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Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty

President's report

Proposed grant to the Republic of Tajikistan for the

Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project

Executive Board — Ninety-fifth Session
Rome, 15-17 December 2008

For: **Approval**

Note to Executive Board Directors

This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

To make the best use of time available at Executive Board sessions, Directors are invited to contact the following focal point with any technical questions about this document before the session:

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Abbreviations and acronyms

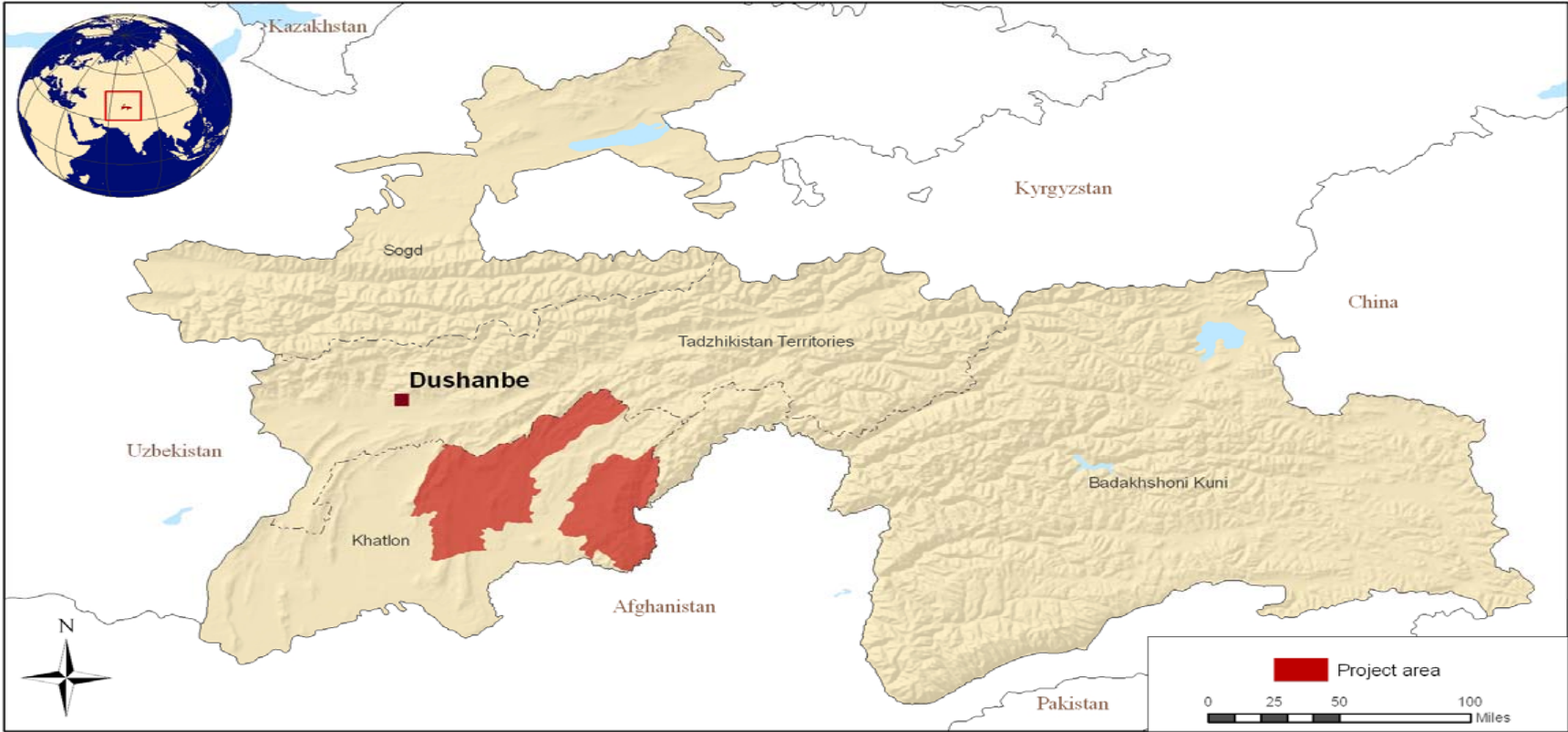
MSDSP	Mountain Societies Development Support Programme
PCU	project coordination unit
SALMGC	State Agency for Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography

Recommendation for approval

The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendation for the proposed grant to the Republic of Tajikistan for the Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project, as contained in paragraph 35.

