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Invertir en la población rural

Informe del Presidente

Propuesta de préstamo y donación con arreglo al Marco de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda

República de Tayikistán

Proyecto Ampliado de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria (CASP+)

N.º de identificación del proyecto: 2000002204

Nota para los representantes en la Junta Ejecutiva

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Para aprobación

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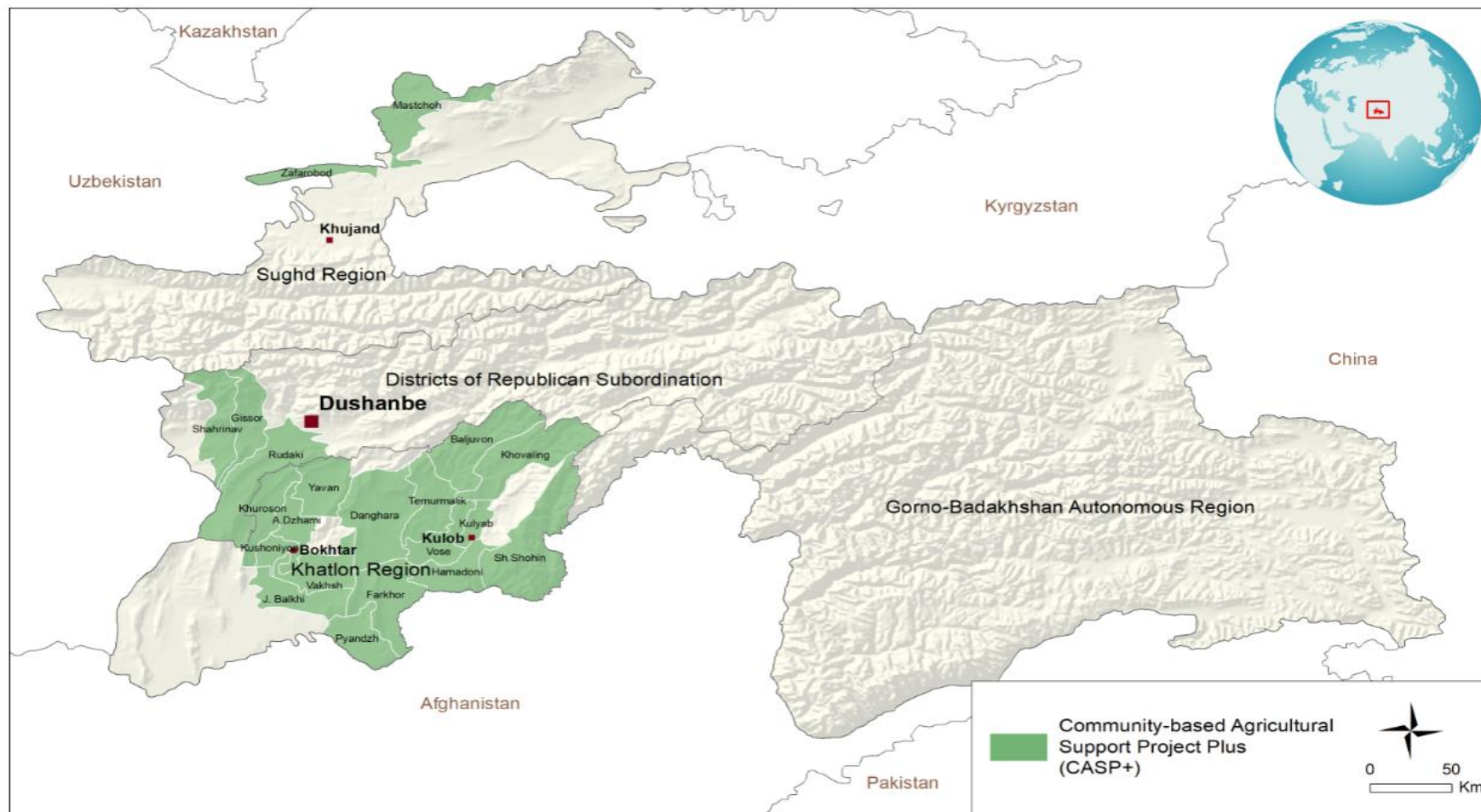
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Acrónimos y siglas

CASP+	Proyecto Ampliado de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria
FAO	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
MSD	Marco de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda
ODS	Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible
PIB	producto interno bruto
PNUD	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
TRE	tasa de rendimiento económico
UGP	Unidad de Gestión del Proyecto

Mapa de la zona del proyecto



Las denominaciones empleadas y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos en este mapa no suponen juicio alguno del FIDA respecto de la demarcación de las fronteras o límites que figuran en él ni acerca de las autoridades competentes.
Mapa elaborado por el FIDA | 23-09-2021

Resumen de la financiación

Institución iniciadora:	FIDA
Receptor:	República de Tayikistán
Organismo de ejecución:	Ministerio de Agricultura
Costo total del proyecto:	USD 98,2 millones
Monto del préstamo del FIDA:	USD 6,75 millones
Condiciones del préstamo del FIDA:	Muy favorables: plazo de reembolso de 40 años, incluido un período de gracia de 10 años. El préstamo estará exento del pago de intereses, pero quedará sujeto a un cargo fijo por servicios que habrá de abonarse semestralmente en la moneda de pago del servicio del préstamo que el Fondo determine el día que el préstamo se someta a la aprobación de la Junta Ejecutiva.
Monto de la donación del FIDA con arreglo al Marco de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda:	USD 6,75 millones
Cofinanciadores:	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente, Agencia Forestal del Estado
Condiciones de la cofinanciación:	Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente: USD 0,89 millones (en especie) Agencia Forestal del Estado: USD 0,89 millones (en especie) FAO: USD 0,16 millones (en especie)
Contribución del prestatario/receptor:	USD 15,9 millones
Contribución de los beneficiarios:	USD 4,5 millones
Sector privado:	USD 0,06 millones
Déficit de financiación:	USD 62,3 millones
Monto de la financiación del FIDA para el clima:	USD 13,01 millones
Institución cooperante:	FIDA

Recomendación de aprobación

Se invita a la Junta Ejecutiva a que apruebe la recomendación que figura en el párrafo 68.

I. Contexto

A. Contexto nacional y justificación de la actuación del FIDA

Contexto nacional

1. Tayikistán es un país sin litoral cuya población ascendía a 9 313 800 habitantes en 2020, de los cuales el 74 % vivía en zonas rurales. Es el país más pobre de las ex repúblicas soviéticas, con un producto interno bruto (PIB) per cápita estimado de USD 874 en 2020. El PIB fue de USD 8 120 millones en 2019, con un 20 % procedente del sector agropecuario. Las remesas de los ciudadanos tayikos que trabajan en el extranjero representan el 28 % del PIB, una de las tasas más altas del mundo.
2. La Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo (2016-2030) tiene como objetivo elevar el nivel de vida de la población. Aunque los niveles de pobreza han disminuido considerablemente en el último decenio, gracias a los ingresos laborales y las remesas, Tayikistán está clasificado como país de ingreso bajo con déficit de alimentos desde 2019¹, y preocupa la sostenibilidad del modelo de crecimiento actual del país, basado en las remesas. Como consecuencia del considerable impacto que la pandemia de la COVID-19 ha tenido en la economía, el crecimiento del PIB real se desaceleró al 4 % en los primeros nueve meses de 2020, en comparación con el 7,2 % registrado en 2019.
3. **Pobreza.** La pobreza, calculada en función del umbral nacional de pobreza, se sitúa en el 26,3 % (Banco Mundial), y alcanza el 36,1 % en las zonas rurales, mientras que la pobreza extrema es del 10,7 %². Tayikistán define el umbral de pobreza en un nivel de consumo mensual inferior a 162 somonis tayikos (TJS) (USD 14,34), el umbral de vulnerabilidad en TJS 230 (USD 20,37) y el umbral de clase media en TJS 294 (USD 26,04)³.
4. **Los sectores agrícola y ganadero.** El sector agrícola representa el 19,8 % del PIB nacional y genera el 60,8 % del empleo. Pese a su crucial importancia, la base de recursos agrícolas se distingue por la limitada superficie cultivable y la falta de inversión en infraestructuras, y maquinaria y equipos agrícolas.
5. **El sector ganadero** desempeña un papel importante en la economía agraria de Tayikistán. El cambio climático (con el aumento de las temperaturas y la disminución del suministro de agua) está afectando a la producción ganadera (al reducir la disponibilidad de pastizales, por ejemplo).

