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تقرير رئيس الصندوق

بشأن قرض ومنحة بموجب إطار القدرة على تحمل الديون مقترح تقديمهما إلى

جمهورية طاجيكستان من أجل

المشروع المعزز لدعم الزراعة القائم على المجتمع المحلي

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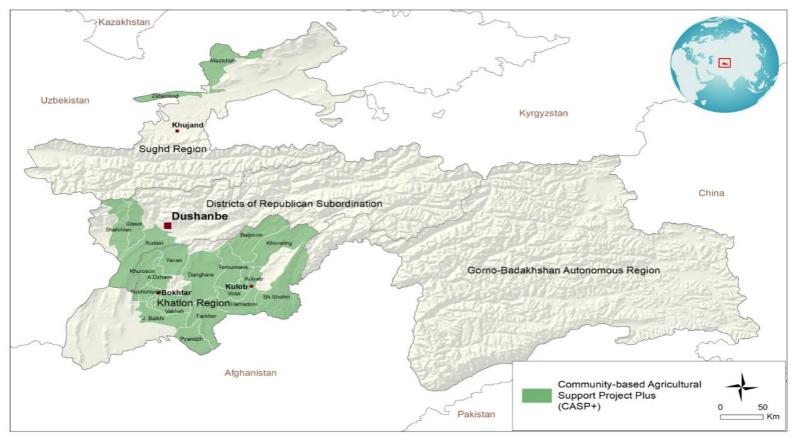
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خريطة منطقة المشروع



إن التسميات المستخدمة وطريقة عرض المواد في هذه الخريطة لا تعني التعبير عن أي رأي كان من جانب الصندوق فيما يتعلق بترسيم الحدود أو التخوم أو السلطات المختصة بها.

المصدر: أعد الخريطة الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية | 23-09-2021



موجز التمويل

الصندوق الدولى للتنمية الزراعية المؤسسة المبادِرة:

> جمهورية طاجيكستان المتلقى:

الوكالة المنفذة: وزارة الزراعة

98.2 مليون دولار أمريكي التكلفة الكلية للمشروع:

6.75 مليون دولار أمريكي قيمة القرض الذي يقدمه الصندوق:

شروط تيسيرية للغاية: أجل استحقاق يبلغ 40 سنة، بما في ذلك فترة شروط القرض الذي يقدمه الصندوق: سماح مدتها 10 سنوات. ويُعفى القرض من الفوائد ولكنه يتحمل رسم خدمة ثابت يُدفع كل ستة أشهر بعملة مدفوعات خدمة القرض،

على القرض.

على النحو الذي يحدده الصندوق في تاريخ موافقة المجلس التنفيذي

6.75 مليون دولار أمريكي قيمة المنحة التي يقدمها الصندوق بموجب إطار القدرة على تحمل الديون:

الجهات المشاركة في التمويل: منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة، ولجنة حماية البيئة،

والوكالة الحكومية للغابات

لجنة حماية البيئة: 0.89 مليون دو لار أمريكي (مساهمة عينية) شروط التمويل المشترك:

الوكالة الحكومية للغابات: 0.89 مليون دو لار أمريكي (مساهمة عينية)

منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة: 0.16 مليون دولار أمريكي (مساهمة عينية)

15.9 مليون دولار أمريكي مساهمة المقترض/المتلقى:

4.5 مليون دو لار أمريكي مساهمة المستفيدين:

0.06 مليون دولار أمريكي القطاع الخاص:

62.3 مليون دو لار أمريكي فجوة التمويل:

13.01 مليون دولار أمريكي قيمة التمويل المناخى الذى يقدمه

الصندوق:

المؤسسة المتعاونة: الصندوق

توصية بالموافقة

المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى الموافقة على التوصية الواردة في الفقرة 68.

أولا السياق

ألف - السياق الوطني ومسوّغات تدخل الصندوق

السياق الوطني

- 1- طاجيكستان بلد غير ساحلي وصل عدد سكانه في عام 2020 إلى 800 9 11 9 نسمة، ويعيش 74 في المائة منهم في المناطق الريفية. وتُعدّ البلاد الأفقر بين الجمهوريات السوفييتية السابقة، حيث قُدر نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في عام 2020 بحوالي 874 دولارا أمريكيا. وفي عام 2019، بلغ الناتج المحلي الإجمالي 2.18 مليار دولار أمريكي، وكان قطاع الزراعة مسؤولا عن توليد نسبة 20 في المائة منه. وتمثّل التحويلات من مواطني البلاد العاملين في الخارج 28 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي وهي من ضمن أعلى المعدلات في العالم.
- 2- وتهدف استراتيجية التنمية الوطنية (2016-2030) إلى رفع المستوى المعيشي للسكان. وفي حين شهدت مستويات الفقر انخفاضا كبيرا في العقد الماضي مدفوعة بأرباح العمالة والتحويلات المالية، إلا أنه جرى تصنيف طاجيكستان منذ عام 2019 ضمن البلدان المنخفضة الدخل التي تعاني من عجز غذائي. أو هناك مخاوف بشأن استدامة نموذج النمو الحالي للبلاد القائم على التحويلات. وكان لجائحة كوفيد-19 تأثير كبير على الاقتصاد، حيث تباطأ نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الحقيقي إلى 4 في المائة خلال الأشهر التسعة الأولى من عام 2020 مقارنة بنسبة 7.2 في المائة في عام 2019.
- 5- الفقر. يبلغ معدل الفقر المحتسب على أساس خط الفقر الوطني 26.3 في المائة (البنك الدولي)، ويصل إلى 36.1 في المائة في المناطق الريفية، في حين يبلغ معدل الفقر المدقع 10.7 في المائة. وتُعرِّف طاجيكستان الفقر على أنه الاستهلاك الشهري لما يقل عن 162 سوموني طاجيكي (14.34 دولار أمريكي)، والضعف على أنه الاستهلاك الشهري لما يقل عن 230 سوموني طاجيكي (20.37 دولار أمريكي)، في حين يعادل استهلاك الطبقة الوسطى 294 سوموني طاجيكي (26.04 دولار أمريكي). 3- استهلاك الطبقة الوسطى 294 سوموني طاجيكي (26.04 دولار أمريكي).
- 4- قطاعا الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية. يمثّل قطاع الزراعة 19.8 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الوطني ويوفر 60.8 في المائة من فرص العمل. وتتصف قاعدة الموارد الزراعية، على الرغم من أهميتها البالغة، بمحدودية الأراضي الصالحة للزراعة ونقص الاستثمار في البني التحتية وآلات المزرعة والمعدات الزراعية.
- 5- قطاع الثروة الحيوانية يؤدي دورا هاما في الاقتصاد الزراعي لطاجيكستان. ويؤثر تغير المناخ (مع ارتفاع درجات الحرارة وتناقص إمدادات المياه) على الإنتاج الحيواني (من خلال تقليل المراعي المتوفرة، على سبيل المثال).

¹ البنك الدولي.

 $^{^{2}}$ و كالة الإحصاءات في طاجيكستان، 2020.

 $^{^{2}}$ وكالة الإحصاءات في طاجيكستان، 2015.

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسى في الصندوق

- المنظور الجنساني. يعكس الفقر المدقع فوارق عميقة بين الجنسين. وترأس النساء حوالي ثلث مجموع الأسر التي تعيش في فقر مدقع. 4 وتشكّل الأسر التي ترأسها نساء 9 في المائة من مجموع عدد الأسر ولكنها تمثّل 30 في المائة من إجمالي الأسر الفقيرة. وتعتبر نسبة النساء العاملات في قطاع الزراعة مرتفعة (75 في المائة من جميع النساء العاملات). ونظرا للأعراف الاجتماعية السائدة، لا بد من اتخاذ تدابير استباقية من أجل ضمان قدرة نساء البلاد على المشاركة بصورة كاملة في المجتمعات الريفية. وتشغل النساء في طاجيكستان مقعدا واحدا فقط من أصل خمسة مقاعد برلمانية. 5
- 7- بطالة الشباب. تبلغ نسبة بطالة الشباب (سن العمل 15-24) 20.9 في المائة. 6 ووفقا لدراسة أجراها البنك الدولي بشأن مواجهة التحديات من أجل إيجاد وظائف أكثر وأفضل في طاجيكستان، 7 يشارك 43 في المائة فقط من إجمالي سكان البلاد ممن هم في سن العمل في القوى العاملة. وتشغل غالبية العاملين وظائف متدنية النوعية في القطاع غير الرسمي.
- 8- التغذية. تتجه طاجيكستان نحو تحقيق الأهداف العالمية على صعيد الحد من الوزن الزائد دون سن الخامسة وتقزم الأطفال دون سن الخامسة، ولكنها متأخرة بالنسبة إلى تحقيق أهداف جميع المؤشرات الأخرى التي تتوفر بيانات كافية بشأنها.
- 9- السمات البارزة للمناخ. يُعدّ تغير المناخ مصدر قلق كبير بالنظر إلى شدة تعرض البلاد للمخاطر وانخفاض قدرتها التكيفية. ويُظهر مناخ البلاد موجات جفاف متزايدة ودرجات حرارة أعلى وتفاوتات كبيرة بين السنوات. ويشهد متوسط درجات الحرارة ارتفاعا في جميع أنحاء البلاد.
- 10- تحليل التعرض لمخاطر المناخ. يُظهر تحليل مؤشر التعرض لمخاطر المناخ (بما في ذلك المتغيرات المناخية والاجتماعية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية) في إجراءات التقدير الاجتماعي والبيئي والمناخي للصندوق درجة مرتفعة من التعرض لمخاطر المناخ في جميع أنحاء البلاد، مع بروز بؤر ساخنة في الأجزاء الشرقية والوسطى من منطقة خاتلون وجنوب شرقي منطقة سوغد.
- 11- اتجاهات الانبعاثات. تنشأ 52 في المائة من انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة في طاجيكستان عن الزراعة، و28.5 في المائة عن الطاقة، و10 في المائة عن الصناعة و9.5 في المائة عن النفايات. وتُعزى الغالبية العظمى من الانبعاثات المرتبطة بالزراعة (حوالي 5.5 مليون طن من مكافئ ثاني أكسيد الكربون في عام 2018) إلى التخمر المعوي والانبعاثات المتعلقة بسوء إدارة السماد الطبيعي.8
 - 12- وتماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في إطار التجديد الحادي عشر لموارد الصندوق، ثبت أن هذا المشروع:
 ☑ يركّز على المناخ

☑ يراعى الشباب

⁴ برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، 2015.

⁵ برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، 2020.

⁶ البنك الدولي، 2020.

⁷ البنك الدولي، 2017.

⁸ قاعدة البيانات الإحصائية الخاصة بمنظمة الأغنية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة.

مسوغات مشاركة الصندوق

- 13- تفرض تأثيرات تغير المناخ والممارسات السيئة في تربية الثروة الحيوانية تحديات هائلة على السكان الريفيين الضعفاء والنظم الإيكولوجية. وتبرز الحاجة إلى دوافع وحوافز جديدة من أجل تحويل الممارسات الحالية غير المستدامة في المناطق الريفية إلى سبل عيش منتجة ومستدامة. ويجب على النظم الإنتاجية أن تتكيف من أجل إدارة مخاطر المناخ وتحسين خدمات النظم الإيكولوجية. وتشمل المزايا النسبية التي اكتسبها الصندوق من خلال حافظته في البلاد ما يلي: (1) سجل حافل من الاستثمار في السكان الريفيين الضعفاء؛ (2) دعم الوصول إلى إدارة جماعية محسنة للموارد الطبيعية؛ (3) التعزيز المنتظم وإنشاء المؤسسات الريفية من أجل زيادة كفاءة الاستثمار على مستوى المجتمع المحلي.
- ويمكن للصندوق الاستفادة من خبرته المستمدة من استثمارات المجتمع المحلي في المناطق الريفية الضعيفة وفي قطاع الثروة الحيوانية باستخدام منهجية خطط العمل المجتمعية (انظر أدناه في "الدروس المستفادة"). وأثبتت خطط العمل المجتمعية نجاحها في تحقيق النمو الريفي الشمولي: حيث أنها توفر منصة فعالة للحوار بشأن السياسات والإصلاح. وستعتمد المرحلة الثانية من المشروع المشروع المعزز لدعم الزراعة القائم على المجتمع المحلي بدعم وتمويل مشترك من الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ ومع أوجه التآزر القائمة مع اعتبار العمليات الأخرى في الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية، على نقاط قوة الصندوق على نطاق واسع، مع اعتبار تغير المناخ الأن بمثابة نقطة دخول.

باء الدروس المستفادة

- منذ عام 2008، استثمر الصندوق 80 مليون دولار أمريكي في أربعة مشروعات في طاجيكستان عادت بفوائد مباشرة على 000 128 أسرة معيشية. وفي مشروع مساندة السبل المعيشية في خاتلون، حددت المنظمات القروية استثمارات جماعية ونفذتها من خلال أموال المشروع والمنظمات القروية (بعد اعتماد خطط العمل المجتمعية التشاركية)، مما أدى إلى ارتفاع مؤشر الأصول الأسرية بنسبة 40 في المائة. وطبقت منهجية خطط العمل المجتمعية أيضا في مشروع تنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي اللاحق، المرحلتان الأولى والثانية، والذي أسس 400 اتحاد لمستخدمي المراعي من أجل التصدي لتدهور الأراضي وتحسين إدارة المراعي المشتركة. وحققت الاتحادات نجاحا ملحوظا وعززت قدرة القرى على إدارة ثروة الموارد الجماعية بصورة مستدامة، مما أدى إلى زيادة إنتاجية المراعي بنسبة 15 في المائة على مساحة تبلغ 295 74 هكتارا من المراعي. ولم يُظهر ذلك قيمة المشروع على صعيد الإنتاجية الزراعية فحسب، ولكن أيضا على صعيد إدارة الموارد الطبيعية الجماعية. وتستند المرحلة الجارية من المشروع أيضا على منهجية خطط العمل المجتمعية.
- 16- ورحبت الحكومة بالنتائج بحرارة، ووفرت للصندوق منبرا من أجل توليد المعرفة وحوار السياسات في ضوء المشروع المعزز لدعم الزراعة القائم على المجتمع المحلي وفي إطار طموحاتها، لا سيما فيما يتعلق بالتكيف مع تغير المناخ وإدارة الموارد الطبيعية.
- 17- وتسلط الدروس الرئيسية الأخرى المستقاة من الحافظة الضوء على أهمية تقديم المساعدة التقنية للمزار عين والأعمال التجارية الزراعية من أجل إرشاد خياراتهم على صعيد التكنولوجيات القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وتعزيز الوصول إلى المعدات، وتحسين القدرات الإدارية لمربي الثروة الحيوانية.