Tajikistan

Khatlon Livelihoods Support and Land Management Project



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The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.

Map compiled by IFAD

Republic of Tajikistan

Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project

Grant summary

Initiating institution:	IFAD
Recipient:	Republic of Tajikistan
Executing agency:	State Agency for Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography
Total project cost:	US\$14.95 million
Amount of IFAD grant:	SDR 7.9 million (equivalent to approximately US\$12.3 million)
Cofinancier:	Mountain Societies Development Support Programme
Amount of cofinancing:	US\$0.26 million
Terms of cofinancing:	Grants
Contribution of recipient:	US\$0.515 million
Contribution of beneficiaries:	US\$1.88 million
Appraising institution:	IFAD
Cooperating institution:	Directly supervised by IFAD

Proposed grant to the Republic of Tajikistan for the Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project

I. The project

A. Main development opportunity addressed by the project

1. Khatlon is the poorest region of Tajikistan. A number of factors contribute to the region's poverty. Most farmers in the region are constrained by low productivity due to land degradation, limited availability of inputs and credit, lack of irrigation facilities, and poor access to improved technologies and markets. The project will help to address some of these constraints by organizing farmers and providing them with improved technologies, and by financing productive infrastructure schemes based on community priorities.

B. Proposed financing

Terms and conditions

2. It is proposed that IFAD provide a grant to the Republic of Tajikistan in the amount of SDR 7.9 million (equivalent to approximately US\$12.3 million) to help finance the Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project.

Relationship to the IFAD performance-based allocation system (PBAS)

3. The allocation defined for Tajikistan under the PBAS is US\$12.4 million over the 2007-2009 allocation cycle. The proposed grant of US\$12.3 million is within this allocation.

Country debt burden and absorptive capacity of the State

4. Tajikistan is classified as a "red" country under IFAD's Debt Sustainability Framework, and therefore receives the entire PBAS allocation as a grant. As such, there will be no incremental debt burden associated with this project.

Flow of funds

5. The IFAD grant will be channelled to a grant bank account denominated in United States dollars, which will be managed by the project coordination unit (PCU). Funds will flow from the grant bank account into a local currency project operating account. In each project district, a subproject account will also be opened.

Supervision arrangements

6. The IFAD grant will be supervised and administered by IFAD.

Exceptions to IFAD General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing and operational policies

7. No exceptions are foreseen.

Governance

8. The following planned measures are intended to enhance governance. Decisions on approving subprojects will be decentralized to the communities themselves. At least fifty per cent of villagers will need to agree to each scheme. The PCU will have a procurement officer and additional technical assistance will be provided to assist the project with procurement at the community level.

C. Target group and participation

Target group

9. As per the IFAD Policy on Targeting, the primary target group will be poor and very poor households in the following five districts of Khatlon region: Dangara, Temurmalik, Baldzhuvan, Muminobod and Shurobod. Specifically, the project will seek to provide benefits to the following groups: (i) rural poor people living in

extreme poverty who are either landless or barely able to achieve subsistence on household plots; (ii) subsistence and semi-subsistence farmers, in particular those willing to move to more commercial farming; and (iii) the rural unemployed, underemployed and self-employed.

Targeting approach

10. The project is located in the poorest region of the country, where 78 per cent of the rural population is poor. The project will work in approximately 250 villages in the five districts covered by the project. For each village, a village organization will be formed, and a community action plan prepared. A total of 18,750 households are expected to be members of project village organizations. The project will ensure that not less than 50 per cent of the members of the organizations are women. The project will use: (i) geographical targeting, for example, by shortlisting villages against key eligibility criteria; (ii) direct targeting, for example, ensuring subprojects for women's groups; (iii) self-targeting through wealth ranking in the village development planning process; and (iv) indirect targeting through subprojects for productive infrastructure that will foster increased economic activity and employment generation.