Aspectos específicos relativos a los temas transversales que el FIDA debe incorporar de forma prioritaria

6. **Género.** La pobreza extrema está marcada por profundas diferencias de género. De todos los hogares extremadamente pobres, alrededor de la tercera parte están encabezados por mujeres⁴. Los hogares encabezados por mujeres constituyen el 9 % del total de hogares, pero representan el 30 % de todos los hogares pobres. La proporción de mujeres que trabajan en el sector agropecuario es elevada (el 75 % de todas las trabajadoras). Debido a las normas sociales imperantes, es

¹ Banco Mundial.

² TajStat, 2020.

³ TajStat, 2015.

⁴ Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), 2015.

necesario adoptar medidas proactivas para garantizar que las tayikas puedan participar plenamente en las sociedades rurales. En Tayikistán, las mujeres solo ocupan uno de cada cinco escaños parlamentarios⁵.

7. **Desempleo juvenil.** El desempleo juvenil (edad de trabajo entre 15 y 24 años) es del 20,9 %⁶. Según un estudio del Banco Mundial sobre la manera de hacer frente a las dificultades para crear más y mejores puestos de trabajo en Tayikistán⁷, solo el 43 % del total de la población en edad de trabajar del país forma parte de la población activa. La mayoría de las personas que trabajan tienen empleos de baja calidad en el sector informal.
8. **Nutrición.** Tayikistán está en vías de cumplir las metas mundiales de reducción del sobrepeso y el retraso del crecimiento de los menores de cinco años, pero no está bien encaminado para alcanzar las metas de todos los demás indicadores de los que se dispone de datos adecuados.
9. **Perfil climático.** El cambio climático constituye una grave preocupación, debido a que el país está muy expuesto y tiene poca capacidad de adaptación. El clima del país muestra un aumento de los períodos secos, temperaturas más elevadas y una importante variabilidad interanual. Las temperaturas medias están aumentando en todo el país.
10. **Análisis de la vulnerabilidad climática.** El análisis del índice de vulnerabilidad climática (que incluye tanto variables climáticas como socioeconómicas) de los Procedimientos del FIDA para la Evaluación Social, Ambiental y Climática muestra una alta vulnerabilidad en todo el país, con puntos críticos en las zonas oriental y central de la región de Khatlon y en la zona sudoriental de Sughd.
11. **Tendencias de las emisiones.** En Tayikistán, el 52 % de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero proceden del sector agropecuario, el 28,5 % de la energía, el 10 % de la industria y el 9,5 % de los residuos. La gran mayoría de las emisiones relacionadas con la agricultura (unos 5,5 millones de toneladas de equivalente de dióxido de carbono (CO₂e) en 2018) proviene de la fermentación entérica y de las emisiones relacionadas con la gestión deficiente del estiércol⁸.
12. En consonancia con los compromisos transversales asumidos en la Undécima Reposición de los Recursos del FIDA (FIDA11), ha sido clasificado como proyecto que tiene en cuenta:
 - el clima, y
 - a los jóvenes.

Justificación de la actuación del FIDA

13. Los efectos del cambio climático y las prácticas ganaderas deficientes plantean enormes problemas a las poblaciones rurales vulnerables y los ecosistemas. Se necesitan nuevos estímulos e incentivos para transformar las prácticas insostenibles actuales de las zonas rurales en medios de vida productivos y sostenibles. Los sistemas productivos deben adaptarse para poder gestionar los riesgos climáticos y mejorar los servicios ecosistémicos. Las ventajas comparativas que aporta el FIDA a través de su cartera en el país son las siguientes: i) un amplio historial de inversiones en poblaciones rurales vulnerables; ii) el apoyo al acceso a una mejor gestión colectiva de los recursos naturales; y iii) el fortalecimiento sistemático y el establecimiento de instituciones rurales para invertir de manera más eficiente a nivel comunitario.
14. El FIDA puede aprovechar su experiencia en materia de inversiones comunitarias en zonas rurales vulnerables y en el sector ganadero mediante la metodología de los planes de acción comunitarios (véase más adelante en "Enseñanzas extraídas"). Los planes de acción comunitarios han demostrado su eficacia a la hora de generar

⁵ PNUD, 2020.

⁶ Banco Mundial, 2020.

⁷ Banco Mundial, 2017.

⁸ Base de datos estadísticos de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura.

un crecimiento rural inclusivo, ya que proporcionan una plataforma eficaz para el diálogo y la reforma en materia de políticas. Con el apoyo y la cofinanciación del Fondo Verde para el Clima y las sinergias con otras intervenciones en la gestión integrada de los recursos naturales, esta segunda fase del proyecto, denominada Proyecto Ampliado de Apoyo Agrícola de Base Comunitaria (CASP+), aprovechará los puntos fuertes del FIDA para la ampliación de escala, con el cambio climático como punto de partida en este caso.

B. Enseñanzas extraídas

15. Desde 2008, el FIDA ha invertido en Tayikistán USD 80 millones en cuatro proyectos que han beneficiado directamente a 128 000 hogares. En el Proyecto de Apoyo a los Medios de Vida en Khatlon, las organizaciones de las comunidades rurales seleccionaron y ejecutaron inversiones colectivas con fondos del proyecto y de las estas organizaciones (gracias a la adopción de planes de acción comunitarios participativos), lo que permitió aumentar un 40 % el índice de activos de los hogares. La metodología de los planes de acción comunitarios también se aplicó en las fases I y II del Proyecto de Desarrollo Ganadero y de Pastizales, en cuyo marco se crearon 400 asociaciones de usuarios de pastizales para hacer frente a la degradación de la tierra y mejorar la gestión de los pastizales comunes. Las asociaciones han tenido un éxito notable y han impulsado la capacidad de las comunidades rurales para gestionar de forma sostenible los recursos colectivos, lo que ha permitido aumentar en un 15 % la productividad de los pastizales en una extensión de 74 592 hectáreas. Esto ilustra el valor del proyecto no sólo en cuanto a la productividad agropecuaria, sino también en lo que respecta a la gestión de los recursos naturales colectivos. La fase en curso del proyecto también se basa en la metodología de los planes de acción comunitarios.
16. Los resultados fueron muy bien acogidos por el Gobierno, y proporcionaron al FIDA una plataforma para la generación de conocimientos y el diálogo sobre políticas de cara al proyecto CASP+ y sus objetivos, especialmente en lo que respecta a la adaptación al cambio climático y la gestión de los recursos naturales.
17. Otras enseñanzas fundamentales de la cartera son la importancia de prestar asistencia técnica a los productores y a los agronegocios para informarles sobre sus opciones en lo tocante a tecnologías resilientes al cambio climático, mejora del acceso a los equipos y aumento de las capacidades de gestión de los ganaderos.

II. Descripción del proyecto

A. Objetivos, zona geográfica de intervención y grupos objetivo

18. El proyecto CASP+ amplía la cobertura geográfica y el alcance del proyecto CASP en curso. La nueva intervención parte de las enseñanzas extraídas en el marco de la cartera de proyectos del FIDA en el país y su fructífera experiencia en iniciativas participativas con las comunidades locales.
19. La meta del proyecto es contribuir al cambio del país hacia vías de desarrollo sostenibles y de bajas emisiones y hacia prácticas de producción agropecuaria adaptadas al clima. El objetivo de desarrollo es aumentar la resiliencia de los ecosistemas y los medios de vida en las zonas rurales afectadas por el cambio climático.
20. La **zona del proyecto** abarca 21 distritos, de los que 16 se encuentran en la región de Khatlon, tres en la Región bajo subordinación republicana y dos en la región de Sughd. Los principales destinatarios son las comunidades y hogares pobres cuyos medios de vida se ven gravemente afectados por el cambio climático.
21. **Focalización e inclusión social.** En el proyecto se combinarán enfoques de autofocalización y focalización directa para llegar a 650 000 personas, entre ellas: i) hombres, mujeres y jóvenes extremadamente pobres que viven muy por debajo del umbral de pobreza; ii) hombres, mujeres y jóvenes, que viven a un nivel de

subsistencia y semisubsistencia y, en particular, quienes están dispuestos a dedicarse a una agricultura y ganadería de tipo más comercial; y iii) jóvenes de las zonas rurales subempleados y que trabajan por cuenta propia.

