
Informe del presidente

**Propuesta de subvención para el Marco de
Sostenibilidad de la Deuda de la República de
Tayikistán**

Acceso a los mercados y adaptación para la ganadería

N.º de proyecto: 2000005039

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Cuestiones técnicas:

Naoufel Telahigue
Director Regional
División de Oriente Próximo, Norte de
África y Europa Correo electrónico:
n.telahigue@ifad.org

Roberto Longo
Director de país
División de Oriente Próximo, Norte de
África y Europa Correo electrónico:
r.longo@ifad.org

Contenido

Mapa de la zona del proyecto	ii
Resumen de la financiación	iii
I. Contexto	1
A. Contexto nacional y justificación de la participación del FIDA	1
B. Lecciones aprendidas	2
II. Descripción del proyecto	2
A. Objetivos, zona geográfica de intervención y grupos destinatarios	2
B. Componentes, resultados y actividades	3
C. Teoría del cambio	3
D. Alineación, apropiación y alianzas	4
E. Costes, beneficios y financiación	4
III. Gestión de riesgos	8
A. Riesgos y medidas de mitigación	8
B. Categoría ambiental y social	9
C. Clasificación de riesgos climáticos	9
D. Sostenibilidad de la deuda	9
IV. Aplicación	9
A. Marco organizativo	9
B. Planificación, seguimiento y evaluación, aprendizaje, gestión del conocimiento y comunicaciones	11
C. Planes de implementación	11
V. Instrumentos jurídicos y autoridad	12
VI. Recomendación	12

Anexos

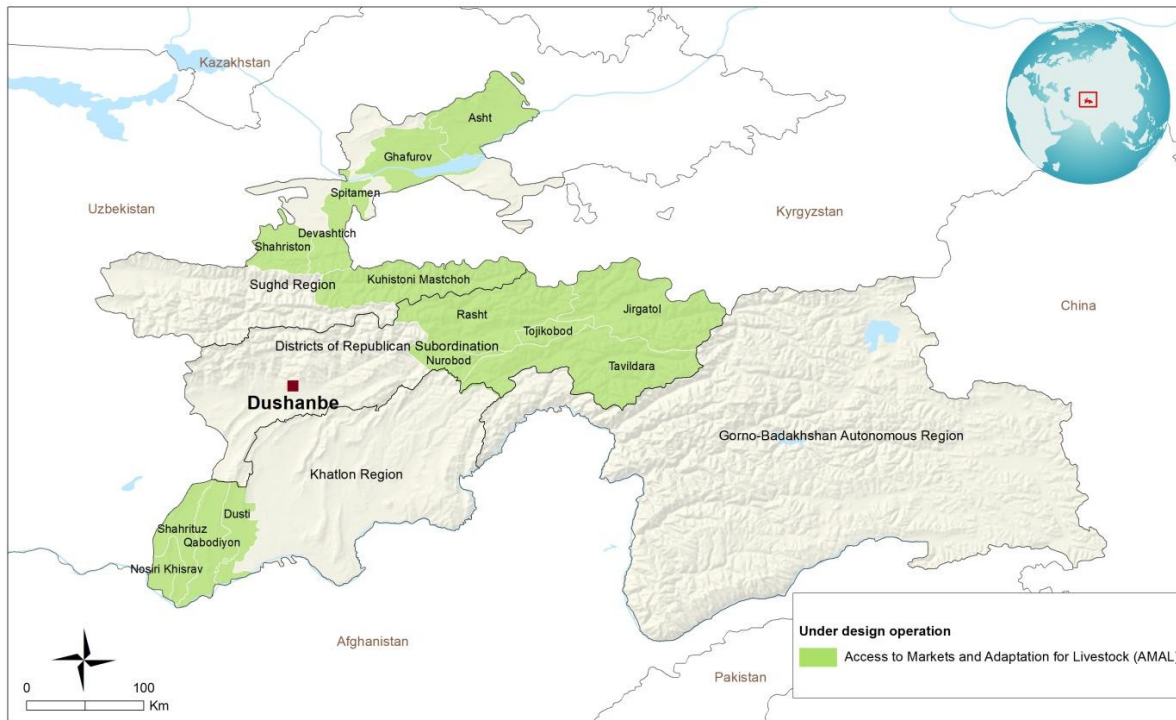
- I. Acuerdo de financiación negociado
- II. Marco lógico
- III. Matriz integrada de riesgos del proyecto