Participation

11. Within each of the 250 village organizations, poor and very poor households will be mobilized into common interest groups based on *Mohallas* (an extended family grouping), on a shared livelihood or on gender. Approximately three such groups will be associated with each village organization, bringing the total number of common interest groups supported by the project to approximately 750. To ensure that the benefits reach the target group, decentralized participatory approaches will be adopted to ensure that target group members are involved in planning, implementing and monitoring the activities financed by the project.

D. Development objectives

Key project objectives

12. The development goal of the project is to reduce poverty for 18,750 households in the target districts. The purpose is to increase the profitability of small farms (including household plots) across the project area. In order to achieve this, the project has three components each with an associated outcome, as follows: (i) enhanced capacity of institutions; (ii) improved access by farmers to technologies and productive infrastructure; and (iii) effective and efficient project management.

Policy and institutional objectives

13. The project has a major institutional development objective, namely the mobilization and federation of 250 village organizations over time, first at the level of the *Jamoat* (local self-government body) and then at the district level. This will enable them eventually to take over many of the functions performed by the project.

IFAD policy and strategy alignment

14. The project is fully aligned with the IFAD Strategic Framework 2007-2010, particularly in its focus on improving the livelihoods of the rural poor by strengthening their organizations and enabling them to access productive technologies and resources. The project is guided by the subregional strategic opportunities paper for Central Asian countries, particularly with regard to the paper's emphasis on improved natural resource management, land reform and the strengthening of grass-roots organizations.

E. Harmonization and alignment

Alignment with national priorities

15. The proposed project is included in the Government's strategy for rural poverty reduction for 2007-2009 (Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2007-2009, Activity Matrix for 2007-2009, page 77). The project is also included in the Government's 2007-2009 Public Investment Programme (table 3, page 70).

Harmonization with development partners

16. In addition to a large number of bilateral meetings between the IFAD design missions and development partners based in Dushanbe and in the Khatlon Region, the project design was reviewed by the in-country donor coordination group on 17 April 2008 in Dushanbe. As this is the first IFAD-supported project in Tajikistan, significant efforts have gone into making sure that the design builds on lessons and experience from existing community development projects in the country.

F. Components and expenditure categories

Main components

17. The project has three components: (i) institutional support; (ii) enhancement of agricultural productivity and profitability; and (iii) project management.

Expenditure categories

18. Six expenditure categories are foreseen: (i) civil works; (ii) goods, equipment, materials and vehicles; (iii) technical assistance and studies; (iv) training and workshops; (v) community development fund; and (vi) operating costs.

G. Management, implementation responsibilities and partnerships

Key implementing partners

19. These will be: (i) the State Agency for Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography (SALMGC); (ii) the Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP) developed by the Aga Khan Foundation; (iii) the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); (iv) the national agricultural research institutes; (v) line department staff at the district level; and (vi) local government bodies at the district and the *Jamoat* level.

Implementation responsibilities

20. The SALMGC will be the lead project agency. The development of community organizations will be the responsibility of the MSDSP and of the village organization councils, with support from the PCU and district project offices. The capacity-building programme for project partners will be the responsibility of MSDSP and FAO, with a supporting role by the PCU and district project offices. The on-farm validation trials and demonstrations will be the responsibility of FAO, in collaboration with participating national agricultural research institutes and line department staff at the district level, with MSDSP and the district project offices playing a supporting role. The community development fund will be the responsibility of the village organizations/common interest groups, MSDSP, line agency staff at the district level, with support from the PCU, district project offices, *Jamoat* councils and private entrepreneurs. Project management will be undertaken by the project steering committee, the PCU, district development committees, district project offices, *Jamoat* councils, village organizations/common interest groups and their councils and associations.

Role of technical assistance

21. Technical assistance will be provided through partnerships with FAO and MSDSP. FAO will provide technical facilitation support while MSDSP will provide support for community facilitation.