22. La selección de los beneficiarios se llevará a cabo mediante lo siguiente: i) una campaña de movilización; ii) una evaluación de medios; y iii) la participación de los líderes y comités comunitarios locales, y la verificación sobre el terreno.
23. Se promoverá la igualdad de género y se incorporará la participación de los jóvenes en todas las actividades del proyecto. Para garantizar que las mujeres y los jóvenes estén adecuadamente representados en las actividades del proyecto, se llevarán a cabo estudios específicos del contexto y se impartirá formación sensible a las cuestiones de género.

B. Componentes, efectos directos y actividades

24. El proyecto comprende tres componentes: i) fortalecimiento de la capacidad del sector público para una gestión de los recursos naturales transformadora y resiliente al cambio climático; ii) inversiones en la capacidad de adaptación y resiliencia al cambio climático de las comunidades; y iii) fortalecimiento de los medios de vida para aumentar la resiliencia mediante enfoques basados en el mercado.
25. **Componente 1: Fortalecimiento de la capacidad del sector público para una gestión de los recursos naturales transformadora y resiliente al cambio climático.** Por medio de este componente se conseguirá: i) el fortalecimiento de la capacidad de las instituciones nacionales competentes para llevar a cabo una gestión resiliente al cambio climático de los recursos naturales; y ii) un entorno más propicio para la gestión adaptada al clima, inclusiva e integrada de los pastizales, la silvicultura y la ganadería.
26. **Componente 2: Inversiones en la capacidad de adaptación y resiliencia al cambio climático de las comunidades.** Por medio de este componente: i) se elaborarán 400 planes de acción comunitarios sensibles al clima a partir de 21 estudios de diagnóstico climático a nivel de distrito, y ii) se ejecutarán dichos planes, que beneficiarán a 100 000 hogares rurales.
27. **Componente 3: Fortalecimiento de los medios de vida para aumentar la resiliencia mediante enfoques basados en el mercado.** Este componente tiene como objetivo fortalecer las capacidades de los pequeños agricultores para definir sistemas de producción diversificados y resilientes al cambio climático que estén vinculados a las cadenas de valor locales y nacionales, e invertir en ellos, lo que se traducirá en i) la prestación de servicios de sanidad animal a 105 600 pequeños productores ganaderos; ii) el establecimiento de alianzas productivas entre grupos de productores ganaderos y mayoristas del sector privado, y iii) el fortalecimiento de la producción resiliente al cambio climático y de los vínculos con el sector privado en beneficio de 12 400 pequeños agricultores.
28. El proyecto se ejecutará conjuntamente entre la Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales, Ganadería y Desarrollo de Pastizales, dependiente del Ministerio de Agricultura; el Grupo de Ejecución del Proyecto, dependiente del Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente, y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO).

C. Teoría del cambio

29. Tayikistán es un país muy vulnerable a las perturbaciones climáticas, que afectan a los ecosistemas vulnerables y a las poblaciones que habitan en las zonas rurales, y agravan los niveles de pobreza y exclusión social. Esto se ve acrecentado por la ausencia de una perspectiva climática en la planificación comunitaria, las opciones de medios de vida y la falta de integración en el mercado. El aumento de las temperaturas está amenazando la productividad agropecuaria y cambiando los regímenes de lluvias, lo que afecta a las temporadas de cultivo y a los patrones de pastoreo. El país necesita reforzar su capacidad para apoyar una transformación

sostenible hacia medios de vida resilientes al cambio climático e invertir en las comunidades afectadas por las perturbaciones climáticas. En los proyectos ganaderos anteriores se introdujeron satisfactoriamente enfoques innovadores “participativos y basados en asociaciones” que se apoyan en las prácticas habituales y que promueven la cooperación entre los ganaderos y los agricultores. El proyecto CASP+ pretende eliminar los principales obstáculos para mejorar la resiliencia de la población rural al cambio climático. Paralelamente, el proyecto aumentará al máximo el potencial de las comunidades rurales para secuestrar carbono al abordar cuestiones relacionadas con i) las políticas y la gobernanza de los ecosistemas; ii) los conocimientos y las capacidades, y iii) la capacidad empresarial privada, los vínculos con los mercados y la inclusión social.

D. Armonización, sentido de apropiación y asociaciones

30. **Armonización con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS).** El proyecto contribuirá directamente a la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) 1, 2, 5, 12, 13 y 15. En concreto, abordará el ODS 1 (fin de la pobreza) y el ODS 2 (hambre cero) a través de inversiones centradas en comunidades extremadamente vulnerables para aumentar la resiliencia de los medios de vida al cambio climático. La mejora de los medios de vida será uno de los principales resultados del proyecto.
31. **Armonización con las prioridades nacionales.** El proyecto está incluido en el programa de trabajo en el país de la autoridad nacional designada del Fondo Verde para el Clima y responde a las prioridades nacionales vinculadas a las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional de Tayikistán. También se ajusta a la Estrategia de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (2019-2030); el Programa de Reforma del Sector Hídrico (2016-2025); el proyecto de Estrategia para el Desarrollo del Sector Forestal (2016-2030); la Ley de Pastizales actualizada; el Programa Integral para el Desarrollo de la Ganadería en la República de Tayikistán (2018-2022), y el Plan Nacional de Inversión Agrícola (2021-2030) que se está ultimando.
32. **Armonización con las políticas y prioridades institucionales del FIDA.** El proyecto se ajusta al objetivo general del programa sobre oportunidades estratégicas nacionales de reducir la pobreza rural y mejorar la seguridad alimentaria, así como con sus dos objetivos estratégicos. Contribuirá directamente a los tres objetivos estratégicos del Fondo, que están estrechamente interconectados y se refuerzan mutuamente, como se indica en el Marco Estratégico del FIDA (2016-2025), a saber: i) incrementar las capacidades productivas de la población rural pobre; ii) aumentar los beneficios que obtiene la población rural pobre al participar en los mercados, y iii) fortalecer la sostenibilidad ambiental y la capacidad de resiliencia al cambio climático de las actividades económicas de la población rural pobre.
33. **Sentido de apropiación del país.** El proyecto responde a las necesidades del país en lo que se refiere a las prioridades de adaptación al cambio climático y mitigación de sus efectos, y contribuye a las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional y a la Estrategia Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático de la República de Tayikistán hasta 2030, así como a sus objetivos en materia de adaptación y mitigación.
34. **Armonización y asociaciones.** El proyecto supondrá una participación estrecha del Ministerio de Agricultura, el Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente y la FAO, y fortalecerá la colaboración sobre el terreno entre los organismos con sede en Roma. El Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente es un asociado fundamental en la ejecución del proyecto. Está en buenas condiciones para orientar el diálogo descentralizado a nivel nacional que permita mejorar la sensibilidad climática del marco normativo, reglamentario y de inversión del proyecto. Del mismo modo, la FAO posee una amplia experiencia en materia de cambio climático

a nivel mundial, y está colaborando con el Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente en un programa de preparación para la financiación del clima en el país, que incluye la actualización constante de las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional y otros proyectos.

35. Además, el proyecto establecerá una estrecha colaboración con los asociados para el desarrollo que participan en iniciativas climáticas en el país.

E. Beneficios, costos y financiación

Costos del proyecto

36. Se calcula que el total de las inversiones y los gastos periódicos adicionales del proyecto, que incluye los costos por concepto de imprevistos materiales y por alza de precios, será de unos USD 98,2 millones. Los imprevistos de orden físico y por alza de precios representan menos del 1 % de los costos totales del proyecto. Ello se debe principalmente a que las inversiones relacionadas con la ejecución de los planes de acción comunitarios sensibles al clima y la concesión de donaciones, así como la financiación de alianzas productivas, representan en torno al 75 % de los costos totales del proyecto (expresados como suma fija, sin contemplar gastos por imprevistos).