Equipo de ejecución del proyecto

Director regional:	Naoufel Telahigue
Director de país:	Roberto Longo
Responsable técnico:	Anne Mottet
Responsable regional de gestión financiera:	Alaa Abdel Karim
Especialista en clima y medio ambiente:	Walid Nasr

Responsable jurídica:	Itziar Miren García Villanueva
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Mapa del área de la zona de del proyecto



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.
 Map compiled by IFAD | 12-06-2025

Resumen de la financiación de « »

Institución promotora:	FIDA
Prestatario/beneficiario:	República de Tayikistán
Organismos ejecutores:	Unidad de Ejecución del Proyecto del Ministerio de Finanzas (UEP) Centro para la Ejecución de Proyectos de Inversión (CIIP) dependiente del Comité de Protección del Medio Ambiente (CEP)
Coste total del proyecto:	39,36 millones de dólares EE. UU.
Condiciones de la financiación del FIDA:	Subvención en el marco del Marco de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda (DSF)
Importe de la subvención del Fondo de Apoyo al Desarrollo (DSF) del FIDA:	19,72 millones de dólares estadounidenses
Cofinanciadores:	Fondo de Adaptación, instituciones financieras participantes (PFI), distritos, PIU, CEP
Importe de la cofinanciación:	Fondo de Adaptación: 9,22 millones de dólares estadounidenses PFI: 4,53 millones de dólares estadounidenses Distritos: 337 000 dólares EE. UU. PIU: 849 000 dólares EE. UU. CEP: 302 000 dólares EE. UU.
Condiciones de la cofinanciación:	Fondo de Adaptación: Subvención IFP: Préstamos
Contribución del prestatario/beneficiario:	2,21 millones de dólares
Contribución de los beneficiarios:	2,19 millones de dólares
Importe de la financiación climática del FIDA:	12,85 millones de dólares EE. UU. (de los cuales 800 000 dólares EE. UU. son un complemento para el clima)
Institución colaboradora:	Supervisado directamente por el FIDA

I. Contexto

A. Contexto nacional y justificación de la participación del FIDA en el programa « »

Contexto nacional

1. La República de Tayikistán es un país sin litoral de Asia Central que se caracteriza por su relieve montañoso, su ubicación estratégica y su importante potencial hidroeléctrico.
Desde la desintegración de la Unión Soviética en 1991, Tayikistán ha pasado a ser una economía de mercado, manteniendo fuertes lazos con la Federación Rusa y dependiendo en gran medida de las remesas de los trabajadores migrantes, las inversiones en infraestructura procedentes de China y las exportaciones de materias primas. A pesar de haber reducido la pobreza del 55,8 % en 2010 al 19,9 % en 2025,¹ la vulnerabilidad persiste debido a la dependencia de las remesas, la falta de diversificación y los retos medioambientales como la degradación del suelo.
 2. La población es de aproximadamente 10,28 millones de habitantes, de los cuales el 72 % reside en zonas rurales
² La seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición dependen en gran medida de las importaciones, que cubren el 20 % de las necesidades nacionales y más del 50 % de las necesidades de trigo.³ El país se enfrenta a importantes retos nutricionales, lo que pone de relieve la necesidad de mejorar la productividad y la resiliencia agrícolas, en particular en el sector ganadero.
- Prioridades institucionales del FIDA en materia de integración**
3. En consonancia con los compromisos de integración del FIDA, el proyecto ha sido validado por:
 - Incluye financiación climática
 - Sensible a la nutrición
 - Sensible a las necesidades de los jóvenes
 - Incluye la capacidad de adaptación
 4. **Género.** Tayikistán se enfrenta a importantes desigualdades de género. Aunque las mujeres rurales constituyen la mayor parte de la mano de obra agrícola, a menudo se las relega a trabajos no remunerados y poco cualificados, con un acceso mínimo a los activos, al crédito y al poder de decisión. A pesar de las iniciativas nacionales, las barreras sistémicas y la elevada carga que supone el trabajo doméstico siguen limitando el empoderamiento de las mujeres y su movilidad económica en las zonas rurales.
 5. **Juventud.** Los jóvenes rurales de Tayikistán sufren altos índices de desempleo y subempleo, con acceso limitado a la formación profesional, la financiación y a desempeñar un papel significativo en la gobernanza local. Esta exclusión económica provoca una importante emigración, especialmente entre los hombres jóvenes. Los jóvenes —especialmente las mujeres jóvenes— están infrarrepresentados en los procesos de toma de decisiones de la comunidad y en el liderazgo económico.
 6. **Nutrición.** La malnutrición sigue siendo un problema en Tayikistán, donde la deficiencia de hierro afecta al 38 % de las mujeres y al 52 % de los niños.⁴ La alimentación depende en gran medida basadas en los carbohidratos, con un bajo consumo de alimentos ricos en nutrientes. Esto se debe a los bajos ingresos de los hogares, a los sistemas de producción orientados a la subsistencia, a los limitados conocimientos nutricionales y a las prácticas inadecuadas de alimentación infantil.
 7. **Clima y medio ambiente.** Tayikistán es muy vulnerable al cambio climático: la frecuencia de las sequías, las inundaciones y las temperaturas extremas va en