Status of key implementation agreements

22. Only one key IFAD document is required for project implementation: the IFAD project grant agreement. The other two documents for signature are the partnership agreements with FAO and MSDSP.

Key financing partners and amounts committed

23. The total project cost is US\$14.95 million over six years. The sources of financing are IFAD (82 per cent), Government of Tajikistan (3 per cent), community contributions (13 per cent) and the MSDSP (2 per cent).

H. Benefits and economic and financial justification

Main categories of benefits generated

24. The number of rural households benefiting from the project is estimated at 18,750. Three main categories of benefits are expected: (i) on-farm benefits such as improved production from better technologies; (ii) benefits due to productive infrastructure; and (iii) benefits associated with institutional development.

Economic and financial viability

25. The financial analysis shows significant increases in gross and net returns from each of the models tested. The internal rate of return is estimated at 14.5 per cent.

I. Knowledge management, innovation and scaling up

Knowledge management arrangements

26. Knowledge generated by the project will be documented for dissemination to regional and national audiences using a variety of instruments, including electronic and print media, promotional meetings and exhibitions. The target audience includes policymakers and other government officials, scientists, NGOs and farming communities. IFAD's proxy field presence in Dushanbe participates in all donor coordination groups, including the Donor Development Council and the United Nations Country Team. This will further facilitate coordination, networking and the sharing of learning from the project among development practitioners in the country.

Development innovations that the project will promote

27. The design is based around harmonizing the best practices of two NGOs currently active in the project area, MSDSP and CARITAS. This innovation will lead to much enhanced collaboration, mutual learning and sharing for stronger community development. Other innovations specific to the project include the introduction of participatory technology development and the strengthening of research-extension-farmer linkages.

Scaling-up approach

28. The design of the project is based around scaling up tried and tested community-based approaches currently being used by MSDSP and CARITAS.

J. Main risks

Main risks and mitigation measures

29. The project faces three main risks. (i) The overall macroeconomic situation has been negatively affected by an abnormally cold winter and water shortages in 2007/8. Global climate change may lead to an increased number of such extreme events. To mitigate this problem, priority areas for support under the enhancement of agricultural productivity and profitability component include conservation agriculture, water conservation, and the testing of drought-tolerant varieties. (ii) The SALMGC and national technical institutes in Tajikistan are not that familiar with classic IFAD-style development approaches, which tend to be bottom-up and community-driven. Significant orientation and capacity-building will be required to ensure that they adopt the correct approach to implementation. To a large extent the involvement of MSDSP will mitigate this risk. (iii) A third risk relates to the weak institutional capacity of the national agricultural research system to engage in participatory

technology development and dissemination. This risk will be mitigated by appointing FAO as the technical facilitator to build capacity and guide the process in the initial stages.

Environmental classification

30. Pursuant to IFAD's environmental assessment procedures, the project has been classified as a Category B operation in that it is not likely to have any significant negative environmental impact.

K. Sustainability

31. The project exit strategy revolves around the post-project sustainability of the village organizations. In this respect, the project is following the current approach to sustainability adopted by MSDSP and CARITAS. In particular, the project will encourage the formation of district-level associations of village organizations and common interest groups. These associations, currently called "Social Unions for Development of Village Organizations" will eventually become fully functional producers' associations and thus take over the role of the community facilitator in the project.

II. Legal instruments and authority

32. A project grant agreement between the Republic of Tajikistan and IFAD will constitute the legal instrument for extending the proposed grant to the recipient. Important assurances included in the negotiated project grant agreement are attached as an annex.
33. The Republic of Tajikistan is empowered under its laws to receive financing from IFAD.
34. I am satisfied that the proposed grant will comply with the Agreement Establishing IFAD.

III. Recommendation

35. I recommend that the Executive Board approve the proposed grant in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that the Fund shall provide a grant to the Republic of Tajikistan in various currencies in an amount equivalent to seven million nine hundred thousand special drawing rights (SDR 7,900,000) and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.

