sustainable management. However, intensive sensitization and awareness-raising around the need for improved animal and pasture productivity rather than a higher number of animals are needed.

22. Actively engaging women through targeting and support measures has proven transformative and effective in delivering sustainable impact. Setting quotas on women's engagement in pasture users' institutions is, however, insufficient. Quotas must be accompanied by targeted awareness-raising, capacity-building and economic incentives to ensure women's meaningful participation in pasture users' institutions.
23. As mentioned in the project performance assessment, some of the key recommendations have already been addressed and incorporated to some extent into the design of the ongoing LMDP I and LMDP II projects, including participatory pastureland management and gender mainstreaming. In addition, two Independent Office of Evaluation recommendations will be given high priority in implementing the programme under this COSOP: (i) the recommendation to ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and systematic efforts in ongoing and future projects to provide data on outcomes and impact, in particular impact on livestock productivity, farm incomes and changes in pasture conditions; and (ii) the recommendation to ensure continued close coordination with donor-funded projects, such as the World Bank-financed Pasture and Livestock Management and Improvement Project, to ensure consistency in approaches to national coverage in support of pasture reform and animal disease control.

III. Strategic objectives

24. This COSOP builds on the strategic dimensions of the CSN prepared in 2016 in full collaboration with the main stakeholders in the country. The overall objective of the CSN was to contribute to poverty reduction and enhanced economic growth in pastoral communities. The CSN had two strategic objectives. Strategic objective 1 was to improve livestock productivity and enhance the climate resilience of pastoral communities, reflected in improved and equitable returns to livestock farmers. Strategic objective 2 was to improve access and integration of smallholder livestock farmers with remunerative markets for their products, leading to increased and equitable returns. These two objectives remain valid for the proposed COSOP period.
25. Three key selectivity criteria were used to focus the COSOP: (i) consistency with the Government's strategies to ensure strong country ownership – the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2018-2040 and Action Plan 2017-2022 are under development; consultations with the Government have confirmed that these strategies are based on the draft Agriculture Development Programme 2017-2020; (ii) alignment with priorities identified in the country diagnosis to achieve the greatest impact; and (iii) IFAD's comparative advantage and niche in relation to other development partners. Consultations with key development partners have confirmed that the COSOP is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 13 (climate action).
26. On the basis of these key selectivity criteria, the Government of Kyrgyzstan – through the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry – fully support IFAD's continued focus on livestock sector. Other donors, such as the Islamic Development Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), German International Cooperation Agency, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), South Korean Development Cooperation and United States Agency for International Development (USAID), (see key file 3) tend to focus on irrigation, horticulture and agribusiness and rural finance.
27. IFAD's current focus on the livestock subsector stems not only from the excellent achievements of previous and ongoing IFAD engagement, as mentioned in section A above, but also from the high potential of the subsector once the above-

mentioned challenges are addressed. A World Bank study⁴ concluded that if the nutritional, disease and management constraints are corrected livestock subsector output can be increased considerably: Milk, mutton and beef production could increase by 70 per cent, 60 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively.

28. Livestock development and productivity depends mainly on the sustainable use and productivity of pasture. More than 70 per cent of animals are fed with natural forage grassland, and therefore the role of pastures in providing animal fodder is crucial in the country. As mentioned in section III above, of the country's 9 million ha of pastureland, IFAD has covered 6 million ha (66 per cent) and the World Bank 1.3 million ha (14 per cent). There is a need to scale up project support to the remaining 20 per cent of pastureland.
29. Catalysing agricultural growth in livestock is an opportunity to be addressed by moving away from input-driven exports of unprocessed commodities towards agricultural innovation; inclusive and comprehensive value chain development; food quality and safety; value addition; sustainable production; and resilience to climate change, natural disasters and other external shocks such as price fluctuations and fragile regional markets.
30. Building upon IFAD's well-performing project portfolio in Kyrgyzstan, a current challenge is to provide support to small-scale producers to meet food quantity, quality and safety standards and requirements for both domestic and foreign markets. IFAD's programme will also expand to improve feeding practices and diversify farming systems to enhance smallholder resilience.
31. Livestock subsector activities will focus on four pillars of productivity enhancement: a rational, efficient and sustainable use of the country's pasture resources through support to community-based management; improved animal health, nutrition and husbandry through support to national animal disease control strategies and arrangements; market access and market integration of primary producers through strengthened linkages amongst livestock and crop value chain actors, capacity-building in production, processing and marketing; and fostering access to modern technologies and finance.
32. The goal and strategic objectives outlined below will be met by adopting IFAD's integrated approach to mainstreaming climate, nutrition, gender and youth employment in the country programme.
33. Goal. The goal of this COSOP is to support inclusive rural transformation that enables smallholders to reduce poverty and strengthen livelihood resilience.
34. Strategic objectives. To achieve this goal, the IFAD-supported programme will pursue two strategic objectives:
35. Strategic objective 1: Increase smallholders' equitable and sustainable returns. IFAD will continue to improve services and develop livestock product value chains that enable rural producers, principally smallholders, to capitalize on market opportunities. This will be achieved through three main outcomes:
 - Outcome 1.1 Improved smallholder livestock production systems. IFAD will continue to support state institutions to combat zoonotic diseases, including brucellosis and echinococcosis, through policy development, vaccination and awareness campaigns. IFAD will strengthen the capacity of private veterinarians to provide inclusive services to livestock keepers. These activities will lower animal disease outbreaks and mortality. Smallholders' capacity for sustainable and efficient livestock production, including feeding and on-farm management, will be strengthened.

⁴ Kyrgyz Republic - Livestock Sector Review: Embracing the New Challenges, 2007.

- Outcome 1.2 Improved smallholder access to remunerative markets. IFAD's projects aim to integrate smallholders and poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and youth, into domestic and foreign markets livestock product value chains. Programme activities will ensure that these groups benefit from value chain integration by improving their access to financing and capacity-building. These activities will raise the productivity of smallholders and agribusinesses, improve market opportunities, create additional employment opportunities and generate equitable returns to value chain stakeholders.
 - Outcome 1.3 Improved livestock product food safety. IFAD will provide support to state agencies, farmers and processors to improve livestock product quality and food safety. Programme activities will be focused on providing policy advice and recommendations on food quality and safety; strengthening livestock producers' capacity for HACCP; and strengthening decentralized food quality and safety management infrastructure.
36. Strategic objective 2: Enhance smallholders' resilience to climate change. Smallholder livestock communities reside in economically undeveloped mountainous areas that are vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. IFAD will continue to implement innovative approaches that strengthen resilience and ensure sustainable incomes from diversified livelihoods systems. Two key outcomes are:
- Outcome 2.1 More productive and resilient pastures. IFAD's intervention will catalyse innovations that improve the conditions of natural resources and pasture ecosystems, increase productivity and enhance climate resilience. Activities include support to policy and legislative development; capacity-building that empowers pasture users' organizations to manage pastures effectively; and investments in pasture improvement. This will be supported by improved early warning systems.
 - Outcome 2.2. Diversified ecosystem-based livelihoods of pastoral communities. IFAD's experience with pasture and livestock management will be up scaled to support communities in developing and applying options for adapting to the projected effects of climate change and improve the resilience of mountainous and pastoral agro-ecosystems. IFAD will assist and enable the Government and the PUUs to reduce vulnerabilities of smallholder pastoral communities to climate change impacts through livelihood diversification and introducing climate-smart livestock rearing technologies. Moreover, IFAD will improve livestock productivity by supporting farmers to grow improved feed and use resistant seed and crop varieties. Project activities will also strengthen capacity and knowledge, and provide financial support to diversify livestock communities' production systems and to adopt sustainable agricultural technologies.
37. IFAD interventions. During the proposed COSOP period IFAD will pursue a new loan-financed investment: the Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods Project (RPLRP). This project aims to raise incomes, enhance economic growth and build resilience to climate change in mountainous farming communities through ecosystem-based adaptation strategies, including technical practices, livelihoods diversification and improved linkages between smallholder livestock farmers and agribusinesses. In addition IFAD will mobilize potential regional grant financing to promote activities that will feed into policy dialogue on participatory pastureland management and food safety.

IV. Sustainable results

A. Targeting and gender

38. Geographical and poverty targeting. The COSOP geographic scope is nationwide and fully aligned with target areas of the LMDP I, LMDP II and ATMP. With regard to poverty targeting, IFAD interventions benefit smallholders and poor producers, specifically women and youth. Participatory consultations with pastoral unions and common interest groups will be conducted to establish, implement and monitor community pasture and livestock management plans.
39. Gender mainstreaming. Kyrgyzstan's gender development index is 0.961, indicating high inequality. Rural women have limited access to assets, services, economic opportunities and decision-making. In addition, there are numerous de facto female-headed households due to male out-migration. IFAD's robust gender-targeting strategies include awareness-raising, capacity-building for women's groups and quotas for women's participation in pasture users committees. The Kyrgyz Rural Development Institute evaluation in 2015 recognized IFAD's gender targeting as effective.
40. Youth targeting. About two thirds of young people live in rural areas, many of which have little in the way of infrastructure, services and employment opportunities. Participatory community pasture and livestock management plans will be the entry point for youth employment through programme promotion of agribusiness small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), such as input suppliers and service providers, and private veterinarians. The focus will be on facilitating their access to vocational training, job market information and rural finance (through synergies and tapping of remittances from large Kyrgyzstan communities in Russia and Kazakhstan).