aumento. La degradación medioambiental, que incluye la degradación generalizada de los pastos, la erosión del suelo y la escasez de agua, amenaza directamente los medios de vida basados en la ganadería. La gestión insostenible de los recursos naturales, el pastoreo excesivo y la deforestación agravan la vulnerabilidad de los ecosistemas, mientras que el retroceso de los glaciares amenaza la disponibilidad de agua a largo plazo para la agricultura.

¹ Banco Mundial, 2025. *Evaluación de la pobreza y la equidad en Tayikistán*.

² Según la recopilación de indicadores de desarrollo del Banco Mundial, elaborada a partir de fuentes oficialmente reconocidas. 2025.

³ FAOSTAT. 2025.

⁴ Estado nutricional de los niños y las mujeres de Tayikistán: Transición hacia una doble carga de malnutrición, 2019.

Justificación de la participación del FIDA

8. El proyecto aborda retos fundamentales del sector ganadero de Tayikistán. La ganadería es la piedra angular de la economía rural, ya que representa el 40 % del PIB agrícola.
Sin embargo, los pequeños agricultores se enfrentan a una baja productividad debido a la insuficiencia de los recursos genéticos animales, al acceso limitado a los servicios sanitarios y a la mala calidad de los piensos. Centrándose en zonas remotas, el proyecto pretende potenciar la producción ganadera y mejorar el acceso a insumos y servicios mediante alianzas. Al promover una mejor nutrición y prácticas de alimentación infantil, también combatirá la malnutrición, que se deriva de los bajos ingresos de los hogares, la agricultura de subsistencia y la escasa diversidad alimentaria.
9. La gestión de los recursos naturales es otro de los ejes centrales: el pastoreo excesivo y la mala gestión de los pastos ejercen presión sobre los pastos naturales, que sirven de alimento para el ganado. El proyecto se basa en las iniciativas anteriores del FIDA para fortalecer la gestión de los pastos, haciendo hincapié en el apoyo institucional y las inversiones en infraestructuras con el fin de impulsar la productividad y preservar la biodiversidad. Las inversiones del proyecto en infraestructuras resilientes al clima y en la gestión de los recursos naturales tienen como objetivo mitigar el impacto del cambio climático.
10. El desarrollo de las cadenas de valor es fundamental, ya que las cadenas de valor poco desarrolladas de los sectores lácteo, cárnico y de piensos adolecen de vínculos débiles con los sectores de la transformación y los mercados. El proyecto apoya a las empresas rurales ampliando el acceso a los mercados y a los productos financieros para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y la valorización de los productos. Estas actividades también tienen como objetivo crear oportunidades de empleo para las mujeres y los jóvenes. Al integrar la ganadería, la gestión de los recursos naturales, la resiliencia climática, la nutrición y el empleo, el proyecto ofrece una estrategia integral que aprovecha la experiencia del FIDA en desarrollo rural para lograr resultados sostenibles.

