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Invertir en la población rural

República de Tayikistán

Programa sobre Oportunidades Estratégicas Nacionales

(2019-2024)

Nota para los representantes en la Junta Ejecutiva

Funcionarios de contacto:

Preguntas técnicas:

Envío de documentación:

Mikael Kauttu

Gerente del Programa en el País
División del Cercano Oriente, África del Norte y Europa
Correo electrónico: m.kauttu@ifad.org

Dina Saleh

Directora Regional
División del Cercano Oriente, África del Norte y Europa
Tel.: (+39) 06 5459 2780
Correo electrónico: d.saleh@ifad.org

Deirdre McGrenra

Jefa
Oficina de Gobernanza Institucional y Relaciones con los Estados Miembros
Tel.: (+39) 06 5459 2374
Correo electrónico: gb@ifad.org

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Para **examen**

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Equipo encargado de la ejecución del COSOP

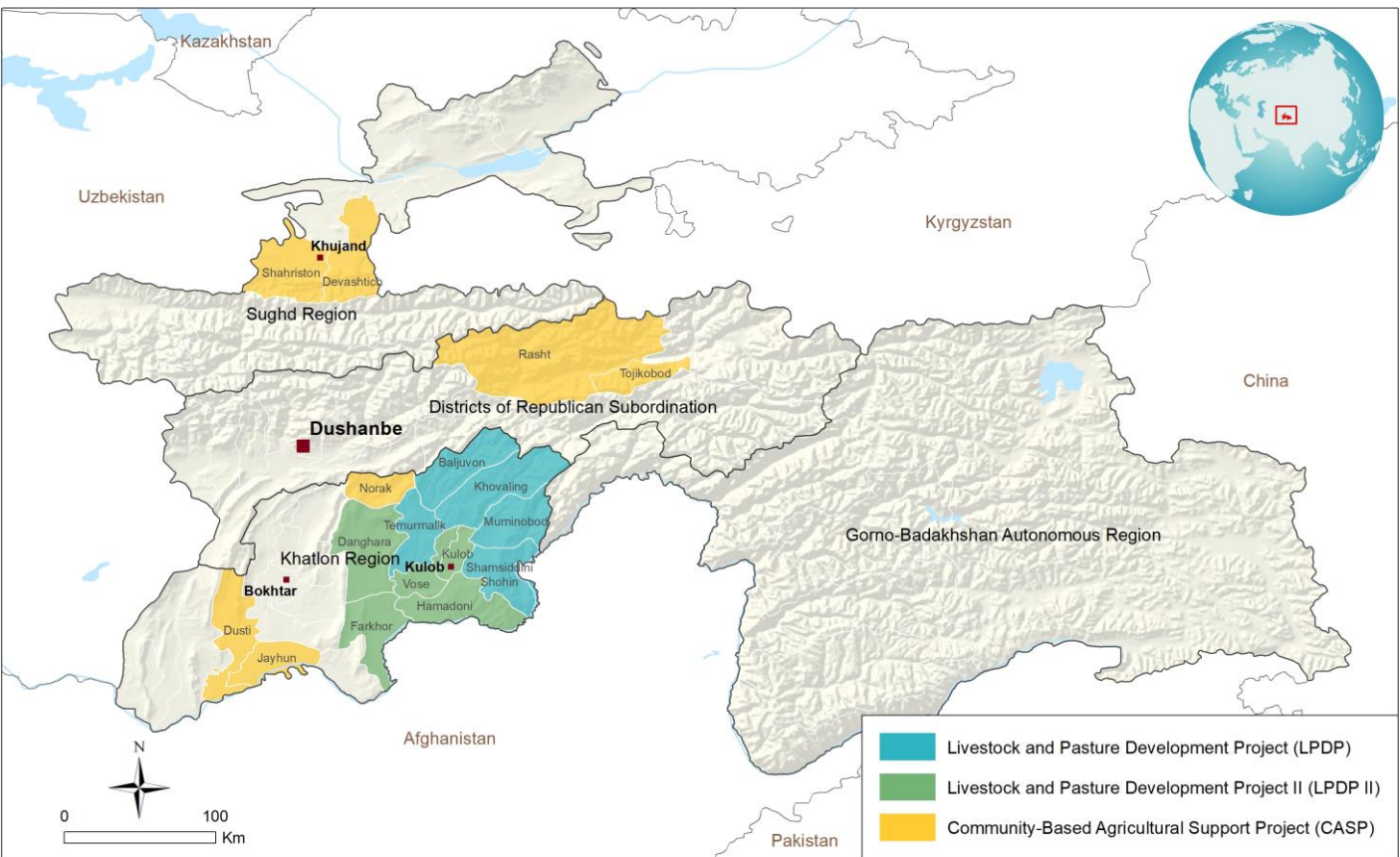
Directora Regional:	Dina Saleh, Directora Regional División del Cercano Oriente, África del Norte y Europa (NEN)
Gerente del Programa en el País:	Mikael Kauttu, Gerente del Programa en el País, NEN
Economista Regional:	Abdelkarim Sma, Economista Regional, NEN
Especialista Técnico:	Edward Heinemann, Técnico Principal y Asesor de Política del Vicepresidente Adjunto encargado del Departamento de Administración de Programas (PMD)
Especialista en Clima y Medio Ambiente:	Nicolas Tremblay, División de Medio Ambiente, Clima, Género e Inclusión Social (ECG)
Oficial de Gestión Financiera:	Alaa Abdelkarim, División de Servicios de Gestión Financiera (FMD)

Acrónimos y siglas

asociación 4P	asociación entre los sectores público y privado y los productores
BERD	Banco Europeo de Reconstrucción y Desarrollo
CMNUCC	Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático
COSOP	oportunidades estratégicas nacionales
FAO	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
ODS	Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible
PBAS	Sistema de Asignación de Recursos basado en los Resultados
PIB	producto interno bruto
PMA	Programa Mundial de Alimentos

Mapa de las operaciones financiadas por el FIDA en el país

República de Tayikistán
Operaciones en curso financiadas por el FIDA
COSOP



Las denominaciones empleadas y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos en este mapa no suponen juicio alguno del FIDA respecto de la demarcación de las fronteras o límites que figuran en él ni acerca de las autoridades competentes.

Mapa elaborado por el FIDA | 28-05-2020



Resumen

1. Tayikistán es un país sin litoral cuya población ascendía a 9,126 millones de personas en 2018, de las cuales el 73 % vivía en zonas rurales. El ingreso nacional bruto (INB) per cápita de Tayikistán se estimó en USD 1 010 en 2018.
2. La agricultura representa el 18,7 % del producto interno bruto (PIB) del país (2018) y abarca dos amplios sistemas de producción agropecuaria: las zonas de tierras altas, que se caracterizan por el cultivo de trigo y papas y la horticultura, junto al pastoreo en pastizales de secano, y las zonas de tierras bajas, donde predominan los cultivos de regadío de algodón y trigo.
3. Aunque Tayikistán ha progresado en la reducción de la pobreza, el país sigue ocupando el 129.º puesto en la clasificación mundial. La tasa de pobreza, del 36,1 %, es mayor en las zonas rurales, donde vive el 73 % de la población pobre del país. Una quinta parte de la población sufre inseguridad alimentaria.
4. La meta general de este programa sobre oportunidades estratégicas nacionales (COSOP) consiste en contribuir a la reducción de la pobreza rural y la mejora de la seguridad alimentaria nacional en las zonas rurales de Tayikistán. Esto se logrará mediante la consecución de dos objetivos estratégicos complementarios, a saber:

Objetivo estratégico 1: Promover el crecimiento económico rural basado en la agricultura inclusiva en las comunidades rurales pobres.

Objetivo estratégico 2: Mejorar la resiliencia de los pequeños productores frente al cambio climático.
5. Este COSOP abarcará dos ciclos del Sistema de Asignación de Recursos basado en los Resultados (PBAS): 2019-2021 y 2022-2024. Al aplicar a la cadena de valor un enfoque basado en asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado y los productores (asociaciones 4P), el programa del FIDA se ocupará de las limitaciones del sector agrícola prestando un apoyo integrado en determinadas aldeas pobres con potencial de desarrollo.
6. El COSOP adoptará un enfoque programático mediante la ampliación de escala y la reproducción del Proyecto de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria (CASP) en unas 300 aldeas con altas tasas de pobreza pero con potencial de desarrollo agrícola. Para cofinanciar un programa en tramitación se recurrirá a dos asignaciones con arreglo al PBAS: una indicativa de alrededor de USD 25 millones para el ciclo 2019-2021 y otra por determinar para el ciclo 2022-2024.
7. Además, el FIDA aprovechará la cofinanciación y la coordinación con otros donantes para fortalecer el diálogo sobre políticas con el Gobierno acerca de las siguientes cuestiones: i) el desarrollo de cultivos alternativos al algodón y el trigo, y ii) la necesidad urgente de hacer hincapié en la seguridad alimentaria nacional en lugar de promover las exportaciones agrícolas.

República de Tayikistán

Programa sobre Oportunidades Estratégicas Nacionales

I. Contexto del país y programa del sector rural: principales desafíos y oportunidades

1. Tayikistán tenía una población total de 9,126 millones de habitantes en 2018¹, de los que un 73 % vivía en zonas rurales. Su ingreso nacional bruto per cápita en 2018 se estimó en USD 1 010 (según el método Atlas)². La base económica del país está dominada por la producción de aluminio y algodón (los principales productos básicos que exporta Tayikistán), que se complementan con las remesas de los ciudadanos tayikos que trabajan en el extranjero.
2. En 2018, la agricultura representaba el 18,7 % del PIB del país y cumplía un papel destacado en los medios de vida de la población rural. En Tayikistán, de una superficie total de 141 387 km², el 93 % es montañoso y solo el 26 % puede utilizarse para la agricultura³. La agricultura del país abarca dos amplios sistemas de producción: las zonas de tierras altas se caracterizan por el cultivo de trigo y patatas y la horticultura, junto con los pastizales de secano, mientras que en las tierras bajas predomina el algodón de regadío, en rotación con el trigo. Hay dos grupos principales de productores: los que poseen pequeñas parcelas familiares, los sucesores de la "agricultura privada" de la Unión Soviética, y los de las explotaciones *dehkan* (o de "campesinos"), estructuras de agricultura familiar de reciente creación⁴. Se estima que actualmente hay 172 668 explotaciones *dehkan*, con un tamaño medio de 7 hectáreas. De esas explotaciones, el 97 % son familiares, de las que el 18,7 % están encabezadas por mujeres.
3. En casi todas las zonas, las condiciones agroclimáticas permiten únicamente el cultivo de una sola cosecha al año. Sin embargo, algunos cultivos de maduración temprana (como el trigo de invierno) permiten la siembra de una segunda cosecha con breves períodos vegetativos (como el melón o el trigo sarraceno). Los cultivos primarios de Tayikistán son los cereales y el algodón. El trigo y el forraje representan, respectivamente, el 30,9 % y el 12 % de la tierra cultivable sembrada, mientras que el algodón abarca el 22,5%⁵.
4. **Tierras de regadío.** El riego es fundamental para el desarrollo del sector agrícola de Tayikistán. En 2018, se regó más del 67 % de la tierra cultivable (563 000 hectáreas)⁶. La zona de regadío está disminuyendo debido al deterioro de las infraestructuras de riego y drenaje, la salinización, los suelos encharcados y un suministro de electricidad poco fiable en las estaciones de bombeo.
5. Los subsectores frutícola, hortícola y pecuario del país presentan una baja productividad. La producción y el comercio se distribuyen entre un vasto número de agentes muy pequeños, lo que eleva los costos de transacción en lo que respecta a la comercialización y el acceso a los servicios. Los agentes que participan en la cadena de valor están poco integrados y prevalecen las transacciones comerciales al contado. Los agricultores tienen dificultad para obtener insumos suficientes en términos de calidad y cantidad, mientras que los elaboradores carecen de un acceso fiable e ininterrumpido a materias primas de la

¹ Organismo de Estadística adscrito a la Presidencia de Tayikistán. "Tajikistan in Figures", 2019.

² Banco Mundial: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan>

³ Organismo de Estadística adscrito a la Presidencia de Tayikistán. "Tajikistan in Figures", 2019.

⁴ En las parcelas familiares se trabaja el 20 % de las tierras cultivables del país y se genera el 65 % de la producción agrícola bruta. En las explotaciones *dehkan* se trabaja el 65 % de las tierras cultivables y se genera cerca del 30 % de la producción agrícola bruta. El restante 15 % de la tierra cultivable pertenece a empresas agropecuarias, es decir, un sector de contracción rápida compuesto por las fincas corporativas que sucedieron a los *kolkhozes* y *sovkhoses* de la Unión Soviética y que hoy representan menos del 10 % de la producción agrícola bruta (TajStat, 2011).

⁵ Organismo de Estadística adscrito a la Presidencia de Tayikistán. "Tajikistan in Figures", 2019. Página 29

⁶ *Ibid.*, págs. 66-69.

calidad adecuada. La industria de elaboración en ambos subsectores se compone de unos pocos operadores medianos y grandes, y de un gran número de elaboradores en pequeña escala. La competitividad de Tayikistán, tanto en los mercados de exportación como en el mercado interno, se ve socavada por los anticuados equipos de elaboración y las malas condiciones higiénicas, de empaquetado y etiquetado.

6. **Seguridad alimentaria.** En los informes de evaluación del Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA) se señala que Tayikistán es el país más vulnerable de Asia Central en lo que a seguridad alimentaria se refiere: un tercio de la población sufre subalimentación. La mitad de los niños menores de 5 años padece carencia de yodo y un cuarto presenta retraso del crecimiento. La seguridad alimentaria se ve afectada negativamente por lo siguiente: i) la escasez de tierras de regadío; ii) la falta de desarrollo de la agricultura y la agroindustria, y iii) una conectividad deficiente entre los mercados y las zonas de producción agrícola.
7. **Cambio climático y gestión de los recursos naturales.** De los países de Asia Central, Tayikistán tiene el segundo nivel más bajo de recursos hídricos renovables reales totales per cápita. Además de que la eficiencia actual de los sistemas de riego es escasa (la ineficiencia en el uso del agua oscila entre un 60 % y un 80 %), también es probable que el déficit de recursos hídricos para cultivos de regadío aumente y los suelos se tornen cada vez más propensos a la degradación. Los pequeños agricultores no tienen acceso a información sobre los riesgos de desastres ni capacidad para mitigar los efectos negativos del cambio climático⁷.
8. **Pobreza rural.** Según el cálculo del Banco Mundial, entre 2003 y 2018 el porcentaje de personas que viven en la pobreza disminuyó del 72 % al 27,5 %. Pese a los recientes avances, en 2017⁸ la puntuación de Tayikistán en el Índice de Desarrollo Humano fue del 0,650, lo que situó al país en el puesto 127.º de 189 países de todo el mundo. De acuerdo con las estadísticas nacionales⁹, la tasa de desempleo alcanzó el 10,8 % en 2017. La tasa de pobreza, del 36,1 %, es mayor en las zonas rurales, donde vive el 80 % de la población pobre del país¹⁰.