Estrategia y plan de financiación y cofinanciación del proyecto

37. El proyecto se financiará con un préstamo y una donación con arreglo al Marco de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda (MSD), de USD 6,75 millones cada uno. La financiación de la FAO asciende a USD 0,16 millones, mientras que la contribución del Gobierno se realizará en forma de desgravaciones fiscales por valor de USD 15,0 millones. Los beneficiarios aportarán USD 4,5 millones. Otras contribuciones consistirán en pagos en especie del Ministerio de Agricultura por valor de USD 0,90 millones; USD 0,06 millones del sector privado; USD 0,89 millones del Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente, y USD 0,89 millones de la Agencia Forestal del Estado. Se estima que hay un déficit de financiación de USD 62,3 millones, a la espera de la cofinanciación prevista del Fondo Verde para el Clima por un monto de USD 30 millones en concepto de donación y USD 9 millones en forma de préstamo. Se espera que la financiación del Fondo Verde para el Clima se apruebe en el transcurso del segundo semestre de 2022.

Desembolso

38. El proyecto tendrá una duración de siete años. El coeficiente de inversiones con respecto a los gastos periódicos es de 96:4. Las principales categorías de gastos en concepto de costos de inversión son las obras civiles, los bienes, equipos y servicios; las donaciones; la capacitación y los talleres, y la asistencia técnica y los estudios. En cuanto a los gastos periódicos, las principales categorías son los salarios y las prestaciones, y los gastos operacionales.
39. El proyecto abarcará sistemas de flujos de fondos, presupuestación y contabilidad segregados pero integrados para disponer de un registro de auditoría claro y verificable. Con ese fin, se establecerán cuentas designadas para el préstamo del FIDA, para la donación del FIDA, para las contribuciones de los beneficiarios y para los fondos de contrapartida del Gobierno. Tanto la Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales como el Grupo de Ejecución del Proyecto se encargarán de mantener actualizada en sus sistemas de contabilidad la información relativa al uso de todas las fuentes de financiación.
40. La Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales y el Grupo de Ejecución del Proyecto también prepararán solicitudes de retiro de fondos mediante la modalidad de fondo rotatorio para lo que presentarán informes financieros provisionales a través del mecanismo establecido a tal efecto.

Cuadro 1

Costos del proyecto desglosados por componente y entidad financiadora

(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

<i>Componentes</i>	<i>Donación con arreglo al MSD</i>		<i>Préstamo</i>		<i>Déficit de financiación</i>		<i>FAO</i>		<i>Otras entidades financiadoras</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>
	1. Fortalecimiento de la capacidad del sector público para una gestión de los recursos naturales transformadora y resiliente al cambio climático	477	18,5	-	-	1 884	73,0	81	3,1	141	5,4	2 584
2. Inversiones en la capacidad de adaptación y resiliencia al cambio climático de las comunidades	4 191	6,2	525	0,8	47 304	70,0	-	-	15 379	22,8	67 398	68,6
3. Fortalecimiento de los medios de vida para aumentar la resiliencia mediante enfoques basados en el mercado	-	-	6 225	25,7	11 873	49,0	79	0,3	6 054	24,9	24 231	24,7
4. Gestión del proyecto	2 082	52,3	-	-	1 233	31,0	-	-	667	16,7	3 981	4,1
Total	6 750	6,9	6 750	6,9	62 294	63,5	160	0,2	22 241	22,6	98 194	100,0

Cuadro 2

Costos del proyecto desglosados por categoría de gasto y entidad financiadora

(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

<i>Categorías de gasto</i>	<i>Donación con arreglo al MSD</i>		<i>Préstamo</i>		<i>Déficit de financiación</i>		<i>FAO</i>		<i>Otras entidades financiadoras</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>
	I. Costos de inversión											
A. En especie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 101	100	2 101	2,1
B. Obra civil, bienes, equipos y servicios	4 740	5,7	6 750	8,1	52 113	62,6	-	-	19 559	23,5	83 162	84,7
C. Asistencia técnica y estudios	166	2,5	-	-	6 406	96,5	66	1,0	-	-	6 638	6,8
D. Otras donaciones	-	-	-	-	960	100	-	-	-	-	960	1,0
E. Capacitación y talleres	147	10,3	-	-	1 188	83,1	94	6,6	-	-	1 429	1,5
Total de costos de inversión	5 053	5,4	6 750	7,2	60 666	64,3	160	0,2	21 659	23	94 290	96,0
II. Gastos periódicos												
A. En especie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581	100	581	0,6
B. Sueldos y prestaciones	1 386	64,8	-	-	753	35,2	-	-	-	-	2 139	2,2
C. Gastos operacionales	311	26,2	-	-	875	73,8	-	-	-	-	1 185	1,2
Total de gastos periódicos	1 697	43,5	-	-	1 628	41,7	-	-	581	14,8	3 905	4,0
Total	6 750	6,9	6 750	6,9	62 294	63,5	160	0,2	22 241	22,6	98 194	100,0

Cuadro 3

Costos del proyecto desglosados por componente y año del proyecto

(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

<i>Componentes</i>	<i>Primer año</i>		<i>Segundo Año</i>		<i>Tercer año</i>		<i>Cuarto año</i>		<i>Quinto Año</i>		<i>Sexto Año</i>		<i>Séptimo año</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Monto</i>	<i>%</i>		
1. Fortalecimiento de la capacidad del sector público para una gestión de los recursos naturales transformadora y resiliente al cambio climático	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. Inversiones en la capacidad de adaptación y resiliencia al cambio climático de las comunidades	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. Fortalecimiento de los medios de vida para aumentar la resiliencia mediante enfoques basados en el mercado	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. Gestión del proyecto	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
Total	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

Resumen de los beneficios y análisis económico

41. **Análisis económico y financiero.** Se calcula que la tasa de rendimiento económico (TRE) de la hipótesis básica es del 22,4 %. El valor actual neto previsto, con una tasa de descuento del 6 %, es de USD 143,4 millones. Se examinó el efecto que tendrían en el rendimiento económico las variaciones en los beneficios y los costos y distintos retrasos en la consecución de los beneficios. En términos relativos, la TRE es igual de sensible a las variaciones en los costos que a las que se producen en los beneficios. En términos absolutos, dichas variaciones no repercuten significativamente en la TRE, y un descenso del 20 % de los beneficios o un aumento del 20 % de los costos no repercutiría en la viabilidad económica del proyecto. En ambos casos, la TRE sigue estando muy por encima de la tasa de descuento. Por tanto, el proyecto es económicamente viable, está justificado y es recomendable su financiación desde el punto de vista económico.

Estrategia de salida y sostenibilidad

42. Hay varios elementos integrados en las inversiones del proyecto que apoyan su estrategia de salida y su sostenibilidad. Entre ellos, una consideración fundamental es que el proyecto representa la ampliación y la evolución natural de anteriores proyectos e intervenciones técnicas financiadas por el FIDA. Esas intervenciones provechosas propiciaron y mejoraron el uso de los pastizales y las capacidades institucionales conexas, respondiendo al estímulo resultante de la Ley de Pastizales. El proyecto integra en las inversiones en pastizales otras dimensiones interrelacionadas de desarrollo agropecuario y adaptación al cambio climático.
43. La sostenibilidad del proyecto está garantizada por i) la participación de las contrapartes en todas las actividades de inversión a nivel nacional y local; ii) el desarrollo adaptado y estratégico de las capacidades de las instituciones y las personas; iii) el fortalecimiento de los marcos normativos y reglamentarios para mejorar la gobernanza; iv) el uso de enfoques participativos para garantizar el sentido de apropiación de los beneficiarios; y v) un plan claro para el funcionamiento y el mantenimiento de todas las infraestructuras, los activos y los equipos que se proporcionen en el marco del proyecto.