ثانيا وصف المشروع

ألف أهداف المشروع والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل والمجموعات المستهدفة

- 18- يوسع المشروع المعزز لدعم الزراعة القائم على المجتمع المحلي التغطية الجغرافية ونطاق مشروع دعم الزراعة القائم على المجتمع المحلي الجاري. ويستند التدخل الجديد إلى الدروس المستفادة من حافظة الصندوق في البلاد وتجربته الناجحة في المبادرات التشاركية مع المجتمعات المحلية.
- 19- وتتمثل غاية المشروع المعزز لدعم الزراعة القائم على المجتمع المحلي في المساهمة في تحول البلاد نحو مسارات التنمية المستدامة المنخفضة الانبعاثات وممارسات الإنتاج الزراعي المتكيفة مع تغير المناخ. ويكمن هدفه الإنمائي في زيادة قدرة النظم الإيكولوجية وسبل العيش على الصمود في المناطق الريفية المتأثرة بتغير المناخ.
- 20- وتغطي منطقة المشروع 21 مقاطعة، تقع 16 مقاطعة منها في منطقة خاتلون، وثلاث مقاطعات في مناطق التبعية الجمهورية ومقاطعتان في منطقة سوغد. وتشكّل المجتمعات المحلية والأسر المعيشية الفقيرة التي تتأثر سبل عيشها بشدة بتغير المناخ الأهداف الرئيسية للمشروع.
- 12- الاستهداف والإدماج الاجتماعي. سيطبق المشروع مزيجا من الاستهداف الذاتي والاستهداف المباشر من أجل الوصول إلى 650 000 شخص، بمن فيهم: (1) الفقراء الذين يعيشون في فقر مدقع من الرجال والنساء والشباب الذين يعيشون على مستوى والشباب الذين يعيشون تحت مستوى خط الفقر؛ (2) الرجال والنساء والشباب الذين يعيشون على مستوى الكفاف وشبه الكفاف، لا سيما أولئك الذين يرغبون في المشاركة بشكل أكبر في الزراعة التجارية؛ (3) الشباب الريفيون الذين يعانون من البطالة الجزئية والشباب العاملين لحسابهم الخاص.
- 22- وسيجري اختيار المستفيدين من خلال: (1) حملة تعبئة؛ (2) اختبار للقدرات؛ (3) إشراك قادة/لجان المجتمع المحلي، بالإضافة إلى التحقق الميداني.
- 23- وسيجري الترويج للمساواة بين الجنسين وتعميم مشاركة الشباب في جميع أنشطة المشروع. وستُجرى دراسات خاصة بالسياق وتدريب يراعي المنظور الجنساني من أجل ضمان تمثيل النساء والشباب بصورة كافية في أنشطة المشروع.

باء المكونات والحصائل والأنشطة

- 24- يشمل المشروع ثلاثة مكونات: (1) تعزيز قدرة القطاع العام على الإدارة التحويلية والقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ للموارد الطبيعية؛ (2) الاستثمارات في قدرة المجتمع المحلي على التكيف والقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ؛ (3) تعزيز سبل العيش من أجل تحسين القدرة على الصمود من خلال النهج القائمة على السوق.
- 25- المكون 1. تعزيز قدرة القطاع العام على الإدارة التحويلية والقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ للموارد الطبيعية. وسيحقق المكون ما يلي: (1) تحسين قدرات المؤسسات الوطنية ذات الصلة على الإدارة القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ للموارد الطبيعية؛ (2) تعزيز البيئة التمكينية من أجل إدارة متكيفة مع المناخ وشاملة ومتكاملة لموارد الرعى والغابات والثروة الحيوانية.
- 26- المكون 2. الاستثمارات في قدرة المجتمع المحلي على التكيف والقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ. وسيقوم المكون بما يلي: (1) تطوير 400 خطة عمل مجتمعية مراعية للمناخ بناء على 21 تشخيصا للمناخ على مستوى المقاطعات؛ (2) تنفيذ خطط العمل المجتمعية المراعية للمناخ التي ستعود بفوائد على 000 000 أسرة معيشية ريفية.

- المكون 3. تعزيز سبل العيش من أجل تحسين القدرة على الصمود من خلال النهج القائمة على السوق وهو يهدف إلى تحسين قدرات المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على تحديد نظم الإنتاج القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ والمتنوعة والتي ترتبط بسلاسل القيمة المحلية والوطنية والاستثمار فيها، مما يؤدي إلى:
 (1) تقديم خدمات الصحة الحيوانية إلى 600 105 من مربي الثروة الحيوانية أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة؛ (2) التحالفات الإنتاجية بين مجموعات منتجي الثروة الحيوانية وتجار الجملة من القطاع الخاص؛ (3) تعزيز الإنتاج القادر على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ والروابط مع القطاع الخاص لصالح 12 400 من المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة.
- 28- وستشارك وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي التابعة لوزارة الزراعة؛ ومجموعة تنفيذ المشروع التابعة للجنة حماية البيئة؛ ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة، في تنفيذ المشروع.

جيم لنظرية التغيير

طاجيكستان معرضة بشدة لصدمات المناخ التي تؤثر على النظم الإيكولوجية الضعيفة وسكان المناطق الريفية وتؤدي إلى تفاقم مستويات الفقر والإقصاء الاجتماعي. وتتزايد حدة هذه المشاكل بسبب الافتقار إلى المنظور المناخي في التخطيط المجتمعي وخيارات سبل العيش وغياب تكامل الأسواق. ويهدد ارتفاع درجات الحرارة الإنتاجية الزراعية ويغير أنماط هطول الأمطار، وهو يؤثر بالتالي على المواسم الزراعية وأنماط الرعي. وتحتاج البلاد إلى تعزيز قدرتها على دعم التحول المستدام لسبل العيش القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ والاستثمار في المجتمعات المحلية المتضررة من الصدمات المناخية. ونجحت مشروعات الثروة الحيوانية السابقة في إدخال نُهج ابتكارية "تشاركية وقائمة على الشراكة" تبني على أنماط الاستخدام العرفية والتعاون بين الرعاة والمزارعين. ويعتزم المشروع إزالة الحواجز الرئيسية التي تعيق تعزيز القدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ بين سكان الريف. وبالتوازي مع ذلك، سيعمل المشروع على زيادة قدرة المجتمعات المحلية الريفية على عزل الكربون من خلال التصدي لمسائل: (1) سياسة النظم الإيكولوجية وحوكمتها؛ (2) المعرفة والقدرات؛ (3) ريادة الأعمال الخاصة، والروابط بالأسواق والإدماج الاجتماعي.

دال المواءمة والملكية والشراكات

- 100- المواعمة مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة. سيساهم المشروع المعزز لدعم الزراعة القائم على المجتمع المحلي على نحو مباشر في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة 1، و2، و5، و12، و13، و15. وعلى وجه التحديد، سيتطرق إلى الهدف 1 (القضاء على الفقر) والهدف 2 (القضاء التام على الجوع) من خلال الاستثمار الموجه في المجتمعات المحلية الضعيفة للغاية من أجل تحسين سبل العيش بأسلوب يتسم بالقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ. ومن المقرر أن يكون تعزيز سبل العيش من ضمن النتائج الرئيسية للمشروع.
- 13- المواعمة مع الأولويات الوطنية. أدرج المشروع في برنامج العمل القطري للسلطة الوطنية المعينة التابعة للصندوق الأخضر للمناخ، وهو يستجيب للأولويات الوطنية المرتبطة بمساهمات طاجيكستان المحددة وطنيا. ويتواءم المشروع أيضا مع استراتيجية الحد من مخاطر الكوارث للفترة 2019-2030؛ وبرنامج إصلاح القطاع المائي للفترة 2016-2025؛ ومسودة استراتيجية تنمية قطاع الغابات (2016-2030)؛ والقانون المحدّث للمراعي؛ والبرنامج الشامل لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية في جمهورية طاجيكستان 2018-2022؛ والخطة الوطنية للاستثمار الزراعي للفترة 2021-2030 التي يجري وضع اللمسات الأخيرة عليها.

- المواعمة مع سياسات الصندوق والأولويات المؤسسية. يتواءم المشروع مع الغاية الشاملة لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية المتمثلة في الحد من الفقر الريفي وتعزيز الأمن الغذائي، وهدفيه الاستراتيجيين. وسيساهم المشروع بشكل مباشر في أهداف الصندوق الاستراتيجية الثلاثة المترابطة بشكل وثيق والمتعاضدة على النحو المنصوص عليه في إطاره الاستراتيجي للفترة 2016-2025: (1) زيادة القدرات الإنتاجية للسكان الريفيين الفقراء؛ (2) زيادة الفوائد التي يجنيها السكان الريفيون الفقراء من المشاركة في الأسواق؛ (3) تعزيز الاستدامة البيئية والقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ للأنشطة الاقتصادية للسكان الريفيين الفقراء.
- 33- الملكية القطرية. يستجيب المشروع لاحتياجات البلاد على صعيد أولويات التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، ويساهم في المساهمات المحددة وطنيا والاستراتيجية الوطنية للتكيف مع تغير المناخ في جمهورية طاجيكستان حتى عام 2030، بالإضافة إلى أهدافها على صعيد التخفيف والتكيف.
- 134 الاتساق والشراكات. سيقوم المشروع بإشراك وزارة الزراعة، ولجنة حماية البيئة ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة عن كثب، وسيعزز التعاون بين الوكالات التي تتخذ من روما مقرا لها على المستوى الميداني. وتعتبر لجنة حماية البيئة شريكا رئيسيا في تنفيذ المشروع. وهي تشغل موقعا مناسبا لتوجيه الحوار الوطني واللامركزي من أجل تعزيز مراعاة المناخ في الإطار السياساتي والتنظيمي والاستثماري للمشروع. وبصورة مماثلة، تتمتع منظمة الأغذية والزراعة بخبرة واسعة على صعيد تغير المناخ على مستوى العالم، وتشارك مع لجنة حماية البيئة في برنامج لجاهزية التمويل المناخي في البلاد، بما في ذلك التحديث الجاري للمساهمات المحددة وطنيا ومشروعات أخرى.
- 35- وعلاوة على ذلك ، سيدخل المشروع في تعاون وثيق مع الشركاء الإنمائيين المشاركين في العمل المناخي في البلاد.

هاء _ التكاليف والفوائد والتمويل

تكاليف المشروع

36- يُقدّر إجمالي تكاليف الاستثمار والتكاليف الإضافية المتكررة للمشروع، بما في ذلك الطوارئ المادية والسعرية، بحوالي 98.2 مليون دولار أمريكي. وتقل الطوارئ المادية والسعرية عن نسبة 1 في المائة من إجمالي تكاليف المشروع. ويُعزى ذلك على الأرجح إلى حقيقة أن الاستثمارات المرتبطة بتنفيذ خطط العمل المجتمعية المراعية للمناخ وتقديم المنح، بالإضافة إلى تمويل التحالفات الإنتاجية، تمثل حوالي 75 في المائة من إجمالي تكاليف المشروع (معبرا عنها كمبلغ إجمالي باستثناء الطوارئ).

استراتيجية المشروع وخطة التمويل والتمويل المشترك

سيجري تمويل المشروع بقرض ومنحة بموجب إطار القدرة على تحمل الديون تبلغ قيمة كل منهما 6.75 مليون دولار أمريكي، وتبلغ قيمة التمويل الذي تقدمه منظمة الأغذية والزراعة 0.16 مليون دولار أمريكي، في حين ستكون مساهمة الحكومة على شكل إعفاء ضريبي بقيمة 15 مليون دولار أمريكي. وسيساهم المستفيدون بمبلغ 4.5 مليون دولار أمريكي. وتشمل المساهمات الإضافية مدفوعات عينية من وزارة الزراعة بقيمة 0.9 مليون دولار أمريكي من القطاع الخاص؛ و 0.89 مليون دولار أمريكي من الوكالة الحكومية للغابات. وتوجد فجوة تمويل أمريكي من لجنة حماية البيئة؛ و 0.89 مليون دولار أمريكي من الوكالة الحكومية للغابات. وتوجد فجوة تمويل تقدّر بحوالي 62.3 مليون دولار أمريكي معلقة بانتظار تمويل مشترك متوقع من الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ على شكل منحة بقيمة 30 مليون دولار أمريكي وقرض بقيمة 9 ملايين دولار أمريكي. ومن المتوقع أن تصدر الموافقة على مقترح التمويل الكامل للصندوق الأخضر للمناخ خلال الفصل الثاني من عام 2022.

الصرف

- 38- ستكون مدة المشروع سبع سنوات. وتبلغ نسبة الاستثمارات إلى التكاليف المتكررة 4:96. وتتمثل الفئات الرئيسية للنفقات في إطار تكاليف الاستثمار في الأشغال المدنية، والسلع، والمعدات والخدمات، والمنح، والتدريب وحلقات العمل، والمساعدة التقنية والدراسات. وستشكّل الرواتب والعلاوات والتكاليف التشغيلية الفئات الرئيسية في إطار التكاليف المتكررة.
- 29- وسيشمل المشروع نظما منفصلة ولكن متكاملة لتدفق الأموال والميزنة والمحاسبة لضمان مسار واضح لمراجعة الحسابات يمكن التحقق منه. وسيجري ضمان ذلك عن طريق إنشاء حساب مخصص لكل من قرض الصندوق، ومنحة الصندوق، ومساهمات المستفيدين والأموال الحكومية النظيرة. وستحتفظ كل من وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي ومجموعة تنفيذ المشروع بمعلومات محدثة بشأن استخدام جميع مصادر الأموال في نظامها المحاسبي.
- 40- وستقوم وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي ومجموعة تنفيذ المشروع بإعداد طلبات السحب باستخدام طريقة الصندوق المتجدد من خلال تقديم تقارير مالية مؤقتة بموجب الآلية القائمة على التقارير.