B. Scaling up

41. Following the piloting of institutional and technical arrangements for pasture management reform, effective approaches have been scaled up countrywide and embedded in new policy and legislation. In particular, the World Bank has adopted the same approach to participatory pasturelands management by strengthening PUUs outside IFAD-supported project areas. These experiences will be scaled up and replicated in other parts of the country where similar ecosystems to the current IFAD areas exist. The main drivers for a scaling up agenda will be the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, PUUs and donors, through leveraging of financial and knowledge resources.

C. Policy engagement

42. A major achievement of IFAD policy engagement, together with the World Bank as project financier, was the formal adoption of the pasture law in 2009, as the first effective local governance system in the country. The law gave full responsibility for pasturelands management to local communities, while the Government's role is limited to regulation and support. IFAD-supported policy dialogue will continue to support the programme's strategic objectives. The expected results from IFAD's investment programme would serve as evidence-based input to policy dialogue to focus on three interrelated areas:
 - (a) Sustainable pasturelands management, including: (i) further enhancing the role of PUUs in participatory pasturelands management through additional government support and capacity-building; (ii) fully identifying boundaries between community pasturelands and agroforest pasturelands, as essential to the administration and smooth running of grazing management programmes and to avoid disagreements between smallholder pastoralists and forestry department; (iii) providing for routes to transfer animals to distant summer

pastures that are now extremely underutilized; and (iv) elaborating a strategy for pasture management and livestock development;

- (b) Strengthened food safety standards and compliance through capacity-building of public institutions and private and community-based dairy producers and processors. Such support is crucial in light of Kyrgyzstan's EAEU membership and related food safety requirements; and
- (c) Enhanced smallholder access to improved agricultural inputs, technologies, services and markets through 4Ps.

D. Natural resources and climate change

43. The most significant climate impacts affecting the agriculture sector in Kyrgyzstan are drought and lack of water resources. IFAD activities supporting climate change adaptation measures will continue under strategic objective 2, with an increased focus on climate resilience in mountainous and pastoral agro-ecosystems, using an ecosystem-based adaptation approach. Capacity will be increased at different levels through participatory processes with PUUs, providing targeted technical support (e.g. on seeding options, agroforestry) to the livestock sector through pasture and livestock management plans. Monitoring of pasture health will be further developed, and IFAD will engage in dialogue with national-level institutions to streamline implementation of policies and activities, particularly between the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic (MAFIM) and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry.

E. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and rural development

44. Kyrgyzstan is characterized by dietary patterns exhibiting low consumption of nutrient-dense food. In 2014, the World Food Programme (WFP) concluded that 43 per cent of children under five and 39 per cent of women of reproductive age were iron-deficient; 13 per cent of children under five suffered from chronic malnutrition. Livestock contributes to household nutrition. IFAD activities to support the integration of smallholders into livestock product value chains will be nutrition-sensitive. Livelihood diversification activities will support balanced food consumption and strengthen smallholders' skills to store and process produce. The development of assets and skills will be combined with nutrition education and awareness-raising for women to promote dietary diversity among targeted smallholders.

V. Successful delivery

A. Financing framework

45. This COSOP covers a five-year period from 2018 to 2022. The PBAS allocation for Kyrgyzstan under the 2016-2018 cycle was used to cofinance the ATMP approved in December 2016. The allocation under the PBAS 2019-2021 cycle is not yet known, but is expected to remain unchanged at approximately US\$25 million. IFAD has been successful in bringing in climate finance through Adaption for Smallholder Agriculture Programme and will continue to mobilize cofinancing resources, including from the Green Climate Fund.

Table 1
PBAS calculation for COSOP year 1

<i>Indicators</i>		<i>COSOP year 1</i>
Rural sector scores		
A (i)	Policy and legal framework for rural organizations	4.25
A (ii)	Dialogue between Government and rural organizations	4.25
B (i)	Access to land	4.00
B (ii)	Access to water for agriculture	3.25
B (iii)	Access to agricultural research and extension services	3.33
C (i)	Enabling conditions for rural financial service development	3.50
C (ii)	Investment climate for rural businesses	4.33
C (iii)	Access to agricultural input and produce markets	3.00
D (i)	Access to education in rural areas	4.75
D (ii)	Representation	4.00
E (i)	Allocation and management of public funds for rural development	3.25
E (ii)	Accountability, transparency and anti-corruption in rural areas	3.25
Average scores		3.76

Table 2
Relationship between performance indicators and country score

<i>Financing scenario</i>	<i>PAR rating (+/- 1)</i>	<i>Rural sector performance score (+/- 0.3)</i>	<i>Percentage change in PBAS country score from base scenario</i>
Hypothetical low case	5	3.5	-20%
Base case	6	3.8	0%
Hypothetical high case	6	4.1	6%

B. Monitoring and evaluation

46. Investment loan. One project is proposed under the 2019-2021 cycle of PBAS: RPLRP, for which IFAD would contribute approximately US\$25 million.
47. COSOP Results Framework. Progress towards the strategic objectives will be tracked using the COSOP Results Framework. A review will be undertaken in 2020 to assess the relevance of strategic objectives and link them to planned interventions.
48. Monitoring process. Tracking progress through M&E of IFAD-funded projects will feed into the COSOP M&E process. Baseline surveys and participatory midterm and impact studies will contribute to COSOP evaluation. The M&E system can aggregate COSOP results to feed IFAD institutional impact assessment in line with the Operational Results Management System. To this end, IFAD will continue to strengthen the M&E capacity of implementing partners.

C. Knowledge management

49. IFAD projects in Kyrgyzstan have their own knowledge management plans. Knowledge management and M&E data collected and analysed will support policy dialogue and performance improvements. At least one knowledge management product will be developed and shared within the Central and Eastern Europe region and elsewhere, on participatory pasturelands management.

D. Partnerships

50. IFAD will continue to promote partnerships with public institutions and community organizations for policy engagement and scaling up. Other IFAD partners include: World Bank and German Agency for International Cooperation on pasture reforms; FAO and UN Women to support women's economic empowerment, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Kyrgyz Russian Fund to promote rural-based SMEs. In addition, IFAD's Financing Facility for Remittances will commit technical and financial assistance to potentially integrate financial products linked to remittances in the country. IFAD will continue to develop partnerships with the private sector, for input supply, veterinary services and

mechanization. All IFAD programmes are implemented in partnership with research institutes and local NGOs.

51. Rome-based agencies partnership framework. FAO, WFP and UN Women are currently partnering with IFAD in a joint programme, Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women. Under this partnership, the Gender Action Learning System has proved to be an excellent methodology to stimulate women's self-confidence and empowerment, and strengthen their ability to engage in income-generating activities. The Gender Action Learning System phase implementation was deemed successful, particularly considering that this is the first adaptation of the methodology in central Asia. On this basis IFAD will further strengthen the partnership with FAO and WFP within the RBA cooperation framework.
52. Partnership on access of rural poor to suitable financial products. Limited access to rural finance will be addressed through partnership with ADB. The ADB-funded Rural Financial Inclusion Project will facilitate the expansion of agriculture portfolios of participating financial institutions to finance farmers and agribusiness. ADB financing includes a financial intermediation loan of US\$30 million and US\$800,000 for technical assistance. The RPLRP will facilitate the target group's access to rural finance.

E. Innovations

53. IFAD's key innovation in Kyrgyzstan was participatory pasture management and empowering users' unions, which are becoming an entry point to reach livestock smallholders. Future IFAD interventions will leverage these organizations for collective action and climate-resilient activities. IFAD supports research institutions to develop and deliver innovations in their particular spheres. The ATMP project approved in 2016 and the RPLRP now in the pipeline will encourage successful technology innovations to disseminate and scale up livestock and pasturelands development and management systems.

F. South-South and Triangular Cooperation

54. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) is an important tool for promoting knowledge-sharing and investments among developing countries, including Member States in Central Asia. Potentially, participatory pasturelands management, livestock development, food safety and women empowerment are well suited for SSTC to benefit Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. IFAD will approach Turkey and China (within the current IFAD/China SSTC facility) to provide financing and capacity-building for public and community-based institutions in Central Asian countries including Kyrgyzstan.