III. Riesgos

A. Riesgos y medidas de mitigación

44. La calificación del país relativa al riesgo sigue siendo alta, con una puntuación de 25 en el índice de percepción de la corrupción, que situaba a Tayikistán en el puesto 149 de 180 países en 2020. Esto pone de relieve que la corrupción es un problema de primer orden en el país, que ha experimentado recientemente una elevada inflación junto con las fluctuaciones de la moneda local frente al dólar de los Estados Unidos.

Cuadro 4
Calificación general de los riesgos

<i>Tipo de riesgo</i>	<i>Calificación del riesgo inherente</i>	<i>Calificación del riesgo residual</i>
Contexto nacional	Considerable	Moderado
Políticas y estrategias sectoriales	Moderado	Bajo
Medio ambiente y clima	Considerable	Moderado
Alcance del proyecto	Moderado	Bajo
Capacidad institucional de ejecución y sostenibilidad	Moderado	Bajo
Gestión financiera	Moderado	Bajo
Adquisiciones y contrataciones en el marco del proyecto	Moderado	Bajo
Impacto ambiental, social y climático	Moderado	Moderado
Partes interesadas	Moderado	Bajo
General	Moderado	Bajo

45. A pesar del nivel alto del riesgo país, el riesgo de gestión financiera actual de los proyectos en curso en Tayikistán se califica entre moderado y bajo, sobre la base de las disposiciones actuales de gestión financiera ejecutadas por la Unidad de Gestión del Proyecto (UGP) que ejecuta la cartera en curso del FIDA. El proyecto también contará con el Grupo de Ejecución del Proyecto, dependiente del Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente, que no tiene experiencia directa en la recepción y el manejo de los fondos del FIDA. Por consiguiente, las disposiciones de gestión financiera para este proyecto deberán adaptarse a las estructuras de las dos unidades de ejecución.
46. Los **riesgos técnicos y operacionales** a los que se enfrenta el proyecto están relacionados con la limitada capacidad y coordinación a nivel ministerial. La falta de coordinación es más acusada entre las instituciones dedicadas a la gestión de los recursos naturales. El proyecto abordará estas cuestiones mediante el fortalecimiento de la coordinación y la capacidad institucional de los principales organismos que se ocupan de la adaptación y la mitigación.
47. En cuanto a la gestión financiera, los principales riesgos corresponden a los siguientes indicadores de control del riesgo:
- i) **Organización y dotación de personal.** Riesgo: retrasos en la contratación de personal clave en la Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales y el Grupo de Ejecución del Proyecto. La falta de un plan adecuado de incorporación del personal recién contratado que carece de experiencia en los proyectos y requisitos del FIDA. Medidas de mitigación: i) contratar a todo el personal clave antes de que se inicie el proyecto; ii) que todo el personal de finanzas realice el curso virtual del FIDA sobre las disposiciones de gestión financiera, y iii) que el Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente prepare un plan de incorporación antes de que se inicie el proyecto.
 - ii) **Control interno.** Riesgo: este proyecto, el primero del FIDA en Tayikistán en el que intervienen dos UGP, requiere estrictas medidas de control interno entre las unidades, las ONG, los organismos asociados y los beneficiarios. Medidas de mitigación: i) incluir todas las directrices y políticas de control interno pertinentes en el manual de ejecución del proyecto; separación de funciones, procesos de autorización, documentación, gestión de los fondos transferidos a terceros, etc., y ii) las UGP se encargarán de garantizar la debida aplicación de medidas de control interno a todas las partes que intervienen en el proyecto y de actualizar el manual de ejecución del proyecto según sea necesario durante el ciclo del proyecto.
 - iii) **Contabilidad y presentación de información financiera.** Riesgo: retrasos en la presentación de los informes financieros consolidados por parte de las dos UGP. Medidas de mitigación: i) las UGP y el Grupo de Ejecución del Proyecto utilizarán la última versión del programa informático de contabilidad 1C; ii) los informes generados automáticamente se extraerán del programa informático de contabilidad, y iii) las UGP se encargarán de consolidar toda la información financiera.

B. Categoría ambiental y social

48. El proyecto se considera una operación de categoría B en la esfera de riesgos ambientales y sociales, pues no se prevé que tenga ninguna consecuencia negativa significativa de carácter ambiental o social. Los riesgos ambientales relacionados con actividades como la construcción de infraestructuras agropecuarias o la rehabilitación de caminos rurales se ajustarán a la legislación ambiental de Tayikistán o a la política ambiental y social del FIDA, según la que sea más estricta. Tayikistán cuenta con un marco legislativo y reglamentario bien desarrollado en materia ambiental.

C. Clasificación del riesgo climático

49. La clasificación del riesgo climático del proyecto es alta y se espera que sea muy sensible a los patrones de riesgo climático, que probablemente agraven los problemas existentes de seguridad alimentaria, seguridad energética y pobreza. El proyecto tendrá como objetivo reducir la vulnerabilidad de la población rural pobre a esos riesgos y se han asignado fondos para garantizar la adaptación y resiliencia al cambio climático, tanto de las infraestructuras como de los medios de vida de la población. Además, se está elaborando paralelamente una propuesta del Fondo Verde para el Clima que puede reforzar las actividades de adaptación y mitigación del proyecto.

D. Sostenibilidad de la deuda

50. El análisis conjunto del Banco Mundial y el FMI de 2020 sobre sostenibilidad de la deuda indica que el riesgo de sobreendeudamiento de Tayikistán se mantiene alto. A finales de 2020, la deuda externa del país alcanzó la cifra sin precedentes de USD 6 600 millones. En diciembre de 2020, se registró un PIB nominal de USD 2 300 millones. En el primer semestre de 2021, el PIB creció a una tasa anual del 8,7 % tras la desaceleración económica de 2020. El aumento de las exportaciones y del precio de los metales preciosos fue fundamental para favorecer el fuerte repunte económico. No obstante, la economía sigue muy afectada por las consecuencias de la COVID-19.

IV. Ejecución

A. Marco organizativo

51. El proyecto se desarrollará bajo la dirección del Ministerio de Agricultura (organismo principal del proyecto). La Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales, dependiente del Ministerio de Agricultura, asumirá la responsabilidad general de coordinar y supervisar el proyecto y presentar los informes conexos al FIDA y el Gobierno, así como de mantener un estrecho contacto con otros organismos de ejecución. Estos organismos son el Grupo de Ejecución del Proyecto, dependiente del Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente, que desempeña un papel de liderazgo en las políticas y estrategias sobre cambio climático, y la FAO, que prestará apoyo técnico específico a actividades concretas financiadas por el Fondo Verde para el Clima.
52. Se constituirá un **comité de dirección del proyecto** a nivel nacional con la responsabilidad general de proporcionar orientación estratégica y normativa, que garantice el cumplimiento de los objetivos del proyecto. Este comité estará copresidido por el Ministerio de Agricultura y el Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente, y servirá de enlace con el Consejo de Coordinación del Fondo Verde para el Clima a fin de evaluar la forma de reforzar y aprovechar las inversiones actuales del Fondo Verde para el Clima en el país.
53. Se prevé que las autoridades de los distritos y *jamoats* (municipios) desempeñarán un papel importante en la coordinación a nivel de las comunidades rurales y ayudarán a divulgar el proyecto entre las principales partes interesadas. También se prevé que ayuden a incorporar las evaluaciones de vulnerabilidad climática en la planificación del desarrollo local, basándose en los estudios de diagnóstico de los distritos.

Gestión financiera y adquisiciones y contrataciones.