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الجدول 1 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون والجهة الممولة (بألاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

(+2-1-225-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-												
	المنحة بمو	جب إطار القدرة					منظمة الأ	غنية	الجهات ا	الأخرى	المح	موع
	على ت	حمل الديون		القرض	فجوة اأ	لتمويل	والزرا	عة	المشاركة ف	ى التمويل		
المكونات	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
 1- تعزيز قدرة القطاع العام على الإدارة التحويلية والقادرة على 												
الصُمُود في وجه تغير المناخ للمُوارد الطبيعيَّة	477	18.5	_	_	1 884	73.0	81	3.1	141	5.4	2 584	2.6
 2- الاستثمارات في قدرة المجتمع المحلي على التكيف والقدرة على 	177	10.5			1 00 1	73.0	01	5.1		5.1	2301	2.0
الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ	4 191	6.2	525	0.8	47 304	70.0	_	_	15 379	22.8	67 398	68.6
3- تعزيز سبل العيش من أجل تحسين القدرة على الصمود من خلال	1171	0.2	323	0.0	1, 501	70.0			15 517	22.0	07 370	00.0
النهج القائمة على السوق			(225	25.7	11 072	40.0	70	0.2	C 054	24.0	24 221	24.7
-	-	-	6 225	25.7	11 873	49.0	79	0.3	6 054	24.9	24 231	24.7
4- إدارة المشروع	2 082	52.3	-	-	1 233	31.0	-	-	667	16.7	3 981	4.1
المجموع	6 750	6.9	6 750	6.9	62 294	63.5	160	0.2	22 241	22.6	98 194	100.0

الجدول 2 تكاليف المشروع حسب فئة الإنفاق والجهة الممولة

(بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

	المنحة بم	وجب إطار القدرة			فجوة الا	تمويل	منظمة	الأغذية		الأخرى		
	على	تحمل الديون	القرض				والز	راعة	المشاركة	في التمويل	المج	موع
بئات الإنفاق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	الميلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
ولا تكاليف الاستثمار												
ألف- مساهمة عينية	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2 101	100	2 101	2.1
باء- الأشغال المدنية، والسلع، والمعدات									2 101	100	2101	2.1
والخدمات	4 740	5.7	6 750	8.1	52 113	62.6	-	-	19 559	23.5	83 162	84.7
جيم - المساعدة التقنية والدراسات	166	2.5	-	_	6 406	96.5	66	1.0	_		6 638	6.8
دال - منح أخرى	-	-	-	-	960	100	-	_	_		960	1.0
هاء - التدريب وحلقات العمل	147	10.3	-	_	1 188	83.1	94	6.6	_		1 429	1.5
مجموع تكاليف الاستثمار	5 053	5.4	6 750	7.2	60 666	64.3	160	0.2	21 659	23	94 290	96.0
لانيا التكاليف المتكررة												
ألف- عينيا	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	581	100	581	0.6
باء- الرواتب والعلاوات	1 386	64.8	_	_	753	35.2	_	_	-	100	2 139	2.2
جيم- التكاليف التشغيلية	311	26.2	_	_	875	73.8	_	_	_		1 185	1.2
مجموع التكاليف المتكررة	1 697	43.5	-	_	1 628	41.7	_		581	14.8	3 905	4.0
المجموع	6 750	6.9	6 750	6.9	62 294	63.5	160	0.2	22 241	22.6	98 194	100.0

الجدول 3 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون وسنة المشروع (بالاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

المكون	السنة الأ للمشر		السنة الأ للمشرو	•	السنة الأ للمشرو		السنة الر للمشرو		السنة الخا للمشر و		السنة الس للمشر		السنة اأ للمثير	•	المجم	وع
	المبلغ	<u>%</u>	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
 1- تعزيز قدرة القطاع العام على الإدارة التحويلية والقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ للموارد الطبيعية 	382.0	4.4	627.5	3.9	382.2	2.0	311.6	1.5	369.9	2.0	286.1	2.1	224.9	13.7	2 584.3	2.6
2- الاستثمارات في قدرة المجتمع المحلي على التكيف والقدرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ	6 799.4	79.0	12 095.6	75.9	12 059.2	61.6	11 964.2	58.9	11 907.5	63.6	11 816.5	88.2	755.8	46.2	67 398.2	68.6
3- تعزيز سبل العيش من أجل تحسين القدرة على الصمود من خلال النهج القائمة على السوق	563.3	6.5	2 706.4	17.0	6 606.8	33.7	7 509.5	37.0	5 929.0	31.6	784.4	5.9	131.5	8.0	24 230.9	24.7
4- إدارة المشروع	857.0	10.0	498.7	3.1	540.4	2.8	522.1	2.6	530.6	2.8	507.1	3.8	525.1	32.1	3 981.1	4.1
المجموع	8 601.7	8.8	15 928.2	16.2	19 588.6	19.9	20 307.4	20.7	18 737.0	19.1	13 394.2	13.6	1 637.3	1.7	98 194.4	100.0

موجز الفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادي

14- التحليل الاقتصادي والمالي. يُقدّر معدل العائد الاقتصادي في الحالة الأساسية بنسبة 22.4 في المائة. ويبلغ صافي القيمة الحالية المتوقع بنسبة خصم قدرها 6 في المائة 143.4 مليون دولار أمريكي. وجرى اختبار العوائد الاقتصادية مقابل التغيرات في الفوائد والتكاليف ومختلف التأخيرات في تحقيق الفوائد. وبالقيم النسبية، يُعدّ معدل العائد الاقتصادي حساسا للتغيرات في التكاليف بنفس مقدار حساسية الفوائد لها. وبالقيم المطلقة، لا تولد هذه التغييرات أثرا يذكر على معدل العائد الاقتصادي، ولا تعتبر الجدوى الاقتصادية مهددة بانخفاض الفوائد بنسبة 20 في المائة. في كلتا الحالتين، يبقى معدل العائد الاقتصادي أعلى بكثير من نسبة الخصم. ويُعتبر المشروع بالتالي مجديا اقتصاديا، ومبررا، ويوصى بتمويله من وجهة نظر اقتصادية.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

- 24- توجد العديد من العناصر المتضمنة في استثمارات المشروع التي تدعم استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة. ويكمن أحد الاعتبارات الرئيسية التي تتضمنها هذه العناصر في أن المشروع يمثل الامتداد والتطور الطبيعي للمشروعات والتدخلات التقنية السابقة التي مولها الصندوق. وأدت تلك التدخلات الناجحة إلى توسيع استخدام المراعي والقدرات المؤسسية ذات الصلة وتحسينها، واستجابت للحوافز من قانون المراعي. ويدمج المشروع في استثمارات المراعي أبعادا أخرى مترابطة ذات صلة بالتنمية الزراعية والتكيف مع تغير المناخ.
- وسيجري ضمان استدامة المشروع عن طريق: (1) مشاركة النظراء في جميع أنشطة الاستثمار على المستويين الوطني والمحلي؛ (2) التنمية المصممة خصيصا والاستراتيجية لقدرات المؤسسات والأفراد؛
 (3) تعزيز السياسات والأطر التنظيمية لتحسين الحوكمة؛ (4) استخدام النّهج التشاركية لضمان ملكية المستفيدين؛ (5) خطة واضحة لتشغيل جميع البنى التحتية، والأصول، والمعدات المقدمة في إطار المشروع وصيانتها.

ثالثاً المخاطر

ألف - المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف من أثرها

44- لا تزال المخاطر في البلاد مصنفة على أنها مرتفعة، حيث بلغ مؤشر مدركات الفساد 25 درجة، مما وضع طاجيكستان في المرتبة 149 من أصل 180 بلدا في عام 2020. ويؤكد ذلك أن الفساد يمثّل مشكلة رئيسية في البلاد التي تشهد تضخما مرتفعا في الأونة الأخيرة إلى جانب تقلبات العملة المحلية مقابل الدولار الأمريكي.

الجدول 4 موجز المخاطر الإجمالية

تصنيف المخاطر المتبقية	تصنيف المخاطر المتأصلة	مجالات المخاطر
معتدلة	كبيرة	السياق القطري
منخفضة	معتدلة	الاستراتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية
معتدلة	كبيرة	السياق البيئي والمناخي
منخفضة	معتدلة	نطاق المشروع
منخفضة	معتدلة	القدرات المؤسسية من أجل التنفيذ والاستدامة
منخفضة	معتدلة	الإدارة المالية
منخفضة	معتدلة	التوريد في المشروع
معتدلة	معتدلة	الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي
منخفضة	معتدلة	أصحاب المصلحة
منخفضة	معتدلة	المخاطر الإجمالية

- 24- وعلى الرغم من المخاطر القطرية المتأصلة المرتفعة، تُصنّف مخاطر الإدارة المالية الحالية للمشروعات الجارية في طاجيكستان بين معتدلة ومنخفضة، وذلك بناء على ترتيبات الإدارة المالية الحالية التي تنفذها وحدة إدارة المشروع التي تضطلع بتنفيذ حافظة الصندوق الجارية. وسيتضمن المشروع أيضا مجموعة تنفيذ المشروع التابعة للجنة حماية البيئة والتي تفتقر إلى الخبرة في تلقي الأموال من الصندوق واستخدامها للعمل بصورة مباشرة. ووفقا لذلك، يجب تفصيل ترتيبات الإدارة المالية لهذا المشروع بصورة مخصوصة من أجل تكييف هيكلى الوحدتين المنفذتين.
- 46- ترتبط المخاطر التقنية والتشغيلية التي تواجه المشروع بمحدودية القدرات والتنسيق على المستوى الوزاري. ويتجلى نقص التنسيق على نحو أكبر بين المؤسسات المكرسة لإدارة الموارد الطبيعية. وسيعالج المشروع هذه القضايا من خلال تعزيز التنسيق والقدرة المؤسسية للوكالات الرئيسية التي تتعامل مع التخفيف والتكيف.
 - 47- وفي إطار الإدارة المالية، تندرج المخاطر الرئيسية ضمن المؤشرات التالية للتحكم بالمخاطر:
- (1) التنظيم والتوظيف. المخاطر: التأخير في تعيين الموظفين الرئيسيين في وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي ومجموعة تنفيذ المشروع. وعدم كفاية خطة إعداد الموظفين المعينين حديثا ممن يفتقرون إلى الخبرة في مشروعات الصندوق ومتطلباته. إجراءات التخفيف: (1) تعيين جميع الموظفين الرئيسيين قبل بدء المشروع؛ (2) إتمام جميع موظفي المالية للدورة التدريبية الإلكترونية الخاصة بالصندوق حول ترتيبات الإدارة المالية؛ (3) تقديم لجنة حماية البيئة لخطة إعداد قبل بدء المشروع.
- (2) الرقابة الداخلية. المخاطر: يُعتبر هذا أول مشروع للصندوق في طاجيكستان يشتمل على وحدتين لإدارة المشروع، وهو يتطلب تدابير رقابة داخلية قوية بين الوحدتين، والمنظمات غير الحكومية، والوكالات الشريكة والمستفيدين. إجراءات التخفيف: (أ) تضمين جميع المبادئ التوجيهية وسياسات الرقابة الداخلية ذات الصلة في دليل تنفيذ المشروع؛ والفصل بين الواجبات، وعمليات التفويض، والتوثيق وإدارة الأموال المحولة إلى أطراف ثالثة، وما إلى ذلك؛ (ب) اضطلاع وحدتي إدارة المشروع بالمسؤولية عن ضمان تطبيق تدابير الرقابة الداخلية المناسبة بين جميع أطراف المشروع وتحديث دليل تنفيذ المشروع عند الضرورة خلال حياة المشروع.
- (3) **المحاسبة والإبلاغ المالي**. المخاطر: التأخير في تقديم النقارير المالية الموحدة من قبل وحدتي إدارة المشروع. إجراءات التخفيف: (1) استخدام وحدتي إدارة المشروع ومجموعة تنفيذ المشروع لأحدث

إصدار من برمجية المحاسبة 1C؛ (2) التقارير المولدة تلقائيا والمستمدة من برمجية المحاسبة؛ (3) اضطلاع وحدتي إدارة المشروع بالمسؤولية عن توحيد جميع التقارير المالية.

باء- الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

48- يُصنّف المشروع ضمن الفئة باء، ومن غير المتوقع أن يولد أية آثار بيئية أو اجتماعية ضارة تذكر. وستتبع المخاطر البيئية المرتبطة بأنشطة من قبيل تشييد البنى التحتية الزراعية أو إعادة تأهيل الطرق الريفية القوانين البيئية في طاجيكستان، أو السياسة البيئية والاجتماعية للصندوق، أيهما أكثر صرامة. وتتمتع طاجيكستان بإطار قانوني وتنظيمي بيئي متطور.

جيم ـ تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

24- تُصنّف المخاطر المناخية في المشروع على أنها مرتفعة، ومن المتوقع أن يكون المشروع شديد الحساسية لأنماط مخاطر المناخ، والتي ستؤدي على الأرجح إلى تفاقم تحديات الأمن الغذائي وأمن الطاقة والفقر. وسيهدف المشروع إلى الحد من تعرض فقراء الريف لهذه المخاطر، وجرى تخصيص أموال المشروع لضمان تكيف البنى التحتية وسبل عيش السكان على حد سواء مع تغيّر المناخ وقدرتها على الصمود في وجهه. وعلاوة على ذلك، يجري بالتوازي تطوير مقترح خاص بالصندوق الأخضر للمناخ يمكنه أن يعزز أنشطة التكيف والتخفيف في المشروع.

دال القدرة على تحمل الديون

2020 الذي أجراه البنك الدولي/صندوق النقد الدولي بصورة مشتركة إلى أن خطر تعرض طاجيكستان لمديونية حرجة لا يزال مرتفعا. وبحلول نهاية عام 2020، وصل الدين الخارجي للبلاد إلى رقم قياسي بلغ 6.6 مليار دولار أمريكي. وبلغ الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الاسمي المبلغ عنه 2.3 مليار دولار أمريكي في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020. وفي النصف الأول من عام 2021، نما الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بمعدل سنوي قدره 8.7 في المائة بعد التباطؤ الاقتصادي لعام 2020. وشكّل ارتفاع الصادرات وأسعار المعادن الثمينة عاملا رئيسيا في دعم الانتعاش الاقتصادي القوي. غير أن الاقتصاد لا يزال يعاني بشدة من عواقب جائحة كوفيد-19.

رابعا- التنفيذ

ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

15- سيعمل المشروع تحت قيادة وزارة الزراعة (الوكالة الرائدة للمشروع). وستضطلع وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي التابعة لوزارة الزراعة بالمسؤولية العامة عن تنسيق المشروع والإشراف عليه والإبلاغ عنه إلى الصندوق والحكومة، بما في ذلك التنسيق الوثيق مع الوكالات المنفذة الأخرى. وتشمل هذه الأخيرة مجموعة تنفيذ المشروع التابعة للجنة حماية البيئة التي تؤدي دورا رائدا في سياسات تغير المناخ واستراتيجياته، ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة التي ستوفر دعما تقنيا محددا لأنشطة معينة بتمويل من الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ.