COSOP results management framework 2018-2022

Country Strategy Alignment	Key Results for COSOP			COSOP Institutional/Policy and Non-Lending Objectives
Agriculture Development Programme (ADP) 2017-2022 Action Plan on Implementation of the Agricultural Development Program 2017-2020 National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2017-2040 Action Plan for National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2017-2022	Strategic Objectives	Outcome Indicators	Milestone indicators	
<p>The overarching goal (National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2017-2040): To establish strong and resilient to external shocks economy</p> <p>The goal (ADP 2017-2022, draft): To increase production, improve quality of products and effectiveness of the sector, ensure food security, and establish results based effective public management of the sector</p> <p>Major Specific Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import substitution by increasing own production; • Development of agricultural cooperatives; • Introduction of new technologies and innovative products to increase export potential; • Regulation of exports and imports of agro-food products; • Organization of marketing infrastructure; • Support to VCs in the dairy, meat, fruit and vegetable sub sectors; • Certification, registration and maintenance of the state register of veterinary medicinal products and foodstuff; • Knowledge Management with a platform for 	<p>SO 1: To increase smallholders equitable and sustainable returns</p>	<p>% of targeted households experiencing economic mobility</p> <p>Outcome 1.1 Improved smallholder livestock production systems</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Improved smallholder access to remunerative markets</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Improved livestock products food safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% of the targeted population with 30% improvement in household assets ownership index and climate resilience. • 100% of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the programme (300 000 persons in 66 000 HHs) • 100% of rural women (120 000) receive programme support • 80% of smallholder households reporting improved access to pastures for production purposes • Increase in volume of meat and dairy produce by 30% • 80% of smallholder livestock farmer households report 40% reductions in their animal mortality • 80% of targeted livestock farmers improve productivity by 40%. 	<p>Support to policy development on animal health</p> <p>Support to policy, legislation and normative acts development on food safety</p> <p>Cooperation with FAO and UN Women on support to rural women entrepreneurs in terms of capacity building and empowerment</p>

Country Strategy Alignment	Key Results for COSOP			COSOP Institutional/Policy and Non-Lending Objectives
Agriculture Development Programme (ADP) 2017-2022 Action Plan on Implementation of the Agricultural Development Program 2017-2020 National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2017-2040 Action Plan for National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2017-2022	Strategic Objectives	Outcome Indicators	Milestone indicators	
discussion of agricultural issues.	SO2: To enhance smallholders' resilience to climate change	<p>Outcome 2.1 More productive and resilient pastures</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Diversified ecosystem based livelihoods of pastoral communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of the targeted population have access to infrastructure that is climate resilient and environmentally sound. • Pastureland productivity increased by at least 40% (#Kgs of biomass per Ha) • Beneficiaries' household income for rural women and youth from alternative income activities, increased at least by 50%. • Strategy for Pasture Management and Livestock Development approved. 	<p>Government implementing partners replicate the piloted IFAD interventions in non-project areas</p> <p>Support to policy, legislation and institutional development on community based pasture management</p> <p>Cooperation with other stakeholders on climate change policy elaboration and implementation</p>

COSOP preparation process including preparatory studies, stakeholder consultation and events

1. Preparatory work. Major policy and strategy documents of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MoAFIM), national statistics data and relevant Government reports were reviewed and analyzed. Implementation of the IFAD funded programme in the Kyrgyz Republic was reviewed, lessons learned collected and discussed with the key implementing partners and stakeholders in preparation for the COSOP.
2. Design Team. The COSOP was developed by a core team led by Mr. Frits Jepsen (Country Program Manager, Near East, North Africa, Europe and Central Asia Division, IFAD) and comprising Ms. Asyl Undeland (Mission Leader, Consultant, FAO), Ms. Anara Jumabayeva (Senior Economist, FAO), Ms. Nadine Azzu (Environmental and Climate Change Specialist, FAO) and Mr. Turi Fileccia (Senior Agronomist, FAO). Mr. Kuvan Iskakov, IFAD Country Presence accompanied mission and provided support. Mr. Mairambek Tairov and Mr. Elzarbek Sharshenbek Uulu, and other staff of the Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit, MoAFIM provided full support to the mission with organization of meetings and translation. Mr. Abdelhamid Abdouli, Acting Country Programme Manager and Mr. Mikael Kauttu, IFAD Programme Management Officer finalized the COSOP report.
3. The preparation of the COSOP benefited from the working papers of the MoAFIM, including the draft Agriculture Development Strategy 2017-2022. Informal follow-up discussions with Government and development partners to define major directions of the COSOP were conducted during the mission April 8-22, 2017.

Table 2. Institutions met during the COSOP preparation missions

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Economy • Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry, and Melioration • State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry • State Inspection for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety 	Civil Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency for Community Development and Investments (ARIS) • Camp Ala Too • Bio KG Federation of Organic Movement • Agrarian Platform • Rural Development Fund
Academia and Extension <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyrgyz Scientific Institute for Livestock and Pastures • Agrarian Academy • Center for Advisory and Innovations • Chui-Talas Extensions Services 	International Financial Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank • International Finance Cooperation Bilateral donors, private foreign foundations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aga Khan Foundation • GIZ • USAID • JICA
Private Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Cooperative Koss • Seed Farms Association • Kyrgyz Russian Fund for Development 	United Nations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP • UN Women • FAO

4. Sectoral Consultations: Several in-country consultations were held throughout the preparation of the COSOP, starting August 2017. A Final consultation with the Government and stakeholders was held in December 2017.

Table 3. List of people met

No	Name	Title	Institution
1	Mr. Nurbek Murashev	Minister	MoAFIM
2	Mr. Maksatbek Tashbolotov	State Secretary	MoAFIM
3	Mr. Almaz Sazbakov	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Economy
4	Ms. Nadira Jeenbekova	Head of Department of External Relations and Donor Assistance	Ministry of Economy
5	Mr. Tilek Bayanbek	Specialist, Department of External Relations and Donor Assistance	Ministry of Economy
6	Mr. Kubat Murzaev	Chief of Department	Ministry of Finance
	Mr. Denis Grechannyi	Agricultural Attaché,	Embassy of Kyrgyzstan, Geneva, Switzerland
7	Mr. Moris Alimbekov	Deputy Director	Department of Plant Quarantine, MoAFIM
8	Mr. Vladimir Pak	Deputy Director	Department of Chemization and Plant Protection, MoAFIM
9	Mr. Tolo Isakov	Director	Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance
10	Mr. Taalaybek Dalbaev	Head of Department	Department of Agriculture and Ecology of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
11	Mr. Dmitriy Ten	Director	Department of Crop Expertise, MoAFIM
12	Mr. Jigitaly Jumaliev	Head of Department	Department of Agricultural Policy Development, MoAFIM
13	Mr. Tashtanaliev	Director	Department of Water Resources and Land Improvement
14	Mr. Bakir Kilubaev	Deputy Director	Department of Water Resources and Land Improvement
15	Mr. Abdykalyk Rustamov	Director	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry
16	Ms. Jypar Bekkulova	Chief of Department of Environment strategy and policy	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry
17	Mr. Kalysbek Jumakanov	Director	State Agency for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety
18	Mr. Urmat Myrzakmatov	Director	Department of the Pasture, Livestock and Fishery, MoAFIM
19	Mr. Sulaiman Mamaev	Deputy Director	Department of the Pasture, Livestock and Fishery, MoAFIM
20	Mr. Nurlan Kojogulov	Director	Department of Mechanization, MoAFIM
21	Mr. Manasbek Kasymaliev	Deputy Director	Kyrgyz Scientific Institute of Livestock and Pasture
22	Ms. Natalia Kilyazova	Pasture and Fodder Unit Head	Kyrgyz Scientific Institute of Livestock and Pasture
23	Mr. Mairambek Tairov	Director	Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit
24	Mr. Elzarbek Shasrhenbek Uulu	Coordinator for LMDP I and II	Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit
25	Mr. Saparbek Tynaev	Specialist	Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit
26	Ms. Sandra Broka	Sr Agriculture Economist	World Bank, HQ
27	Mr. Talaipek Koshmatov	Sr Agriculture Specialist	World Bank, Country Unit
28	Mr. Martin Negele	Chief Officer	International Finance Corporation
29	Mr. Serhiy Osvalyuk	Project Coordinator	International Finance Corporation
30	Mr. Kinlay Dorjee	Country representative	FAO
31	Ms. Cholpon Alibakieva	Project Manager	FAO/GEF
32	Mr. Alexander Avanesov	Special representative	UNRC, UNDP
33	Mr. Leonid Komarover	Senior Policy Advisor	UNDP
34	Mr. Gerald Gunther	Representative	UN WOMEN
35	Ms. Jipara Turmamatova	Program Manager	UN WOMEN