54. Cada una de las UGP dispondrá de un equipo de gestión financiera bien estructurado, dirigido por gerentes financieros cualificados, antes de que se inicie el proyecto. La Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales será responsable de la gestión financiera general del proyecto. Los procesos básicos de gestión financiera del proyecto se ajustarán a los sistemas del país y a los requisitos del FIDA, como se indica a continuación:

- **Flujo de fondos.** En lo que respecta al préstamo y la donación del FIDA, se transferirá un anticipo inicial a la cuenta del proyecto para sufragar los gastos de los primeros seis meses de ejecución. Por lo que concierne a los fondos de contrapartida y la cofinanciación, el proyecto estimará las necesidades anuales y las incluirá en el plan operacional anual y presupuesto correspondiente.
 - **Elaboración del presupuesto.** La Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales consolidará el presupuesto del proyecto siguiendo un enfoque ascendente basado en la participación de todas las partes en el proyecto. El plan operacional anual y presupuesto conexo consolidados se enviarán para su aprobación 60 días antes del inicio de cada ejercicio económico.
 - **Controles internos.** Se implantarán controles internos sólidos para proteger los fondos del proyecto frente a las conductas financieras inapropiadas. El equipo de gestión financiera realizará un análisis mensual de las desviaciones presupuestarias con respecto a los gastos reales, las conciliaciones bancarias y las inspecciones aleatorias del trabajo sobre el terreno de las ONG y los organismos asociados para prevenir, detectar y rectificar los incumplimientos en la ejecución.
 - **Presentación de informes.** Se presentarán informes financieros provisionales en los que se indicarán los progresos realizados por componentes y categorías con respecto al plan operacional anual y presupuesto correspondiente. Esos documentos se presentarán trimestralmente para justificar los fondos utilizados y para retirar nuevos anticipos de las cuentas del préstamo y la donación.
 - **Auditoría interna.** Se contratará a un auditor interno que informará directamente al comité de dirección del proyecto para realizar una auditoría interna de todas las actividades y garantizar el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones de las misiones de supervisión, de la auditoría externa y de otras directivas publicadas por el Gobierno, etc.
55. La **Ley de Adquisición y Contratación Pública** de 2006, modificada el 16 de abril de 2012, es el principal instrumento jurídico que regula la contratación pública en Tayikistán. Esta ley no contiene una disposición clara que exima de su cumplimiento a las adquisiciones y contrataciones públicas financiadas por instituciones financieras internacionales. Por este motivo y por otras limitaciones de la propia ley, el proyecto adoptará las directrices del FIDA para la adquisición de bienes y la contratación de obras y servicios en el ámbito de los proyectos.
56. **Gobernanza.** En el diseño del proyecto se ha introducido un mecanismo preciso para garantizar la buena gobernanza de las actividades entre los tres organismos de ejecución. La Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales, actuando a través del Ministerio de Agricultura, ejecutará el proyecto conjuntamente con el Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente y la FAO. Se garantizará la buena gobernanza conforme a los principios generales y operacionales de rendición de cuentas y transparencia; la gestión financiera; la adquisición de bienes y la contratación de servicios; la gobernanza medioambiental; la igualdad de género, y los mecanismos de denuncia y reparación.
- B. Planificación, seguimiento y evaluación, aprendizaje, gestión de los conocimientos y comunicación**
57. Las principales herramientas de planificación son el marco lógico, que incluye indicadores a nivel de productos, efectos directos e impacto, seleccionados entre los indicadores básicos del FIDA y el Fondo Verde para el Clima (basados en el correspondiente marco de medición del desempeño). La Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales examinará y actualizará el marco lógico durante

la puesta en marcha del proyecto y ajustará el plan operacional anual y presupuesto conexo, modificando los datos y la información con los resultados del estudio de referencia y las posteriores encuestas a los hogares.

58. El **sistema de seguimiento y evaluación** se basará en el sistema georreferenciado existente establecido para la fase II del Proyecto de Desarrollo Ganadero y de Pastizales y el proyecto CASP, ambos actualmente en ejecución. Gestionado por la Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales, cuenta con un sistema de información de gestión que permite desglosar los datos por sexo y edad y elaborar perfiles de pobreza de los hogares. También permite registrar información sobre la situación educativa, los regímenes de propiedad del ganado, el rendimiento ganadero, el uso y las prácticas de gestión de los pastizales, y la base de activos y el empleo. El marco lógico se nutrirá de estudios de referencia, exámenes de mitad de período y encuestas finales.
59. **El aprendizaje y la gestión de los conocimientos** son elementos esenciales del proyecto, y apoyan un cambio de paradigma sensible al clima en las políticas y las inversiones, y fomentan la resiliencia y los modelos de reducción de la pobreza.
60. Todas las intervenciones, los datos y los resultados generados se comunicarán y difundirán eficazmente a las diferentes partes interesadas y a los beneficiarios a nivel nacional y de distrito. Se contratarán servicios especializados para llevar a cabo campañas de comunicación sobre cuestiones de género a fin de promover la participación y la sensibilización, y fortalecer las asociaciones establecidas en el marco del proyecto.

Innovación y ampliación de escala

61. El CASP+ es el primer proyecto del FIDA en Tayikistán que tiene el cambio climático como punto de entrada para el apoyo mediante la inversión y el único en el país que promueve la adaptación al cambio climático combinada con el posible secuestro de carbono a gran escala. Presenta diversos enfoques e inversiones innovadores, como el uso de datos climáticos para fundamentar la planificación y la adopción de decisiones a nivel local. Otras innovaciones suponen la georreferenciación de todas las inversiones para garantizar un seguimiento adecuado; la promoción de técnicas y tecnologías adaptadas al clima para la producción agrícola y ganadera, y la promoción de enfoques basados en el mercado para estimular la participación del sector privado en las zonas rurales.

C. Planes para la ejecución

Preparación para la ejecución y planes para la puesta en marcha

62. El proyecto será ejecutado por la Unidad de Gestión de Proyectos de Empresas Estatales, que forma parte del Ministerio de Agricultura, el Grupo de Ejecución del Proyecto que se creará en el seno del Comité sobre Protección del Medio Ambiente, y la FAO. Los mandatos del personal complementario y los especialistas se incluyen en el manual de ejecución del proyecto, lo que facilitará una pronta selección y preparación para cuando comience el proyecto. La contratación de coordinadores y otros especialistas necesarios para la ejecución temprana del proyecto prevista en el plan de adquisiciones y contrataciones deberá iniciarse inmediatamente después de la ratificación del convenio de financiación.

Supervisión, examen de mitad de período y planes de finalización

63. El FIDA, en calidad de entidad acreditada ante el Fondo Verde para el Clima, supervisará el proyecto. Durante el cuarto año tras la puesta en marcha se llevará a cabo un examen de mitad de período, en el que se evaluará la marcha de la ejecución del proyecto y la probabilidad de alcanzar sus objetivos de desarrollo.
64. El Gobierno de Tayikistán, en estrecha coordinación con el FIDA, llevará a cabo un examen final del proyecto para evaluar su eficacia, las enseñanzas extraídas y los resultados.

V. Instrumentos jurídicos y facultades

65. Un convenio de financiación entre la República de Tayikistán y el FIDA constituye el instrumento jurídico para la concesión de la financiación propuesta al prestatario/receptor. Se adjunta como apéndice I una copia del convenio de financiación negociado.
66. La República de Tayikistán está facultada por su legislación para recibir financiación del FIDA.
67. Me consta que la financiación propuesta se ajusta a lo dispuesto en el Convenio Constitutivo del FIDA y en sus Políticas y Criterios en materia de Financiación.

VI. Recomendación

68. Recomiendo a la Junta Ejecutiva que apruebe la financiación propuesta con arreglo a lo dispuesto en la resolución siguiente:

RESUELVE: que el Fondo conceda un préstamo en condiciones muy favorables a la República de Tayikistán por un monto de seis millones setecientos cincuenta mil dólares de los Estados Unidos (USD 6 750 000), conforme a unos términos y condiciones que se ajusten sustancialmente a los presentados en este informe.

RESUELVE ADEMÁS: que el Fondo conceda una donación a la República de Tayikistán por un monto equivalente a seis millones setecientos cincuenta mil dólares de los Estados Unidos (USD 6 750 000), conforme a unos términos y condiciones que se ajusten sustancialmente a los presentados en este informe.

Gilbert F. Hougbo
Presidente

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 purpose of 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 April 2009, 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 United States 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: _____

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 the poverty 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 climate-resilient 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 adaptation and resilience 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 monitor and 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 of business 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 under the CIG matching grant programme.

4.4 Component 4. Project Management. This component shall provide financing 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, beneficiaries and 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. Operating Costs		1 527 000	100%
Unallocated	675 000	675 000	
TOTAL	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.