- 52- وسيجري تشكيل لجنة توجيهية للمشروع على المستوى الوطني تتولى المسؤولية الكلية عن توفير التوجيه الاستراتيجي والسياساتي، وضمان تحقيق أهداف المشروع. وستشترك وزارة الزراعة ولجنة حماية البيئة في رئاسة اللجنة التوجيهية للمشروع، وستتواصلان مع المجلس التنسيقي بشأن الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ لتقييم كيفية تعزيز الاستثمارات الحالية للصندوق الأخضر للمناخ والبناء عليها في البلاد.
- 53- ومن المتوقع أن تؤدي حكومات المقاطعات والبلديات دورا هاما على مستوى القرية في التنسيق والمساعدة في زيادة الوعي بالمشروع بين أصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيين. ومن المتوقع أن تساعد أيضا في دمج تقييمات التعرض لمخاطر المناخ في التخطيط الإنمائي المحلى، وذلك بناء على تشخيصات المقاطعات.

الإدارة المالية والتوريد

- 54- سيكون لكل من وحدتي إدارة المشروع فريق جيد التنظيم للإدارة المالية يرأسه مديرون ماليون مؤهلون قبل بدء المشروع. وستضطلع وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي بالمسؤولية عن الإدارة المالية الشاملة للمشروع. وسيعمل المشروع على مواءمة عمليات الإدارة المالية الأساسية فيه مع النظم القطرية ومتطلبات الصندوق على النحو التالى:
- تدفق الأموال. بالنسبة إلى القرض والمنحة المقدّمين من الصندوق، ستُقدَّم سلفة أولية إلى حساب المشروع لتغطية نفقات الأشهر الستة الأولى من التنفيذ. أما بالنسبة للأموال النظيرة والتمويل المشترك، فسيُقدّر المشروع المتطلبات السنوية ويدرجها في خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية.
- الميزنة. ستقوم وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي بتوحيد ميزانية المشروع باتباع نهج يتجه من القاعدة إلى القمة ويستند إلى مشاركة جميع أطراف المشروع. وستُقدَّم خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية الموحدة للموافقة عليها قبل 60 يوما من بدء السنة المالية.
- الضوابط الداخلية. ستوضع ضوابط داخلية قوية من أجل حماية أموال المشروع من أية مخالفات مالية. وسيُجري فريق الإدارة المالية تحليلات شهرية للميزانية مقابل التباين الفعلي، وعمليات المطابقة المصرفية، وعمليات التفتيش العشوائي للعمل الميداني للمنظمات غير الحكومية والوكالات الشريكة بهدف تفادي فجوات الامتثال في التنفيذ واكتشافها وتصحيحها.
- الإبلاغ. سيقدم المشروع تقارير مالية مؤقتة تشير إلى التقدم المحرز على خلفية المكونات/الفئات مقابل خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية. وستُقدم هذه المستندات على أساس فصلي لتبرير الأموال المستخدمة وسحب المزيد من السلف من حسابات القروض والمنح.
- مراجعة الحسابات الداخلية. سيجري تعيين مراجع حسابات داخلية يقدم تقاريره مباشرة إلى اللجنة التوجيهية للمشروع من أجل إجراء مراجعة حسابات داخلية لجميع أنشطة المشروع وضمان الامتثال لتوصيات بعثات الإشراف، ومراجعة الحسابات الخارجية، والتوجيهات الأخرى الصادرة عن الحكومة، وما إلى ذلك.
- 25- يشكّل قانون التوريد العام لعام 2006، بصيغته المعدلة في 16 أبريل/نيسان 2012، الصك القانوني الرئيسي الذي ينظم التوريد العام في طاجيكستان. ولا يتضمن قانون التوريد العام نصا واضحا يعفي التوريد العام الممول من المؤسسات المالية الدولية من قانون التوريد العام. ولهذا السبب، وبسبب أوجه القصور الأخرى في قانون التوريد العام، سيعتمد المشروع المبادئ التوجيهية للتوريد في الصندوق.

الحوكمة. أدخل تصميم المشروع آلية واضحة لضمان الحوكمة الرشيدة للأنشطة بين الوكالات المنفذة الثلاث. وستقوم وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي، من خلال وزارة الزراعة، بتنفيذ المشروع بصورة مشتركة مع لجنة حماية البيئة ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة. وسيجري ضمان الحوكمة الرشيدة من خلال المساءلة التشغيلية الشاملة والشفافية؛ والإدارة المالية؛ وتوريد السلع والخدمات؛ والحوكمة البيئية؛ والمساواة بين الجنسين؛ وآليات الشكاوي وسبل الانتصاف.

باء التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم والتعلم وإدارة المعرفة والتواصل

- 57- تتضمن أدوات التخطيط الرئيسية الإطار المنطقي، بما في ذلك المؤشرات على مستويات الحصائل والنواتج والأثر التي جرى اختيارها من بين المؤشرات الأساسية للصندوق والصندوق الأخضر للمناخ (بالاستناد إلى إطار قياس الأداء ذي الصلة). وستقوم وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي باستعراض الإطار المنطقي وتحديثه أثناء استهلال المشروع وتشذيب خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية، وتعديل البيانات والمعلومات بنتائج استقصاء خط الأساس والاستقصاءات الأسرية اللاحقة.
- وسيستند نظام الرصد والتقييم للمشروع إلى نظام المرجعية الجغرافية الحالي الذي أُنشئ لمشروع تنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي المرحلة الثانية ومشروع دعم الزراعة القائم على المجتمع المحلي الجاري تنفيذهما. وستقوم وحدة إدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي بإدارة النظام الذي سيجري تزويده بنظام لإدارة المعلومات يسمح بتوزيع البيانات حسب الجنس والعمر وتحديد الملامح البارزة لفقر الأسر المعيشية. وسيجري كذلك تسجيل معلومات بشأن الحالة التعليمية، وأنماط ملكية الثروة الحيوانية، وعوائد الثروة الحيوانية، واستخدام المراعي وممارسات الإدارة وقاعدة الأصول والعمالة. وسيسترشد الإطار المنطقي باستقصاءات خط الأساس ومنتصف المدة والإنجاز.
- 59- وسيشكّل التعلم وإدارة المعرفة عنصرين أساسيين في المشروع، وسيدعمان إحداث تحول نوعي يراعي المناخ في السياسات والاستثمارات، وسيزيدان القدرة على الصمود وأنماط الحد من الفقر.
- 60- وسيجري الإبلاغ عن جميع التدخلات والبيانات والنتائج المحققة بصورة فعالة ونشرها على مختلف أصحاب المصلحة والمستفيدين على المستوى الوطني ومستوى المقاطعات. وسيجري التعاقد مع خدمات متخصصة لتنفيذ حملات اتصال تراعي المنظور الجنساني من أجل الترويج للمشاركة وزيادة الوعي وتعزيز شراكات المشروع.

الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

26- يُعدّ هذا المشروع أول مشروع للصندوق في طاجيكستان يعتبر تغير المناخ نقطة دخول لدعم الاستثمار والمشروع الوحيد في البلاد الذي يشجع التكيف مع تغير المناخ بالاقتران مع عزل الكربون المحتمل على نطاق واسع. وهو ينطوي على عدد من النُهج الابتكارية والاستثمارات، بما في ذلك استخدام الأدلة المناخية لدعم التخطيط وعملية صنع القرار على المستوى المحلي. وتشمل الابتكارات الأخرى المرجعية الجغرافية لجميع الاستثمارات لضمان الرصد المناسب؛ وتعزيز تقنيات وتكنولوجيات التكيف مع المناخ لأغراض الزراعة والإنتاج الحيواني؛ والترويج للنُهج القائمة على السوق لتحفيز مشاركة القطاع الخاص في المناطق الريفية.

جيم خطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

62- ستقوم الوحدة القائمة لإدارة المشروعات الحكومية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية والمراعي المدمجة في وزارة الزراعة، ومجموعة تنفيذ المشروع التي سيجري تأسيسها ضمن لجنة حماية البيئة، ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة بتنفيذ المشروع. ويتضمن دليل تنفيذ المشروع اختصاصات الموظفين التكميليين والأخصائيين، مما يسهل الاختيار المبكر والجاهزية عند بدء المشروع. ويجب أن تبدأ عملية تعيين المنسقين وغيرهم من الأخصائيين الضروريين للتنفيذ المبكر، كما تنص عليه خطة التوريد، فور المصادقة على اتفاقية التمويل.

خطط الإشراف واستعراض منتصف المدة والإنجاز

- 63- سيقوم الصندوق، بصفته كيانا معتمدا لدى الصندوق الأخضر للمناخ، بالإشراف على المشروع. وسيُجرى استعراض منتصف المدة خلال السنة الرابعة بعد بدء المشروع. وسيقيّم الصندوق التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ واحتمال تحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للمشروع.
- 64- وستجري حكومة طاجيكستان استعراضا لإنجاز المشروع بالتنسيق الوثيق مع الصندوق في نهاية المشروع من أجل تقييم فعالية المشروع والدروس المستفادة والنتائج.

خامسا الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 65- ستشكل اتفاقية تمويل المشروع بين جمهورية طاجيكستان والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المقترض/المتلقي. وترفق نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتفاوض بشأنها في الذيل الأول من هذه الوثيقة.
- 66- وجمهورية طاجيكستان مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 67- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعابيره.

سادسا۔ التوصية

68- أوصي بأن يوافق المجلس التنفيذي على التمويل المقترح بموجب القرار التالي:

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية طاجيكستان قرضا بشروط تيسيرية للغاية بقيمة ستة ملايين وسبعمائة وخمسين ألف دولار أمريكي (000 6750 دولار أمريكي)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

قرر أيضا: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية طاجيكستان منحة بقيمة ستة ملايين وسبعمائة وخمسين ألف دولار أمريكي)، على أن تخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

جيلبير أنغبو رئيس الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement:

"Community-based Agriculture Support Project 'plus' (CASP +)"

(Negotiations concluded on 18 November 2021)
Loan No:
Grant No:
Project name: Community-based Agriculture Support Project 'plus' (the "CASP+" or the "Project")
The Republic of Tajikistan (the "Borrower/Recipient")
and
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")
(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

WHEREAS:

- **A.** The Borrower/Recipient has requested a loan and a grant from the Fund for the purposeof financing the Project described in Schedule 1 to this present financing agreement (the "Agreement");
- **B.** The Project's financing from IFAD is designed to consist of two parts: i) a loan and grant described under Section B of this Agreement; and ii) IFAD's potential financing allocation to the Borrower/Recipient for the period 2022-2024 which is yet to be determined by IFAD's Executive Board (the "EB"). If the EB confirms the potential financing allocation, its financing terms would be set as 100% grant;
- **C.** Other than the IFAD financing further described in preamble B above, the Project's financing has been designed with the inclusion of international donor financing from the Green Climate Fund (the "GCF");
- **D.** It is envisaged that IFAD with the Borrower's support, submits an application for financing to the GCF, and that GCF accepts to provide financing to IFAD for the implementation of the Project in the amount of USD 30 million grant and USD 9 million loan;
- **E.** For avoidance of doubt, IFAD's intentions stated herein in regard of the second part of the Fund's financing for the Project and GCF financing for the Project shall not be construed as a commitment or agreement to provide said financing to the Borrower/Recipient; and
- **F.** The Borrower/Recipient has undertaken to provide additional support, financially or in kind that may be needed to the Project.

The Fund has agreed to provide financing for the Project;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereby agree as follows: **Section A**

1. The following documents collectively form this Financing Agreement: this present document (the "Agreement"), the Project Description and Implementation Arrangements (Schedule 1), the Allocation Table (Schedule 2) and the Special Covenants (Schedule 3).

- 2. The Fund's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing dated 29 April2009, amended as of December 2020, and as may be amended hereafter from time to time (the "General Conditions") are annexed to this Agreement, and all provisions thereof shall apply to this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement the terms defined in the General Conditions shall have the meanings set forth therein, unless the Parties shall otherwise agree in this Agreement.
- 3. The Fund shall provide a loan (the "Loan") and a grant (the "Grant") (together referred to as the "Financing") to the Borrower/Recipient, which the Borrower/Recipient shall use to implement the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Section B

- 1. A. The amount of the Loan is six million seven hundred fifty thousand UnitedStates Dollars (USD 6 750 000).
- B. The amount of the Grant is six million seven hundred fifty thousand United States Dollars (USD 6 750 000).
- 2. The Loan is granted on highly concessional terms, and shall be free of interest but shall bear a fixed service charge as determined by the Fund at the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency. The Loan shall have a maturity period of forty (40) years, including a grace period of ten (10) years starting from the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board.
- 3. The principal of the Loan will be repaid at four and half per cent (4.5%) of the total principal per annum for years eleven (11) to thirty (30), and one per cent (1%) of the total principal per annum for years thirty-first (31) to forty (40).
- 4. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in United States Dollar (USD).
- 5. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 January.
- 6. Payments of principal and service charge shall be payable on each 15 April and 15 October.
- 7. There shall be four (4) Designated Accounts in United States Dollars (USD), for the exclusive use of the Project, two (2) for the Loan and two (2) for the Grant for the use of the Project Management Unit (the "PMU") already existing under the IFAD funded Livestock and Pasture Development Project and the Implementation Group for the Project under the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (the "CEP"). The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Accounts.
- 8. There shall be four (4) Project Accounts in Tajikistan Somoni (TJS) to receive funds from the Loan and the Grant designated accounts, two (2) for the Loan and two(2) for the Grant .
- 9. The Borrower/Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Project in an

amount equivalent to approximately one million six hundred twenty one thousand United States Dollars (USD1 621 000) in the form of VAT exemption of goods, works, and services as well as customfees, subject to the Borrower/Recipient's relevant regulations in place.

Section C

- 1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Ministry of Agriculture (the "LPA").
- 2. The following are designated as additional Project Parties: (i) the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (the "CEP"); and (ii) the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (the "FAO").
- 3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Project.
- 4. The Project Completion Date shall be the seventh (7th) anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date shall be 6 months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Borrower/Recipient.
- 5. The procurement of goods, works and services to be financed from the proceeds of the Financing shall be in accordance with the applicable Fund's procurement guidelines and handbook as they may be amended from time to time.