36	Mr. Louis Fernandez	Deputy Chief of Economy Department	USAID
37	Ms. Asanbaeva Jyldyz	Program Officer	JICA
38	Mr. Tsuchiya Toshihiro	Project Formulation Adviser	JICA
39	Ms. Alekova Svetlana	Senior Program Officer	JICA
40	Ms. Asel Uzagalieva	Component Manager	Promotion of Sustainable Economic Development Programme, GIZ
41	Ms. Elen Kramer	“Sustainable Economic Development Assistance in KR” Program Manager	GIZ
42	Ms. Saltanat Asan	Programme Expert	GIZ led Sustainable natural resources management programme
43	Ms. Edith Koshkin	Programme Coordinator	GIZ led Sustainable natural resources management programme
44	Mr. S. Jalaluddin Shah	Chief Executive Officer	Aga Khan Foundation
45	Mr. Talantbek Aldashev	Executive Director, MSDSP	Aga Khan Foundation
46	Mr. Arstan Mukhtarov	Director	Agency for Community Development and Investments (ARIS)
47	Mr. Almazbek Akmatallyev	Project Coordinator, LMDP	Agency for Community Development and Investments (ARIS)
48	Mr. Alexander Kostyuk	Director	Agricultural Cooperative KOSS
49	Mr. Erkin Asrandiev	Member of the board of directors	Kyrgyz Russian Fund
50	Ms. Bermet Tursalieva	Executive Director	Agrarian Platform
51	Mr. Iskenderbek Aidaraliev	Director	BIO KG Federation of Organic Development
52	Mr. Azamat Isakov	Director	CAMP ALA TOO
53	Mr. Shaibek Karasartov	Director	Center for Advisory and Innovations
54	Mr. Abdukhakim Islamov	Director	Kyrgyz Republic’s Seed Association

Country at a glance

Key socio-economic indicators

Land area (km ² thousand) 2016 1/	199.95	GNI per capita (USD) 2016 1/	1,073
Total population (million) 2016, NSC*	6.02	GDP per capita growth (annual %) 2015 1/	1.4
Population density (people per km ²) 2015 1/	31.1	Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) 2006 1/	0.4
Local currency: Kyrgyz Som (KGS)		Exchange rate, NBKR** (June 2017):	1US\$= 68.48KGS
Social Indicators		Economic Indicators	
HDI ranking 2015, UNDP	120	GDP (USD million) 2015 1/	6,571.85
Population growth (annual %) 2015 1/	2.1	GDP growth (annual %) 2015 1/	3.5
Crude birth rate (per thousand people) 2015 1/	27	Sectoral distribution of GDP 2015 1/	
Crude death rate (per thousand people) 2015 1/	6	% agriculture	15.9
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) 2015 1/	19	% industry	26.9
Life expectancy at birth M/F (years) 2015 2/	67/75	% services	57.1
Rural Population (%) 2015 1/	64		
Poor as % of total rural population 2015 3/	32.1	Consumption	
Number of rural poor (million) (approximate) 2015 3/	1.8	General government final consumption expenditure (as % of GDP) 2015 1/	17.5
Total labour force (million) 2016 1/	2.599	Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (as % of GDP) 2015 1/	83.8
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national estimate) 2016 1/	7	Gross domestic savings (as % of GDP) 2015 1/	-1.3
Unemployment, M/F 2016 1/	6.7/9.1		
Education		Balance of Payments (USD million)	
Primary gross enrolment F/M per 100 pop. 2015 1/	107.0/ 108.3	Merchandise exports 2016 1/	1,676.00
Adult illiteracy rate (% age 15 and above) 2015 1/	100	Merchandise imports 2014 1/	4,069.50
		Current account balances (% of GDP) 2015 1/	-15.1
Nutrition		Current account balance excluding transfers 2015 4/	-2.799
kilocalories per person per day 2016 1/	40	Foreign Direct Investments 2015 4/	521
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5) 2014 UNICEF	12.9		
		Government Finance	
Health		Cash surplus/deficit (million KGS) 2014 4/	-2,379.3
Health expenditure, total (as % of GDP) 2014 1/	6.5	Present value of external debt (as % of export of goods, services and primary income) 2015 1/	104.5

Physicians (per thousand people) 2013 UN	2	Total debt service (as % of export of goods, services and primary income) 2015 1/	15.7
Population using improved water sources (%) 2015 1/	90	Lending interest rate (%) 2016 1/	22.2
Population using improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015 1/	93	Deposit interest rate (%) 2016 1/	2.3
Agriculture and Food		Land Use	
Food imports (% of merchandise imports) 2015 1/	14	Arable land as % of land area 2014 1	6.7
Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land) 2014 1/	23.1	Forest area as % of total land area 2015 1/	3.3
Food production index (2004-06-01=100) 2013 1/	112.2	Irrigated land as % of total agric. Land 2014 1/	9.5
Cereal yield (kg per ha) 2014 1	2,276	Pasture land as of % of total ag land 2014 5/	87%

1/ World Bank, 2/ World Health Organization, 3/ National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 4/ IMF, 5/ FAOSTAT

Concept note: Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods Project (RPLRP)

A. Justification and rationale.

1. Agriculture in the Kyrgyz Republic contributes less than 16 per cent to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), but the sector plays a crucial role in food security and livelihood resilience of rural communities. The sector employs one-third of the country's economically active population, which demonstrates the predominate role of agriculture in reducing poverty. Poverty in the country is high: one-third of the total population lives below the poverty line; approximately 80 per cent of the population is vulnerable to poverty. Poverty is particularly acute in remote rural areas, where limited off-farm job opportunities and poor infrastructure, such as poor condition of roads, unreliable communication system, lack of market infrastructure restrict economic productivity. These areas have extremely limited arable land and insufficient irrigation infrastructure. Furthermore, they are prone to natural disasters and are extremely vulnerable to climate change. River floods, water logging, heat stress, mudslides and flash floods are some of the climate events that are already happening in the country, and which are expected to become more frequent. These multiple interwoven challenges coupled with low availability of quality inputs and extension services restrict agricultural crop production. Livestock is the primary source of nutrition and livelihood support for the rural poor and is a key component of the population's income generation, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable.
2. The number of livestock in the country has increased over the last decade but there have been minimal improvements in livestock productivity. Low productivity is due to inadequate quantities and quality of animal feed and to poor nutritional practices. The majority of livestock keepers rely almost exclusively on natural pasture to feed their animals. During spring, summer and fall, livestock keepers graze livestock on pastures located 20 km to 100-150 km distance from the village. In the winter, livestock graze on extremely degraded pastures near villages. Weak crop production systems reduce availability of a feed base, which in turn restricts livestock production. Pasture management and improved feed and veterinary services are necessary to increase productivity. Sustainable fodder-forage and feed production should be promoted while simultaneously addressing key challenges including the need for ecosystem-based adaptation, pastureland degradation, water management and inadequate access to mechanization and to quality inputs, including certified seeds.
3. Livestock products are important for the country's exports. When Kyrgyzstan joined the EAEU, the country gained an opportunity to access the vast markets of Russia and Kazakhstan. At the same time, however, opening of these markets increased the risks faced by livestock producers due to greater competition in export markets as well as greater potential for import substitution. These risks are exacerbated by Kyrgyzstan's inadequate quality standards and low capacity to adhere to food safety standards. These challenges constrain the ability of livestock producers to capitalize on the opportunities available in Eurasian and European markets and should be addressed.
4. IFAD has accumulated vast experience and expertise over more than twenty years of engagement in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Fund has become an indispensable Government partner in targeting the economic empowerment of the poor and of the most vulnerable groups, ensuring their access to pasture resources. The RPLRP is a key milestone of the Results-Based Country Strategic Opportunity Programme (COSOP) for the Kyrgyz Republic, which will enable IFAD to consolidate achievements gained in the livestock subsector and also bridge towards farming systems diversification in the country and support the country's infrastructure to meet food

safety requirements and standards, for both domestic and foreign markets. By strengthening pasture committees, IFAD will support pasture and mountain communities by working primarily through Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans to enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change, and build ecosystem resilience through ecosystem-based adaptation strategies. The Fund will share with the government and other stakeholders important insights and lessons gained in the region and elsewhere through this experience.

B. Potential geographic area of intervention and target groups.

5. The geographic area of the proposed RPLRP will be national, including:
 - a. consolidation of activities related to feeding management focused in the regions where the LMDP I and II have been strengthening PUUs (Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Batken, Jalalabad, and Osh). A follow-on project is needed to consolidate these achievements. PUUs have operated for only three seasons and need further support to become inclusive, technically competent and financially sustainable organizations; and
 - b. expanding to additional areas (around 1.7 million Ha) not covered by projects supported by IFAD and World Bank.
6. Utilizing a demand-driven approach, the RPLRP will target the following groups: (i) Smallholder livestock keepers, including poor and vulnerable pastoralists; (ii) Small-scale fodder crop producers; (iii) Community and private veterinarians and other service providers; and (v) rural women including women HH heads. Rural youth will be targeted across all project activities, particularly at post-harvest level, through vocational training, synergies with rural finance programmes and remittances fund for SMEs development.