8. *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.

Logical framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators			Means of Verification		Assumptions		
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source		Frequency	Responsibility
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households 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 households reached				Project M&E system	Annual	PMU	
	Households - Number	0	40000	100000				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by 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 climate-adaptive agricultural production practices	Number poor smallholder households whose climate resilience has been increased				Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	Macro-economic and political conditions are stable and the interest of Government for Green Economy is maintained and sustained.
	Households - Number		32000	80000				
Development Objective Increase resilience of ecosystems and adaptation of livelihoods in rural areas affected by climate change	Income increase in TJS				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 increased income from rural livelihoods				Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	Households - Number		32000	80000				
	4.1 GCF: Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO2eq) reduced or avoided (including increased removals) as a result of Fund-funded projects/programmes				Ex-ACT and GLEAM-i Carbon accounting tools	Baseline/MTR/Completion	IFAD	
	Tons of CO2e emissions - Number	0	2 000 000	7 062 655				
	A2.2 (GCF) Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)							
Total number of household members - Number of people		208000	520000					
Males - Number		100880	252200					
Females - Number		107120	267800					

	GCF Core/a. Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	Direct Beneficiaries (women) - Number of people	133900	334750				
	Direct Beneficiaries (men) - Number of people	126100	315250				
	Direct Beneficiaries (men/women) - Number of people	260000	650000				
	Indirect Beneficiaries (men) - Number of people	440075	1100187				
	Indirect Beneficiaries (women) - Number of people	467296	1168239				
	Indirect Beneficiaries (men/women) - Number of people	907370	2268426				
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	Total household members - Number of people	208000	520000				
	GCF Core/b. Number of beneficiaries relative to total population of the country (direct)			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	% beneficiaries (direct) - Percentage (%)	2.8	7				
	% beneficiaries (indirect) - Percentage (%)	12.5	31.3				
Component 1. Strengthening public sector capacity for transformative climate-resilient management 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 laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment.			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 law; (2) breeding strategy; (3) policy on private veterinary services and (4) Green Economy Concept				
Output Output 1.1 By year 7, capacities of relevant national institutions for climate-resilient natural resources management are strengthened	Number of individuals from relevant institutions trained in evidence-based joint climate-adaptive natural resources planning, management and monitoring			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	Commitment of targeted institutions; Limited staff turnover; constructive partnership created will continue after closure
	Individuals (National Level) - Number	50	100				
	Individuals (Local Level) - Number	120	200				
Output 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 evidence-based georeferenced tool (including remote sensing) for integrated NRM			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 change							
Outcome Outcome 1.2: 9.0 GCF: Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	9.1 GCF: Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions:			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	Availability and interest of local communities and commitment to the investments in improved NR; climate sensitive planning and local level partnerships created will continue 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			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	Households - Percentage (%)	40	80				
	Total number of household members - Number of people	104000	520000				
	Women-headed households - Number	1600	8000				

	Households - Number	16000	80000				
	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	Total number of household members - Number of people	104000	520000				
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	40	80				
	Households (number) - Number	16000	80000				
	SF.2.2. Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers						
	Total number of household members - Number of people	104000	520000				
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	40	80				
	Households (number) - Number	16000	80000				
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	Households - Percentage (%)	40	80				
	Total number of household members - Number of people	208000	520000				
	Women-headed households - Number	3200	8000				
	Households - Number	32000	80000				
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	Households - Percentage (%)	40	80				
	Total number of household members - Number of people	208 000	520000				
	Women-headed households - Number	na	na				
	Households - Number	16 000	80000				
Output Output 2.1 By year 3, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) based on 21 district level climate diagnostics are developed	Number of District level Climate Resilience Diagnostics (DCRD) prepared			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	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 DCRDs - Number	21	21				
	Number of Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) approved			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	Number of CsCAPs - Number	400	400				
Output 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	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.
	Households - Number	40000	100000				
	Male-headed HHs - Number	36000	90000				
	Female-headed HHs - Number	4000	10000				
	3.1.4 Land brought under climate-resilient practices			Annual Project M&E	Annual	PMU	
	Hectares of land - Area (ha)	51700	190057				
	Number of hectares of land brought under climate-resilient management			Remote Sensing with ground thrusting	Annual	PMU	
	Pastures - Area (ha)	50000	180000				
	Forests - Area (ha)	1200	8641				
	Agricultural land - Area (ha)	500	1416				
Component 3. Strengthening livelihoods for enhanced resilience through market based approaches							
Outcome3: A7.0. Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks.	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
	Households - Percentage (%)	40	80				
	Total Number of HH members - Number	208000	520000				
	Total Number of HHs	3200	80000				
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices			Surveys	Baseline/MTR/Completion	PMU	
Households - Percentage (%)	40	80					

	Total number of HH members - Number	2080 00	520000				
	Households - Number	1600 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 production inputs and/or technological packages			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	12880	32200				
	Males - Number	12880	32200				
	Young - Number	7728	19320				
	3.1.2. Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management			Annual Project M&E	Annual	PMU	
	Females - Number	2880	7200				
	Males - Number	2880	7200				
	Young - Number	1728	4320				
	3.1.3. Number of Artificial Inseminations conducted in the project area			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 conducted in the project area - Number	40000	100000				
	3.1.4. Number of supported private veterinarians			Annual Project M&E; TVA report	Annual	FAO	
	Veterinarians - Number	200	284				
	3.1.5. Number of farmers enrolled in FFS			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 demonstration plots on climate resilient technologies			Annual Project M&E	Annual	PMU		
Men - Number	1440	4800					
Women - Number	960	3200					
Youth - Number	720	2400					
Men and Women - Number	2400	8000					
Output 3.2. By end of year 4, 9 productive alliances between livestock producers' groups and private aggregators established and operational	3.2.1. Number of active and operational productive alliances for marketing of livestock commodities			Annual Project M&E	Annual	PMU	Private sector actors are willing to enter and invest in productive alliances arrangements. Market demand for livestock commodities keeps increasing at the same pace
	Number of Productive Alliances supported - Number	0	8	9 (8 on dairy, 1 on beef)			
	3.2.2. Number of farmers accessing market and services through productive alliances facilitated by the project						
	Men - Number	4860	16200				
	Women - Number	3240	10800				
	Youth - Number	2430	8100				
Men and Women - Number	0	8100	27000				
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 groups' (Window 1) proposals approved (% women led groups proposal approved and youth - led approved)			Annual project M&E	Annual	PMU	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 approved - Number	612	1020				
	3.2.4. Number of Common Interest groups' (Window 2) proposals approved (% women led groups proposal approved and youth - led approved)			Annual project M&E	Annual	PMU	
	Number of CIGs approved – Number	66	110				
	Number of CIG Women members						
	No of CIG Youth members						

Annex III: Integrated Project/Programme Risk Matrix

Overall Summary

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk	
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 envisaged - not applicable	
Labour and Working Conditions	Moderate	Moderate	
Community Health and Safety	Substantial	Moderate	
Physical and Economic Resettlement		No risk envisaged - not applicable	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Moderate	Low	
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	High	Moderate	
Stakeholders	Moderate	Low	
Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination	Moderate	Low	
Stakeholder Grievances	Low	Low	
Overall	Moderate	Low	
Country Context		Substantial	Moderate
Political Commitment		Substantial	Moderate
Risk: There is a risk that a Tajikistan's political developments result in delays or the potential reversal of key political decisions and commitments that underpin the project's success. Furthermore, there is a high risk that Tajikistan's government would decline future financing agreements with IFAD if the current financing terms remain. The worsened economic situation is likely to affect the level of political commitment of the country in a near future, and IFAD may lose the ground for other donors with more favourable debt sustainability framework		Substantial	Moderate
Mitigations: IFAD needs to customize its development approach in Tajikistan. There is room for harmonizing approaches with other donors intervening in the country. Softened lending terms will be key for a sustained partnership with this country.			
Governance		Substantial	Moderate
Risk:		Substantial	Moderate