Lennart Båge
President

Important assurances included in the negotiated project grant agreement

(Negotiations concluded on 30 October, 2008)

Gender

1. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (the Government) will ensure that gender concerns are mainstreamed in all project activities throughout the project implementation period. The Government will ensure that: (i) the project promotes the role of women as agents of change in the local social and economic development; (ii) priority in training is given to women; (iii) the project encourages women to take on leadership roles and participate in decision-making both within the family and at the community level; and (iv) priority is given to qualified women to work as project staff for the project.

Indigenous peoples' (IP) concerns

2. The Government will ensure that the concerns of the IP are given due consideration in implementing the project and, to this end, will ensure that:
 - (a) The project is carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant IP national legislation;
 - (b) The IP are adequately and fairly represented in all local planning for project activities;
 - (c) IP rights are duly respected;
 - (d) IP communities participate in policy dialogue and local governance;
 - (e) The terms of Declarations, Covenants and/or Conventions ratified by the Recipient on the subject are respected; and
 - (f) The project does not involve encroachment on traditional territories used or occupied by indigenous communities.

Monitoring

3. The State Agency for Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography (Lead Project Agency) will monitor the project and, in partnership with technical partners, generate data and information on project activities and outcomes in a manner satisfactory to IFAD. The Lead Project Agency will also perform results-and-impact monitoring to gather information on project impact, including rapid nutrition and asset surveys using IFAD's standard methodology.

Pest management practices

4. The Government will comply with the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and ensure that pesticides procured under the programme do not include any pesticides classified as Extremely Hazardous or Highly Hazardous by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Resource protection

5. The Government will take all reasonable measures to ensure that existing laws are enforced to safeguard water, forest and wildlife resources in the project area. The Government will take all measures to ensure sustainability of the project without any detriment to the environment, promoting local participation during project implementation which is essential for environment sustainability.

Operation and maintenance

6. The Government will ensure that adequate human and financial resources will be provided to support the operation and maintenance of project financed investments

and the recurrent costs of the project operations both during and after the project implementation period, at least for the useful life of such investments.

Insurance

7. The Government will insure project personnel against health and accident risks in accordance with its customary practice in respect of its national civil service. The Government will insure all vehicles and equipment used in connection with the project against such risks and in such amounts as may be consistent with sound practice. The Government may, in either case, finance such insurance from the proceeds of the grant.

Authorizations

8. The Government will provide any project party with such delegations of authority or other authorizations as may be required under its national procedures to implement the project in accordance with this Agreement.

Coordination

9. The Government will make effective arrangements to coordinate with other international agencies operating in the project area to ensure that: (i) uniform policies are adopted for the same sector or activity, such as extension methodology and staff incentives; (ii) project activities financed by different donors in the same region or district are carefully phased to avoid constraints on the available human and financial resources; (iii) the policy of decentralized development planning and financing continues throughout the project implementation period without any change which would have a material adverse effect on project implementation; (iv) the project financing from all financiers will be in accordance with the agreed financing plan; and (v) the lessons learned from beneficiary impact assessments are given due consideration in future policy formulation at the provincial and national level.

Use of project vehicles and other equipment

10. The Lead Project Agency will ensure that:
 - (a) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the project are appropriate to the needs of the project; and
 - (b) All vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the project are dedicated solely to project use.

Fraud and corruption

11. The Government will promptly bring to the attention of IFAD any allegations or concerns of fraud and/or corruption in relation to the implementation of the project of which it has knowledge or becomes aware.

Suspension

12. (a) IFAD may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Government to request withdrawals from the grant account upon the occurrence of any of the events set forth in the General Conditions, or if:
 - (i) The Project Director has been removed from the project without the prior concurrence of IFAD;
 - (ii) IFAD, after consultation with the Government, has determined that the material benefits of the project are not adequately reaching the target group or are benefiting persons outside the target group to the detriment of target group members;
 - (iii) The Project Implementation Manual, or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior consent of IFAD, and IFAD has determined that such waiver,

- suspension, termination, amendment or modification has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the project;
- (iv) The Government has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth in the Project Grant Agreement, and IFAD has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the project;
 - (v) IFAD has given notice to the Government that credible allegations of corrupt or fraudulent practices in connection with the project have come to the attention of IFAD, and the Government has failed to take timely and appropriate action to address the matters to the satisfaction of IFAD;
 - (vi) Procurement has not been or is not being carried out in accordance with the Project Grant Agreement.
- (b) Notwithstanding the above, IFAD will suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Government to request withdrawals from the grant account if the audit required under the Project Grant Agreement has not been satisfactorily concluded within twelve (12) months of the financial reporting date.