II. Políticas gubernamentales y marco institucional

9. Tayikistán se rige actualmente por la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo 2030 y la Estrategia de Desarrollo a Medio Plazo 2016-2020. La primera abarca el 78 % de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y es el principal instrumento para la aplicación de los ODS en Tayikistán.
10. El Ministerio de Fomento y Comercio participa en la elaboración de políticas y normas para todos los sectores socioeconómicos. El Ministerio de Finanzas se encarga de la aplicación de la política y la normativa estatales en la esfera de la gestión de las finanzas y las inversiones públicas. El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores es responsable de la política exterior y de sus relaciones con las naciones soberanas y las organizaciones internacionales. El Comité Estatal de Inversiones y Gestión de la Propiedad es responsable de la política estatal en la esfera de la atracción de inversiones extranjeras y la gestión de la propiedad pública.
11. El desarrollo agrícola y la seguridad alimentaria son responsabilidad del Ministerio de Agricultura, que da prioridad a lo siguiente: i) promover las reformas agrarias;

⁷Las recientes sequías y fenómenos meteorológicos extremos han puesto de relieve las deficiencias en términos de resiliencia al cambio climático en los sectores más importantes, y han aumentado las amenazas a los recursos hídricos, la seguridad energética, la ecología, la agricultura y los medios de vida rurales.

⁸ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/TJK>

⁹ Datos del Organismo de Estadística de Tayikistán.

¹⁰ Datos de 2015 del Organismo de Estadística ("TajStat") citados en *The World Bank-Tajikistan Partnership Program Snapshot* (Grupo del Banco Mundial, abril de 2016). En las zonas rurales, en 2014 se registraron índices de pobreza superiores al 37 % en la provincia de Khatlon, la Región bajo subordinación republicana y la Provincia Autónoma de Gorno-Badakhshan. Sin embargo, en cifras absolutas, la población pobre de la provincia de Sughd supera a la de la Provincia Autónoma de Gorno-Badakhshan, ya que la primera está mucho más densamente poblada (en ella vive alrededor del 30 % de la población total del país).

- ii) garantizar el acceso físico y económico a los alimentos; iii) diversificar la producción agrícola e introducir innovaciones con repercusiones mínimas en el medio ambiente y la calidad de la tierra; iv) aumentar el atractivo del sector, en particular de las explotaciones *dehkan*, desarrollando cadenas de valor, y vi) aumentar el acceso a semillas y fertilizantes mejorados y la producción agrícola.
12. El Comité estatal de ordenación de tierras y geodesia vela por que se elabore y aplique una política estatal unificada de ordenación de las tierras estatales. El Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria abarca la esfera de la cuarentena veterinaria, fitosanitaria y vegetal; la protección fitosanitaria; la producción de semillas, y el fitomejoramiento.
 13. El Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente es el órgano responsable de la política hidrometeorológica, la utilización eficaz de los recursos naturales y la protección del medio ambiente, la mejora de los sistemas jurídicos y reglamentarios del país en lo relativo a la protección ambiental y la observancia de las obligaciones internacionales con arreglo a la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC).
 14. El Ministerio de Energía y Recursos Hídricos dirige la aplicación de una política y reglamentación nacional unificada para el sector de la energía y el combustible, la gestión de los recursos hídricos y la promoción del uso de fuentes de energía renovables. El Ministerio está autorizado a ejecutar iniciativas relacionadas con el mecanismo para un desarrollo limpio, que figura en el Protocolo de Kyoto, y presenta información sobre la CMNUCC.

La Agencia de Recuperación de Tierras e Irrigación es una autoridad estatal autorizada que desarrolla una política unificada y vela por la reglamentación jurídica en la esfera de la recuperación de tierras y la irrigación, el uso y la preservación de las instalaciones de agua, y el suministro y la protección de los recursos hídricos.

III. Actuación del FIDA: enseñanzas extraídas

15. Desde 2008, el FIDA ha invertido en Tayikistán USD 80 millones en cuatro proyectos que benefician directamente a 128 000 hogares. Un importante resultado del Proyecto de Apoyo a los Medios de Vida en Khatlon (KLSP) fue el éxito de la movilización de apoyo para 82 organizaciones de aldea que participaban en la preparación y ejecución de planes de acción comunitarios. La intervención realizada en el marco del proyecto ha conducido a un aumento del 40 % del índice de activos de los hogares, un crecimiento promedio del 41 % de los ingresos y un incremento del 44 % del número de hogares en los que ha mejorado la seguridad alimentaria.
16. Los resultados del Proyecto de Desarrollo Ganadero y de Pastizales (LPDP) son los siguientes: i) constitución legal y creación de capacidad para 203 asociaciones de usuarios de los pastizales, lo que representa un total de 23 841 hogares con planes comunitarios de manejo de ganadería y pastizales; ii) rotación de pastoreo en 70 000 hectáreas, y iii) ejecución de 738 actividades generadoras de ingresos para 883 grupos de mujeres con intereses comunes¹¹. El equipo del proyecto también participó en la enmienda de la Ley de Pastizales, a través de la cual se creó un Departamento de Pastizales *de facto* dentro del Ministerio de Agricultura y un fondo fiduciario para las inversiones en el desarrollo de pastizales. La segunda fase del proyecto entró en vigor en 2016 y en ella se reprodujo geográficamente lo ejecutado en la primera fase.
17. En 2018 comenzó la ejecución del Proyecto de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria, que trata de beneficiar a aquellos que sean o puedan ser activos

¹¹ Gracias al uso de maquinaria agrícola, los miembros de la comunidad han disfrutado de una reducción del 30 % en el costo de los servicios.

desde el punto de vista económico, haciendo hincapié en los jóvenes y las mujeres pobres de las zonas rurales. Además, el proyecto apoya la puesta a prueba de servicios de mecanización agrícola del sector privado.

18. El FIDA también ha ayudado a costear los gastos de la movilización de asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado en apoyo de la iniciativa de desarrollo de pequeñas empresas dirigidas por mujeres y llevada a cabo por la Fundación Aga Khan. El objetivo principal de esta iniciativa es respaldar a los grupos de mujeres en la elaboración de fibras de lujo y la producción de hilados y productos de calidad, destinados principalmente a la exportación.
19. Entre las enseñanzas fundamentales extraídas de las operaciones del FIDA en el país figuran las siguientes:
 - i) Las organizaciones de aldea son asociados eficaces para la ejecución de iniciativas públicas basadas en la comunidad.
 - ii) La participación de los beneficiarios es un elemento clave del éxito de los planes de acción comunitarios.
 - iii) La mejor manera de llegar a la población pobre es a través de la focalización geográfica, así como haciendo hincapié en el plano de las aldeas, recurriendo a las autoevaluaciones y las clasificaciones con arreglo a la renta a nivel de aldea.
 - iv) Los proyectos pueden velar por la inclusión de los pequeños productores y mitigar el acaparamiento por parte de las elites mediante la representación equitativa de la población pobre de las zonas rurales.
20. Los pequeños agricultores necesitan conocimientos técnicos y competencias empresariales para organizarse, ya sea de forma individual como por medio de organizaciones comunitarias. Eso les permitirá convertirse en clientes rentables para los proveedores de insumos y servicios locales, y negociar precios y condiciones comerciales favorables.

IV. Estrategia en el país

21. Los principales documentos jurídicos que formaron la base para el desarrollo del COSOP son la Ley de régimen público de provisiones, conceptos, estrategias y programas de desarrollo socioeconómico, la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo y la Estrategia de Desarrollo a Medio Plazo 2016-2020. El COSOP también toma en cuenta el Programa de Reforma del Sector Agrícola 2012-2020; el Programa de Seguridad Alimentaria 2019-2023; el Concepto de desarrollo innovador del complejo agroindustrial; el Programa de desarrollo integral del sector de la ganadería 2018-2020; el Programa de desarrollo de la horticultura y la viticultura 2016-2020, y el Programa de desarrollo integrado del sector de los cultivos.

A. Ventaja comparativa

22. El FIDA ha logrado aprovechar el potencial de las comunidades para que gestionen su base de recursos naturales y mejoren su capacidad productiva de forma colectiva. Este programa sobre oportunidades estratégicas nacionales (COSOP) se basa en las enseñanzas extraídas de la nota sobre la estrategia en el país de 2016 y tiene los siguientes objetivos estratégicos: i) mejorar la productividad ganadera y la resiliencia al cambio climático de las comunidades de pastores, y ii) mejorar el acceso y la integración de los pequeños productores ganaderos con mercados remunerativos para sus productos. Durante el diseño del Proyecto de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria, el Gobierno y el FIDA acordaron extender el apoyo

del programa también a los pequeños productores que se dedicaban a la horticultura, así como a otros cultivos. Esos objetivos siguen siendo válidos para el período del COSOP propuesto.

B. Grupo objetivo y estrategia de focalización

23. El alcance geográfico del COSOP es nacional. Entre los hogares dedicados a la agricultura en pequeña escala que sean o puedan ser activos desde el punto de vista económico, las operaciones del FIDA beneficiarán a:
 - i) las personas de las zonas rurales en situación de pobreza extrema, incluidas las familias que carecen de tierras o producen el mínimo imprescindible para su subsistencia en parcelas familiares muy pequeñas y con pocos animales;
 - ii) los agricultores de subsistencia y semisubsistencia (familias *dehkan*) con parcelas de tierra ligeramente más grandes que abarcan huertos y pastizales, y
 - iii) las personas desempleadas o subempleadas, incluidos los jóvenes de las zonas rurales y los migrantes que han regresado de la Federación de Rusia y Kazajstán.
24. El FIDA trabajará con los pequeños y medianos empresarios que tengan o puedan tener vinculaciones con las comunidades pobres de las zonas rurales como proveedores de servicios e insumos o compradores de productos agrícolas.
25. El enfoque del FIDA se ajusta a su experiencia trabajando con organizaciones de base en el país. Para lograr resultados a gran escala a mediano y largo plazo, será necesario fomentar el desarrollo del sector privado en Tayikistán.
26. **Incorporación de las cuestiones de género.** Las mujeres de las zonas rurales tienen un acceso limitado a las oportunidades económicas y la toma de decisiones. El modelo de organizaciones de aldeas incorpora el principio de la participación inclusiva de todos los miembros de la comunidad. Podrían trasladarse a Tayikistán las enseñanzas extraídas del programa conjunto para acelerar los progresos hacia el empoderamiento económico de la mujer rural, que obtuvo resultados positivos, y fue ejecutado de manera conjunta por el FIDA, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), el PMA y la Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-Mujeres) en la vecina Kirguistán.
27. **Focalización en los jóvenes.** En el COSOP se prestará apoyo a los jóvenes desempleados para que adquieran competencias laborales comercializables facilitando su acceso a la formación profesional. Al aplicar a la cadena de valor un enfoque basado en asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado y los productores (asociaciones 4P), el COSOP apoyará a las pequeñas y medianas empresas en las siguientes esferas: i) la elaboración de productos lácteos y hortícolas; ii) la prestación de servicios de mecanización agrícola a los pequeños productores a nivel de aldea, y iii) la intermediación comercial en nombre de los miembros la comunidad.

C. Meta general y objetivos estratégicos del COSOP

28. La meta general de este programa sobre oportunidades estratégicas nacionales (COSOP) consiste en contribuir a la reducción de la pobreza rural y la mejora de la seguridad alimentaria nacional en las zonas rurales de Tayikistán, lo cual se logrará mediante la consecución de dos objetivos estratégicos interrelacionados y complementarios, a saber:
 29. **Objetivo estratégico 1: Promover el crecimiento económico rural basado en la agricultura inclusiva en las comunidades rurales pobres** mediante la aplicación en la cadena de valor de un enfoque basado en asociaciones 4P para

determinados productos básicos, la creación de la capacidad institucional de las instituciones públicas y comunitarias, la mejora de la productividad agrícola, y la promoción de la elaboración de productos agrícolas y el acceso a los mercados.

30. El objetivo estratégico 1 se logrará mediante los siguientes efectos directos:
- i) aumento de la eficacia y el alcance de las instituciones y los proveedores de servicios del medio rural;
 - ii) aumento de la producción y la productividad de las explotaciones agrícolas gracias a la adopción de mejores tecnologías agrícolas e infraestructura productiva;
 - iii) aumento de la elaboración poscosecha y adición de valor a los productos agrícolas, y
 - iv) mayor acceso de los pequeños productores a los mercados remunerativos.
31. **Objetivo estratégico 2: Fomentar la resiliencia de los pequeños productores ante el cambio climático** mediante la incorporación sistemática de la gestión sostenible y participativa de los recursos naturales en todos los sistemas de producción agrícola y a través de la diversificación de las fuentes de ingresos. El FIDA trabajará en la resiliencia al cambio climático de las comunidades más vulnerables que sufren inseguridad alimentaria creando capacidad, sensibilizando al público y realizando inversiones en las zonas rurales gracias a las que puedan adoptarse medidas de defensa ante el cambio climático mediante la reparación, renovación y ampliación de la infraestructura y la diversificación de los medios de vida. El objetivo estratégico 2 se logrará mediante los siguientes efectos directos:
- i) aumento de la adopción, por parte de los pequeños productores, de tecnologías adecuadas y prácticas resilientes al clima en pro de la sostenibilidad de la producción hortícola y ganadera y la mejora de la seguridad alimentaria;
 - ii) mayor acceso de los pequeños productores a tierras restauradas aptas para la horticultura y a tierras de pastoreo para apacentar el ganado, y
 - iii) diversificación de las fuentes de ingresos de los miembros de las comunidades locales, en particular de las mujeres y los jóvenes de las zonas rurales, para generar una mayor resiliencia al cambio climático y una menor necesidad de mecanismos negativos de supervivencia en los hogares.
32. Por medio del COSOP se tratará de maximizar el alcance en función del volumen de la inversión del FIDA y se procurará incansablemente lograr la mayor eficiencia posible.
33. **Sentido de apropiación nacional del COSOP.** El Gobierno de Tayikistán apoya plenamente la orientación estratégica del FIDA, así como las actividades no relacionadas con las inversiones y las actividades programáticas conexas para el período 2019-2024.
34. **Relación con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.** El COSOP contribuirá directamente a la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) 1, 2, 12 y 13¹².
35. **Relación con el Marco Estratégico del FIDA (2016-2025).** Los dos objetivos estratégicos de este COSOP contribuirán directamente a los tres objetivos estratégicos del Fondo, que están estrechamente interconectados y se refuerzan mutuamente, como se indica en el Marco Estratégico, a saber: i) incrementar las capacidades productivas de la población rural pobre; ii) aumentar los beneficios que obtiene la población rural pobre al participar en los mercados, y iii) fortalecer

¹² ODS 1: Poner fin a la pobreza en todas sus formas en todo el mundo; ODS 2: Poner fin al hambre, lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la mejora de la nutrición y promover la agricultura sostenible; ODS 12: Producción y consumo responsables, y ODS 13: adoptar medidas urgentes para combatir el cambio climático y sus efectos.

la sostenibilidad ambiental y la resiliencia al cambio climático de las actividades económicas de la población rural pobre.