C. Project goal and development objectives.

7. The RPLRP Goal is to contribute to rural poverty alleviation in the country through increase resilience, incomes and enhanced economic growth, and HH food security in rural farming communities. The RPLRP Development Objective is improved livestock and pasture health and productivity and enhanced climate resilience of pastoral communities reflected in improved and equitable returns to livestock and fodder crop farmers and rural-based small and micro-entrepreneurs.
8. Ownership, harmonization and alignment. This project is well aligned with the Government's draft Strategy for Agricultural Development 2017-2022. In particular, the project supports the Strategy's objective to increase exports through the introduction of new technologies and innovative products, and the Strategy's emphasis on providing support to meat and dairy sub-sector value chains. The project will contribute to the following national priorities: i) reduce poverty and inequality; ii) improve food security and nutrition; ii) stimulate agricultural and livelihood development and create decent work conditions; iv) build household resilience and boost incomes; and iv) improve integration into the international and regional trading systems with strong multiplier effects in rural areas.
9. The proposed project is aligned with the following strategic objectives of the Kyrgyz Republic COSOP: (i) increase smallholders' equitable and sustainable returns; and ii) enhance smallholders' resilience to climate change. The project is also aligned with IFAD's strategic vision and comparative advantage (as elaborated in IFAD's Strategic Framework 2016-2025), particularly its three SOs: Increasing poor rural people's productive capacities; Increasing poor rural people's benefits from market participation; and Strengthening the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities.
10. Detailed project arrangements and activities will be identified jointly and collaboratively with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MoAFIM) and with other key Government stakeholders and with project beneficiaries.

D. Components and activities. The RPLRP will be delivered through three technical components and one project management component. The preliminary structure is as follows:

Component 1: Market-led Sustainable livestock Production Enhancement

Outcome 1: Pasture and Livestock production and productivity sustainably increased with climate resilience. Two outputs would increase pasture and livestock production and productivity.

11. Output 1.1: Participatory Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans developed and implemented. Benefitting from substantial capacity building and technical assistance, the pastoral communities/user unions will build upon and improve Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans (CLPMPs) to implement participatory intensive grazing rotation and re-seeding of pasture areas while increasing livestock productivity through improved feeding quality and management, cross breeding and genetic improvement for high yielding animal species, and vaccination. In order to increase cattle productivity the project will promote using semen of specialised breeds of cattle such as Aberdeen Angus, Hereford Alatau Shvitskaya and Simmental. Implementation of CLPMPs, and, together with community veterinarians, would facilitate intermediation between livestock keepers and crop farmers and support improved composition of livestock rations, including supplements and arrangements with business feed suppliers. Community livestock keepers will establish contract farming arrangements with selected small-scale farmers for the organized production of fodder, feed and silage forages. These smallholder farmers who would engage with the project would improve their production systems through project support for certified seed sourcing, soil fertility management, water management, and access to mechanization services. Selected institutions, including research and development (R&D) institutions such as the Livestock and Pasture Research Institute, will be supported by the project to strengthen feeding management, ration design and improved feeding impact analysis – but also improve monitoring of pasture degradation and quality.
12. With regards to the development of improved seeds for pasture re-seeding and on-farm fodder production, the project would build on the experience of LMDP-I and LMDP-II to establish Community Fodder Seed Funds in targeted areas. A specific grant would be provided by the project to the Kyrgyz Scientific Research Livestock and Pasture Institute to recruit women and youth from the PUU communities and provide them with the required start-up kit to select and collect natural seeds (e.g. from established demonstration plots) to be used for re-seeding in the PUU pastures and establish small nurseries that would produce common fodder seed and multi-purpose trees, that also provide other environmental services such as shade, soil stabilization, carbon and nitrogen capture).
13. Within the CLPMPs, project support would also include grant funding of the PUUs to invest in micro projects, with major focus on improvement of pasture infrastructure and animal health, such as rehabilitation of bridges, roads, stock drinking points, livestock dipping chutes, mobile sheep shearing equipment, Bekker's pits for dead animals, sheltering against low winter temperatures, and purchase of small machinery, such as tractors and small trucks.
14. Output 1.2: Climate resilient institutional capacities developed and used. In order to build resilience to climate change and support the improvements to pasture and livestock productivity and production, the project would provide training and capacity building of Pasture Committees to enhance their ability to provide advice, awareness and information to smallholder livestock keepers. This would ensure the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies within the Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans (Output 1.1 above). In addition, IFAD will engage in dialogue with national-level institutions to streamline implementation of

policies and activities, particularly between the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry.

Component 2: Livestock producers' competitiveness enhancement.

Outcome 2: Smallholder livestock farmers competitively produce for the national and export markets. Two outputs would support such market-led smallholder livestock production system:

15. Output 2.1: livestock producers' capacity for HACCP strengthened. Therefore, the project will focus on strengthening food safety and quality control capacity of producers through training and access to HACCP facilities and infrastructure. In selected areas of the project's production sites, public food quality and safety infrastructure will be improved through project support. Linkages with other projects, specifically with IFAD's ATMP, will be ensured. Finally, the Project will provide assistance and advice to rationalize and optimize the country's food quality and safety systems. Higher quality and compliance with food safety regulation would enable the smallholder HH to produce good quality products for own food security and for exports.
16. Output 2.2: Policy advice and recommendations on food quality and safety systems provided. While decision makers are cognizant of the need to increase livestock production to contribute to food security, policies also need to be in place to ensure the livestock products supplied are safe and nutritious. The project would make use of the results obtained from output 2.1, to contribute to developing policies and regulatory frameworks for food safety/quality management that determine national food safety measures and controls, and support compliance with national and international food safety requirements, particularly in the context of the EAEU, where the country gained an opportunity to access the vast markets of Russia and Kazakhstan.

Component 3. Income Generation for Women and Youth (IGA)

Outcome 3: poor rural women produce for the local market to improve HH nutritional status and increase the incomes of women from poor households, especially women-headed households in the project villages.

17. Output 3.1: women and youth capacity to engage in IGAs strengthened through training and access to market information.
18. Output 3.2: The project would provide different packages tailored for the most vulnerable members of the rural community - poor women and women-heads of households, and rural youth. The selection of packages would be demand driven, to include : (a) poultry packages; (b) bee-keeping packages; (c) small ruminant packages; (d) livestock processing and marketing activities; and (e) livestock related input supply at the village level. Eligible small and micro entrepreneurs would benefit from skills improvement and capacity building activities, together with facilitation of access to rural finance.
19. Preliminary environmental and social impacts. The project is classified as a Category B operation; no negative environmental impacts are anticipated from the project's field activities. Investments in increased fodder production, sustainable agriculture/livestock production and green, better pastureland grazing management, and more energy efficient agribusinesses are expected to result in largely positive environmental outcomes. In relation to social impacts, project activities are expected to enhance the resilience of rural households to climate change and reduce their vulnerability to extreme weather events.
20. Preliminary climate risk classification. The project classifies as Moderate Risk. The supported activities would be similar to those under LMPD interventions, which was classified as moderate risk.

21. Costs and financing. The cost of the RPLRP is tentatively estimated to be US\$ 50.5 million, including approximately US\$25 million from IFAD; US\$4.5 million from beneficiaries, US\$1.0 from the GoK, and additional external co-financing. Should the additional external co-financing not materialize, the project scope would be adjusted accordingly.
22. Organization and management. The project would be implemented over five years. The lead Government agency for the Project will be MoAFIM. The RPLRP will be implemented by the acknowledged APIU within the MOAFIM, which is implementing all IFAD projects in Kyrgyzstan. The RPLRP may benefit from collaboration with the Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS) and very experienced community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for consultative and engagement work with communities.
23. Monitoring and evaluation indicators. M&E system will be based on the final logical framework (logframe) and will report on the Results and Impact Management System (ORMS) indicators and other relevant data, disaggregated by sex. The APIU and implementing agencies will conduct systematic monitoring and report on achieved outputs and outcomes. Consolidated financial and physical progress reporting will be shared with IFAD on an annual basis. An impact assessment will be conducted by an independent third party contracted by the APIU. The impact assessment will include a baseline survey at the initial stages of the project and an impact assessment survey at the project's completion stage. Impact assessment surveys will be conducted in conformity with IFAD-required M&E methodologies.
24. The proposed RPLRP will contribute to the COSOP targets for:
 - i. SO1: To increase smallholders' equitable and sustainable returns. The measurement indicator will be % of targeted households experiencing economic mobility (bridging to ORMS indicators).
 - ii. SO2: To enhance smallholders' resilience to climate change. The measurement indicator will be % of the targeted population with additional improvement in household assets ownership index and climate resilience.
25. Risks. A key project assumption is that the country will remain economically stable. Another project assumption is that there will be consistency between stated Government policies and rural economic reforms supporting private sector development and the agriculture sector vis-à-vis actual implementation of these policies and reforms. Moreover, it is assumed that the endemic animal disease situation in the country will remain stable and Kyrgyz authorities will implement all major EAEU requirements in relation to biosecurity and food safety. The main project risk relates to the potential to incorrectly align incentives for various actors, farmers, and companies to participate in the project. Risk mitigation measures include an in-depth, participatory analysis of production/business opportunities, input and other constraints, and actual financial risks, based on formulated bankable business plans.