Section D

1. The Fund will administer the Financing and supervise the Project.

Section E

- 1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of this Agreement:
 - (a) The Project Implementation Manual (the "PIM") and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Borrower/Recipient, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project.
- 2. The following are designated as additional (general/specific) conditions precedent to withdrawal:
 - (a) The IFAD no objection to the PIM shall have been obtained.
 - (b) Key Project staff has been appointed as per the relevant section in Schedule 1 of this present Agreement.
- 3. This Agreement is subject to ratification by the Borrower/Recipient. In accordance with Section 13.01 of the General Conditions (Entry into Force) this Agreement shall enter into force after the ratification by the Borrower/Recipient.
- 4. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Borrower/Recipient:

[click and type title of the representative] [click and type the name and address of the ministry]
For the Fund:
[click and type Title] International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy
[Copy to:]
This Agreement, dated, has been prepared in the English language in two (2)original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower/Recipient.
REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
"[Authorised Representative Name]" "[Authorised Representative title]"Date:
Date:
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Gilbert F. Houngbo President Date:
Dutc

Schedule I

I Project Description

1. Project Area and Target Population. The Project shall be implemented in districts selected based on climate vulnerability including social, environmental and climatic and infrastructure parameters of Soghd, Khatlon and the Region of Republican Subordination. The main **target group** consists of poor communities and those households whose livelihood is severely affected by climate change. Specifically, CASP+ benefit for the following groups: (i) the rural extremely poor population living below thepoverty line; (ii) subsistence and semi-subsistence rural population, in particular those willing to move to more commercial farming; and (iii) rural underemployed and self- employed youth.

- 2. Goal. The Goal of the Project is to contribute to the country's shift towards low emission sustainable development pathways and climate-adaptive agricultural production practices.
- 3. Development objective. The development objective is to increase resilience of ecosystems and adaptation of livelihoods in rural areas affected by climate change. The Project will achieve the objective by strengthening public sector capacity for transformative climate-resilient governance of natural resources, improving community planning and access to investment resources for ecosystem management and climate adaptation, supporting through market-based approaches the diversification of livelihoods as an element of climate resilience.
- 4. *Components*. The Project shall consist of the following four (4) components, the details of which will be further described in the Project Implementation Manual (the "PIM"):
- 4.1 **Component 1**: Strengthening public sector capacity for transformative climateresilient management of natural resources. The component has two sub-components:
- 4.1.1 Strengthened capacities of relevant national institutions for climate-resilient natural resources management. The Project will: i) develop capacities of public institutions on climate resilient ecosystem management; ii) introduce combined remote and participatory natural resources monitoring and management; iii) enhance technical capacities of national livestock institutions; iv) support research and academia institutions to improve climate resilient ecosystem management; and v) provide support to selected private sector actors for technical innovations that can support climate adaptation.
- 4.1.2 Support the enabling environment for climate adaptive, inclusive and integrated management of pasture, forestry and livestock resources. The Project will: i) support an inclusive and integrated policy dialogue; ii) provide technical assistance for review of livestock and pasture related regulatory frameworks; iii) support the introduction of relevant monitoring- and decision-making tools; and iv) support the government's capacity to coordinate and monitor green investments.
- 4.2 **Component 2**: Investments in community capacity for adaption andresilience to climate change. The component has two sub-components:
- 4.2.1 Develop district level climate diagnostics and Climate sensitive Community Action Plans (the "CCAPs"). The Project will: i) develop District Climate Resilience Diagnostics covering the Project Area; ii) establish or strengthen relevant local institutions; iii) develop CCAPs including relevant subprojects; and iv) strengthen local institutions' capacity to monitorand evaluate CCAPs.
- 4.2.2 *Implement CCAPs.* The Project will implement the CCAPs' investment plans following the division into various types of investments defined in the PIM, including

i) pasture management investments; ii) climate resilient infrastructure investments, iii) community agriculture equipment for productivity improvement; and iv) forestry investments.

- 4.3 **Component 3:** Strengthening livelihoods for enhanced resilience through market based approaches. The component has three sub-components:
- 4.3.1 Provide services to smallholders related to artificial insemination and animal health to increase livestock productivity. The Project will: i) improve the genetic potential of smallholder farmers' livestock; ii) support delivery of private animal health services; iii) improve animal productivity and health by supporting relevant institutions, and by providing trainings; and iv) support adoption of climate resilient innovative technologies.
- 4.3.2 Establish productive alliances between livestock producers' groups and private aggregators. The Project will: i) identify market and business opportunities; and ii) provide financial and technical inputs in support ofbusiness partnerships for selected livestock commodities.
- 4.3.3 Strengthen climate resilient production practices and private sector market linkages. The Project will: i) create and strengthen the capacity of Common Interest Groups (CIGs); and ii) manage and invest underthe CIG matching grant programme.
- 4.4 **Component 4.** *Project Management.* This component shall providefinancing for the overall management of the Project

II. Implementation Arrangements

A Organization and management.

- 5. The Lead Project Agency. The Ministry of Agriculture will be the Lead Project Agency for the Project (the "LPA").
- 6. Project Steering Committee (the "PSC").
- 6.1 Establishment and composition: The PSC will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Committee for Environmental Protection. Members of the PSC will include: the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee on Investment and State property management, the Food Security Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the State Forest Agency, the State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy, the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, and Committee of the Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Development partners committed to climate-adaptive strategies and mitigation will participate as observers. The PSC will also coordinate with the Coordinating Council on the Green Climate Fund to assess how to strengthen and build on the on-going GCF investments in the country.
- 6.2 Responsibilities of the PSC. The PSC shall provide overall guidance for the implementation of the Project activities at the national level and shall be responsible for the approval of the AWPBs as well as other key policy decisions. The PSC does not have direct management responsibility.
- 7. The Project Management Unit (PMU).
- 7.1 Core activities. The already existing PMU under the IFAD funded Livestock and

Pasture Development Project, shall have overall responsibility for Project implementation, coordination, oversight and reporting to IFAD and the government including liaising closely with Committee for Environmental Protection and FAO. Other PMU core responsibilities include inter alia: (i) procurement, financial management, disbursement, accounting, auditing and financial reporting, (ii) managing the performance of the partner national organizations responsible for implementation of specific Project activities; (iii) shortlisting, evaluating, contracting and managing the performance of service providers, (iv) overall Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E), (v) preparing the consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget (the "AWPB") and submitting it to IFAD for approval; and (vi) maintaining a results-based system of assessing the performance of the partner organizations.

- 7.2 Component activities The PMU shall implement i) elements of subcomponent 1.1 comprising support to PMT, support to National Veterinary Authority, support to State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination, and support for innovations with research institutes and private sector; ii) elements of subcomponent 1.2 comprising improvement of the Pasture Law, improvement of veterinary legislation, and capacity building of relevant government staff; iii) elements of subcomponent 2.1 comprising dissemination of the diagnostic, establishment and strengthening of local institutions, CCAP development and monitoring; iv) elements of subcomponent 2.2 comprising CCAP implementation for all types of investments except forest investments; v) elements of subcomponent 3.1 comprising support for breed improvements, support to private veterinarians and related institutions and provision of trainings, support for innovation; vi) elements of subcomponent 3.2 comprising identification and financing of market and business opportunities, and support to CIGs.
- 8. The CEP Implementation Group for the Project (the "IGP").
- 8.1 Core activities. IGP will have a focus on Project activities in relation to climate change policies and strategies, and forestry activities. IGP will also ensure: (i) the coordination and accountability for effective performance of the combination of its own staff and technical inputs from the government's technical agencies, public organizations and Project's contracted service providers in the implementation of the activities for which IGP is responsible; (ii) the M&E of its own activities, including monitoring of the related performance indicators, assembly and dissemination of information for knowledge management, and the related reporting both to its own management and in a synthesized form to the PMU, and (iii) the Procurement and Financial management of all its activities including disbursement, accounting, auditing and financial reporting.
- 8.2 Component activities: The CEP shall implement i) elements of subcomponent 1.1 comprising support to forestry department, support to activities on natural resource management, support to research and academia institutions; ii) elements of subcomponent 1.2 comprising stock taking and mainstreaming of climate adaptive practices, workshops, green economy strategy and related capacity building of ministry staff, iii) elements of subcomponent 2.1 comprising district climate resilience diagnostic, promotion of forestry activities and establishment and strengthening of related local institutions, implementation of forestry investments iv); and elements of subcomponent 2.2 comprising implementation of forestry investments.
- 9. Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
- 9.1 Core activities. FAO will be providing specific technical support and execution of defined activities with GCF financing. FAO will also ensure: (i) the coordination and accountability for effective performance of the combination of its own staff and technical inputs from the government's technical agencies, public organizations and Project's contracted service providers in the implementation of the activities for which IGP is responsible; (ii) the M&E of its own activities, including monitoring of the related performance indicators, assembly and dissemination of information for knowledge

management, and the related reporting both to its own management and in a synthesized form to the PMU, and (iii) the Procurement and Financial management of all its activities including disbursement, accounting, auditing and financial reporting.

9.2 Component activities: FAO will implement: i) elements of subcomponent 1.1 comprising capacity development on carbon accounting tools for land use and livestock, and on the animal breeding strategy revision; and ii) elements of sub-component 3.1 including farmers fields schools (FFS) preparation and roll out and strengthening private veterinaries' services.

B. Project Implementation Manual (the "PIM")

- 10. Preparation. The Borrower/ Recipient shall prepare, in accordance with terms of reference subject to no objection by the Fund, a PIM, which shall include, among other arrangements: (i) institutional coordination including composition of PSC, and day-to-day execution of the Project; (ii) Project budgeting, disbursement, financial management, procurement monitoring, evaluation, reporting and related procedures; (iii) detailed description of implementation arrangements for each Project component, and (iv) such other administrative, financial, technical and organizational arrangements and procedures as shall be required for the Project.
- 11. Approval and Adoption. The PMU shall forward the draft PIM to the Fund for comments and no-objection. The PMU shall adopt the PIM in the form approved by the Fund, and the PMU shall promptly provide copies thereof to the Fund. The Borrower/Recipient shall carry out the Project in accordance with the PIM and shall not amend, abrogate, waive or permit to be amended, abrogated, or waived, the aforementioned manual, or any provision thereof, without the prior written consent of the Fund.

C. Supervision

12. A Mid-Term Review (the "MTR") shall be conducted to assess the progress, achievements, constraints and emerging impact and likely sustainability of the Project and make recommendations and necessary adjustments for the remaining period of disbursement. The MTR shall be carried out jointly by the Borrower/ Recipient and the Fund.

Schedule 3

Allocation Table

1. Allocation of Loan/Grant Proceeds. (a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the Loan/Grant and the allocation of the amounts to each category of the Financing and the percentages of expenditures for items to be financed in each Category:

	Category	Loan Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Grant Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Percentage
I.	Civil Works, Goods, Equipment and services	6 075 000	4 266 000	100% net of taxes, beneficiariesand private sector contribution
II.	Training, Workshops & Travel		135 000	100% net of FAO* contribution
III.	Technical Assistance & Studies		147 000	100% net of FAO* contribution
IV.	OperatingCosts		1 527 000	100%
Unal	located	675 000	675 000	
тот	AL	6 750 000	6 750 000	

^{*}FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
 - (i) Category I " Civil Works, Goods, Equipment and services" includes inter alia costs of goods, equipment & inputs to grant beneficiaries and cost of accounting software and office equipment; and
 - (ii) Category IV "Operating costs" includes inter alia costs of salaries and allowances and other operating costs for running SEPMU and CEP offices.
- (c) Unallocated proceeds: It is expected that proceeds falling under the Unallocated category, as shown in the table above, will be allocated in the course of Project implementation in a proportion whereby a minimum of 85% will be towards category I

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

I. General Provisions

In accordance with Section 12.01(a)(xxiii) of the General Conditions, the Fund may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Borrower/Recipient to request withdrawals from the Loan/Grant Account if the Borrower/Recipient has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project:

- 1. Within 6 months of entry into force of the Agreement, the Project will procure and install a customize accounting software as it is the practice in IFAD on-going supported projects, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
- 2. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (the "PM&E") system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 3. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower/Recipient shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 4. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower/Recipient and the Project Parties, if applicable, shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
- 5. Use of Project Vehicles and Other Equipment, if applicable. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that all vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Project are dedicated solely to Project use.
- 6. *IFAD Client Portal (the "ICP") Contract Monitoring Tool*. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the project procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD ICP. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that all contracts, memoranda of understanding, purchase orders and related payments are registered in the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD ICP in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Project.
- 7. Compliance with the Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP). The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the Project will be implemented in compliance with IFAD's SECAP and more specifically that the following measures shall be taken.

Environment and Social Safeguards. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that: (a) all Project activities are implemented in strict conformity with the Borrower/Recipient's relevant laws/regulations; (b) Project activities give special consideration to the participation and practices of ethnic minority population in compliance with IFAD's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (2009), as appropriate; (c) proposals for civil works include confirmation that no involuntary land acquisition or resettlement is required under the Project. In the event of unforeseen land acquisition or involuntary resettlement under the Project, the Borrower/Recipient shall immediately inform the Fund and prepare the necessary planning documents; (d) women and men shall be paid equal remuneration for work of equal value under the Project; (e) recourse to child labour is not made under the Project; (f) the measures included in the Gender Action Plan prepared for the Project are

undertaken, and the resources needed for their implementation are made available, in a timely manner; and (g) all necessary and appropriate measures to implement the Gender Action Plan to ensure that women can participate and benefit equitably under the Project are duly taken.

The Key Project Personnel include: PMU Project Director, PMU Financial Manager, PMU Project Coordinator, PMU Procurement Officer, IGP Project Coordinator, IGP Financial Manager, and IGP Procurement Officer, and any other staff and consultants that are hired by the PMU and IGP to support the project who are determined to be Key Project Personnel by IFAD. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project the PMU and IGP unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, key staff whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD. Key Project Personnel shall be seconded to the PMU and IGP in the case of government officials or recruited under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD. The recruitment and dismissal of all Key Project Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review. Key Project Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Programme's circumstances.