B. Lecciones aprendidas en el e

11. El diseño del proyecto se basa en las lecciones aprendidas de la larga trayectoria del FIDA en Tayikistán. Estas lecciones ponen de relieve la eficacia de los enfoques de desarrollo impulsados por la comunidad y la necesidad de involucrar a instituciones locales, como las organizaciones de aldea y los sindicatos de usuarios de pastos, en la gestión sostenible de los recursos naturales.
. La experiencia confirma que la inversión específica en el sector ganadero es una vía de gran impacto para reducir la pobreza y fomentar la resiliencia en los sistemas agrícolas mixtos. El diseño combina el aumento de la productividad con iniciativas específicas de sensibilización nutricional y vínculos con los mercados para mejorar la seguridad alimentaria. Además,
El refuerzo de los servicios veterinarios de última milla y la promoción de razas y forrajes adaptados al clima son esenciales para reducir la mortalidad animal y aumentar la productividad.
Para garantizar la sostenibilidad, el proyecto: dará prioridad al ; establecerá un sistema sólido de seguimiento y evaluación (S&E) desde el inicio; y desarrollará una estrategia de salida clara. Incorporará modelos exitosos —como la financiación combinada para micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MIPYMES) y la vinculación de los productores con las compras para la alimentación escolar— en las estrategias nacionales y los planes de los gobiernos locales.

II. Descripción del proyecto « »

A. Objetivos, zona geográfica de intervención y grupos es destinatarios

12. El objetivo del proyecto es mejorar los medios de vida y las condiciones de vida de los

pequeños ganaderos y las comunidades pastorales de las zonas rurales de Tayikistán. El objetivo de desarrollo del proyecto es aumentar los ingresos, mejorar la nutrición y reforzar la resiliencia mediante cadenas de valor ganaderas más productivas, adaptadas al clima e inclusivas.

13. La zona del proyecto abarca diversas zonas agroecológicas, que presentan oportunidades y retos para el desarrollo agrícola. Estas zonas son susceptibles a los efectos del cambio climático, como la alteración de los patrones de precipitaciones y el aumento de las temperaturas, lo que podría agravar la pobreza rural. La zona fue seleccionada en función de sus elevados niveles de pobreza y del potencial para un desarrollo agrícola significativo.

14. El proyecto tiene como objetivo ayudar directamente a unos 60 000 hogares, lo que supone aproximadamente 224 000 personas. Los grupos destinatarios incluirán un 47 % de mujeres y un 27 % de jóvenes, con especial atención a las instituciones comunitarias inclusivas para garantizar la participación. Se centrará en los pequeños ganaderos, los pastores y las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MIPYMES) relacionadas. Los criterios de selección tendrán en cuenta la pobreza, la vulnerabilidad climática, la dependencia del ganado y los factores demográficos, garantizando un enfoque holístico para llegar a los más vulnerables y con un alto potencial de mejora de sus medios de vida.

B. Componentes, resultados y actividades de « »

15. El proyecto consta de tres componentes destinados a mejorar la productividad ganadera, el acceso a los mercados y el entorno normativo.

Componente 1: Mejora de la productividad ganadera y la resiliencia climática

16. Este componente adopta un enfoque impulsado por la comunidad para reforzar la productividad ganadera, mejorar la calidad de la alimentación y fomentar la resiliencia climática. El subcomponente 1.1 consiste en elaborar planes de acción comunitarios sensibles al clima para identificar prioridades locales, como la rehabilitación de pastos y los refugios para el ganado, centrándose en las inversiones lideradas por mujeres. El subcomponente 1.2 ejecuta estos planes, traduciéndolos en inversiones que mejoran la productividad ganadera y la resiliencia de la comunidad. El subcomponente 1.3 presta servicios climáticamente inteligentes de salud animal, pastos, cría y alimentación para mejorar la productividad y la resiliencia ganaderas.