Conditions precedent to withdrawal

13. No withdrawals from the grant account will be made until (i) the grant bank account and project operating account have been duly opened; and (ii) the Lead Project Agency has adopted the Project Implementation Manual in accordance with the provisions of the Project Grant Agreement.

Conditions precedent to disbursement

14. No disbursements shall be made to the National Academy of Sciences until a review of the agency has been completed by IFAD in the first project year and any associated recommendations taken up as required; no disbursements shall be made for training of the Lead Project Agency until consultations between IFAD and the World Bank on how to harmonize the project with the Land Registration and Cadastre System for Sustainable Agriculture Project have been successfully completed.

Conditions precedent to effectiveness

15. The Project Grant Agreement will become effective in accordance with the General Conditions subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions precedent:
- (a) The Government has appointed a Project Director following a no-objection on the candidate from IFAD;
 - (b) The Project Grant Agreement has been duly signed, and the signature and performance thereof by the Government has been duly authorized and ratified by all necessary administrative and governmental action;
 - (c) A favourable legal opinion, issued by the Government's Minister of Justice or other legal counsel acceptable to IFAD, authorized by the Government to issue such opinion in respect of the matters set forth in the Project Grant Agreement and in form and substance acceptable to IFAD, has been delivered by the Government to IFAD.

Key reference documents

Country reference documents

Government of Tajikistan's 2007-2009 strategy for rural poverty reduction (PRSP)