36. **Enfoque de ejecución del COSOP.** El COSOP se llevará a cabo a lo largo de dos ciclos (2019-2021 y 2022-2024) del PBAS, sobre la base de los cinco principios de actuación del FIDA, a saber: focalización; empoderamiento; igualdad de género; innovación, aprendizaje y ampliación de escala, y asociaciones. Al aplicar a la cadena de valor un enfoque basado en asociaciones 4P, el COSOP se ocupará de las limitaciones específicas de cada sector prestando un apoyo integrado en determinadas aldeas y *jamoats* (divisiones administrativas) pobres con potencial de desarrollo¹³.
37. **Recursos naturales y cambio climático.** El objetivo estratégico 2 continuará apoyando la adaptación al cambio climático y se intensificará la atención prestada a las prácticas resilientes al clima que se utilizan en las tierras cultivables, además de la atención que se otorga actualmente a las tierras de pastoreo. El COSOP fomentará la resiliencia al cambio climático de las personas más vulnerables que sufren inseguridad alimentaria creando capacidad y contribuyendo a la realización de inversiones en las zonas rurales gracias a las cuales puedan adoptarse medidas de defensa ante el cambio climático mediante la reparación de la infraestructura degradada y la diversificación los medios de vida.
38. El FIDA ayudará al Gobierno a acceder a la financiación destinada a la lucha contra el cambio climático, en particular a la del Fondo Verde para el Clima y el Fondo de Adaptación. Además, el FIDA asumirá una función proactiva para ayudar al Gobierno a acceder a la financiación del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM) haciendo hincapié en la degradación de la tierra y la promoción de una economía verde.
39. La malnutrición sigue siendo generalizada en Tayikistán¹⁴. El COSOP contribuirá a la seguridad alimentaria mediante: i) el aumento de la producción y la elaboración de bienes agrícolas; ii) la promoción de la producción individual de bienes agrícolas en los hogares, y iii) la divulgación de información sobre seguridad alimentaria y nutrición, y de datos sobre precios agrícolas y de mercado. Por medio de las actividades en favor de la diversificación de los medios de vida, se apoyará el consumo equilibrado de alimentos y se reforzarán el almacenamiento y la elaboración de bienes. El desarrollo de activos y competencias puede combinarse con actividades de educación y sensibilización nutricional dirigidas a las mujeres a fin de promover la diversidad alimentaria entre los pequeños productores seleccionados. El PMA ha impulsado los enfoques y programas existentes en Tayikistán que tienen en cuenta la nutrición, y el FIDA aprovechará al máximo la labor del PMA y estudiará las complementariedades.

D. Gama de intervenciones del FIDA

40. **Actividades crediticias.** El COSOP adoptará un enfoque programático que supondrá la ampliación y la reproducción del Proyecto de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria en unas 300¹⁵ aldeas que presentan niveles elevados de pobreza pero también potencial para el desarrollo agrícola, ubicadas en determinados distritos de Sughd y Khatlon y en los distritos de la Región bajo subordinación republicana. Para cofinanciar la segunda fase del proyecto se recurrirá a dos asignaciones con arreglo al PBAS: una asignación indicativa de alrededor de USD 25 millones para el ciclo 2019-2021 y otra por determinar para el ciclo 2022-2024. A partir de las enseñanzas extraídas de la primera fase, la segunda se diseñará para ser ejecutada en dos ciclos del PBAS. El sentido de apropiación del Gobierno se manifiesta a través de su compromiso de aumentar la financiación de contrapartida nacional para cubrir los gastos correspondientes a la segunda fase del proyecto, de

¹³ El apoyo se centrará en la formulación y potenciación participativas de los planes de acción comunitarios y la distribución de los gastos relativos a la financiación de las inversiones comunitarias prioritarias.

¹⁴ Con el apoyo de la FAO, el Gobierno se ha sumado al Movimiento para el Fomento de la Nutrición con objeto de mejorar la nutrición en el país.

¹⁵ Esta meta se vincula a la disponibilidad de financiación del PBAS. Por ejemplo, con la asignación acumulada del PBAS para 2019-2024 de USD 100 millones, el número total de aldeas sería de 500.

USD 10 millones frente a los USD 5 millones de la primera fase. Se solicitará cofinanciación adicional al Fondo Verde para el Clima, al Fondo de Adaptación y a otras instituciones financieras internacionales.

41. **Actividades no crediticias.** Con sujeción a la disponibilidad de fondos, el FIDA movilizará donaciones nacionales y regionales para realizar evaluaciones y estudios temáticos, que generarán la información necesaria para estimular el diálogo sobre políticas, en particular sobre los aspectos económicos de cultivos alternativos al algodón y el trigo.
42. **Actuación normativa a nivel nacional.** De conformidad con la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo, se ha establecido un Consejo de Coordinación para el Desarrollo a fin de facilitar el intercambio de información y la colaboración entre la comunidad de donantes y el Gobierno¹⁶. De los 12 grupos de trabajo del Consejo, 4 están directamente relacionados con el FIDA¹⁷. El Fondo aprovechará la cofinanciación y la coordinación con otros donantes para reforzar el diálogo sobre políticas con el Gobierno en lo que respecta a las cuestiones que se describen a continuación.
43. **Desarrollo de cultivos alternativos al algodón y el trigo.** Pese a su importancia política, Tayikistán no dispone de una ventaja comparativa para la producción de trigo en un territorio cuya superficie es 93 % montañosa, mientras que los países vecinos de Uzbekistán y Kazajstán poseen extensas zonas llanas.
44. **Seguridad alimentaria.** El COSOP desarrollará la capacidad de las instituciones públicas y comunitarias, así como la capacidad para mejorar la productividad agrícola y promover la elaboración de productos agrícolas y el acceso a los mercados.
45. Las actividades de gestión de los conocimientos incluirán estudios temáticos, campañas de difusión de la información y la preparación de publicaciones. En lo que respecta a la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular, el FIDA puede dirigirse a Turquía (a través del Organismo Turco de Cooperación y Coordinación) y China (en el marco del actual mecanismo de cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular entre el FIDA y China) para el intercambio de experiencias y enseñanzas extraídas, la financiación y el desarrollo de la capacidad institucional¹⁸.

V. Innovaciones y ampliación de escala para el logro de resultados sostenibles

46. La principal innovación del FIDA en Tayikistán es facilitar la participación de las organizaciones comunitarias en la gestión de los recursos naturales para administrar su base de recursos y cofinanciar y mantener su infraestructura de forma colectiva. Las futuras intervenciones del FIDA contarán con esas organizaciones para llevar a cabo actividades de desarrollo agrícola y rural a nivel local que sean resilientes al cambio climático. Tanto la primera como la segunda

¹⁶ Este Consejo abarca 28 organismos bilaterales, multilaterales y de las Naciones Unidas que apoyan activamente a Tayikistán.

¹⁷ Los siguientes grupos de trabajo: i) agricultura y tierra; ii) agua y cambio climático; iii) seguridad alimentaria y nutrición, y iv) sector privado y financiero.

¹⁸ Tayikistán forma parte de la Iniciativa de la Franja y la Ruta, el megaproyecto de China que vincula a 70 países de Asia, Europa y África. Se cree que los productores y los consumidores de esos países se beneficiarán enormemente con las oportunidades comerciales ligadas a este proyecto.

fase del Proyecto de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria fomentarán esa innovación en el contexto del modelo de la cadena de valor basado en asociaciones 4P.

47. Los principales promotores del programa de ampliación de escala del FIDA serán el Ministerio de Agricultura, el Ministerio de Finanzas, las oficinas gubernamentales a nivel de distrito, las *jamoat* y los donantes. Los principales factores determinantes serán el afán de los pequeños agricultores de participar de forma rentable en empresas agropecuarias, junto con el sólido compromiso del Gobierno de modernizar y mejorar la producción agropecuaria orientada a los mercados.
48. El FIDA colaborará con instituciones de investigación para fomentar tecnologías de bajos insumos basadas en la demanda en los ámbitos de la producción y la elaboración, como las que emplean energías renovables en favor de la adaptación al cambio climático y la seguridad alimentaria.

VI. Ejecución del COSOP

A. Recursos financieros y metas de cofinanciación

49. El presente COSOP abarca un período de seis años, comprendido entre 2019 y 2024. Se estima que la asignación indicativa para Tayikistán con arreglo al ciclo 2019-2021 del PBAS ascendería a unos USD 25 millones. Una cuantía similar se pondrá a disposición del país con arreglo al ciclo 2022-2024 del PBAS.

Cuadro 1

Financiación y cofinanciación del FIDA de los proyectos en curso y previstos

(en millones de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

Proyecto	Financiación del FIDA	Cofinanciación		Coeficiente de cofinanciación
		Nacional	Internacional	
En curso				
Segunda fase del Proyecto de Desarrollo Ganadero y de Pastizales	22,4	1,8	5,0	Nacional: 1:0,08 Internacional 1:0,22
Primera fase del Proyecto de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria	30,6	8,3	0,25	Nacional: 1:0,27 Internacional 1:0,01
Previsto				
Segunda fase del Proyecto de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria	60,0	10,0	5,0	Internacional 1:0,16 Internacional 1:0,09
Total	113,0	20,1	10,3	Nacional: 1:0,17 Internacional 1:0,1

B. Recursos destinados a actividades no crediticias

50. Además de los proyectos de inversión en curso, se movilizarán recursos de las donaciones regionales y nacionales para promover las innovaciones y facilitar el aprendizaje y el intercambio de conocimientos. También se utilizarán recursos disponibles en el marco de la cooperación Sur-Sur y la cooperación triangular para promover la cooperación técnica.

C. Principales asociaciones estratégicas y coordinación para el desarrollo

51. Se estudiará el establecimiento de asociaciones con una amplia variedad de agentes, también con instituciones nacionales, proveedores privados de insumos y servicios, organizaciones comunitarias y donantes.

52. El FIDA intensificará su compromiso con los asociados tradicionales y aprovechará la cofinanciación otorgada en el ámbito de la sostenibilidad ambiental y la resiliencia al cambio climático. Además, estudiará la manera de movilizar más cofinanciación nacional. Algunos posibles cofinanciadores son el Banco Mundial, el Banco Asiático de Desarrollo (BAsD), el Banco Islámico de Desarrollo (BISD), la Unión Europea (UE), el Banco Europeo de Reconstrucción y Desarrollo (BERD), la Federación de Rusia, la FAO, el PMA, el Fondo Verde para el Clima (FVC) y el Fondo de Adaptación (FA). Además, el FIDA creará sinergias con otros proyectos financiados por donantes que se ejecuten en el país¹⁹.

D. Participación de los beneficiarios y transparencia

53. Durante la formulación de este COSOP, los beneficiarios participaron en las reuniones de las partes interesadas. La transparencia es un factor fundamental para garantizar la inclusión social, reducir los conflictos en las zonas rurales y desarrollar la confianza mutua. El establecimiento de procedimientos de gestión financiera y de adquisición y contratación por parte del Fondo y el Gobierno constituye un paso esencial para asegurar la transparencia²⁰. Las auditorías externas anuales obligatorias contribuirán también a la transparencia.

E. Disposiciones de gestión del programa

54. **Disposiciones institucionales.** La integración de los proyectos en las dependencias gubernamentales sirve para desarrollar la capacidad nacional y garantizar la sostenibilidad. A partir de las enseñanzas extraídas, se contratará a candidatos externos mediante concurso para las vacantes de la administración pública que sean difíciles de cubrir, y la asistencia técnica internacional se limitará a la realización de misiones periódicas secuenciadas en los ámbitos que se definan al momento de la formulación y durante la ejecución de los proyectos.
55. **Disposiciones institucionales en el plano nacional.** El Ministerio de Agricultura asumirá la responsabilidad general de la gestión de los proyectos en nombre del Gobierno.
56. **Presencia del FIDA.** El FIDA no cuenta con una oficina en Tayikistán. El Director en el País, con el apoyo de un representante sobre el terreno en Tayikistán, gestionará la cartera desde la oficina regional en Estambul²¹.

F. Seguimiento y evaluación

57. El seguimiento de la ejecución del COSOP se hará mediante una gestión y una supervisión centradas en los resultados. Se prestará una especial atención al seguimiento y la evaluación para sustentar las decisiones relativas al diálogo sobre políticas, la gestión de los conocimientos y la ampliación de escala. En 2022 se

¹⁹ El Proyecto de Comercialización de la Agricultura del Banco Mundial tiene por objeto aumentar la comercialización de productos agrícolas y agroindustriales. El COSOP facilitará el acceso del grupo objetivo a la financiación rural gracias a la sinergia con el segundo componente del proyecto, referido al acceso de las empresas agroindustriales y las pequeñas explotaciones comerciales a la financiación. En el marco de la asociación dedicada a la seguridad alimentaria entre los organismos con sede en Roma y la Federación de Rusia, a través del FIDA se concedió una donación de USD 1,32 millones a Tayikistán para apoyar la alimentación escolar. El PMA llevó a cabo recientemente un análisis del mecanismo para subsanar el déficit de nutrientes en el país con el objetivo de señalar las características específicas del contexto que obstaculizan la ingesta adecuada de nutrientes por parte de determinados grupos objetivo. El apoyo que brinda el BERD a Tayikistán abarca inversiones en microempresas y pequeñas y medianas empresas por conducto de intermediarios financieros e inversiones en los ámbitos de la agroindustria, el comercio, la energía y la industria. Las sinergias con este programa serán indispensables para facilitar el acceso a la financiación rural. Mediante el Proyecto de Desarrollo de las Cadenas de Valor Lácteas Resilientes al Cambio Climático, aprobado recientemente, se empleará un marco de asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado para conectar directamente a los pequeños productores lecheros con los elaboradores y los mercados urbanos gracias al desarrollo de cadenas de valor lácteas eficientes. Por último, el Banco de Desarrollo KfW ha establecido un fondo rotatorio con el Gobierno y otros donantes para ofrecer a las instituciones financieras acceso sostenible a recursos de refinanciación.