CN: RPLRP Log Frame

TBD: quantitative baseline and targets will be established at project design stage, gender disaggregated)

Results Hierarchy	Indicators					Means of Verification			Assumptions (A) / Risks ®
	Name	Baseline		Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	# of HHs receiving project services			TBD	TBD	Baseline and Completion Survey	MTR and completion	CPIU	
	# of HHs receiving project services			TBD	TBD	Baseline and Completion Survey	MTR and completion	CPIU	
	# of Individuals receiving project services			TBD	TBD	Baseline and Completion Survey	MTR and completion	CPIU	
Goal Contribute to reduction of rural poverty in the country	% of targeted households experiencing economic mobility	66% of rural population are poor		TBD	TBD	Baseline and Completion Survey	MTR and completion	CPIU M&E unit	
Development Objective: increase incomes of (# TBD) smallholder livestock farmers.	% increase in income of targeted smallholder livestock farmers	Average HH income in project area (TBD)		TBD	TBD	Baseline and Completion Survey	MTR and completion	M&E Officer	
Component 1: Market-led Sustainable livestock Productivity and Production Enhancement									
Outcome 1: Pasture and Livestock production and productivity sustainably increased with climate resilience	% increase in animal productivity.			TBD	TBD	Baseline and Completion Survey	MTR & Completion	CPIU	
	% increase in pastureland productivity			TBD	TBD	Baseline and Completion Survey	MTR & Completion	M&E	

Results Hierarchy	Indicators					Means of Verification			Assumptions (A) / Risks ®
	Name	Baseline		Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output: 1 Output 1.1 Participatory Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans developed and implemented.	# of CLPMPs updated			TBD	TBD	M&E system progress reports	Semi-annually	M&E	
	# of livestock producers contracting fodder producers			TBD	TBD	M&E system progress reports	Semi-annually	M&E	
	# of livestock producers trained in modern feeding management			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports	Semi-annually	M&E	
Output 1.2: Climate resilient institutional capacities developed	# of pasture committees trained in ecosystem-based adaptation approaches			TBD	TBD	M&E system progress reports	Annually	M&E	
Component 2: Livestock producers' competitiveness enhancement.									
Outcome 2: Smallholder livestock farmers competitively produce for the national and export markets.	# of smallholder livestock producers reporting at least 30% increase in sales of livestock products			TBD		M&E system Component reports			
	# of smallholder livestock producers reporting at least 40% increase in profit margins			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports	Annually		
Output 2.1: livestock producers' capacity for HACCP strengthened	# of livestock producers reporting adoption of HACCP			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports	Annually		
	# of livestock producers trained on HACCP			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports	Semi annually	M&E	

Results Hierarchy	Indicators					Means of Verification			Assumptions (A) / Risks ®
	Name	Baseline		Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 2.2: Policy advice and recommendations on food quality and safety systems provided	# of District-based services equipped with HACCP-compliance facilities and infrastructure			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports	Semi annually	M&E	
	# of District-based food quality and safety services reporting improved delivery capacity			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports	Annually	M&E	
	# of approved policy advisory notes on food quality and safety			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports	Semi annually	M&E	
Component 3 Income Generation for Women									
Outcome 3 poor rural women produce for the local market	# of rural women reporting at least 50% increase in income from IGAs			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports	Semi annually	M&E	
Output 3.1: women and youth capacity to engage in IGAs strengthened.	# of women and youth trained on technical and managerial aspects of IGAs			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports			
Output 3.2: women and youth investment in IGAs (production and marketing) supported through grant financing	# and values of IGAs implemented by rural women and youth # of rural youth reporting at least 50% increase in income from IGAs.			TBD	TBD	M&E system Component reports			

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

Priority Areas	Affected Groups	Major Issues	Action Needed
High poverty level and vulnerability to poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallholder livestock and crop HH, women led HH, poor, youth led HH • Mountainous pastoral communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty is higher in rural areas, and even higher in the mountainous areas • A high number of rural population is living just above the poverty line and vulnerable to shocks • Agriculture employs third of economically active population, and contributed less than 16% to GDP in 2015, indicating that employment in the sector is very limited, productivity is low, incomes from agriculture are low • Out migration from rural areas is high, rural-urban and to other countries. Many HH/farms de facto led by women, old people. Remittances mostly used for consumption • Smallholder farming is based on family labour with limited labour hired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote pro-poor policies and legislation • Strategies and investment should focus on smallholders, women and young people headed households and poor, or at least ensure inclusion of poor and vulnerable in all operations • Continuing support to livestock sub sector which is dominated by smallholders and engage poor • Target mountainous areas in policies and investments with higher poverty incidents; • Special programmes for vulnerable to improve livelihoods (women and youth headed HHs)
Vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural HHs • HHs in mountainous pastoral communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas affected by drought, frost, floods and landslides have limited off farm opportunities • Degradation of natural resources because of poor policies and legislation, and use practices • Destructive and unsustainable cropping on slopes • Overgrazing of near village and roads pastures • Poor early warning system and response • Limited HHs' coping strategies developed • Limited knowledge on sustainable agriculture practices • Limited knowledge on climate resilience and adaptation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support policies, legislation, strategies on sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to climate change • Support early warning awareness systems establishment and dissemination of information to pastoral communities • Support long-term monitoring of pasture health • Support research and transfer of knowledge to remote mountainous communities on sustainable use of pastures • Advance adaptation of sustainable agricultural technologies and ecosystem-based practices by smallholder farmers in agriculture and livestock to enhance climate change resilience • Provide knowledge and investment support with diversification of pastoral farming systems • Promote risk mitigation mechanisms such as savings, insurance, group formation • Train Pasture Users' Unions on sensitivity to climate

Priority Areas	Affected Groups	Major Issues	Action Needed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> change to incorporate in pasture management plans Livelihood strategies and technologies that are adapted to climate change. This includes saline resistant crops and adapted agronomic practices
Low agricultural/livestock production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence oriented and small scale farmers Farmers in mountainous areas Smallholder farmers and households in forest areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small land plots suitable for cropping Ineffective farm management Problems with irrigation Low yield, limited production, limited returns Low quality Lack of knowledge of adequate agricultural practices and limited access to extension Limited use of inputs (seeds, breeds, fertilizers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to animal health legislation and selected vaccination campaigns Provide support to educational and research institutions to develop, adapt modern farm management and production practices Investments focus on improvements in agricultural/livestock productivity Support access of smallholders to improved inputs and technologies Enhance capacity of smallholders Encourage and incentivize links between farmers to form groups Provide support to improve fodder and feed production and management
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural HHs Poor and vulnerable HHs HHs in mountainous communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dietary patterns are characterized by low consumption of nutrient-dense food: high incidence of iron deficiency anaemia among children under five years old and women of reproductive age Many children under five years old, especially in rural areas suffer from chronic malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities aimed at supporting smallholders' inclusion in livestock products' value chains need to be nutrition sensitive Support to diversification of livelihoods should aim also to support balanced food consumption including fruits and vegetables; ability of smallholders to store and process produce Increase awareness to nutritional aspects in rural areas and long-term costs of malnutrition Support to zoonotic prevention campaign (awareness, vaccination, monitoring) at the national level Support to Village Health Committees to enhance awareness and promote healthy practices of handling livestock

Priority Areas	Affected Groups	Major Issues	Action Needed
Access to remunerative markets and Value Chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and non-poor rural producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country has to introduce food safety standard and monitoring measures Poor marketing infrastructure (information system, warehousing, transportation) Small producers have difficulties to meet market requirements in quantity, quality and food safety Producers do not have enough understanding of market requirements in terms of quality and quantity Producers do not know market requirements in terms of food safety Poor level of organization along the value chain Limited processing and short value chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen skills and competencies of the Kyrgyz Veterinary Authorities to facilitate livestock commodity trade and safe food Support Government with animal identification Strengthen Private Veterinarian Services System Establish animal disease surveillance system Improve access to infrastructure for transportation, cold chains and storages, handling and value addition Support efficient linkages and partnerships amongst livestock value chain actors to increase profitability and enhance resilience Support improved access to modern technology and Good Agricultural Practices Support market-oriented and demand driven extension services that help producers and other VC actors to meet market demand / requirements Reduce transaction and logistical costs through organization of production and investments in supportive infrastructure and services Improving access to finances Improvement of state food quality and safety infrastructure Increase knowledge of smallholder producers on food safety and quality control requirements