Government Public Investment Programme 2007-2009

IFAD reference documents

Project design document (PDD) and key files 2008

Regional Opportunities and Strategy Paper for Central Asia 2005

Administrative Procedures on Environmental Assessment

Logical framework

	Hierarchy of objectives	Indicator	Target	Means of verification	Critical assumptions	
	Overall Goal: Reduction in poverty for 18,750 households	Nb of hh's with improved household assets index (RIMS level 3 - survey)	10,000 hhs	RIMS surveys (baseline, MT, PC)	Overall political and economic situation remains stable.	
		% of hhs with under 5's with reduced child nutrition status (RIMS level 3 survey)	50% of hh's sampled show an improvement	RIMS surveys (baseline, MT, PC)	Food prices remain affordable for those who are food deficit	
		Nb of hhs with improved food security	18,750 hhs	RIMS surveys (baseline, MT, PC)		
PURPOSE	Project Purpose: Small farm profitability increased across the project area (including household plots)	Nb of farm hhs reporting an increase in income from farm production, by gender and sector	15,000 hhs	Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC)	Stability of prices in agricultural commodities	
		Average reported increase in annual income from farm production	10-30%	Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC)		
OUTCOMES	Component 1 - Institutional support: Enhanced capacity (by community-based, jamaot, district-level and central-level institutions) to develop the natural resource base in a participatory manner and to implement the land reform process	Percentage of hhs in project area participating in natural resource base development activities (planning and implementation)	70%	- Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC) - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation annually	Willingness of community members to participate in NRM activities, Village Organizations, Common Interest Groups etc.	
		Nb of Village Organizations and Common Interest Groups (CIGs) functioning effectively three years after their establishment	220-250 VOs and 660-750 CIGs	- Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC) - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation annually		
		Nb of hhs receiving improved extension services by Govt and NARS on a regular basis	15,000	- Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC) - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation annually	Technical institutes have little experience of participatory approaches.	
		Percentage increase in the number of persons holding individual land certificates	20% to 30%	SALMGC reports and records at central and district levels		
	Component 2 - Agricultural productivity and profitability: Improved access by farmers and livestock owners to improved agricultural and livestock technologies and inputs, and to the required productive infrastructure	Nb of farm hhs reporting an increase in crop, livestock or horticulture production, by gender and sector	15,000	- Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC) - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation annually	Climate conditions do not jeopardize the possibility for increased crop and livestock productivity	
		Average increase in agricultural productivity, by year and main commodities	10-30%	- Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC) - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation annually	Local and regional markets for crop and livestock products can absorb incremental production	
		% of trained persons adopting the new technologies or production practices promoted, by gender and sector	60%	- Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC) - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation annually		
		Nb of farm hhs benefiting from new productive infrastructure, by gender and sector	18,750	- Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC) - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation annually		
		Likelihood of sustainability of the community infrastructure (functionality after 3 years)	100%	- Outcome/Impact surveys (baseline, MT, PC) - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation annually		
	Component 3 - Project Management: The project is managed for development effectiveness and efficiency	Average PSR scores on "Quality of Project Management"; "Quality of financial management" and "Quality of M&E"	"5" to "6"	IFAD PSRs		
		PSC and DDC functioning properly		Project monitoring records and annual progress reports	Continued Government commitment and support to the project	
		PCU and DPOs functioning at central and district level		Project monitoring records and annual progress reports	Key implementing agencies are committed to bottom up planning	
OUTPUTS	Outputs		Target	Means of verification	Critical assumptions	
	Component 1: Capacity of community-based institutions to develop their resource base enhanced	Nb of Village Organizations formed and strengthened	220 to 250	Project records/reports	Targeted communities are responsive	
		Nb of Common Interest Groups formed and strengthened	660 to 750	Project records/reports		
	National capacity to implement the land reform enhanced	Nb of men and women from project districts trained and informed in new land reform policy, process and guidelines.	20 000	Project records/reports		
		National capacity to work on local development initiatives together with the communities and to avail improved extension services to farmers and livestock owners	Nb of persons from Jamaot, District and Central level trained in land mgt (76), livestock (30), agronomy (30).	186	Project records/reports	
			Nb of persons from national agricultural research system trained - livestock (25), crops (25).	50	Project records/reports	
	Nb of men and women from project districts trained in participatory community driven development.	150	Project records/reports			
	Component 2: Enhanced access by poor farmers to improved crop and livestock technologies	Nb of persons provided with 1-3 day training in agricultural technology (of whom 50% women)	24 000	Project records/reports	Farmers willing to attend training; relevance of technical messages being provided by the project	
		Nb of farmers given TOT in livestock and crop development (of whom at least 50% women).	675	Project records/reports		
		Nb of farmers trained in livestock development (of whom at least 50% women)	10 150	Project records/reports		
		Nb of farmers trained in crop development (of whom at least 50% women)	5 625	Project records/reports		
		Nb of men and women undertaking exchange visits.	575	Project records/reports		
		Nb of farmers participating in field days for livestock production techniques, and crop production techniques respectively (of whom at least 50% women).	3,375 livestock; 3,375 crop	Project records/reports		
		Nb of demonstration plots demonstrating new technologies.	245	Project records/reports		
	Nb of new technologies demonstrated and nb of new technologies developed through Participatory Technology Development Approach.	5-10 developed; 10 demonstrated	Project records/reports			
	Enhanced access by poor farmers to basic productive infrastructure	Nb of project proposals prepared for improved crop and livestock production, processing and marketing, funded by the CDF, and implemented by communities.	400 to 500	Project records/reports	VO/CIG members can agree on priorities and willing to contribute community share	
		Nb of productive physical infrastructure proposals funded by the CDF and implemented by communities.	220 to 250	Project records/reports		
Component 3: Project Management Structure established and functioning properly	Number of staff hired; Number of equipment purchased; Offices established		Project records/reports	Government and line agencies committed to the project		
	% of AWP&B, Progress Reports, thematic studies, impact surveys, financial reports prepared on time and with the required quality	100%	Project records/reports			
	Satisfactory financial management	Unqualified audit reports, minor issues in management letters from auditor	audit reports and management letters from the auditor			