²⁰ Requiere la utilización de un manual de procedimientos y el establecimiento de un sistema de supervisión y evaluación antes de la ejecución de los proyectos, lo que favorece la publicación y la divulgación periódicas de los datos a gran escala (concretamente, datos técnicos e informes financieros).

²¹ Habida cuenta de la proximidad de Turquía, el Gerente del Programa en el País participará en las misiones sobre el terreno y reforzará la contribución del FIDA a la formulación de políticas agrícolas y rurales.

llevará a cabo un examen de mitad de período del COSOP para evaluar la pertinencia de los objetivos estratégicos y realizar los ajustes necesarios.

VII. Gestión de riesgos

Cuadro 2
Riesgos y medidas de mitigación

<i>Riesgos</i>	<i>Calificación del riesgo</i>	<i>Medidas de mitigación</i>
1. En materia de políticas/gobernanza		
Los cambios políticos causan transformaciones bruscas en las instituciones administrativas.	Medio	Prestar apoyo específico mediante proyectos orientados a impulsar el proceso de formulación de políticas.
2. Macroeconómicos		
Las remesas constituyen una gran parte de los ingresos de divisas extranjeras, lo que puede afectar a la capacidad de acumular capital de los pequeños productores.	Medio	Lograr suficientes fondos para los programas que abordan esa cuestión.
3. Estrategias y políticas		
El servicio veterinario es ineficiente y requiere un reinicio institucional.	Alto	Sumarse a otros donantes para conectar a los responsables de la formulación de políticas con la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE), con el objetivo de crear una estrategia a largo plazo para el sector.
4. Capacidad institucional de ejecución y sostenibilidad		
Los presupuestos estatales y nacionales no incluyen incentivos financieros para generar un cambio de comportamiento positivo en las organizaciones comunitarias, o esos incentivos son insostenibles.	Alto	Garantizar la capacitación adecuada de los líderes comunitarios en lo relativo a la recaudación de fondos y la existencia de estructuras de gobernanza apropiadas.
5. Gestión financiera		
Los problemas relacionados con la gobernanza de los proyectos afectan negativamente a la capacidad y el desempeño, que actualmente son sólidos, del personal encargado de la gestión financiera.	Medio	Se precisa una supervisión estrecha a todos los niveles. Los controles financieros y de dotación de personal adecuados, así como las funciones de auditoría interna independiente, son indispensables.
6. Adquisición y contratación		
Los problemas relacionados con la gobernanza de los proyectos afectan negativamente a la capacidad y el desempeño actual del personal encargado de la adquisición y contratación.	Medio	Se precisa una supervisión estrecha a todos los niveles, que incluya la garantía de la calidad de la gestión de los proyectos.
7. Partes interesadas		
Las partes interesadas consideran que la distribución de las donaciones es injusta o insuficiente.	Alto	Velar por la gestión de las expectativas desde el principio y por que los esfuerzos de las partes interesadas se canalicen de manera eficiente.
8. Ambientales y sociales		
Zonas de valiosa biodiversidad podrían verse dañadas por el pastoreo.	Alto	Reforzar los mecanismos de gestión de los pastizales.
General	Medio	

COSOP results management framework

Country strategy alignment	Related SDG and UNDAF outcomes	Key COSOP results (in the context of IFAD project beneficiaries)			
<p>The goal of Government's National Development Strategy 2016-2030 is to improve the standards of living of population based on sustainable economic development.</p> <p>With regards to agricultural development and food security, the strategy focus is as follows: Promote agrarian and water supply reforms; Ensure economic and physical access to food based on the stable growth of agricultural sector; Diversify agricultural production, as well as introduce innovations with minimum impact on the environment and quality of land; develop measures to replace hazardous chemicals with alternative, less dangerous, chemicals; increase the attractiveness of the sector, especially for Dehkan farms via the development and strengthening the value chains; Increase access to improved seeds and fertilizers at the domestic market, and increase agricultural production by motivating the use of new agricultural practices and technologies; Develop land and water resources management system on the basis of equitable and sustainable</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 2: People in Tajikistan benefit from equitable and sustainable economic growth through decent and productive employment; stable energy supply; improved access to specialised knowledge and innovation and a more favourable business environment, especially for entrepreneurs and farmers.</p> <p>The COSOP will directly contribute to achieving four SDGs: (i) SDG1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere; (ii) SDG2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable</p>	Strategic objectives	Lending and non-lending activities for the COSOP period	Outcome indicators	Milestone indicators
		<p>SO1: promotion of inclusive agricultural-based rural economic growth in poor rural communities.</p>	<p>Lending/investment activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main agenda for policy dialogue would focus on development of agricultural alternatives to cotton and wheat through promotion of high value horticulture and livestock products Urgent need to focus on domestic food security rather than devoting scarce natural and investment resources to the promotion of agricultural exports <p>Non-lending/non-project activities</p> <p>Investment programme and policy dialogue would be supported by non-lending activities, including KM and SSTC</p>	<p>Overall impact: Percentage of targeted households experiencing economic mobility</p> <p>Percentage of targeted households experiencing reduction of child malnutrition</p> <p>Outcome 1.1: Increased effectiveness and outreach of rural institutions and service agencies.</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Increased farm productivity and production for horticultural and livestock products.</p> <p>Outcome 1.3: Increased post-harvest processing and value addition to agricultural products</p> <p>Outcome 1.4: Improved smallholders' access to remunerative markets.</p>	<p>60 per cent of the targeted population with 30 per cent improvement in household assets ownership index and climate resilience, by end of COSOP period.</p> <p>Child malnutrition reduced by 20 per cent in targeted HHs, by end of COSOP period</p> <p>80 per cent of persons satisfied with services promoted or supported by the programme, by end of COSOP period.</p> <p>80% of targeted horticulture and livestock farmers improve productivity by 50%, by end of COSOP period.</p> <p>40% increase in volume and value of sales made by smallholder producers of horticulture and livestock products, by end of COSOP period.</p>

distribution of land for cultivation of e agricultural crc Appendix I	agriculture; (iii) SDG12 – Responsible consumption and production; and (iv) SDG13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy.				
		SO2: Enhancement of resilience of the smallholder producers to climate change	Lending/investment activities Government implementing partners replicate the piloted IFAD interventions in non-programme areas Non-lending/non-project activities Cooperation with other stakeholders on climate change policy elaboration and implementation Investment programme and policy dialogue would be supported by non-lending activities, including KM and SSTC	Outcome 2.1: Increased smallholder producers adoption of appropriate technologies and climate resilient practices. Outcome 2.2: Increased area of restored land suitable for sustainable cropping and grazing. Outcome 2.3: Diversified income sources of members of the local communities, particularly smallholder farmers, rural women and youth	80% of the targeted population have access to infrastructure that is climate resilient and environmentally sound, by end of COSOP period. 60% increase in number of farmers practicing climate- resilient agricultural practices 80% of the targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists have access to land restored from degradation. 60% of rural women and youth income from IGAs, increased at least by 50%, by end of COSOP period.

Transition scenarios

Table 1
Projections for key macroeconomic and demographic variables^a

Case	Base	High	Low
Average GDP growth (2018 - 2024)	3.8	7.1	2.5
GDP per capita (2018-2024)	801 (2017)	898 (2024 projection)	827 (2020 projection)
Public debt (% of GDP) (2018 - 2024)	56.3	>56	<56
Debt service ratio (% of GNI, 2018-2024)	8.6 (2017)	>8.6	<3%
Inflation rate (%) (2018 - 2024)	6%	>7%	<6%
Rural population	73.018 (2017 WB), end of COSOP period: 81.78016 (2023). Annual growth rate 2%.		
Investment climate for rural business ^b	3/6 .The Economist Intelligence Unit forecasts average real GDP growth of 3.8% in 2019-20, driven by private consumption and aided by growth in gold exports (both in value and volume terms), steady remittance inflows from Russia and investment from China. Tajikistan's international relations have in the past been characterised a foreign policy of attracting investment, financial aid and military support from China, Russia and the US. Economic dependence on China is increasing, mainly through public borrowing and infrastructure investment. FDI is expected to remain low, suffering from the general business climate. Over the medium term, capital outflows are expected to accelerate, assuming Tajikistan's slow reforms in creating a business-friendly environment compared to regional economies.		
Vulnerability to shocks ^c	3/6 "Despite an improved external environment, particularly in the Russian Federation, growing domestic vulnerabilities are weighing on Tajikistan's prospects for sustained economic growth. In particular, the outlook is constrained by a weak domestic policy framework. The narrowed fiscal space resulting from the rising public debt, a pending resolution of problems in the financial sector, rising contingent liabilities by state-owned enterprises and external uncertainties. the country's challenging business environment (including due to the high cost of regulatory compliance) require stronger and bolder policy responses. The "business as usual" approach is inadequate to effectively address the outstanding macro-financial and poverty reduction challenges confronting the economy. Moreover, the domestic social environment could deteriorate if Russia tightens migration regulations."		

Scenario 1: Continuing current trend: Tajikistan's economy registered strong growth in 2018, driven by private consumption and public investment in the energy sector. Thanks to favorable commodity prices, substantial public investment, and a gradual recovery of domestic lending, growth is expected to remain at around 3.8% over the medium term. The scenario implies that the current policies will be maintained, restricting the inflation rate through price controls and anticipating an increase in investments and migrant remittances following economic recovery in Russia. Despite the sustained GDP growth associated with this scenario Tajikistan remains in the category of LIC. PBAS allocation as well as the level of concessionality of IFAD resources would remain about the same with a steady increase related to the improvement of the management of the portfolio and disbursement rate.

Scenario 2: Severe Economic Deterioration. The structure of the economy remains highly susceptible to external and domestic risk factors. A sharp fall in remittance inflows and lower prices of aluminium and cotton, its main export commodities will dampen external earnings through commodity price shocks, lower FDI. Growth is expected to decline, a casualty of the slowdown in trading partners' growth, particularly in Russia.

The country's risk of debt distress remains high in the context of the elevated public debt and further spending pressure and this might affect Tajikistan ability to borrow from IFAD. The risk of losing at least one PBAS allocation is therefore relatively high. New potential projects would rebalance resources towards more direct support basic food production for enhanced food security.

Scenario 3: Improvement of the national context: The prospects of positive growth in Russia, elevated prices for major export commodities (cotton and aluminum), and deepening regional cooperation will sustain levels of around 7% GDP growth. Remittance inflows will continue to support private consumption; restoration of trust in the banking system will lead to a climate of confidence where investments increase. Strong economic growth and a continuing recovery in remittance inflows are projected to help drive down the poverty rate. In this case the PBAS allocation remains about the same or decreases. However, domestic co-financing levels associated with IFAD own resources expected to substantially increase to reflect GoT improving fiscal space.

Agricultural and rural sector issues

1. Tajikistan is a landlocked country, bordering Afghanistan in the south, China in the east, Kyrgyzstan in the north, and Uzbekistan in the west. Country's population has reached 9.126 million people in 2018.²² The country is faced with poor infrastructure, especially in rural areas, lack of machinery and other inputs, lack of access to proper education and health systems exacerbated by the rigid continental climate making agriculture highly susceptible to risks, in particular in three regions of the country, in particular Soghd, Region of Republican Subordination and Khatlon. Extreme poverty and shortages of heating, power and water, combined with the poor state of the banking sector due to the regional economic crisis, pose some threats to political stability in 2017-18.
2. Agriculture is a major component of the Tajik economy. In 2018 it accounted for 18.7% of GDP and it plays a significant role in the rural population's livelihoods and food security. In 2018 it employed 60.8% of the workforce according to government statistics. According to the Workforce Survey by the Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan in 2016, the share of male and female employed in agricultural sector are 35.5% and 60.8% accordingly.²³ Despite its critical importance, the agricultural resource base is characterized by limited arable land. Of the total land area of 141,387 km², 93% is mountainous and 26% or 3.7 million hectares can be considered as agricultural land. Of this total, 18% is arable, 4.1% is under perennial crops (orchards and vineyards) and 77.2% is pastures and hay meadows.²⁴
3. Agriculture is mainly focused on growing wheat, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, gourds, grapes and cattle breeding. Compared to the Soviet period, the acreage of cotton and cotton production has declined by 2.5-3 times, while the acreage, size of the harvest and volumes of wheat, potato, vegetables and fruit has substantially increased. The Khatlon oblast is the leader in terms of the total volume of production, especially of cereal crops, cotton, vegetables, and gourds.
4. As a result of a land reform process which started in 1997, the former collective and state farms have been reorganized and the following major three types of farms emerged: (i) large state farms inherited from the Soviet system; (ii) private dekhkan farms, comprising of individual, family and collective farms, the latter managed by former managers on behalf of workers with land share certificates; the former two with associated land use titles conferred with 50-year leases that can be bought and sold since 1997; and (iii) household farms. All land holders have long-term land lease entitlements often tradable and inheritable. In 2018 all arable land was shared among (i) dekhkan farms (63.9%); enterprises (14/6%); and household plots (21.5%).²⁵
5. The individual households, despite their small size, are responsible for over 62% of country's agricultural production and in some agricultural sub-sectors their contribution goes even higher (94% for milk, 95% for meat). For vegetables it is lower, 49%.
6. The country's leading crop is wheat occupying around 33.8% of irrigated land (counting all seasons) and cotton (22.5%).²⁶ Cotton is exported enabling the country to earn the hard currency very much needed by its economy. Wheat in turn ensures country's food security, especially for the poor. Livestock is a key part of the agriculture sector and is also of critical importance in the coping strategy of poor rural households.

²² Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019

²³ Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Labour Market in Tajikistan. 2019" page 251

²⁴ Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Agriculture in Tajikistan. 2019", pages 22-25

²⁵ Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Agriculture in Tajikistan. 2019", page 23

²⁶ Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Agriculture in Tajikistan. 2019", pages 29

7. The agricultural sector is in general characterized by poor efficiency; productivity and incomes are low. Key factors that limit development include lack of access to: finance, modern agricultural machinery and equipment (see below), modern technologies and farming practices, and agro-services.
8. Rural Poverty. Tajikistan was one of the poorest members of the former USSR and after independence poverty increased sharply as a result of an abrupt termination of economic support from the Soviet Union and an extended civil war after independence in 1991 that derailed all economic activity. By 1997, GDP had fallen by 60% to US\$175 per capita. Improved political and economic stability since 1999 have, however, provided a base for a recovery.
9. The economic difficulties of the country have stalled poverty reduction as of late. The fall in remittances (33% in 2015 and 12% in the first half of 2016 in nominal US dollar terms²⁷) has a particular effect on the rural poor; remittances stood for 24% of total income poverty reduction in rural areas (in contrast to 18% in urban areas)²⁸. This considerably heightens the importance of the agricultural sector as a source for income. Yet, with its fast-growing population, Tajikistan has a comparatively and increasingly low per capita cropland, and the low level of productivity combines to a shortfall in supply. Tajikistan imports over 50% of its food, most of which are staples such as wheat, wheat flour and oil, and poor people even in rural areas typically need cash to satisfy their basic needs. Malnutrition remains an issue as one third of the total population suffer from undernourishment. Prevalence of stunting among the under-5 children is 26.8% in comparison to 19.6% in Uzbekistan.²⁹
10. Incidence of poverty is above average in rural areas (36.1%) which host over 80% of the total poor³⁰. Poverty also has geographical dimensions with Khatlon, Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS) and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) recording poverty over 37% in 2014. In absolute numbers, however, the poor in Soghd exceed those in GBAO as the former is much more populated (about 30% of the total population in the country). One fifth of the population in Tajikistan is affected by food insecurity³¹.

²⁷ National Bank of Tajikistan data quoted in *Country Report: Tajikistan*, Economist Intelligence Report, February 2017.

²⁸ Azevedo, J.P. et al, *Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity in Tajikistan: A Diagnostic*, World Bank, June 2014.

²⁹ ADB, *Country Partnership Strategy: Tajikistan, 2016–2020*, 2017.

³⁰ The Agency for Statistics ('TajStat') 2015 data quoted in *The World Bank-Tajikistan Partnership Program Snapshot*, World Bank Group, April 2016.

³¹ WFP, *Tajikistan: Food Security Monitoring*, Bulletin Issue 17, June 2016.

SECAP background study

Introduction

1. This SECAP background study considers (i) the specific context (including sector and wider institutional and legislative framework and its alternatives) in which the country programme is likely to be implemented, and (ii) the likely implications for IFAD's work. The study is based on a review of the key pertinent documents and consultation with relevant stakeholders. It uses mainly secondary information and was undertaken during the development of the COSOP.

Part 1 - Situational analysis and main challenges

A. Socio-economic situation and underlying causes

2. The country's population is concentrated at lower elevations, with around 90% of the people living in valleys; overall density increases from east to west. The population of Tajikistan is primarily rural and dependent on agriculture. Limited cropland, low yields due to underdeveloped agricultural technologies and poor connectivity to markets are among the factors of low-income levels of the farming households.
3. Poverty. The percentage of population below \$1.90 at 2011 purchasing power parity line dropped from 10.4% in 2007 to 4.7% in 2009. Extreme poverty fell from 41.5% in 2003 to 13.8% in 2009. Inequality as reflected by the Gini index dropped from 0.33 in 2003 to 0.31 in 2009. Poverty incidence declined by 40.3% in urban areas and 34.6% in rural areas from 2003 to 2012. Urban poverty rates fell from 68.6% in 2003 to 49.4% in 2007 and 28.5% in 2012. Rural poverty was reduced from 73.8% in 2003 to 55% in 2007 and 39.2% in 2012. Extreme poverty rates in urban areas fell from 39.4% in 2003 to 18.9% in 2007 and 10% in 2012, while in rural areas it dropped from 42.3% in 2003 to 16.4% in 2007 after which it has remained at the same level.³²
4. Food insecurity. One fifth of the population in Tajikistan is affected by food insecurity³³, and household food security is further negatively impacted because of recent reductions in remittances - 80% of remittances are used to purchase food³⁴. It is also argued that the country's food insecurity will increase in the long run because of limited capacity to respond to climate-induced shocks, which would adversely affect agricultural production³⁵. In addition, food insecurity is exacerbated by (i) limited irrigated land that accounts for 95% of crop production, (ii) underdeveloped agriculture, and (iii) poor connectivity between markets and agricultural production areas.³⁶
5. Malnutrition. Malnutrition is still an issue in Tajikistan, where one third of the total population suffers from undernourishment. Half of all children under five suffer from iodine deficiency, while a quarter suffers from stunting. The Nutrition and Food Safety Strategy for Tajikistan (2012-2020) has been developed to establish nutrition and food safety goals and provide a coherent set of integrated actions,

³² ADB, 2016 ; Country Partnership Strategy: Tajikistan, 2016–2020.

³³ WFP, *Tajikistan: Food Security Monitoring*, Bulletin Issue 17, June 2016.

³⁴ While labour earnings and remittances were the main driving forces behind income poverty reduction during the period 2003 – 2009, the importance of these factors differed between rural and urban areas: employment played a role for reducing urban, but not rural poverty. Remittances were responsible for 24% of total income poverty reduction in rural areas in contrast to 18% in urban areas (Azevedo, J.P. et al, *Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity in Tajikistan: A Diagnostic*, World Bank, June 2014).

³⁵ Asian Development Bank (ADB) Country Partnership Strategy – Tajikistan 2016-2020. August, 2016.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

spanning different government sectors and involving public and private actors and to be considered in the national policies and health system governance.³⁷

6. Migration. The economy is highly dependent on remittance inflows that grew from about 6.4% of GDP in 2002 to 49.6% in 2013, then down to 41.4% in 2014 and 33.4% in 2015³⁸. Out of a population of 8.4 million in 2014, 0,67 million are migrant workers³⁹, 90% of whom work in Russian construction and trade sectors. As a result of tightened migration legislation in the Russian Federation, 13.7% workers returned to Tajikistan in 2015. As of January 2016, 333,391 were banned from re-entering for 3–5 years.⁴⁰
7. Gender. As a consequence of out-migration, the number of female-headed households is high⁴¹. Analysis on the 2007 the Living Standards Measurement Survey found a higher-level extreme poverty among female-headed households (22.9%) than male-headed ones (17.0%). About 75% of all workingwomen are engaged in agriculture⁴², but forms of their participation are variable and complex, reflecting entitlement according to land reforms, land types, labour dynamics and other factors. No laws or regulatory provisions discriminate against women. In 2010, government adopted a National Strategy for Women's Empowerment for 2011–2020. Equal rights and opportunities for men and women are also codified in the 2005 Law on State Guarantees of Equal Rights for Men and Women and Equal Opportunities in the Exercise of Rights. The Programme for Reforming the Agriculture Sector of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012–2020 recognizes the important roles women play in agriculture. In particular, the Programme proposes to pay particular attention to gender equality in long-term land tenure, access to finance, capacity building and mitigating the effects of climate change on particularly vulnerable groups, including female-headed households (FHHs).⁴³

B. Environment and climate context, trends and implications

8. Tajikistan is a mountainous region dominated by the Trans-Alay Range in the north and the Pamirs in the southeast; western Fergana Valley in north, Kofarnihon and Vakhsh Valleys in southwest. The terrains of Pamir, Tien-Shan, and the Gissar-Alay mountains occupy 93% of its territory, and the within-country altitude varies from 300 (Syr Darya) to 7,495 m (Qullai Ismoili Somoni) - almost half the country lies above 3,000 m. The eastern mountains are home to many glaciers and lakes (the Fedchenko Glacier, surrounding the country's highest peaks, is the largest non-polar glacier in the world), while the lowest elevations are found in the northwest, southwest and in the Fergana Valley. Tajikistan is made up of twelve ecosystems: nival glacier, high mountain desert, high mountain meadow and steppe, mid-mountain conifer forest, mid-mountain mesophyllic forest, mid-mountain xerophytic light forest, mid-low-mountain semi-savanna, foothill semi-desert and desert, wetlands, agroecosystems, urban, and ruderal degraded.
9. Biodiversity. Significant abundance of species diversity of flora and fauna, valuable genetic resources, endemic and epibiotic species of flora and fauna have evolved in the varied environmental conditions of Tajikistan. Currently this diversity is contained in natural ecosystems, and, partly, in agricultural ecosystems. Tajikistan has a rich biodiversity, characterized by approximately 23,000 different flora and fauna species, 1,900 of which are endemic. Tajikistan's biodiversity is also globally important: eleven plant species have been identified as

³⁷ FAO, 2014. Eastern Europe and Central Asia Agro-Industry Development Country Brief. Tajikistan, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Europe/documents/Publications/AI_briefs/AI_briefs2014/AI_Brief_Tajikistan_new.pdf

³⁸ ADB, 2016

³⁹ Data of the Ministry of Labour, Migration, and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan.

⁴⁰ International Organization for Migration. 2016. *An overview of current migration trends in Tajikistan*. Dushanbe.

⁴¹ The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in 2012 found 21% of the total families are female-headed.

⁴² M. Abdulloev, M., *Gender Aspects of Agriculture*, Agency on Statistics, 2014.

⁴³ FAO, *National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods: Tajikistan*, 2016.

important for selective breeding, including *Aspicilia oxneriana*, *Hordeum bulbosum*, *Fritillaria regelii*, *Tulipa subquiquefolia*, *Punica granatum*, *Ficus carica*, *Juglans regia*, *Pistasio verae* and others – two of which were included in the IUCN Red Book(2006): Darvaz dogwood (*Swida darvasica*) and apple-tree (*Malus sieversii*). Animals of global importance include: markhor (*Capra falconeri*), snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*) and urial (red sheep) (*Ovis vignei*). Tajikistan's protected areas system includes four nature reserves, one national park that covers nearly half of the Tajik Pamir, the Shirkent and Saryhosor natural-historical parks, several Ramsar sites and 13 species management areas. Overall, protected areas occupy almost 22 per cent of the country.

10. Water resources in Tajikistan are mainly formed from glacial meltwater, frost and seasonal snow cover in the Pamir Mountains. The current glaciers, containing 550 cubic kilometers of fresh water, cover 7,000 km² or 4.8% of the land area of Tajikistan. In addition, Tajikistan water resources include also river flows, groundwater, springs, lakes and other water bodies. The total area of all lakes in Tajikistan is 700 km². Tajikistan's rivers reach high-water levels twice a year: in the spring, fed by the rainy season and melting mountain snow, and in the summer, fed by melting glaciers. The summer freshets are the more useful for irrigation, especially in the Fergana Valley and the valleys of southeastern Tajikistan. Waters of the large rivers are only partly used for irrigation in Tajikistan. Because of the steepness of fall and the huge amount of water in the rivers, Tajikistan has great energy generating potential that makes half the total hydro potential in Central Asia. However, due to warming, the area and volume of glaciers continues to shrink and this situation enhances the risk of droughts; the resulting degradation of aquatic ecosystems can cause damage to both the economy and the population.
11. Forests. They only take up 3% (421,000 ha) of the land area of the country. Most of the forest (150 thousand ha) consists of evergreen, low productive and diffused Juniper forests (*Juniperus turkestanica*, *J. Seravcshanica*, *J. Semiglobosa*). The broad-leaved forests cover approximately 52 thousand ha. They consist predominantly of walnuts (8 thousand ha), Turkestan maple (44 thousand ha), and Asian wild apples (*Acer turkestanicum*, *Juglans regia*). Shrub forests cover approximately 15 thousand ha growing on the mountain plateau at an altitude of 2,000-3,500 m. Tugai Forests consisting of Asiatic poplar, tamarix, along with reed tangles and other vegetation (*Populus pruinosa*, *Elaegnus angustifolia*, *Tamarix laxa*, *Phragmites communis*) grow in the hotter lowland districts of Tajikistan and on the river floodplains. Desert saxaul forests grow in the south and cover less than 8 thousand ha; they are used as pasture during spring and autumn.
12. Pasture. Pasture make up 80% of agricultural land and are mainly found in the Khatlon region and the Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS). In the east of the Pamir the condition of the teresken (*Eurotea*) pastures are critical, due to the local population who started a massive uprooting of teresken, a very good animal fodder, because of lack of other energy sources. This has resulted in the desertification of highland pastures. In other districts cattle often graze near human settlements and thus local pastures have become overgrazed and degraded. More than half of the natural pastures in the country are in the highlands, at altitudes varying from 1,700-2,000 to 3,500 m, and can be used for less than 100 days a year, mainly in summer. Access to these summer pastures has become difficult due to problems related with distant pastures, as well as the conditions of roads and bridges. On the lowland pasture, a reduction of productivity and an increase of soil erosion and overgrazing have been observed because of changes in the stand composition, predominantly of 'non-grazeable' grass.
13. Climate. The climate of Tajikistan is classed as continental, but its mountainous terrain gives rise to wide variations. In those areas where cultivation takes place,

which is mainly in the floodplains of the rivers, the climate consists of hot, dry summers and mild, warm winters. The average annual precipitation is about 700mm, ranging from less than 100mm in the southeast up to 2,400mm on the Fedchenko Glacier in the central part of the country. Precipitation occurs during the winter season, mainly between September and April. The annual mean temperature depends partly on altitude and varies between +17.C in hot southern districts to -6.C and lower in the Pamir highlands. The absolute maximum temperature recorded is 48°C in July, the absolute minimum temperature -49°C in January. The daily temperature range is about 7°C in winter and 18°C in summer.

14. High dependency on glacier-fed rivers for water supply and irrigation makes the country vulnerable to climate change, floods; besides seismic risks. Climate projections up to 2100 forecast a decrease in average precipitation and an increase in droughts, and annual mean temperature is projected to increase by 1.7°C in Pyanj river basin and 1.5°C in Vakhsh river basin by 2050; by 2100, temperatures are to rise by 3.6°C . There are serious implications also for glaciers and water resources. Since 1930, total area of glaciers declined by one-third, and is expected to fall a further 15-20 percent over the next 30-40 years, with many small glaciers disappearing altogether. Due to intensive melting of mountain glaciers, water inflow into major rivers will initially increase, but then will drastically decrease in the longer-term.
15. Precipitations. Approximately 75% of annual precipitation takes place during the colder times of the year. While the majority of precipitation falls in mountain districts which are open to humid air masses from the west, some districts protected from humid air masses by high mountains have less precipitation (including the deep and closed valleys, mountains and highland plateau in the eastern part of the Pamir) have less than 100 mm per year. The hot lowland deserts in the south of Tajikistan also have a low level of precipitation. The maximum level of precipitation is observed in the mountains of central Tajikistan, which experiences 1,000-1,800 mm per year.
16. Temperature. Tajikistan has experienced an increase in temperature, which has serious implications on water resources. According to the TNC, the biggest increase in annual mean temperature over a period of 65 years (until 2012) has occurred in southern Tajikistan, including the region of Khatlon (from +0.5 .C to +1 .C, with the highest increase of +1.2 .C in Dangara) and Dushanbe (+1 .C). As a result of the warmer climate, there are now 5-10 more frost-free days per year, with earlier dates with average temperatures above zero in spring and autumn.