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Logical framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of V	erification		Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	1.b Estimated corresponding total num	ber of household	s members		Outcome Survey	Annual	PMU	PMU management is efficient, the country recover from covid-19 aftermaths, macro-economic and political conditions are stable.
	Household members - Number of people	0	260000	650000				
	1.a Corresponding number of househol	ds reached			Project M&E system	Annual	PMU	
	Households - Number	0	40000	100000				
Outreach	1 Persons receiving services promoted	or supported by t	the project		Project M&E system	Annual	PMU	
	Females - Number		133900	334750				
	Males - Number	0	126100	315250				
	Young - Number	0	78000	195000				
	Not Young - Number	0	182000	455000				
	Indigenous people - Number	0	NA	NA				
	Non-Indigenous people - Number	0	NA	NA				
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people	0	260000	650000				
Project Goal Contribute to the country's shift towards low emission sustainable development pathways and	Number poor smallholder households v	whose climate res	climate resilience has been increased			Baseline/MTR/ Completion	PMU	Macro-economic and political conditions are stable and the interest of Government for Green Economy is maintained and sustained.
climate-adaptive agricultural production practices	Households - Number		32000	80000				
Development Objective Increase resilience of ecosystems and adaptation of livelihoods in rural areas affected by climate change					Surveys	Baseline/MTR/ Completion	PMU	Macro-economic conditions are stable and impact of potential climate hazards does not damage local / national economy. The covid-19 pandemic has eased and allows field activities. Availability and interest of local communities and commitment to the investments in improved NR Availability of service providers able to support outreach and mobilization of communities. Macro-economic and political stability
	Income increase in TJS - Percentage (%)		6	15				
	Number of targeted HH reporting incre	ased income fron	n rural livelihoods		Surveys	Baseline/MTR/ Completion	PMU	
	Households - Number	·	32000	80000				
	4.1 GCF: Tons of carbon dioxide equival increased removals) as a result of Fund			ncluding	Ex-ACT and GLEAM-i Carbon accounting tools	Baseline/MTR/ Completion	IFAD	
	Tons of CO2e emissions - Number	0	2 000 000	7 062 655	LOUIS			
	A2.2 (GCF) Number of food secure house			l acts		l		
	Total number of household members - N people		208000	520000				
	Males - Number		100880	252200				
	Females - Number		107120	267800				

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	GCF Core/a. Total Number of direct and	I indirect benefici	aries		Surveys	Baseline/MTR/	PMU	
	•				,	Completion		
	Direct Beneficiaries (women) - Number of		133900	334750				
	Direct Beneficiaries (men) - Number of p		126100	315250				
	Direct Beneficiaries (men/women) - Nun		260000	650000				
	Indirect Beneficiaries (men) - Number of		440075	1100187				
	Indirect Beneficiaries (women) - Number	r of people	467296	1168239				
	Indirect Beneficiaries (men/women) - Nu	umber of	907370	2268426				
	people 1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of	new/improved in	l nputs, technologie	s or practices	Surveys	Baseline/MTR/	PMU	
	Total household members - Number of p	people	208000	520000		Completion		
	GCF Core/b. Number of beneficiaries re		pulation of the cou	intry (direct)	Surveys	Baseline/MTR/ Completion	PMU	
	% beneficiaries (direct) - Percentage (%)		2.8	7		- Compression		
	% beneficiaries (indirect) - Percentage (%	6)	12.5	31.3				
Component 1. Strengthening public sector capacity	for transformative climate-resilient manage	ement of natural	resources	•				
Outcome Outcome 1 (5.0 for GCF) Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate- responsive planning and development	(IFAD) Policy 3: Number of existing/new to policy makers for approval, ratification			egies proposed	Surveys	Baseline/MTR/ Completion	PMU	Commitment of project partners (government agencies, development partners, civil society) to inclusive and constructive dialogue
	Number of national policies - Number		3	4: (1) Pasture la	w; (2) breeding st	rategy; (3) policy on pr	ivate veterinary serv	rices and (4) Green Economy Concept
Output Output 1.1 By year 7, capacities of relevant national institutions for climate-resilient natural	Number of individuals from relevant ins adaptive natural resources planning, ma		joint climate-	Surveys	Baseline/MTR/ Completion	PMU	Commitment of targeted institutions; Limited staff turnover; constructive partnership created will continues after closure	
resources management are strengthened	Individuals (National Level) - Number		50	100				
	Individuals (Local Level) - Number		120	200				
Output 1.2 By year 7, enabling environment for climate adaptive, inclusive and integrated management of pasture, forestry and livestock resources is enhanced	Number of institutions utilizing the evid sensing) for integrated NRM	eferenced tool (inc	cluding remote	Surveys	Baseline/MTR/ Completion	PMU	Willingness to adopt accountable georeferenced M&E and planning system for NR with remote sensing data use Government and relevant institutions' commitment to a shift to green economy and integrated ecosystem management	
	Number of Institutions (National level) - Number	0	10	10				
	Number of Institutions (Local level) - Number	0	7	7				
Component 2. Investments in community capacity	for adaption and resilience to climate chang	ge	I	I				
Outcome 2: 9.0 GCF: Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	outcome 2: 9.0 GCF: Improved management of ind or forest areas contributing to emissions contributes to CO2 emission reductions:						PMU	Availability and interest of local communities and commitment to the investments in improved NR; climate sensitive planning and local level partnerships created will continues after project closure Willingness of rural communities, availability of suitable service providers and commitment of local institutions to support rural
								communities' investment and planning even beyond project end. Available service providers for agriculture improvement and animal health (including private vets) willing to engage in project areas; agribusiness enterprises willing to engage with smallholders in the project area
	Pastures - Area (ha)	0	50000	180000				
	Forests - Area (ha)	0	1200	8641				
	Agricultural land - Area (ha) 0 500 1416 3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices					- " .		
						Baseline/MTR/ Completion	PMU	
	Households - Percentage (%)		40	80				
	Total number of household members - N people	lumber of	104000	520000				
	Women-headed households - Number	1600	8000					

Secretary Surveys Surveys Surveys Completion FMU FMU Completion FMU FMU Completion F		Households - Number	16000	80000				
Total number of household members - Number of 104000 530000				80000	Cupious	Pacalina/MATR/	DMII	
Decided Decided (%) Percentage (%) 100 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10					Surveys		PIVIU	
Toucheloide (Nil-Percentage PS)			104000	520000				
Households (number) - Number of Local Policy (number) - Number of Local			40	80				
SF.2.1. Households: reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers Total number of households (%) - Percentage (%)			16000	80000				
Total number of household members - Number of 1,0000 5,0000								
people								
Households - Number 1,000 8,0000 Surveys Saseline/MTR/ Completion			104000	520000				
1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production Surveys Baseline/MTEV Completion		Households (%) - Percentage (%)	40	80				
Households - Percentage (Pi)			16000	80000				
Total number of household members - Number of people women-headed households - Number 3200 8000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9		1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production			Surveys		PMU	
people		Households - Percentage (%)	40	80				
Momen-headed households - Number 3200 8000			208000	520000				
Dutput Dutput Dutput Completion Dutput Completion Dutput Du		Women-headed households - Number						
Households - Percentage (%) Total number of household members - Number of people Women-headed households - Number Output 2.1 By year 3, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) asperove Output 2.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 2.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 2.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 2.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) sumber Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) Output 1.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Communities' investment and planning even beyond project of Number of						D !: /b4T= /		
Total number of household members - Number of people people Women-headed households - Number na		1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved in	nputs, technologie	s or practices	Surveys		PMU	
Dutput Output Completion Dutput Completion Dutput Completion Dutput Completion Dutput Completion C								
Households - Number 16 000 80000 Number 16 000 80000 Number 16 000 80000 Number 16 000 80000 Number of District level Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) based on 21 district level climate diagnostics are developed Number of District level Climate Sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) based on 21 district level climate diagnostics are developed Number of District level Climate Sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) approved Surveys Baseline/MTR/ Completion Number of CsCAPs - Number 21 21 Number of Cimate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) approved Surveys Baseline/MTR/ Completion Number of CsCAPs - Number 400 400 400 Number of District sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) implemented in 21 districts benefitting at least 100,000 rural households Number 4000 100000 Number of District sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) implemented in 21 districts benefitting at least 100,000 rural households Number 4000 100000 Number of District sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) implemented in 21 districts benefitting at least 100,000 rural households Number 4000 100000 Number 40000 Number 40000			208 000	520000				
Output 2.1 By year 3, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) based on 21 district level climate diagnostics are developed Number of DCRDs - Number Number of D		Women-headed households - Number	na	na				
Output 2.1 By year 3, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CSCAP) based on 21 district level climate diagnostics are developed Number of DCRDs - Number 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 2		Households - Number	16 000	80000				_
Number of DCRDs - Number 21 21 21	Output 2.1 By year 3, 400 Climate-sensitive	Number of District level Climate Resilience Diagnostics (I	DCRD) prepared		Surveys		PMU	Willingness of rural communities, availability of suitable service providers and commitment of local institutions to support rural communities' investment and planning even beyond project end.
Number of Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (csCAP) approved Number of CSCAPs - Number Number of CSCAPs - Number Output 2.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (csCAP) implemented in 21 districts benefitting at least 100,000 rural households Households - Number Households - Number Annual Project Female-headed HHS - Number Hectares of land - Area (ha) Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilient management Pastures - Area (ha) Forests - Area (ha) Number of Cimate-sensitive Community Action Plans (csCAP) approved Auto Completion Surveys Baseline/MTR/ PMU Willingness of rural communities, availability of suitable so providers and communities investment and planning even beyond project of the surveys Annual Project M&E Annual PMU Manual PMU Manual PMU PMU PMU Pastures - Area (ha) PMU Pastures - Area (ha) Forests - Area (h		Number of DCRDs - Number	21	21				
Number of CsCAPs - Number 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400					Surveys		PMU	
Output 2.2 by year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) implemented in 21 districts benefitting at least 100,000 rural households Number of households benefitting from the CsCAPs Surveys Baseline/MTR/ Completion Willingness of rural communities, availability of suitable so providers and commitment of local institutions to support communities investment and planning even beyond project of Male-headed HHS - Number 4000 10000		Number of CsCAPs - Number	400	400		compiction		
Output 2.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) implemented in 21 districts benefitting at least 100,000 rural households Households - Number	Output		400	400	Surveys	Baseline/MTR/	PMU	Willingness of rural communities, availability of suitable service
Male-headed HHs - Number 36000 90000	Output 2.2 By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive	•						providers and commitment of local institutions to support rural communities' investment and planning even beyond project end.
Number Sound Sou		Households - Number	40000	100000				
Annual Project M&E Annual M&E An	households	Male-headed HHs - Number	36000	90000				
Hectares of land - Area (ha) 51700 190057		Female-headed HHS - Number	4000	10000				
Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilient management Remote Sensing with ground thrusting Pastures - Area (ha) Forests - Area (ha) 1200 8641 PMU Annual PMU Sensing with ground thrusting		3.1.4 Land brought under climate-resilient practices				Annual	PMU	
Sensing with ground thrusting		Hectares of land - Area (ha)	51700	190057				
Pastures - Area (ha) 50000 180000 Forests - Area (ha) 1200 8641		Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilie	ent management		Sensing with ground	Annual	PMU	
Forests - Area (ha) 1200 8641		Pastures - Area (ha)	50000	180000				
		. ,						
		Agricultural land - Area (ha)	500	1416				
Component 3. Strengthening livelihoods for enhanced resilience through market based approaches	Component 3. Strengthening livelihoods for enhance				1			
Outcome3: A7.0. Strengthened adaptive capacity 1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production Surveys Baseline/MTR/ PMU	Outcome3: A7.0. Strengthened adaptive capacity	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/	PMU	
and reduced exposure to climate risks. Households - Percentage (%) 40 80 Completion	and reduced exposure to climate risks.			80]	Completion		
Total Number of HH members - Number 208000 520000					1			
Total Number of HHs 3200 80000								
1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices Surveys Baseline/MTR/ PMU					Surveys		PMU	
Households - Percentage (%) 40 80 Completion		Households - Percentage (%)	40	80		Completion		

	T =						1		
	Total number of HH members - Number		2080 00		520000				
	Households - Number		1600		80000				
	riouseriolus - Nurriber		0		80000				
Output 3.1. By end of year 7, 105,600 smallholder livestock farmers receive AI, animal health or training services to increase productivity of their livestock	3.1.1. Rural producers accessing produc	tion inputs and/	or technologic	cal pac	kages	Annual Project M&E	Annual	PMU	Available service providers for agriculture improvement and animal health willing to engage in project areas Agribusiness enterprises willing to engage with smallholders in the project area The technologies are affordable and disseminated for wider use
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,									and replication.
	Females - Number			380	32200				
	Males - Number			880	32200				
	Young - Number		7	728	19320				
	3.1.2. Persons trained in income-genera	iting activities or	business man	agem	ent	Annual Project M&E	Annual	PMU	
	Females - Number		28	880	7200				
	Males - Number		28	880	7200				
	Young - Number		17	728	4320				
	3.1.3. Number of Artificial Insemination	s conducted in th	ne project are	а		Annual Project M&E	Annual	PMU	Available service providers for agriculture improvement and animal health (including private vets) willing to engage in project areas
	Number of Artificial Inseminations condu project area - Number	ucted in the	400	000	100000				
	3.1.4. Number of supported private veto	erinarians				Annual Project M&E TVA report	Annual	FAO	
	Veterinarians - Number			200	284				
	3.1.5. Number of farmers enrolled in FF	S	ı			Annual Project M&E	Annual	FAO	
	Men - Number			360	1200				
	Women - Number		:	240	800				
	Youth - Number		:	180	600				
	Men and Women - Number		(600	2000				
	3.1.6. Number of farmers accessing den	nonstration plots	on climate re	silient	technologies	Annual Project M&E	Annual	PMU	
	Men - Number		14	440	4800				
	Women - Number		9	960	3200				
	Youth - Number		7	720	2400				
	Men and Women - Number		24	400	8000				
Output Output 3.2 By end of year 4, 9 productive alliances between livestock producers' groups	3.2.1. Number of active and operationa commodities	l productive allia	nces for mark	eting	of livestock	Annual Project M&E	Annual	PMU	Private sector actors are willing to enter and invest in productive alliances arrangements.
and private aggregators established and operational									Market demand for livestock commodities keeps increasing at the same pace
	Number of Productive Alliances supported - Number	0			9 (8 on dairy, 1 o				
	3.2.2. Number of farmers accessing man	ket and services				ed by the project			
	Men - Number			860	16200				
	Women - Number			240	10800				
	Youth - Number	_		430	8100				
Outroot Control	Men and Women - Number	0	_	100	27000	A	Ammuni	PMU	Name to the land of the land o
Output Output 3.3 By end of year 7, 12,400 smallholders have strengthened climate resilient production practices and private sector market linkages	3.2.3. Number of Common Interest grou groups proposal approved and youth - I		proposais app	irovea	(% women lea	Annual project M&E	Annual	PIMIU	Market linkages established, primary production increased using climate resilient technologies quality improved, value addition, climate resilient technologies scaled-up
									Women/youth increase their incomes from diversified agriculture activities

Number of CIGs appro	ved - Number	612	1020				
3.2.4. Number of Com	mon Interest groups' (Window 2) p	roposals approved	d (% women led	Annual project	Annual	PMU	
groups proposal appro	oved and youth - led approved)			M&E			
Number of CIGs appro	ved – Number	66	110				
Number of CIG Wome	n members						
No of CIG Youth memb	ers						