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"> • Has experienced in public investment programmes staff • Motivated leadership leading process on joining to the EAEU and implementing a Road Map on meeting all technical regulations' requirements • Plays a key role in Investment Committee reviewing PIP projects under preparation and implementation • Supports IFAD programme • Analyses macro-economic data and develops strategic documents on economic reforms agenda • Promote export opportunities • Works closely with private sector • Interacts with various donors and donor programmes in economic development area • Interacts with private investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has no financial power to allocate resources • Represented only at the national level • Has no sufficient knowledge on agricultural issues • Weak connections to MoAFIM • High turnover of leadership and senior staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can play an enabling role to support IFAD operations • Can help IFAD to identify the specific sub sector or Value Chains to focus to promote export opportunities • Enabling environment for export promotion of agricultural products and agrifoods • Driven mostly by export promotion and focuses on commercial large scale producers and processors, can avoid targeting smallholders and poor
Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well organized in management of the Public Investments Programme, controls implementation of projects funded by IFIs, other donors providing assistance on a loan basis • Experienced with IFAD disbursement of funds and procurement procedures • Controls budgets of IFAD projects • Plays a key role in organizing and coordinating investment policies (including foreign investments) • Key role in decision making on investments, in projects appraisals and negotiations on behalf of the GoK • Supervises annual budgets and financial reports • Oversees disbursements and participate in procurement selection committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is driven mostly by financial considerations for efficiency of Projects, less by economic and development impacts • Under the pressure to constraint public borrowings • Limited technical capacity for agriculture and rural development issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive of IFAD strategy and programme • If under pressure, can limit borrowings, especially for technical assistance

Organization	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities/Threats
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key agency in development and implementation of state policy in agriculture, food industry and water management • Some technical expertise and experience in relevant technical areas • Has experience and strongly supports IFAD programmes • Established Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit with experienced and capable staff, responsible for overall implementation of multilateral donors' projects in the sector, FM and procurement (WB, IFAD) • Has representation down to district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited public financing and thus limited ability to implement independent programmes • High turnover of management staff and frequent organizational restructuring • Weak linkages between research and policy • No extension services to farmers • Lack of sufficient technical capacity especially in modern agricultural technologies, climate smart practices, disease and pest management; farm management, ITC • Outdated labs and skills in using lab equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advancement of the policy and legislation in pasture management and adaptation to climate resilience • Political support to decentralized pasture management • strengthen capacity on adoption and adherence to food safety regulations • Support in animal identification • Enabling environment for export promotion of agricultural products and agrifoods • Encourage streamlining and implementation of policies and activities, particularly between the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry
State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for elaboration of policy and legislation in environmental protection and forestry • Have experienced staff with technical knowledge • Develops and implements programmes aimed at natural resources management, forestry • Is a focal point for climate change, has knowledge and experience on climate change • Organizes and carries out state control over the use and protection of biodiversity and environment protection • Conducts assessment and monitoring of the environment and biodiversity • Has departments at the regional level, forestry enterprises on the district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited state funding for own programmes • Weak connection and limited collaboration with the MoAFIM • Limited understanding of agricultural issues in relations to climate change and resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to create one system on pasture conditions monitoring • Partnerships between forestry enterprises and Pasture Users Unions on use of pastures in the State Forestry Fund • Encourage streamlining and implementation of policies and activities, particularly between the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry

Organization	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities/Threats
State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently formed Inspectorate with highly motivated leadership Implementing agency for the IFAD projects, has knowledge and experience with IFAD procedures Advancing veterinary reforms in legislation and on the ground Supportive of private vet system Charged with tasks to demonstrate that Kyrgyz produces comply with EAEU sanitary standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited public funding of programmes Limited knowledge and skills in phytosanitary Poor condition of labs and shortage of relevant skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support with safety standards upgrading labs Support with policy and legislation on veterinary issues Support campaign on two zoonotic diseases Strengthening capacity
Kyrgyz Scientific Institute of Livestock, Pastures, and Fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific Institute under the Ministry of Agriculture charged with research, testing and demonstrations Has experience of working with projects Has experience of working with the IFAD funded projects Undertakes small scale rapid research and demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited public funding to conduct any own programmes on the ground Remote from capital and outdated facilities in poor conditions Limited infrastructure (demonstration plots, machinery) Limited awareness on global knowledge and practices in livestock, pasture and fodder; Significant number of retirees working in the institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support with small competitive grants for applied research on pasture improvements Support with exposure to international conferences and study tours Capable to support bringing, testing and demonstrations of climate smart practices in livestock, pasture and feed management, fodder production
Agency for Communities Development and Investments (ARIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi government organization with Steering Council comprised of high level GoK officials, NGOs Has dynamic and motivated staff Has major function of social mobilization, groups formation, capacity building of communities and delivering grants to community groups Has necessary infrastructure, knowledge and experience of working with projects (WB, ADB, IFAD, DFID, KfW) The largest community outreach agency with equipped and staffed regional offices and community experts on the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited technical expertise in agriculture, forestry, climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Besides facilitating pasture users' groups formation, capacity building and grants delivery, can facilitate establishment of cooperatives/farmers' groups based on the PUUs

Organization	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities/Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have well organized structure and represented in every region of the country. • Has been successfully implementing IFAD funded projects in regards to communities (PUUs formation, capacity building, pasture management plans elaboration, grants) 		
Pasture Users' Unions/Pasture Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently formed community based institutions to manage pastures, they join all community members who have no don't have livestock • Pasture Committees (PC) are executive bodies of the PUUs • Have developed bylaws, established offices, some equipment • They are to ensure fair access to pastures for all users, develop and implement pasture management plans for sustainable and productive use of the resource • Local self-government bodies (executive and elected bodies) are part of the PCs • Village Health Committees, youth and women groups, private vets are also represented in the PCs • PCs issue annual pasture use right and collect pasture taxes and use fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently formed unions took some functions from the local self-government bodies, especially in regards to pasture use right issuance and fees collection and are under constant pressure from them • Powerful farmers, 'absentee' farmers from outside of communities do not like the system of use right and prefer old system of renting large areas without paying fees • Weak technical capacities • Limited resources to be sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support community based pasture management policy and legislation • Conduct awareness on benefits of the new pasture tenure system • To channel various community targeting activities through PCs • Transform PCs into service provision bodies • Strengthen capacities of the PCs • Conduct capacity building of farmers and farmers groups through PCs • Support building assets of the PUUs
Local self-government bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The closest to population tiers of government; • Elected local councils (Aiyl Kenesh) and executive bodies (Aiyl Okmotu) accountable to population through elections • Cooperation with farmers, producers in the municipality • Can be supportive to various community initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited financial base • Limited resources available • Limited capacity in technical issues (agriculture, livestock) • Can undermine development of the PUUs and create obstacles but also can be of great support to the PUUs/PCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to be informed and engaged where possible in all community targeting activities • Can ensure inclusion of vulnerable and women in projects' activities • Can provide support with information dissemination in communities

Organization	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities/Threats
Local NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established national and local presence and knowledge • Some knowledge of adaptation to climate change and resilience technologies in agriculture and livestock • Experienced in extension and outreach • Experienced in capacity building and training • Empowerment and advocacy • Gender targeting NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other funding but donor projects • Lack of specific technical knowledge • Central NGOs have no or very limited representation on the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of partnership in project interventions

Key file 3: Complementary donor initiatives/partnership potential

Agency	Priority Sectors and Areas of Focus	Period of Country Strategy	Complementarities/Synergy Potential
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation: National Water Resources Management Project (US\$7.75M 2014-2017) • Agriculture Productivity And Nutrition Improvement Project (US\$38M 2015-2022) • Pasture Management (US\$8.25M, 2014-2019) • Integrated Dairy Productivity Improvement Project (US\$5.1 2016-2020) • Integrated Forest Ecosystem Management (US\$12M 2015-2021) • Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (US\$28M 2016-2022) • Central Asia Hydromet (2011-2018) Modernization (US\$5.1M, 2011-2018) • Village Investment Project (US\$6.6M, 2015-2020) 	2014-2017 Country Partnership Strategy (still ongoing; new CPS under preparation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased crop productivity and resilience (including fodder production) 2. Improved community based pasture and livestock management (geographical complementarity with LMDP) 3. Improvements in the breed stock (genetic quality) of the dairy cows; Model Dairy Villages for productivity increase; agribusiness 4. Institutional strengthening; investments at Lekhoz level 5. Institutional strengthening; Social infrastructure investments; 6. Climate Change, adaptation, resilience 7. Institutional strengthening; Social infrastructure investments
Islamic Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Reconstruction of the Irrigation System of the Kyrgyz Republic". The project goal and objectives: construction of 6 irrigation facilities. Providing peasants and farmers with new irrigated land, increasing water availability of lands. Entering new irrigated lands (5,910 ha) and increasing the water availability of lands (19,000 ha). IDB loan amounts to USD 32 million • "Development of Sarymsak Irrigation System: The project is designed to improve water supply for 1,685 hectares of irrigated land and promote the development of new irrigated lands on 1,918 hectares through the reconstruction and modernization of Sarymsak irrigation system. IDB loan amounts to USD 13.3 million. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Increased crop productivity and resilience (including fodder production) 9. Climate Change, adaptation, resilience