C. Climate change impact

17. High temperatures. The high temperatures during the first decade were mainly due to climatic characteristics, and a reduction in intensive irrigation networks and the area of large water reservoirs. The last two decades, especially 2000-2010, were also characterized by increased temperatures and continuous heat.
18. Fogs complicate transport movement. The high humidity during fogs events accelerates corrosion and the aging of paint. A tendency towards an increase in the days with advection fog was observed. This is a result of an enhanced role of southern cyclones and advection of warm air masses.
19. Dust storms occur during strong winds when sand and dust rise up leading to reduced visibility. In Tajikistan dust storms are mainly observed in southern desert and semi-desert districts, especially in Shaartuz. Hazes are most frequent during dry summer-autumn period. The number of days with dust storms and haze in southern and central Tajikistan has declined because of an increase in irrigated land and reduction of intensity and frequency of intrusions of cold air masses from west and northwest.
20. Climate warming over the next 50 years might result in global climatic catastrophes. In the arid areas of Tajikistan droughts and desertification are likely

and these in turn may lead to more frequent storms in the region and countries neighboring with Central Asia.

21. Winds. An analysis of dynamics of strong winds revealed that the number of days with western winds decreased as a result of fewer cold western intrusions. In terms of consequences, heavy precipitation creates the most dangerous events such as sudden rise of water level in the rivers, floods mudflows and avalanches. Therefore a reduction of number of days with thunder is linked to reduction in the number of cold intrusions.
22. Drought and dry weather conditions. Drought is one of the dangerous meteorological events and it can result in considerable losses during extreme situations. The drought of 2000- 2001 in Tajikistan and in neighboring Central Asian countries is considered as one of the most large scale natural disasters of the last decade in the region. A large part of the densely populated areas of Tajikistan lives in arid zones and both less extreme localized drought and extreme droughts that cover large areas are experienced. These droughts mostly affect the southern densely populated districts together with the Gissar valley where the highest number of years with average and extreme droughts has been recorded.
23. Agriculture. According to the assessment of WB (2008), Tajikistan tops the list of 28 countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia on the Climate Risk Index being a sensitive country with low adaptation potential. The vulnerability assessment of UNDP (2012) revealed drought as the most devastating consequence of climate change at present and in the future. Extreme temperatures combined with droughts reduce the amount of available water, causing considerable losses to crop and pasture productivity, and the rise in the price of goods as was the case in 2000-2001, and in 2008. The negative impact of climate change over the last decade includes floods in Pyanj, Vakhsh, Zerafshan and Kafernigan river basins, desertification of fertile lands in southern districts of the country, land erosion resulting from inadequate irrigation and intensive precipitation, a shortage of water due to droughts, and loss of agricultural crops due to heat and frost.
24. The deficit of water for irrigated crops is likely to increase, and agriculture and pasture soils will become more prone to degradation due to the projected increase in torrential rainfall, floods, mudflows and landslides. Current fodder varieties have been impacted by prolonged summer heat waves. Furthermore, pastoralist communities have no access to information regarding disaster risk and no capacity to mitigate negative climate change impacts. The drought-induced lack of pasture and fodder may lead to overgrazing, animal death, or force livestock owners to destock herds they are unable to feed. In addition, and due to the increased intensity of rains, loss of soil and erosional processes the sediment load of rivers will increase which will result in further sedimentation of irrigation channels, reservoir pumping stations and reservoirs. The current efficiency of irrigation systems is low and may be further aggravated by the water problem.
25. Environmental issues. The major environmental problems in Tajikistan include: (i) natural disasters (ii) Land degradation (iii) Deforestation and desertification (iv) limited availability of clean drinking water (v) low levels of water treatment (vi) deterioration of wildlife and protected areas (vii) threats of soil pollution and, especially, nitrate contamination of surface water.
26. The main causes of land degradation are: (i) poorly adapted farming practices; (ii) overgrazing leading to erosion; (iii) illegal forest harvesting; (iv) population growth; (v) climate change that is already exacerbating land degradation problems; and (vi) poor national and local capacity to deal with sustainable land management issues. As of 2017, Tajikistan has made little investment towards climate change adaptation and for the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture technologies.

27. Vulnerability analysis suggests that the most vulnerable areas are the eastern Region of Republican Subordination (RRS) Mountains, the Southern Soghd hills, and the Khatlon hills and lowlands.

D. Climate change scenarios

28. Precipitation and temperature scenarios. According to the different models an increased variation in maximum and minimum precipitation will be observed. There will be more intensive precipitation events, especially in Pamir. Geographically, the annual amount of precipitation is likely to decrease in southern Tajikistan and neighboring areas; and is likely to increase in mountainous parts of the country. An increase in temperature will be observed in all districts of the country. The risk of drought will increase due to an increase in total evaporation and earlier snowmelt. Insufficient winter precipitation (snow), especially in the mountainous glacier zone, may change river flow regimes. This, coupled with insufficient precipitation in spring will negatively affect water, energy and food security.
29. Water resources and glaciers. Climate change may possibly result in further increase inter-annual variability of discharge due to the reduced regulatory role of glaciers and the expected growth in the level of precipitation intensity. It is expected that the peak discharge in non-regulated rivers will shift to earlier months of the year, affecting the economic sectors dependent on water supply. By the middle of 21st century river discharge will possibly be reduced in summer and in early autumn, the period during which demand for water from agriculture is highest.
30. Agriculture and water management. The following hydro-meteorological events and related processes could cause considerable damage to the agricultural sector: high air temperatures followed by dry hot winds and droughts; unusually low temperature and continuous cold weather; intensive rain and hailstorms; mudflows and floods; pests and diseases. With the progressive drying climate in the southern districts of the country where farming is well developed, increasing desertification processes poses a growing threat to farming and requires response measures.
31. Degradation of pastures is a widespread problem and manifests itself in different ways but primarily through an increase in the proportion of 'non grazable' grass and decline in the productivity of pastures by 15-25%. The participatory vulnerability assessment carried out by UNDP (2012) in different parts of the country revealed that the main climate change related concern and adaptation priorities of the population included; improving access to clean drinking water, increasing the effectiveness and reliability of irrigation systems, better access to high quality seeds and sustainable land management practices. Reliable access to energy in rural areas is also among the top priorities.
32. Adaptation measures to climate change: The agriculture sector requires comprehensive measures to ensure food security and to sustainable production adapted to climate change. For the 3rd National Communication on Climate Change, given that more than 70% of the population lives in rural areas and is engaged in smallholding and agribusiness, there is a great potential for developing organic land management, livestock breeding, and gardening.

Part 2 -Institutions and legal framework

A. Institutions

33. At the Presidential level, all the concerned key state agencies and programme executives report to the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Corresponding departments of the Executive Office of the President monitor and coordinate policies and the measures of different ministries and other

state institutions, and inform high level officials on the adoption of national programmes and action plans.

34. At the Parliamentary level the Parliament (Majlisi Oli) plays a key role in the development of legislation and ensure its compliance with international treaties, including those on climate change. A diversity of Ministerial Departments and institutions are concerned by environmental as well as climate change issues, mainly:
35. The Committee on Environmental Protection (CEP) under the Government of RT, including its subcommittees at the local level, is the lead state executive body responsible for the implementation of state policy on hydrometeorology, the effective use of natural resources, as well as the control and protection of the environment. The CEP is responsible for developing an environmental policy and implementing the UNFCCC commitments. It is also responsible for the improvement of legal and regulatory systems of environmental protection.
36. The State Administration for Hydrometeorology under the CEP (Gidromet) is the national executive body responsible for the coordination of climate change related issues in Tajikistan. The Director of Gidromet is the national coordinator on UNFCCC.
37. The Centre on Climate Change operates under Gidromet. After the launch of PPCR, a Climate Change Secretariat and permanent Working Group led by Deputy Prime Minister of RT were created.
38. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources is the state executive body leading the implementation of a unified state policy and regulation of the fuel and energy sector, the management of water resources and promoting the use of renewable energy sources. The Ministry acts as the authorized body for implementing functions related to the Clean Development Mechanism of Kyoto Protocol and reporting to the UNFCCC. Also, the Ministry takes an active part in implementation of investment projects.
39. The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade is the lead executive body for oversight of the system of economic planning and forecasting. The mandate of the Ministry includes the formulation and implementation of economic development programmes, as well as strategies aimed at poverty reduction and sustainable development.
40. The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan ensures the implementation of state policy in the sphere of public finance management, conducts legal regulation of budget and tax policies, and is also responsible for budget financing of various sectors of the economy. In addition, the Ministry of Finance is an authorized state body in the sphere of public debt management and attraction of public investments.
41. The State Committee on Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan is responsible for implementation of state policy in the sphere of foreign investment attraction, public property management, privatization of public property in the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as implementation of the entrepreneurship support programs.
42. The MOA develops and coordinates the state policy, programmes and plans in the agricultural sphere. The Ministry also oversees the Academy of Agricultural Science, which is the Centre of agrarian science closely linked to the Tajik Agrarian University.
43. The Ministry of Industry and New Technologies is the state body developing and implementing a unified state policy in the industrial sector. In the field of environment and climate change, the Ministry is in charge of developing and implementing multi-sectoral research and development programmes and innovative projects. The Ministry oversees the implementation of investment projects using modern energy saving technologies and 'green' products.

44. The Ministry of Education and Science is the key executive body which implements a unified state policy and regulates legal requirements in education and science, teaching, research and development, as well as social protection of students enrolled in education and science institutions. The Ministry takes an active part in the development and implementation of environmental programmes in schools and higher education institutions.
45. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection includes the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service (which has 75 oblast, town and district level Centers of Sanitary and Epidemiological Monitoring), the Republican Tropical Diseases Centers and Healthy Lifestyle Centers, as well as centers related to the problems of nutrition and prophylactic disinfections. These structures cover issues related to climate risk reduction and prevention of diseases in the context of climate change and extreme water and weather related events. Under the regional health and climate change programme of the World Health Organization (WHO), a Strategy for Health and Climate Change in Tajikistan was developed.
46. The Forest Agency (FA) under the Government is the central executive body of the Republic of Tajikistan implementing functions related to forest management. This includes the development and implementation of a unified state policy, as well legal and normative regulations related to the management of forests and forest resources, hunting and game management, plant and animal life, and also protected areas, including management and state oversight functions. The Forest Agency (FA) is the holder of management rights over 1,336,331 ha . The FA administers 478,171 ha of pasture⁴⁴. The Agency takes an active part in the implementation of programmes and projects on climate change.
47. The State Statistics Agency under the President is the state body responsible for statistics policy and economic analysis. The Agency implements its work through the collection and dissemination of statistical data based on the principles of objective and comprehensive analysis of socio-economic and environmental processes taking place in the country. The Agency also registers administrative territorial units and settlements.
48. State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy is the lead state body in the sphere of land use, as well as related reforms and land inventories. The Committee is responsible for the control of land use, making inventories and the registration of land use rights, setting land tax, monitoring the changes in land use and in forest management.
49. The Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES) is engaged in early warning, disaster prevention and recovery, as well as disaster risk reduction. The early warning and monitoring system for water overspill from Lake Sarez is operating under the oversight of CoES. The CoES also controls and forecasts natural disasters and undertakes laboratory analysis.
50. It is worth noting that, due to structural changes decided in December 2013, an important decision has been taken with regard to climate change through the formation of a Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (previously two separate agencies), and an increase and expansion of the functions of the State Committee on Land Management and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, as well as the creation of the Local Development Committees.
51. Hukumats, the local district level administrations, are a key state stakeholder on the ground. District Hukumats are a major body responsible for land management, including allocation of communal land (mainly grazing) to legal entities such as PUs, and individual farmers from state land fund (state land reserve) though the process of allocation of land rights has been basically completed. Hukumats are responsible for protecting land users' rights.

⁴⁴ Data of the State Forest Agency (SFA) under the Government of Tajikistan.

B. Policy and regulatory frameworks

52. Policies. The National Development Strategy for the period until 2030 (01 September 2016), and its Medium-term Development Strategy 2016-2020 (MDS), aim at improving living standards of the population on the basis of sustainable economic development of the country. More specifically the strategy aims at: (a) ensuring energy security and efficient energy saving; (b) ensuring food security and access to high quality products by the population; and (c) raising employment of the population. In the sphere of energy security shall be set forth the following priorities: (a) diversification of energy sources; (b) use of renewable energy sources; and (c) use of hydropower generated from big and small rivers. In the sphere of food security shall be set forth the following priorities: (a) promotion of agrarian and water management reforms; (b) stabilization of agrarian sector in order to ensure physical access to foodstuffs of the population; (c) diversification of agricultural production; (d) improvement of access to high quality seeds and fertilizers, and introduction of new agricultural production methods; and (e) raising efficiency of irrigation and drainage infrastructure.
53. Legislation. Regarding the legislation several laws were adopted in the fields of agriculture, rural development and natural resource management. The following table presents the main relevant legislative texts.

Nº	Name of legal document	Number	Date of adoption
1.	Water Code of the Republic of Tajikistan	Nº 34	29.11.2000
2.	Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (amended by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 1 August 2012, Nº891)	Nº 326	13.12.1996
3.	Forest code of the Republic of Tajikistan	Nº 761	02.08.2011
4.	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On dehkan farms"	Nº526	19.05.2009
5.	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Food Security"	Nº 641	29.12.2010
6.	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Pasture"	Nº951	19.03.2013
7.	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On poultry farming"	Nº 633	21.07.2010
8.	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On fish farming"	Nº 220	22.12.2006
9.	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Seed Production"	Nº355	05.01.2008
10.	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Veterinary Medicine"	Nº 674	29.12.2010
11.	The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Land Reform" (amended by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 3 March 2006, Nº175)	Nº 604	14.03.1992
12.	The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Environmental Protection" (amended by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 18 July 2017, Nº 1449)	Nº 760	02.08.2011
13.	The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On bowels of the earth" (amended by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 28 December 2013, Nº 1048)	Nº 983	20.07.1994
14.	The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On biological security" (amended by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 30 July 2007, Nº 330)	Nº 88	01.03.2005

C. Programmes and partnerships

54. Donor Coordination. With an overall objective to strengthen aid effectiveness in Tajikistan, the Development Coordination Council (DCC) was established in 2007

to facilitate information exchange and collaboration within the development community, as well as foster dialogue on shared priorities with the Government of Tajikistan. The DCC functions as development partners' coordination mechanism with the GoT in support of the National Development Strategy 2016-2030 and the Mid-term development Strategy 2016-2020. The heads (or in their absence, deputies) of 28 bilateral, multilateral and UN agencies comprise the Council.