Annex III: Integrated Project/Programme Risk Matrix

Overall Summary

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent	Resid	lual risk
inch category, carrottegery	risk	1.00.0	
Country Context	Substantial	Moderate	
Political Commitment	Substantial	Moderate	
Governance	Substantial	Moderate	
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Moderate	
Fragility and Security	Substantial	Moderate	
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Low	
Policy alignment	Moderate	Low	
Policy Development and Implementation	Moderate	Low	
Environment and Climate Context	Substantial	Moderate	
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Substantial	Moderate	
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Moderate	
Project Scope	Moderate	Low	
Project Relevance	Moderate	Low	
Technical Soundness	Moderate	Low	
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Moderate	Low	
Implementation Arrangements	Moderate	Low	
Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements	Moderate	Low	
Project Financial Management	Moderate	Low	
Project Organization and Staffing	Substantial	Moderate	
Project Budgeting	Moderate	Low	
Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements	Moderate	Low	
Project Internal Controls	Moderate	Low	
Project Accounting and Financial Reporting	Moderate	Low	
Project External Audit	Moderate	Low	
Project Procurement	Moderate	Low	
Legal and Regulatory Framework	Low	Low	
Accountability and Transparency	Substantial	Moderate	
Capability in Public Procurement	Low	Low	
Public Procurement Processes	Moderate	Low	
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Moderate	
Biodiversity Conservation	Moderate	Moderate	
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Moderate	Moderate	
Cultural Heritage	Low	Low	
Indigenous People	-	No risk envisage	ed - not applicable
Labour and Working Conditions	Moderate	Moderate	
Community Health and Safety	Substantial	Moderate	
Physical and Economic Resettlement			ed - not applicable
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Moderate	Low	
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and	High	Moderate	
hazards			
Stakeholders	Moderate	Low	
Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination	Moderate	Low	
Stakeholder Grievances	Low	Low	
Overall	Moderate	Low	
Country Context	•	Substantial	Moderate
Political Commitment		Substantial	Moderate
Risk:		Substantial	Moderate
There is a visit that a Tailkistan's malitical developments result in delays on the			
There is a risk that a Tajikistan's political developments result in delays or the			
reversal of key political decisions and commitments that underpin the project's Furthermore, there is a high risk that Tajikistan's government would decline fu			
agreements with IFAD if the current financing terms remain. The worsened ec			
situation is likely to affect the level of political commitment of the country in a r			
IFAD may lose the ground for other donors with more favourable debt sustain.			
framework	ability		
Mitigations:			1
IFAD needs to customize its development approach in Tajikistan. There is roo			
harmonizing approaches with other donors intervening in the country. Softene	a ienaing		
terms will be key for a sustained partnership with this country.		Cubetant!-1	Moderata
Governance		Substantial	Moderate
Risk:		Substantial	Moderate

	1	
There is a risk that Tajikistan exhibits governance failures that may undermine project		
implementation and achievement of project development objectives. Under these		
circumstances, chances are that the resources allocated to the project activities may be		
diverted for purposes other than those initially intended. Even where there is purposeful use,		
the efficiency will be impacted.		
Mitigations:		
The mitigation measures include regular follow-up of project implementation and		
management, capacity building and auditing. The capacity building activities include		
trainings, awareness raising, and participation in forums for sharing knowledge and best		
practices. Policy dialogue may also help in incentivizing government to take corrective measures.		
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Moderate
Risk:	Substantial	Moderate
	Cascia riia.	moderate
Macroscopomia policica might undermina government conscitute mobiliza counterpart		
Macroeconomic policies might undermine government capacity to mobilize counterpart funding, and significantly impacting market dynamics of value chains. From IFAD		
perspectives, the perceived risks include the country's eventual defaulting on debt service.		
Mitigations:		
Working out realistic debt sustainability framework with the country, and supporting the		
government in implementing the necessary reforms aiming to reinvigorate private sector	1	
development and to restore a diversified sustainable business and investment environment.		
Fragility and Security	Substantial	Moderate
Risk:	Substantial	Moderate
Tajikistan is vulnerable to natural and man-made shocks including civil unrest, conflict,		
and/or weak governance structures and institutions. Tajikistan is afflicted with problems,		
such as poverty, food scarcity, limited freshwater resources, a high rate of debt, and limited		
employment opportunities among others. Weak governance and limited government capacity		
to address these problems coupled with exacerbated economic crisis risk to generate		
destabilization, unrest, and youth migration in search of remunerative employments in		
neighbouring countries.		
Mitigations:		
Policy options placing focus on: (1) capacity-building of local stakeholders to build resilience	1	
and (2) increased efforts in measures to mitigate fragility in the country and improve the	1	
quality of life of all Tajiks.		
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Low
Policy alignment Risk:	Moderate Moderate	Low
KISK.	Moderate	Low
The risk that Tajikistan's strategies and policies governing the rural and agricultural sector		
are not sufficiently pro-poor and/or aligned with IFAD priorities (e.g. on land, environment,		
climate, gender, indigenous peoples, nutrition, youth, private sector engagement), undermining project implementation and the achievement of project development objectives.		
However and so far, IFAD interventions align pretty well with priorities defined by the		
government of Tajikistan (country strategic note in 2016 and COSOP 2019-2024).	1	
Mitigations:	1	1
	1	
Through this collaborative framework, IEAD augments the accomplete and a series through the series of the series o	1	
Through this collaborative framework, IFAD supports the country's agricultural sector, and works toward increasing the nutritional status and incomes in poor rural communities,	1	
building the capacity of central and local institutions to improve governance. The mitigations		
measures here include maintaining and reinforcing policy dialogue in order to maintain the	1	
engagement, and to ensure always that interventions align with national priorities. Political	1	
and social stability is key to maintaining the engagement framework.	1	
Policy Development and Implementation	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
A limited coordination between institutions for policy dialogue at inter-ministerial level, and		
limited communication flow between central and decentralized levels would risk reducing the	1	
commitment and engagement of all relevant actors. The risk that Tajikistan's strategies and	1	
policies governing the rural and agricultural sector lack a sound evidence base, are not	1	
representative of rural peoples' organizations views, are not adequately resourced or	1	
supported by legal/regulatory frameworks, and/or are unsustainable, undermining project		
implementation and the achievement of project development objectives.	1	
Mitigations:	1	

	I	1
CASP+ will mitigate this risk by supporting an inclusive approach for project decision making		
and monitoring. It envisages substantial capacity development, including training where		
required and on-the-job learning opportunities, embracing all relevant institutions, and		
monitor implementation closely including via georeferencing Mitigation measures include continued and strengthened donor coordination and policy dialogue with government as a		
whole, and with key ministries; sustained and enhanced capacity building, and periodic		
reassessment of capital investment needs by the Government. These measures will help the		
country in its attempts to organize its economy for growth, and to capacitate its public institutions for sound delivery of public and investment projects. The government is		
undertaking many reforms aiming at solidifying institutions and improving the quality of		
governance and decision-making.		
Environment and Climate Context	Substantial	Moderate
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Substantial	Moderate
Risk:	Substantial	Moderate
No.	Substantial	Woderate
Available estimates suggest that 82.3 percent of all land and 97.9 percent of agriculture land		
(including pastures) in the country suffer some level of erosion (high to medium erosion in		
88.7 percent of this land). This contributes to landslides, which affect 36 percent of Tajikistan		
territory and 11 percent of its population. The risk factors include the negative contribution of		
IFAD project activities in increasing greenhouse gas emissions and land degradation.		
Climate change related hazards have a substantial impact in the project area and may		
hamper the project results. Losses have proven to be substantial and to affect the capacity of		
rural population to develop sustainable livelihoods pattern.		
Mitigations:		
CASP+ will mitigate this by generating opportunities for disaster risk reduction (typically,		
forestry and pasture investment, including in specific hot spots identified in collaboration with		
the Committee on Emergency and Civil Defence). Investments in climate adaptive and more		
resource efficient agricultural practices are expected to result in positive outcomes. These		
developments will also enhance the resilience of rural households to climate change and		
reduce their vulnerability to extreme weather events.		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Moderate
Risk:	Substantial	Moderate
To "listers in the country of country in Country I Asia Climate and in the		
Tajikistan is the most vulnerable country in Central Asia. Climate projections predict a		
worsening of the above-mentioned trends and events with significant impacts on these		
ecosystems and consequently on eco-system services, people's livelihood and the economy. The risk factors include IFAD projects failure to address issues of drought, degradation of		
pasturelands, lack of fodder, food insecurity, water scarcity, inundation/mudslides, erosion,		
etc., all of which contributing to exacerbate poverty.		
Mitigations:		
Miligations.		
The projects explore income-generating options beyond livestock to gradually reduce grazing		
pressure on pastures and mitigate the impact of climate change by establishing Pasture User		
Unions to manage the common pastures. They also provide financing and technical		
assistance to encourage and nurture new economic activities through which the most		
vulnerable of the rural society – mainly women – can build and develop additional sources of		
income as a safety net.		
Project Scope	Moderate	Low
Project Relevance	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
CASP+ is relevant to the national development priorities as it comes under the framework of		
the National Development Strategy 2016-2030. On demand by the Government, this project		
will upscale the positive outcomes and impacts achieved by KLSP and LPDP. It will		
contribute in stimulating inclusive economic growth and reduction of poverty in rural		
communities. It will further improve access of communities to productive infrastructure and		
services leading to sustainable agricultural production and equitable returns.		
Mitigations:		
g		
- W		
To mitigate the eventuality of CASP becoming irrelevant, IFAD must ensure that		
implementation stays on track to achieving the development objective.		1.
Technical Soundness	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
IFAD's current country program consists of the Livestock and Pasture Development Project I		
and II and CASP I. These projects focus on income diversification and promote alternative		
sources of income to diversify household economies. The effective implementation of these		
projects will lead to established socio-economic resilience, enhanced women's nutritional		
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status and incomes. Under this section, the risk factors include the lack of appropriate implementing agency, the lack of qualified human resources, and poor quality of coordination		
of activities limiting the effectiveness of projects delivery.		
Mitigations:		
In order to reduce the likelihood of these risks to occur, IFAD must make sure terms of		
reference about the profile of the implementing agency are clear enough, and to collaborate		
closely with the government of Tajikistan in the selection process. Additionally, it will be of		
utmost importance to ascertain that the government adheres to IFAD procurement rules and		
procedures.		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Moderate	Low
Implementation Arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
The low capacities of decentralized institutions in charge of critical activities may hamper the		
success of the community investment. In Tajikistan, public institutions are usually poorly		
equipped, lack qualified personnel, and have insufficient financial resources. Here the risk		
relates to the absence /lack of trained /qualified staffs, which leads to difficulties in effective		
delivery of projects (poor targeting, poor financial and procurement management, poor		
quality of data management, etc.).		
Mitigations:		
Capacity building and institutional support should not be limited to training and grants		
providing. Mentoring programs, fixed-term, in-house international or national experts, an on-		
call international expert, institutional twinning and partnerships, short-term expert coaching,		
and study tours can all be effective ways of capacity building. These capacity-building		
activities should be participative and inclusive of women and youth to the extent possible. To		
improve project governance and efficiency, a national Project Steering Committee will be		
setup, providing overall guidance and project consistency, and maintain oversight of the		
Project's Annual Work Plans and Budgets. The experienced Project Management Unit		
(PMU) will be responsible for overall project implementation as Leading Agency, jointly with		
pre-selected additional implementing partners.	Madarata	Low
Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements Risk:	Moderate	Low
KISK.	Moderate	Low
The CSP M&E system has a three-level structure, consisting of output monitoring, outcome		
monitoring and impact evaluation. A logical framework was established at design with the		
three layers of indicators. The AWPBs provide the targets for first level monitoring. PMU is		
responsible for regular data collection and reporting as project activities roll out. The M&E		
related risk factors include the likelihood of data not being properly or timely collected. Data collected may not be representative of outputs and outcomes due to miscalculation or		
tallying issues. Data must also be adequately disaggregated. Furthermore, risks at this level		
may also be about the qualification of the project M&E specialist, and their overall use of		
appropriate tools.		
Mitigations:		
ITAD must make aure that conscitu building trainings are provided to assist project MST staff		
IFAD must make sure that capacity-building trainings are provided to assist project M&E staff with, and that the data collection tools in use are in conformity with IFAD guidelines. Regular		
missions must do fact checking to ensure data quality and reporting. Regular assessment		
need to be carried out in order to determine and apply corrective measures.		
Project Financial Management	Moderate	Low
Project Organization and Staffing	Substantial	Moderate
Risk:	Substantial	Moderate
SEPMU:		
1 - PMU is currently responsible for a two projects (CASP & LPDP II). With the proposed		
segregation of duties and hiring of additional staff, PMU may have an ability to take another		
project.		
2- Contrary to current projects, this new project includes other international donors as co-		
financers and has higher value which would require additional time and resources.		
3- Risk that new staff for CASP+ do not get proper trainings on IFAD procedures. Risk of the		
language barrier where not full understanding is obtained.		
4- Current Finance Manager is expected to manage this project finances along with the other		
two ongoing projects. This additional project is expected the work load.		
5- Currently PMU does not undertake staff performance evaluations / do not identify areas of		
improvement (and training needs).		
6- No set of the Manuals and Guidelines		
7-Staff has previous experience working with international donors' projects.		
CEP:		
1- CEP is currently responsible for a large workload of projects, but with the proposed segregation of duties and hiring of additional; staff, may have an ability to take another		
project.		
	1	1