<p>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.</p>		
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>Macroeconomic</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>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.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Working out realistic debt sustainability framework with the country, and supporting the government in implementing the necessary reforms aiming to reinvigorate private sector development and to restore a diversified sustainable business and investment environment.</p>		
<p>Fragility and Security</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>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.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Policy options placing focus on: (1) capacity-building of local stakeholders to build resilience and (2) increased efforts in measures to mitigate fragility in the country and improve the quality of life of all Tajiks.</p>		
<p>Sector Strategies and Policies</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Policy alignment</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>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).</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Through this collaborative framework, IFAD supports the country's agricultural sector, and works toward increasing the nutritional status and incomes in poor rural communities, 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 engagement, and to ensure always that interventions align with national priorities. Political and social stability is key to maintaining the engagement framework.</p>		
<p>Policy Development and Implementation</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>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 commitment and engagement of all relevant actors. The risk that Tajikistan's strategies and policies governing the rural and agricultural sector lack a sound evidence base, are not representative of rural peoples' organizations views, are not adequately resourced or supported by legal/regulatory frameworks, and/or are unsustainable, undermining project implementation and the achievement of project development objectives.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p>		

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: 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.	Substantial	Moderate
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: 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.	Substantial	Moderate
Mitigations: 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: 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.	Moderate	Low
Mitigations: To mitigate the eventuality of CASP becoming irrelevant, IFAD must ensure that implementation stays on track to achieving the development objective.		
Technical Soundness	Moderate	Low
Risk: 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	Moderate	Low

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: 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.).	Moderate	Low
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.		
Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements	Moderate	Low
Risk: 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.	Moderate	Low
Mitigations: 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: 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.	Substantial	Moderate

<p>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.</p>		
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>Project Budgeting</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>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 necessary the financial plan for changes due to: delays in expenditures, assumptions, line items, activities, etc. In this way the Annual Budget for the coming year will reflect changes in the budget. This will avoid reporting and analysing variances that have not yet been reflected in an updated AWPB. It also ensures that planning data remain realistic so that variance analysis remains meaningful. Significant and material changes (as opposed to minor adjustments) in the financial plan require Government and IFAD approval and may require updating of the Project legal agreements and Project Cost Tables. The Annual Budget is broken down by quarter to take into consideration the seasonality of cash flows. The Project includes in its Annual Budget tables a current summary financial plan. Additionally, PMU budgets are to be prepared in accordance with the IFR format, including disbursement categories, components and activities, financiers, account codes and are to be divided by quarters. They are to be in line with the Project Implementation Plan. The detailed Annual Budget provides a basis against which to compare actual results. The Annual Budget is the document that provides a basis for monitoring the financial aspects of the Project and identifying areas that require corrective action. The PMU should bear in mind that the annual budget should be tightly linked to procurement plans and physical targets. Budgetary processes are closely monitored by Finance Manager Specialist and Finance Consultant, who are responsible for presenting the draft PMU budget for a given year. The procurement specialist, while working on the procurement plans, has to take into consideration financial information provided by the Chief Accountant (e.g., cash flow). The process of detailed budgeting for the Annual Budget for the coming financial year begins in last quarter of current year.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>1- The budgeting process for current SEPMU is in accordance with IFAD requirements, forecasting takes place, and regular comparison of actual and projected budget takes place. AWPB for current projects is submitted on time. 2- The AWPB template should be updated in the project Finance Manual. 3- It is the SEPMU responsibility to consolidate and submit the AWPB on time, SEPMU should properly coordinate and manage the process to avoid any delays. 4- Both SEPMU & CEP should ensure that monthly meetings are conducted at each unit to discuss financial performance against budget figures and to discuss variations. 5- On quarterly basis, SEPMU should prepare consolidated budget vs actual report and should arrange for a meeting with CEP to discuss performance, variance and actions to be taken (as needed).</p>		

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: 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).	Moderate	Low
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: 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.	Moderate	Low
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: 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.	Moderate	Low

<p>5- Annual financial statements and reports to be as per IFAD and the followed accounting standards.</p> <p>6- Lack of regular monitoring of consolidated performance among both parties.</p> <p>7- As GCF and FAO are potential co-financiers, there is a risk that donors reporting requirements are not met and complied with.</p>		
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SEPMU:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>CEP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Both:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Financial statements/reports to include, but not to be limited to,: budget vs. actual comparison, DA statements & Reconciliations, WA statement, sources and uses of funds statements per categories and per components and financiers, cash receipts and payments 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 responsible. 3- PDR, LTB and the finance manual to include details that cover additional reporting requirements for co-financiers. 		
Project External Audit	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>As per the local legislative environment, IFAD projects in Tajikistan are not audited by the Account Chamber of the Republic of Tajikistan which is the Supreme audit body in the country, instead private audit firms are contracted after completion of the tendering process.</p> <p>SEPMU:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Auditor assigned for the last couple of years for LPDP II is Baker Tilly international and the local branch for the first year and RSM for the last two years. 2- Audit work to be performed as per the followed standards, IFAD requirements and a cleared TOR by IFAD FO. The TORs should require the auditor to provide a Management letter – a report on internal controls and operating procedures (Annex I to POM). 3- The audits must be provided to IFAD within the deadline for the revision. <p>CEP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Auditor assigned for the last couple years is Baker Tilly international al local branch. The risk of familiarity presents 2- Newly appointed project auditor for RPLP may not be familiar with the audit of donor funded projects in Kyrgyzstan. 3- Auditor TOR does not adequately address the audit of a sample of community grants with the intention of confirming the eligibility of expenditure. (community grants are considered high risk due to general lack of financial management capabilities /arrangements). 	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- The performance of Baker Tilly/RSM, auditors for LPDP II for the last three years has been rated between satisfactory and highly satisfactory. Rely on independent external auditor from the private sector to perform the audit Project FS, rotate auditors every three years. 2- Auditor TOR/procurement process should specify the requirement that the auditor have prior donor funded project audit experience. (to be outlined in Financial Manual) 3- Audit TOR to be cleared by IFAD FO 4- Require the project to inform the newly appointed auditor of IFAD requirements (as per Handbook) through the audit TOR. 5- Recommend the use of a single auditor for all IFAD funded projects in Tajikistan (subject to procurement processes being followed). 6- Tendering to take place every 3 years as per country legislation and regulations. (noting that it is 4 years as per IFAD requirements) 7- SEPMU is the responsible party for coordinating the audit work after the year-end and for submitting the unaudited financial statements within 4 months of year-end and submitting final audit report within 6 months of year-end to IFAD. 		
Project Procurement	Moderate	Low

Legal and Regulatory Framework	Low	Low
Risk: 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.	Low	Low
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: 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.	Substantial	Moderate
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: 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.	Low	Low
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: 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).	Moderate	Low
Mitigations: 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: 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 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.	Moderate	Moderate

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	Moderate
Risk: 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.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: 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: The project has no threats to or the loss of resources of historical, religious or cultural significance.	Low	Low
Mitigations: N/A		
Indigenous People		No risk envisaged - not applicable
There are no indigenous people in the project area.		
Labour and Working Conditions	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Within its climate adaptation angle, CASP+ will create income-generating activities at community-level with the purpose of offering remunerative job opportunities to women and youth. This is likely to reduce male-migration at long run, and stabilize women-headed households. There is risk about elite capture of income-generating activities as poor people are difficult to setup at their own. In addition, the risk of poor targeting may further contribute to that elite capture.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Targeting must be participatory, and in compliance with guidelines from the project design paper. Access to enhanced incomes and productive services will further stabilize the country and significantly reduce increase household resilience. Rural women are also engaged in off-farm income generating activities. Such activities are particularly important to the poorer women who have limited access to productive assets, such as land and livestock. IFAD missions shall follow-up on the targeting approach, and further discuss and address any flaws in the process with project staff.		
Community Health and Safety	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: The COVID-19 impact on rural economies and their business development potential has been significant. Market linkages became weaker and the capacity of SMEs to procure agricultural products from project areas is more limited. Nevertheless, it is critical to include support to establishing such linkages and facilitate the creation of opportunities for employment and self-employment for rural people, especially youth and women female headed households.	Substantial	Moderate
Mitigations:		

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.		
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
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:		
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
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:		

<p>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.</p>		
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