55. Within the DCC most of the donors and international organizations have adopted the same priority fields in rural areas, in focusing on water and watershed management, rural energy efficiency, agricultural productivity and market efficiency, crop diversification and value chains' strengthening, development of agricultural services and environments as well as horizontal activities such as capacity building and institutional development at various levels, information-based decision-making and support to policy dialogue. In agriculture development, there is a consensus for the embedment of the development of smallholder agriculture into a wider value chain approach.

Some main donors

56. European Union. The overall EU cooperation objective for Tajikistan is to contribute to the reduction of poverty in rural communities by improving people's livelihoods and food security (through improved food availability and accessibility, including access to nutritionally adequate diet), respecting the natural resource base. The specific objectives followed by the EU cooperation with Tajikistan are: 1) to ensure the development of rural communities resulting from inclusive rural growth, sustainable on and off-farm wealth creation and income and employment-generating opportunities; 2) the sustainable use and management of natural resources and ecosystems, and resilience to extreme climatic conditions. To this end, the EU allocated €251 million over the period 2014-2020.
57. UNDP. The UNDP country programme coincides with that of the new National Development Strategy, 2016-2030. The priorities of the proposed country programme are aligned with those of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2016-2030 and the National Development Strategy, and in line with the UNDP strategic plan (2014-2017).
58. UNDP programme will aim at transformational development results in the following priority areas: (a) improved governance, rule of law and access to justice; (b) sustainable and equitable economic growth; (c) social equity and protection of vulnerable groups from violence and discrimination; and (d) resilience and environmental sustainability.
59. ADB. The Asian Development Bank is a strong partner for Tajikistan and provides loans and grants in a wide range of socio economic fields. The table below presents the active ADB project in the rural area and water resource management.
60. World Bank. The strategic goal of the WB Country Strategic Partnership (CPS) is to help reduce extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity by expanding opportunities for the private sector and excluded groups, thus supporting transition to a new growth model. CPS support would be provided through targeted interventions organized around broad areas of engagement: 1) Strengthen the role of the private sector by expanding micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and increasing access to finance; 2) Social inclusion, by improving delivery of basic social services (social protection, water and sanitation, primary health care), while expanding access to higher education for youth from poor families, and to land rights for women; 3) Regional connectivity: the objective is to expand access to regional markets and global information and knowledge through infrastructure improvement. The table below presents the main active project of the World Bank in the fields of rural area and water management.

Part 3 - Strategic recommendations

A. Lessons learned

61. Lessons learned from IFAD's supported grants and projects IFAD's overarching objectives in Tajikistan are to improve the livelihoods of poor rural people by strengthening their organizations and enabling them to access productive technologies and resources. The major IFAD on-going operations in country are: The Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project (KLSP), which was started in 2009 and was restructured in 2013: the coverage was reduced to two districts, Muminobod and Shurobod, and the total IFAD grant financing was reduced to US\$9.3 million; The Livestock and Pasture Development Project (LPDP) became effective in August 2011, and constitute an investment of US\$ 15.8 million (the IFAD grant amounts to US\$14.6 million). The implementation of the project has progressed well and the overall performance is rated as satisfactory by IFAD supervision; the LPDP II is in the continuity of the LPDP 1 for an investment of US\$ 24 million; improving access of communities to productive infrastructure and services leading to sustainable agricultural production and equitable returns. The IFAD investment in this project is of US\$ 39.3 million.
62. Among the more important lessons of a general nature from LPDP are: PUU establishment requires time and effort. LPDP experience, as well as lessons learned from other similar initiatives in Tajikistan, demonstrates that inclusive community mobilization is a time and resource consuming process. LPDP experience has shown that the establishment of the legal, social and organizational structures of the PUU and the PUU Board necessary for accessing pasture lands, preparing mid-term pasture management plans and identifying sub-projects requires at least one year of intensive social mobilization and empowerment.
63. The social mobilization process developed and implemented by LPDP is greatly appreciated by all stakeholders. However, in communities, where PUUs have been established it is necessary to extend the mobilization support in order to strengthen these young institutions, empower their Boards, and install and enhance accountability and transparency mechanisms for better governance. In order to expand coverage and compare approaches to social mobilization employed by different organizations the PMU contracted MSDSP, Caritas, and German Agro Action to mobilize pasture users into PUUs in the six target districts of Khatlon. The experience of engaging three CFs with different approaches, targeting different districts has been a learning process for the CFs and for the PMU. All three CFs have their own sets of comparative advantages, but all were instrumental in setting up PUUs within the first year of operation.
64. Among the specific, operational key lessons learned and adopted from IFAD experience are: (i) the targeting strategy has been found to be successful in reaching poor and vulnerable communities and households and should be maintained; (ii) while social cohesion issues of the PUUs have been adequately addressed by the social mobilization process, the building of technical capacity needs to be more in focus and to be better resourced, something that has been given consideration in the design (iii) institutional strengthening, including in governance of PUUs needs to be continued beyond the first year of establishment; (iv) horizontal learning among local initiatives has proven to be effective for capacity building; (v) women income generation activities should go beyond livestock to diversify sources of livelihood and avoid non-productive increase of livestock; (vi) exposure to international experience in pasture management can be very instrumental in setting the national policy agenda; and (vii) strengthening of the sub-regional office for administrative and procurement functions speeds up implementation.

65. The experience of other donor agencies has shown that effective project implementation requires the following: (i) capable local management staff; (ii) international consulting assistance to provide international practice in technical fields and aspects; (iii) effectively functioning procurement and financial management system; (iv) flexibility in implementation to accommodate lessons as they emerge; (v) close supervision of and implementation support to project management to ensure that project implementation capabilities are aligned with the objectives; (vi) recognition that the central and local government administrations have very weak capacity and are under-resourced, and can therefore provide only limited support; and (vii) recognition of the vulnerability of project implementation to top-down approaches, because the need to involve all stakeholders, particularly beneficiaries, in implementation is understood inadequately or resisted.
66. The experience of the World Bank in the previous years shows that: 1) though many institutional, legal, and regulatory reforms were adopted to promote private sector development, their impact still needs to take full effect; 2) sustainable improvement in public service delivery requires a suitable combination of political leadership, dedicated civil servants, and the proactive engagement of civil society. 3) economic growth, private sector development, job creation (especially for young people), and education and training for employment are considered the four most critical areas that need support for reducing poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

Strategic actions and targeting

Access to climate change related funds

67. The Republic of Tajikistan is a participating country of the international Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), funded by the WB, ADB, EBRD and DFID, under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two multi-donor trust funds within the Climate Investment Fund (CIF). Tajikistan's PPCR investments focus on climate-proofing key water management and hydroelectric infrastructure, improving institutional capacities for effectively integrating climate resilience into national development and investment planning, and supporting land management measures to enhance rural livelihoods through greater resilience to climate-related shocks.
68. There are three main funding sources targeting adaptation to climate change and combating land degradation: GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund. Concerning the GEF, it appears that all the resources for Tajikistan are already allocated. The Annex 1 lists the ongoing projects funded by GEF. However, IFAD could be proactive and already prepare the ground for a possible access to GEF7, by emphasizing on land degradation and promotion of a green economy.
69. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a global fund that supports developing countries in their climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Established within the framework of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (<http://unfccc.int/secretariat/items/1629.php>) in 2010, the GCF represents the newest and largest architecture of climate finance with over US\$10 billion in pledges. With regard to Tajikistan the GCF recently approved 2 projects: 1) «Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan» with the World Food Programme (USD 9.27 million) and: 2) « Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan », with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (USD 5 million). At this stage the GCF grants are already allocated and IFAD would wait for the next years to submit a proposal for cofinancing.

70. The Adaptation Fund (AP) seems to be the most promising for IFAD as a funding source. The Adaptation Fund finances climate adaptation projects in nine diverse sectors. Among them: 5 sectors are directly linked to IFAD activities in Tajikistan: Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction, Food Security, Rural Development and Water Management.
71. Tajikistan did not benefit until now of any national AF project. The AP website just mentions a regional project implemented by UNESCO, entitled "Reducing Vulnerabilities of Populations in Central Asia Region from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in a Changing Climate (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan). The strategic objectives of the new COSOP, orienting IFAD support to cover the overall value chain, from agriculture production to access to the market, is in line with AP objectives, which give priority to the involvement of the private sector. In terms of partnerships IFAD should see how to be member of the Development Coordination Council. Different donors, met during the mission, expressed their interest to see IFAD leading a Working Group, maybe on Food Security, in deep cooperation with FAO and WFP. They would give the opportunity for IFAD to be more visible and close to partners as well as the Government.

References

Full SECAP Report: (Detailed report available at NEN)

COSOP preparation process

- I. **Preparatory work.** Major policy and strategy documents of the Government of the Tajikistan Republic, national statistics data and relevant Government reports were reviewed and analyzed. Implementation of the IFAD funded programme in the Tajik Republic was reviewed, lessons learned collected and discussed with the key implementing partners and stakeholders in preparation for the RB COSOP.
- II. **Design Team.** The COSOP was developed by Mr. Abdelhamid Abdouli, Country Programme Manager, a.i. in collaboration with Mr. Mikael Kauttu, IFAD Country Programme Manager, Mr. Antonio Rota, PMI LA, Mr. Youssef Ibrahim, Environmental Specialist, who was in charge of SECAP, and Ms. Mia Madsen (IFAD Programme Officer). Mr. Sadi Karimzoda Director of LPDP-I and LPDP-II and Ms. Zainab Kenjaeva IFAD Proxy Field representative contributed to the COSOP preparation.

	Entity	Contact	Address
1	IFAD Mission Field Visit	Representatives of PUUs and Women Group	Temurmaliq District
2	World Bank	Mr. Jan-Peter Olters, Country Manager of the World Bank in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan; Email: jolters@worldbank.org	48, Aini Street, Dushanbe
3	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Mr. Paolo Mattei - Representative/Country Director in Tajikistan Email: paolo.mattei@wfp.org	7 L. Tolstoy str., Dushanbe
4	EU Delegation to Tajikistan	Mr. Maciej Adam Madalinski, Head of Operations Section of the Delegation of the European Union to Tajikistan Email: maciej.madalinski@eeas.europa.eu	74, Adhamova Street, Dushanbe
5	UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Tajikistan	Mr. Oleg Guchgeldiyev, FAO Representative in Tajikistan; Email: Oleg.Guchgeldiyev@fao.org	27 Rudaki ave., Dushanbe
6	LPDP PMU Office	Mr. Sadi Karimzoda, LPDP Project Director; LPDP staff; IFAD Mission Team	78 Bukhoro str., Dushanbe
7	Asian Development Bank	Mr. Pradeep Srivastava - Country Director Tajikistan Resident Mission Email: psrivastav@adb.org	107 N.Hikmat Str., Dushanbe
8	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Mrs. Ayten Rustamova Head of EBRD Office in Tajikistan Email: RustamoA@ebrd.com	34 Rudaki ave., Dushanbe
9	State Committee on Investment and State Property Management	Mr. Ahmadzoda Orzu - Deputy Chairman Email: siyavush1979@mail.ru	27 Shotemur Str., Dushanbe
10	Ministry of Finance	Mr. Qahhorzoda Faiziddin Sattor, Minister of Finance; Email: faiziddin@inbox.ru	3 Academicians Rajabov Str., Dushanbe
11	Ministry of Agriculture	Mr. Musoev Nusratulo, Deputy Minister;	5/1, Shamsi Str., Dushanbe,
12	State Committee of Environmental Protection	Mr. Abdurahmonzoda Saidomron, Deputy Chairman; Email: muhit@hifzitariyat.tj	5/1, Shamsi Str., Dushanbe,
13	Swiss Cooperation Office SDC and Consular Agency	Ms. Corinne Demenge, Deputy Country Director Email: corinne.demenge@eda.admin.ch	3, L.Tolstoy Street, Dushanbe
14	German International Cooperation (GIZ)	Mrs. Bernadette Neu, Country Director, Email: bernadette.neu@giz.de	1, Ayni/ Nazarshoeva str., Dushanbe
15	Aga Khan Foundation Tajikistan	Mr. Yodgor Faizov- Chief Executive Officer; yodgor.faizov@akdn.org	Email: 137 Rudaki Ave., Dushanbe

Strategic partnerships

<i>Partnering objectives</i>	<i>Partners/networks/platforms</i>	<i>Partnership results and outcomes</i>	<i>Justification for partnership</i>	<i>Monitoring and reporting (to be completed for CRR and CCR)</i>
Engaging in policy and influencing development agendas	Government of the Republic of Tajikistan; Technical and financial partners	Policy Dialogue with the Government Satisfactory performance of the COSOP; Performing National M&E System for projects / programs Good knowledge management system	Continuation of ongoing support and partnership with the Government	
	Agriculture Working Group	Improved implementation of agrarian reform policy	Government is actively engaging with AgWG on this issue	
	Pasture Management Networking Platform	Improved pasture management procedures	Network Platform has held high profile event on this topic with private sector and government engagement	
Leveraging cofinancing	Government	Mobilization of funding for national strategies in agriculture	Key partner	
	Donors group	Land and water development, Livestock and pasture development as well job creation for youth Building Climate resilient and Sustainable management of natural resources Cooperation with other stakeholders on climate change policy elaboration and implementation	Synergy with donors, Mobilize funds to covers the financing gap	
Enabling coordinated country-led processes	Technical and financial partners	National platform for monitoring and evaluation of projects	Continuation of ongoing support and partnership with Government	
	UNCT	Improved UNDAF monitoring	In collaboration with the Government, major effort to improve data collection for indicators that will support results monitoring for IFAD projects	
Developing and brokering knowledge and innovation (including SSTC)	Technical and financial partners	Involvement in natural resource management on the part of the CBOs (VOs and pasture users unions. Experience Sharing, Sustainable business models and Value chain development	Knowledge management, Policy Dialogue and strategic coordination IFAD will partner with research institutions to foster low-input demand-driven production and processing technologies such as renewable energy (for climate change adaptation and food security).	
Strengthening private sector engagement	Citizen Engagement	Food Security, better nutrition and job creation, Development of value chain approach	Need to develop public-private-producer partnerships (4P)-based value chain approach for selected commodities	
	Community-based organisations (CBOs): Village Organisations	The programme focus will include institutional capacity-building of the	Strategic partnership of IFAD, represents CBOs,	