2- Currently not all the staff of financial department is hired		
3- Not all CEP staff have completed the IFAD training, FMS had in previous years.		
4- CEP does not undertake staff performance evaluations / do not identify areas of		
improvement (and training needs).		
5- No set of the Manuals and Guidelines		
6- Staff has previous experience working with international donors' projects.		
Mitigations:		
SEPMU:		
1-For current projects, SEPMU is managing the financial aspects properly and has been		
rated from satisfactory to highly satisfactory. LPDP II is closing in September 2021 which will		
be before the start of CASP+.		
2- For this new project, PMU should ensure that the finance manager allocates 50% of her/his time to CASP+. In addition three additional staff in the Financial Department in order		
to ensure the right level of the internal control and obedience with the IFAD procedures		
(accounting specialist and Finance officer/consultant).		
CEP:		
- The structure of CEP should include at least one finance manager, one		
finance/disbursement officer and one accountant working on CASP+ project. CEP should		
carefully plan the training process of on-boarding staff. It is recommended to have a		
probation period of two month for the Finance Department staff. Financial Manuals,		
Guidelines and Plans have to be developed, approved, signed, and updated accordingly.		
Both:		
1- PMU/CEP should carefully plan the training process of on-boarding staff. Financial		
Manuals, Guidelines and Plans have to be developed, approved, signed, and updated		
accordingly. 2- All new finance staff should take IFAD FM e-learning course within one month of		
recruitment/project start-up. Course is available in Russian.		
3- Capacity building plans on IFAD procedures to be supported by Russian speaking		
consultants as applicable and available.		
4- PMU/CEP should establish the performance evaluation system and ensure that project		
staff are evaluated on annual basis.		
5- IFAD anti-corruption policy should be part of new staff induction.		
Project Budgeting	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
Current PMU practice: The first step in the Annual Budgeting process is a review of financial		
plan. Therefore before the beginning of each financial year, PMU staff review and revise as		
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6- Minutes of the meetings for the monthly meetings at each unit and for the quarterly meetings for both units to be documented and filed properly.		
Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
SEPMU: 1- SEPMU has experience disbursing from IFAD funds through the imprest account. Current projects are using the Direct payment method for USD payments due to difficulties in hard currency payments in the country. 2- IFAD is the only source of the funds for the current projects.		
 3- For CASP+ project there will be other sources of funds from international donors such as GCF and FAO which are currently under revision. CEP: 1- No experience in disbursing from IFAD funds. 2- Existing projects have WB loans which are disbursed in USD and have experienced exchange minimum rate losses (USD to TJS) 3- Delays in receiving government contributions. Bills are not paid on time sometimes. This is 		
mainly since the accrual system and the prepayment system for utilities is not applied in Tajikistan. 4- Delays in receiving community contributions related to matching grant mechanism (with impact on project disbursements).		
Mitigations:		
SEPMU/CEP: 1- Beneficiaries will not receive funds directly instead goods, equipment and infrastructure facilities to be distributed to them, this will reduce the risk of flow of fund. 2- 1C software eliminates exchange rate risks, timely bank reconciliations have to be performed on the regular basis. Proposed 1C Accounting Software has cash flow forecasting module which is relied on to determine the local currency cash need daily. Project funds are kept in the USD account until needed, limiting exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. The PAID stamp has to be used for the supporting documents.		
 3- Existing projects have reasonable disbursement rates and PMU is well experienced in the IFAD disbursement process. 4- Each unit should open separate bank account for each finance instrument and for each financier to ensure tractability of funds. 		
5- Contrary to previous projects, for CASP+, report based mechanism to be explored to be used for the project instead of replenishment of the imprest fund. Under report disbursement method, project will be withdrawing based on submission and clearance of IFRs.		
Project Internal Controls	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
1-Training on the importance of the internal control should take place 2- Manuals and Guidelines on internal controls are weak. It is suggested to hire additional internal audit specialist to ensure that there is a decent level of internal control. 3- 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.		
Mitigations:		
1- Beneficiaries will not receive funds directly instead goods, equipment and infrastructure facilities to be distributed to them, this will reduce the risk of flow of fund. 2- Hiring staff for the financial department (experienced and educated) is crucial part to make sure there is proper level of the segregation. FMS currently performs most of the duty which decreases the level of internal control and increases the level of material misstatement. 3- The Financial Manual has to be developed in order to document detailed controls related not only to PMU but also activities on the project field especially matching grants. 4- The Financial Manual to document detailed controls related to payments/disbursements to smaller implementing partners/ community grant payments/disbursements. 5- Procure the service of an independent internal audit firm to perform an annual review of project activities for both PMU & CEP. The audit plan should focus largely on the activities of the smaller implementing agencies which is contracted by the PMU. This firm to report to the project steering committee to ensure independence		
Project Accounting and Financial Reporting	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
1- 1C software is used by both CEP and SEPMU. These systems are not integrated. 2- Accounting software of smaller implementation agencies are not integrated with PMU and transactions are recorded manually by the PMU based on monthly reports provided by the implementing agencies. Advances are monitored to ensure timely justification of underlying expenses. 3- The PMU is using an outdated version of 1C (7,7) and there is a risk that technical support will not be available. (CEP is using the most recent version 8,3)		
4- Need to accurately record and account for in-kind contributions.		

5- Annual financial statements and reports to be as per IFAD and the followed accounting		
standards.		
6- Lack of regular monitoring of consolidated performance among both parties.		
7- As GCF and FAO are potential co-financiers, there is a risk that donors reporting		
requirements are not met and complied with.		
Mitigations:		
- muganone		
SEPMU:		
1- Require PMU to fill the vacancy of the Internal Auditor before project start-up.		
2- Before the project start PMU to upgrade the 1C to 8.3 version		
3- Before the project starts IFRs templates to be updated in the accounting software to		
facilitate withdrawal process since the project is planned to be using report based		
disbursement.		
4- SEPMU prepares consolidated financial reports for the purposes of monitoring and		
reporting to IFAD (IFRs and AFS).		
5- Consolidated financial reports to be submitted on quarterly basis to IFAD		
CEP:		
1- CEP to fill the vacancy of the Internal Auditor before project start-up.		
2- CEP team to complete the IFAD FM e-learning course within 2 months of project start-		
up.fore the project starts IFRs templates to be updated in the accounting software to facilitate		
withdrawal process since the project is planned to be using report based disbursement.		
3- Before the project starts IFRs templates to be updated in the accounting software to		
facilitate withdrawal process since the project is planned to be using report based		
disbursement.		
Both:		
1- Financial statements/reports to include, but not to be limited to,: budget vs. actual	1	
comparison, DA statements & Reconciliations, WA statement, sources and uses of funds		
statements per categories and per components and financiers, cash receipts and payments	1	
statement, fixed asset schedule and disclosure of in-kind contribution.		
2- Both SEPMU and CEP to monitor the performance of the components for which they are	1	
responsible.		
3- PDR, LTB and the finance manual to include details that cover additional reporting		
requirements for co-financiers.		
Project External Audit	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
As per the local legislative environment, IFAD projects in Tajikistan are not audited by the		
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Legal and Regulatory Framework	Low	Low
Risk:	Low	Low
Nisk.	LOW	LOW
The national procurement manual does not sufficiently reflect the current procurement		
legislative framework and no contract management manual exists. Despite the development		
of a draft new law, there is need for further improvement in the area of tenders' definition,		
complaint resolution and following international standards. In addition, only one Standard		
Bidding Document is available for customization and adoption based on the type of		
procurement and method, and SBD does not include a standard contract form.		
Mitigations:		
The project procurement sections of the PIM, was updated to mitigate the inconsistency of a		
national procurement manual. Use of and compliance to IFAD Procurement Guidelines and		
Procurement Handbook will be a critical mitigation measure.		
Accountability and Transparency	Substantial	Moderate
Risk:	Substantial	Moderate
According to Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Assessment, the current		
mechanism for administrative complaints resolution is not independent and a single tier of		
complaints risks to reduce its effectiveness The independence of Public Anticorruption		
entities is weak and all fall under the executive body. The risk that accountability,		
transparency and oversight arrangements are inadequate to safeguard the integrity of project		
procurement and contract execution, leading to the unintended use of funds or execution of		
project procurements outside of the required time, cost and quality requirements.		
Mitigations:		
The terms, procedures, and responsibilities as clearly specified in the IFAD Policy on		
preventing fraud and corruption in its activities and operations will be strictly followed and		
their observation supervised by IFAD. IFAD's Anti-corruption hotline will be disseminated in		
all bidding documents.		
Capability in Public Procurement	Low	Low
Risk:	Low	Low
Mar.	LOW	LOW
While the PMU has a long and solid history of procurement under IFAD financed projects, for		
the additional implementing agency CEP (and its Project Implementation Group) it will be the		
first project. This may entail some initial delays.		
Mitigations:		
Continuous capacity development of PMU and CEP will be provided, to ensure timely		
procurement. CEP's large volume of procurement is envisaged to start from year two and		
three, which leaves sufficient time for CEP to develop internal capacity and fill any		
competency, skills and knowledge gaps on IFAD procurement procedures. PMU and CEP		
will mobilize an additional procurement specialist/assistance.		
Public Procurement Processes	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
There is a latent risk of limited participation of bidders, due to envisaged fee for the bidding		
documents (NCB/ICB). The general limited procurement expertise is invested in AWPB		
preparation needs to be addressed to ensure embedding sufficient time for with		
procurement. A risk of non-transparent proceedings is present due to evidence of not sharing		
minutes of bid opening process under ICB/NCB and not publicizing awards (NCB).		
Mitigations:		
The possibility of submitting a free electronic version of the biddle of a control to		
The possibility of submitting a free electronic version of the bidding document to the		
participants will be considered. During CASP+ implementation, all implementing agencies		
will prepare the AWPB in consultation with the Procurement Officer. The procedures of		
dissemination of bid opening minutes and publication of awards will be rigorously		
implemented to mitigate risks non-transparent proceedings. Capacity development provided		
to the implementing agencies in the initial stages of the project will ensure that procurement documentation is in line with the standard forms agreed with IFAD – especially for CEP		
which is at the first experience of IFAD-financed operations.		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Moderate
Biodiversity Conservation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk:	Moderate	Moderate
NON.	Moderate	MICUCIALE
A stocktaking by the World Bank states that Tajikistan has the unfortunate distinction of		
being the country that is the most vulnerable to climate change in Europe and Central Asia,		
because of its relatively high exposure, high sensitivity, and very limited capacity to adapt to		
Provide above T is a constant form T		
climate change. The country faces a huge challenge of making the most of its limited resources to address climate threats while also promoting economic and social development.		

Also, the risk of mismanagement of pasturelands or misuse of water resources is		
perceptible, as most stakeholders lack the required skills and knowledge.		
Mitigations:		
The CASP project seeks to reduce pressure on grazing lands, and to preserve natural		
resources and biodiversity. To this end, the project requires that for each activity, an		
environmental impact assessment be carried out, as well as mitigation measures defined		
before the activity is approved. The project intervention districts and villages are all		
sensitized to minimize the negative environmental effects of all their activities under the		
project, and to present plans for compensating or mitigating any such occurrences. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Moderate	Madarata
Resource Emiciency and Pollution Prevention Risk:	Moderate	Moderate Moderate
KISK.	Moderate	Moderate
In Tajikistan, pollution is further exacerbated by deforestation leading to desertification of		
some areas. Available estimates suggest that 82.3 percent of all land and 97.9 percent of		
agriculture land (including pastures) in the country suffer some level of erosion (high to		
medium erosion in 88.7 percent of this land), poorly adapted farming practices, with intensive		
agriculture activity on slopes, excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers for some commercial		
crops, poor irrigation practices (e.g. seepage losses, siltation, 60-80 percent water use		
inefficiency, water logging) causing water erosion in 97 percent of farmland and salinization		
in 16 percent of irrigated lands. Risk resulting from environmental degradation include threats of soil pollution and nitrate contamination of surface waters, and landslides, which		
affect 36 percent of Tajikistan territory and 11 percent of its population.		
Mitigations:		
muyauons.		
The project integrates adaptive and resilient activities as well as mitigation measures in its		
intervention. With low level of income and education, most project beneficiaries lack the skills		
for developing adaptation measures. The project helps them build their capacities, so that		
they are able to apply recommended corrective measures.		
Cultural Heritage	Low	Low
Risk:	Low	Low
The project has no threats to or the loss of resources of historical, religious or cultural		
significance. Mitigations:		
significance. Mitigations: N/A Indigenous People		No risk
significance. Mitigations: N/A		envisaged - no
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The overall implementation will factor-in procedures and protocols to proactively ensure high		
standards of minimization of health risks related to the ongoing pandemic. Specifically this		
will entail reducing movements in-country and international travel to a minimum (yet adapting		
to its possibility in case of lowering health alerts), ensuring social distancing measures in		
place in community mobilization, trainings and dialogues, monitoring and as appropriate		
contribute to the availability and use of equipment and supplies to communities, service		
providers (such as hydro-alcoholic gel, masks, etc).		
Physical and Economic Resettlement		No risk
		envisaged - not
		applicable
The project and its sub-projects will not require resettlement		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
Tajikistan's total GHG emissions represent 0.02 percent of global GHG emissions. 52.0		
percent of Tajikistan's carbon equivalent emissions originate from agriculture, mostly from		
livestock related activities.		
Mitigations:		
To address the issue of climate change, CASP+ adopts a comprehensive approach to		
climate change adaptation with a focus improved ecosystems management, including		
improved pasture and forests – coupled with improved livestock husbandry practices, which		
ultimately will increase carbon sequestration. These measures are implemented through		
Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans, as under close follow-up from both IFAD		
supervisory body and the PMU and the overall oversight on climate change mitigation from CEP.		
	Lliab	Madarata
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	High	Moderate
Risk:	High	Moderate
The high proportion of the population depending on natural resources (with over 66 percent		
of people engaged in agriculture); the high food vulnerability (with two thirds of the		
agricultural production depending on irrigation and 5 percent of territories under cereal crops		
depending on precipitation); and the high level of gross agricultural output losses caused by		
disasters (annual losses attributable to climate events of one third of all losses), confirm the		
significant vulnerability of target populations. Climate change will inevitably cause overall		
environmental deterioration in rural areas through mass agricultural land degradation,		
deteriorated soil quality and decreased natural soil fertility.		
Mitigations:		
The degree of vulnerability of target population associated with the deteriorated ecosystems		
justify climate change intervention either embedded in IFAD projects, or intervening in		
partnership with Tajikistan government.		
Stakeholders	Moderate	Low
Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination	Moderate	Low
Risk:	Moderate	Low
raion.	Moderate	2017
Under the overall responsibility of the MoA and CEP, CASP+ seeks to improve the assets		
and incomes of selected rural communities, including smallholder farmers, small rural		
processing enterprises, input suppliers and service providers, and the rural unemployed by		
improving production in terms of building/renovating key infrastructure, capacity		
enhancement, provision of improved services and innovative technologies. Project support		
would be targeted, demand-driven and participatory. The key risk factor here is about		
stakeholders' lack of interest or failure to take ownership of the project's activities and		
results. This situation may stem from a poor quality of project management and delivery		
approach. If this happens, the sustainability of the project's outcomes will be compromised.		
Such risk factors are unlikely, as the project very much aligns with the country priorities.		
Mitigations:	1	
muyuuono.		
As mitigation measures, it will be important to regularly follow-up and make sure the project		
reaches out to the right targeted groups. An annual outcome survey will be a good practice		
to ascertain that targeted populations do participate in project activities, and take ownership		
for achievements.		
Stakeholder Grievances	Low	Low
Risk:	Low	Low
INON.	LOW	LOW
During the design, the relevant stakeholders were consulted and there is a low risk of		
stakeholders disagreeing with the way project resources are allocated as per design, PIM		
and due processes.		
Mitigations:		
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The project has developed a sound grievance redress mechanism, consistent between all financiers and for all implementing agencies. The project will work with stakeholder platforms that include a wide range of stakeholders to coordinate the allocation of project resources, make decisions and adjust activities. This will reduce the potential for grievances and ensure	
that the mechanism is clear and accessible to all project parties.	