Agency	Priority Sectors and Areas of Focus	Period of Country Strategy	Complementarities/Synergy Potential
FAO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable management of mountainous forest systems under climate change conditions (US\$ 5.45M 2014-2018) 2. TCPs (x 5= US\$ 1.4M 2014-2019) 3. GCPs (x 2= US\$ 2.5M 2014-2017) 4. Regional TCPs and GCPs (US\$ 21.6M 2014-2019) 	2015-2017 Country Partnership Framework (still ongoing; new CPF under preparation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NRM and reduced pressure, climate resilience of agro-ecosystem services, community livelihoods' development, sustainable use of pasturelands 2. Food security, Feed value chain development, Institutional strengthening (vet association and vet services, organic farming FMK, Forest policy). 3. Livelihoods, Sustainable Agricultural Development (Issyk-Kul region). 4. Food safety, food security, locust management, POPs, CACILM
German International Cooperation Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transboundary water management in Central Asia (EUR17M 2014-2017) 2. Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in high mountainous regions of Central Asia (2015-2019) 3. Community-based management of walnut forests and pasture in Southern Kyrgyzstan (US\$6.5M 2014-2018) 	Ongoing corporate development programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of water infrastructure, water-efficient irrigation, creation of data bases and maps using GIS 2. Ecosystem-based adaptation, climate adaptation strategies 3. Sustainable models of forest and pasture management, conservation of biodiversity, support adaptation to climate change, increase local incomes
UNDP	Improving the coverage and management effectiveness of Protected Areas in the Central Tian Shan Mountains (cum Government and GEF US\$5.9 million 2012-2017)	UNDAF/GEF 5	Sustainable NRM

Agency	Priority Sectors and Areas of Focus	Period of Country Strategy	Complementarities/Synergy Potential
ADB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women's entrepreneurship Development Project (US\$1.5M 2013-2017) 2. Skilling and Entrepreneurship for Inclusive Growth Sector Development Program (US\$ 0.75M 2013-2017) 3. Rural Financial Inclusion Project aimed at facilitating the expansion of agriculture portfolios of participating financial institutions (PFIs) to finance farmers and agribusiness. ADB loan amounts to USD 30 million and a technical assistance amounting to USD 800,000 to support the participating financial institution 	Ongoing corporate development programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income women micro entrepreneurs in the rural areas 2. Vocational skills training 3. Access of smallholder pastoralists and rural women to rural finance.
USAID	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business to business and export market development 2. Business to business and domestic market development 	Ongoing corporate development programme	1/2 Increased market share of in value chains in both domestic and foreign markets for target value chains: milk, meat, maize, fruit, potato, berries, vegetables (target areas: Naryn, Jalal-Abad, Osh, and Batken)
South Korean Development Cooperation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Building basic infrastructure, supporting agriculture skills development, developing human resources . 	ongoing	<p>Vocational training for rural women and youth</p> <p>Technical skills development for smallholder farmers and pastoralists</p>

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

Typology	Poverty Levels and Causes*	Coping Actions	Priority Needs	COSOP Response
<p>Subsistence based farming HHs (production fully for own consumption)</p> <p>These are either non-poor HHs employed in other sectors (public sector, mining, industry). This sub group is not directly targeted by the IFAD programme.</p> <p>Other sub category is poor HHs, who have no permanent jobs. They are targeted by the IFAD programme and reviewed in this matrix.</p>	<p>Moderate to Severe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families with more than 3 children, few economically active HH members; • Have complete or incomplete school education, no higher or technical education; • Lack of off-farm jobs; • Have few stock of assets: no arable land or very small plot; very small household plots, have poultry, no or very few livestock (1 and up to 10 sheep or goat), no machinery; • Income is lower than established living standards' minimum; • Several small size loans (mostly consumption loans) from formal and informal financial sources; • Live in remote or mountainous areas, rely mostly on natural resources; • Very vulnerable to changing weather patterns; • Very vulnerable to external shocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rely on state payments/benefits (pensions, disability, poverty); • Land leased out for in kind payment; • Ag production is very basic without investments and thus low productivity, small quantities; • Rely only on own labour in ag production; • Income usually as low paid seasonal labour; • Migration of economically active members of HH to cities and abroad; • Reduction in consumption, especially food; • Selling livestock and livestock products in urgent needs; • Help from extended family networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve social benefits targeting and delivery mechanisms; • Improve access to social infrastructure and services; • Improved nutrition; • B Improved health; • Minimize risks to ag production; • Employment opportunities; • Higher incomes; • Improved access to natural resources/pastures for grazing, collection of fuelwood, dung, plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate employment in ag processing and services; • Support VCs with considerations of nutritional value of products for own consumption as well; • Support anti- epizootic diseases programme (awareness, capacity building, vaccination); • Support resilience of livelihoods to climate change (sustainable agricultural inputs, technologies, practices), • diversification of livelihoods; • Ensure fair access to pastures, support to community institutions; • Ensure inclusion and consider interests of poor in microprojects and other projects' benefits; • Benefit from improved community services and infrastructure • Benefit from improved ecological environment.

Typology	Poverty Levels and Causes*	Coping Actions	Priority Needs	COSOP Response
<p>Semi subsistence farming HH (40 and more per cent of production is for commercial purposes)</p> <p>Can be fully engaged in agriculture, or have agriculture as a second important source of income. Target group of IFAD programme</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have complete or incomplete school education, no higher, or higher but not technical education; • Lack of off-farm jobs; • Have small arable land plot (up to 2.5 ha per HH), household plots, livestock (poultry, 1-3 cows and up to 20 sheep or goat), no machinery; • Income is lower or equal to established living standards' minimum; • Several loans (consumption, ag loans) from formal and informal financial sources; • Limited access to markets due to lack of awareness and inability to meet requirements in quantity and quality, sell to middlemen or at local open markets; • Cannot aggregate production to reduce transactions cost, negotiate effective prices; • Moderate to high levels of land degradation; • Limited access to irrigation; • Rely significantly on natural resources; • Very vulnerable to changing weather patterns; • Very vulnerable to external shocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the income comes from the state payments/benefits (pensions, disability); • Agriculture is important source of income, but seek other/better employment opportunities; • Ag production is with limited investments and thus low productivity, small quantities, low profitability; • Seeks new knowledge; • Seeks to improve productivity and yields; • Rely on family labour; • Migration of economically active members of HH to cities and abroad; • Reduction in consumption, especially food; • Avoid or limit taking risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved nutrition; • Improved health; • Ensure access to natural resources; • Improved rural infrastructure (access roads, irrigation); • Access to improved inputs, knowledge, technology and finance; • Expand production scale, and quality; • Ability to consolidate production with other farmers for higher profit margin and lower cost; • Improve access to markets; • Enhance resilience to climate change. 	<p><u>In addition to COSOP responses above:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve production with access to natural resources, knowledge and new technologies; • Improve access to inputs and services; • Facilitate formation of groups, unions; • Improve opportunities for postharvest storage, processing and marketing; • Assist in establishing links with the private sector; • Improve product quantity, quality to meet market requirements; • Access to technical and business development skills.

Typology	Poverty Levels and Causes [*]	Coping Actions	Priority Needs	COSOP Response
Women-headed farming households ^{**} (divorced women, but in Kyrgyzstan they are mostly widows or de facto heads of households with men in labour migration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rarely have technical education; • Access to arable land is limited (almost never by inheritance, only either through primary land allocation or from the secondary markets); • Strongly rely on natural resources; • Five times spend more time on home errands than men; • In ag sector mostly work as domestic labour or seasonal labour; • Lower wages in the labour market; • Limited access to finances, extension, inputs, irrigation, machinery due to patriarchal traditional norms; • Difficulties with withdrawal land share from HH plot in case of divorce; • Access to pasture resources through male relatives; • Limited participation in decision making processes and bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from the paternal family; • Sell possessions; • Sell dowry; • Cultivating household plot to grow produces for market; • Small-scale home based processing; • Taking loan from informal sources or expensive non-collateralized group loans for short terms; • Reduction in consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to pasture and other natural resources; • Improve social and physical rural infrastructure; • Access to finances; • Access to improved inputs, technology and extension; • Assist in establishing viable links with the market; • Access to business development skills and information; • Assistance to form marketing groups ; • Postharvest storage and processing techniques; • Diversification of farming systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, implement and monitor implementation of the Gender Strategy for each project with specific approaches to women beneficiaries and women headed HHs to improve inclusiveness and benefits sharing; • Support gender sensitive and gender positive policies and legislation; • Tailored support to women in agriculture to address their specific needs and interests (household plot based production, small scale home based processing) • Provide support with access to finances; • Target women with specially tailored capacity building and empowering activities.

^{*} All information on profile of beneficiaries were taken from the baseline surveys of the LMDPI (2014) and LMDPII (2016)

^{**}Women headed households can be in all types of beneficiaries (subsistence, semi subsistence and rarely commercial farmers). Here is only information specific to WHH