	(VOs); Pasture Users Unions (PUUs), Pasture Users Associations (PUAs), Women's Common Interest Groups (CIGs)	public and community-based institutions, enhancement of agricultural productivity and production, and promotion of agroprocessing and access to markets	VOs, PUUs, PUAs and CIGs	
Enhancing visibility	AgWG	IFAD ensures that its work is aligned and visible	Support the Government in its resource mobilization process as well coordinate donors funds on agricultural sector All key development partners participate, along with Government	
	National and international organizations	IFAD participates and presents at key forums and events	Active national and international organisations that hold high profile events with links to beneficiaries in IFAD projects	
	National farmers' organization	IFAD participates and presents at key forums	Active national organization that holds high profile events with strong links to producer organizations in IFAD projects	

South-South and Triangular Cooperation strategy

VIII. Introduction

1. In response to the growing importance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), IFAD aims to strengthen its comparative advantage and expand its work in SSTC, in terms of both knowledge-based cooperation and investment promotion, seeing it as an integral part of its business model and of its country programming process.
2. SSTC involves a set of activities, with complementary and coordinated measures that contribute to improving the effectiveness of IFAD's country programming. These include the exchange of knowledge, resources, practical skills and technical know-how on small-scale agriculture and rural development, including innovative solutions for operations supported by IFAD.
3. IFAD updated its approach to SSTC in 2016. The new approach proposes two main objectives for IFAD in its SSTC work:

Objective 1: Share relevant rural development solutions and knowledge, and promote investments among developing countries; and

Objective 2: Establish and support partnerships and other forms of collaboration to improve rural livelihoods

IX. Opportunities for rural development investment promotion and technical exchanges:

4. Sound Knowledge Management at project level is one of the key foundations of SSTC. KM is closely linked to the effectiveness of the M&E function, which feeds into the assessment on the effects and impacts of projects, especially when they bring in innovative approaches and technologies that have potentials for being scaled-up at national and international level.
5. In the Tajikistan portfolio, certain activities that are embedded in the main focus areas of the COSOP will bring about outcomes that will be particularly looked at for exploration of avenues for SSTC initiatives. These activities are: managing natural resources and rangelands, value-chain organisation, and economic integration of women and young people in rural areas and policy engagement.
6. These activities will support policy, advocacy and scaling up of good practices. IFAD will promote knowledge sharing among its projects, through annual or thematic workshops, or through exchange visits with other projects in the sub-region. Similar approaches will be developed with countries closer to Tajikistan and with stronger similarities, developing similar approaches with good potential of cross fertilisation.
7. South-South Cooperation is a key component of NEN's portfolio and is well streamlined in regional grants that foster joint activities among countries, such as staff and expert exchanges and workshops. Additionally, IFAD may approach at least two well-placed countries – Turkey (through the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency) and China (within the current IFAD/China SSTC facility) – to share their successful experiences and lessons learned with Tajikistan and to provide financing and capacity-building for public and community-based institutions in Central Asian countries, including Tajikistan.

X. SSTC engagement rationale

8. The SSTC strategy for Tajikistan is developed along two main avenues that are complementary one to each other. The first avenue relates to building the

capacities at the project portfolio level, which is linked to the activities implemented in the country and by the projects themselves, and the way they are monitored, evaluated and then documented to facilitate south-south and triangular cooperation.

9. The SSTC strategy for Tajikistan is developed along two main avenues that are complementary one to each other . The first avenue relates to building the capacities at the project portfolio level, which is linked to the activities implemented in the country and by the projects themselves, and the way they are monitored, evaluated and then documented to facilitate south-south and triangular cooperation.
10. The second avenue relates to the financing opportunities arising from the promotion through IFAD grant financing. The two avenues will take advantage of the decentralisation process and particularly of the sub-regional SSTC and Knowledge centres, that create a conducive environment to strengthen cross fertilisation among countries and projects.

XI. Partnerships and initiatives:

Thematic area	Potential partner
Knowledge sharing, managing natural resources and rangelands, value-chain organisation, and economic integration of women and young people in rural areas and policy engagement.	TIKA, China

XII. Conclusion:

11. SSTC is embedded in the country programming of IFAD operations in Tajikistan. In line with the two SSTC objectives above, the COSOP 2019-2024 will undertake a range of technical cooperation activities that build on the success of activities already under way as part of its SSTC work in Tajikistan ,as well as offer new opportunities for further development. It highlights instruments and activities, as well as thematic areas for SSTC. These activities will be integrated into the lending and grant portfolio, and contribute to knowledge sharing and policy engagement of IFAD operations in Tajikistan. Furthermore, it identifies areas in which other countries can learn from Tajikistan.

Country at a glance

GDP (y)	68,844 billion somoni (2018) 64,1610 billion somoni (2017) 59,907 billion somoni (2016) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019
GDP (official exchange rate)	\$7.524 billion (2018) \$7.504 billion (2017) \$7.641 billion (2016) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019
GDP - real growth rate	7,3% (2018) 7,1% (2017) 6,9% (2016) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019
GDP - per capita (PPP)	\$824 (2018) \$840 (2017) \$874 (2016) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019
GDP - composition by sector	agriculture: 18.7% industry: 17.3% services: 43,7% (2018) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019
Population below poverty line	27.4% (2018 est.) Source: World Bank (https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/overview#3)
Labor force	2.426 million (2018) 2.407 million (2017) 2.385 million (2016) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019
Labor force - by occupation	agriculture: 60.8% industry: 3.85% services: 30.26% (2018)

Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. “Tajikistan in Figures” 2019

Unemployment, youth
ages 15-24

total: 27%
male: 12%
female: 13.7% (2016)
Source: Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population of Tajikistan

Distribution of family
income - Gini index

34.0 (2015)
30.8 (2009)
Source: World Bank
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=TJ&most_recent_year_desc=true

Budget

revenues: \$2.614 billion
expenditures: \$2.643 billion (2018)
Source: Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan

Taxes and other
revenues

\$1.834 billion (2018)
24.4% of GDP (2018)
Source: Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan

Budget surplus (+) or
deficit (-)

-0.4% of GDP (2018)
Source: Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan

Public debt

48.8% of GDP (2018)
51.5% of GDP (2017)
44.8% of GDP (2016)
Source: Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan

Inflation rate
(consumer prices)

5.4% (2018)
6.7% (2017)
6.1% (2016)
Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. “Tajikistan in Figures” 2019

Central bank discount
rate

13.25% (3 June 2019 – 1 December 2019)
14% (20 March 2018 – 31 January 2019)
16% (20 March 2017 – 22 January 2018)
Source: National Bank of Tajikistan: www.nbt.tj

Commercial bank prime lending rate	<p>In national currency: 20.5% (31 December 2018) 28.2% (31 December 2017) 30% (31 December 2016)</p> <p>In foreign currency: 16.4% (31 December 2018) 21.1% (31 December 2017) 15.9% (31 December 2016) Source: National Bank of Tajikistan: www.nbt.tj</p>
Agriculture - products	cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables, potato; cattle, sheep, goats
Industries	aluminium, cement, construction materials, textiles, vegetable oil
Current Account Balance	<p>-\$378.5 million (2018) \$159.0 million (2017) -\$290.8 million (2016) Source: National Bank of Tajikistan: www.nbt.tj</p>
Exports	<p>\$1073.3 million (2018) \$1198.0 million (2017) \$898.7 million (2016) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019</p>
Exports - commodities	aluminium, ores and concentrates, electricity, cotton fibres, fruits, vegetable oil, textiles
Exports - partners	<p>Kazakhstan 27.9%, Turkey 25.8%, Uzbekistan 14.5%, China 5.3%, Russia 5.1%, Iran 3.3%, Netherlands 2.7% (2018) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019</p>
Imports	<p>\$3151.0 million (2018) \$2774.9 million (2017) \$3031.2 million (2016) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019</p>
Imports - commodities	petroleum products, wheat, flour, aluminium oxide, machinery and equipment, foodstuffs
Imports - partners	<p>Russia 30.7%, China 18.9%, Kazakhstan 17.1%, Uzbekistan 4.2%, Iran 2.0% (2018) Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019</p>
Reserves of foreign exchange and gold	<p>\$1284.0 million (2018) \$1292.0 million (2017) \$644.8 million (2016) World Bank: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FI.RES.TOTL.CD?locations=TJ</p>

Debt - external	\$2924.2 million (2018) \$2879.0 million (2017) \$2274.1 million (2016) Source: Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan
Exchange rates	Tajikistan somoni (TJS) per USD: 9.15 (2018) Tajstat Source: Agency on Statistics under the President of Tajikistan. "Tajikistan in Figures" 2019

Financial management issues summary

COUNTRY	Tajikistan	COSOP	
A. COUNTRY PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE			
Country – FM KPIs:			
<i>FM Inherent Risk:</i>	High	Transparency International (TI)	
<i>¹Country Disbursement Ratio (rolling-year)</i>	14.30%	Tajikistan ranks 153 out of 180 countries according to the	
<i>Outstanding Ineligible Expenditure</i>	0 USD	Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)	
<i>Outstanding Advances (Projects in Expired Status)</i>	0 USD	for 2019 with a score of 25/100, which is similar to last year's	
<i>Applicable PBAS cycle:</i>	IFAD11	score. Tajikistan's score is one of the three scores that are at the	
<i>PBAS Available allocation:</i>	IFAD 11 full allocation \$25 million is embarked for CASPII	bottom of the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region noting that	
		the region has an average score of 35.	
		PEFA	
		Last PEFA was in 2017, it assessed the progress on the 10-year	
		Public Financial Management (PFM) reform program, which was	
		planned over the period 2009-2018 by the Government of Tajikistan.	
		Mainly, there was an improvement in the scores of the PFM	
		indicators as almost half of the 31 indicators scored A or B. In the	
		previous assessment most of the indicators scored C or D. In the	
		last assessment, improved areas included budget	
		comprehensiveness and budget execution control, reporting,	
		accounting and external audit. However, even in these areas, there	
		are weaknesses in some dimensions that need improvement such	
		as budget credibility, timing, reports coverage and full independency	
		of the external auditors.	
		On another matter, the government's debt management system has	
		scored A as the approval of debt and guarantees and the debt	
		management strategy were found suitable. One of the major	
		challenges is public investment management as it has poor costing	
		system and weaknesses in project selection. Transparency is still	
		suffering in terms of public disclosure and sharing financial	
		information with people. Last PEFA was prepared based on 2013-	
		2015 data, as they were the most recent fiscal reports available.	

		<p>Debt Sustainability</p> <p>Based on Article IV “IMF EB consultation with the Republic with Tajikistan” which was published early 2020 by IMF, the external current account has faced a deterioration due to weak exports and remittances and increased imports. In addition, the Article noted that debt is unsustainable and it is weakening the external position, fiscal deficit is expected to stay high as it is mainly affected by the Roghun hydro-power construction project and the inflexibility in the exchange rates. As per the latest DSA, the risk of debt distress for Tajikistan remains high. On the other hand, the article noted the improvements in banks supervision and regulation, growth performance as inflation picked up in 2019 and poverty reduction.</p> <p>As per WB’s country economic update for Tajikistan published in November 2019, the GDP growth continued in 2019 (7.2% compared to 7.1%-7.3% in 2017 &2018). External debt that was \$2.9 billion at the end of 2018 formed 40% of GDP. By the end of 2020, it is expected that the external debt will reach \$2530 million as per the Trading Economics.</p> <p>Tajikistan is a low-income country. For 2018, GNI per capita was 1 100 for the country.</p> <p>In response to COVID-19 pandemic, IMF has approved Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) disbursement for an amount of \$189.5 million for Tajikistan in May 2020. The aim of these funds is to support the country in the economic crisis and to help in meeting the financing needs resulting from the pandemic</p> <p>Tajikistan is currently in high debt distress as per IMF. As per IFAD’s current lending terms, the country is eligible to receive a portion of the allocation as a loan on highly concessional lending terms and the remainder as a grant; which is subject to final decision by the IFAD Executive Board.</p>
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¹Corporate Disbursement Ratio Methodology considers ASAP, AFD, IFAD, KFW and SPA financing sources only.

CURRENT LENDING TERMS	DSF Grant/Highly Concessional
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B. PORTFOLIO, FM RISK & PERFORMANCE

Existing Portfolio:

Project	Financing instrument	FLX Status ⁽²⁾	Lending Terms	Currency	Amount (million)	%Disbursed	Completion date
LPDP	G-I-DSF-8083-	EXPD*	DSF HC GRANTS	XDR	9.3	95.9	29/09/2018
LPDP II	200000143700	DSBL	ASAP GRANTS	XDR	3.6	69.58	30/03/2021
LPDP II	200000143800	DSBL	DSF HC GRANTS	XDR	6.2	68.32	30/03/2021
LPDP II	200000143900	DSBL	HIGHLY CONCESSIONAL TERMS 0.75 pc	XDR	6.2	79.28	30/03/2021
CASP	200000214200	DSBL	DSF HC GRANTS	USD	15.33	6.28	30/03/2024
CASP	200000214300	DSBL	HIGHLY CONCESSIONAL TERMS 0.75 pc	USD	15.33	0	30/03/2024

*LPDP is not closed yet as PCR has not yet been submitted for final clearance in ORMS.

Project	Project FM risk rating	Performance Score: Quality of Financial Management	Performance Score: Quality & Timeliness of Audit	Performance Score: Disbursement Rate	Performance Score: Counterpart funds
LPDP**	Medium	Not Specified	Highly satisfactory	Not Specified	Not Specified
LPDP II	Low	Highly Satisfactory	Highly satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
CASP	Low	Satisfactory	Not Specified	Highly Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

**No rating in FMDB as last mission was in 2017.

- Despite the high inherent risk for the county, current financial management risk for on-going projects in Tajikistan is low.
- The portfolio was suspended from December 2018 to June 2019 due to the government decision to restrict the access to the old designated accounts at CJSC "Tajprombank". Frozen amount was refunded to IFAD on the 3rd of June 2020 and suspension was lifted.
- PMU staff has sufficient experience in IFAD projects. Quality of financial management was rated highly satisfactory as per 2019 missions as the finance unit is maintaining robust finance arrangements that include proper accounting software and standards, timely submission of interim financial reports and audit reports and proper documentation.
- Due to the suspension, that was effective from December 2018 until June 2019, CASP disbursement was affected until the project managed to complete staff recruitment and kick off the tendering process. CASP has entered into force in February 2018.
- Counterpart funds is highly satisfactory for LPDP II due to timely submission and the fact that the government contribution has exceeded the planned amount for 2018 and 2019.
- There is no internal audit at the project level. However, IFAD projects are subject to ex-post review by the Accounts chamber and by the Agency for State Financial Control and Fight with Corruption of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- A private independent auditor audits IFAD funded-projects. Quality & timeliness audit work is rated highly satisfactory; audited financial statements are submitted usually before the deadline and are in accordance with IFAD guidelines.