Componente 2: Acceso a los mercados, desarrollo empresarial y mejora de la nutrición

17. Este componente tiene como objetivo mejorar el acceso a los mercados y el desarrollo empresarial.
El subcomponente 2.1 mejora la infraestructura pública ganadera, incluyendo mataderos y mercados, con el fin de mejorar la bioseguridad y la eficiencia del mercado.
El subcomponente 2.2 ofrece servicios de incubación de empresas y acceso a financiación para las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MIPYMES), promoviendo el crecimiento empresarial y la integración de los pequeños agricultores en las cadenas de valor
. El subcomponente 2.3 desarrolla modelos para generar demanda a través de la contratación pública, vinculando las escuelas con los procesadores lácteos locales para mejorar la nutrición infantil y estimular los mercados locales.

Componente 3: Entorno normativo propicio y gestión de proyectos

18. Este componente se centra en la creación de un entorno normativo propicio y una gestión eficaz del proyecto. El subcomponente 3.1 apoya el desarrollo de una estrategia nacional de desarrollo ganadero para orientar las inversiones en el sector ganadero y los marcos normativos relacionados. El subcomponente 3.2 garantiza una gestión eficiente del proyecto y la coordinación entre los componentes.

C. Teoría del cambio del proyecto « »

19. La teoría del cambio del proyecto se basa en la premisa de que la participación activa de las mujeres rurales, los jóvenes y otras personas marginadas en la planificación de la gestión comunitaria conducirá a un uso sostenible de los recursos naturales y a una mejora de la productividad ganadera. Al proporcionar acceso a servicios ganaderos esenciales, formación y tutoría, el proyecto tiene como objetivo mejorar la productividad y la gestión de los recursos naturales
. El acceso a una infraestructura de mercado resiliente al clima, la formación empresarial

y el apoyo al desarrollo de empresas relacionadas con la ganadería permitirá a los grupos destinatarios añadir valor a los productos ganaderos, aumentar las ventas y mejorar los ingresos. Esta actividad beneficiará especialmente a las mujeres y a los jóvenes, y también mejorará el acceso a alimentos nutritivos de origen animal, mejorando la nutrición.

20. El fortalecimiento de las instituciones de base y el establecimiento de políticas favorables crearán un entorno propicio para el desarrollo ganadero sostenible, garantizando un impacto a largo plazo y la sostenibilidad. La mejora de las normas de seguridad alimentaria y la supervisión reguladora contribuirán a una mejor nutrición al reducir las enfermedades transmitidas por los alimentos y aumentar la confianza de los consumidores en los productos ganaderos de producción local. El enfoque integrado del FIDA combina la productividad ganadera, la resiliencia climática, la inclusión financiera y

el fortalecimiento de las instituciones de base, aprovechando su experiencia en el sector para lograr resultados transformadores.

D. Alineación, apropiación y alianzas e es

21. El proyecto contribuirá a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) al abordar la reducción de la pobreza (ODS 1), la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición (ODS 2), la igualdad de género (ODS 5), el trabajo decente y el crecimiento económico (ODS 8) y la acción por el clima (ODS 13). Mediante el fortalecimiento de las cadenas de valor ganaderas y la mejora de la nutrición, el proyecto tiene como objetivo promover medios de vida rurales inclusivos y resilientes.
22. El proyecto se ajusta a la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo 2030 del Gobierno, al Programa de Reforma Agraria (2021-2030) y a la Estrategia Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático, que se centran en el desarrollo ganadero resiliente al clima, la gestión sostenible de los recursos naturales y la mejora de la seguridad alimentaria.
23. Los organismos ejecutores colaborarán con organismos de las Naciones Unidas, instituciones financieras internacionales, ONG y organizaciones locales. El proyecto establecerá un sistema piloto de identificación y seguimiento de animales, basándose en los planes del Banco Mundial para la identificación de animales. La colaboración con organismos como la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura de las Naciones Unidas y el Programa Mundial de Alimentos proporcionará asistencia técnica en materia de ganadería, nutrición y gestión de los recursos naturales, mientras que las alianzas con instituciones locales reforzarán la participación de la comunidad y desarrollarán capacidades.
24. Estas alianzas crearán un marco integral para abordar los retos rurales y promover los objetivos de desarrollo nacionales y mundiales.

E. Costes, beneficios y financiación e

25. El componente 1 del proyecto (mejora de la productividad ganadera y la resiliencia climática), los subcomponentes 2.1 (mejora de las infraestructuras públicas ganaderas) y 2.2 (desarrollo empresarial y acceso a la financiación a lo largo de las cadenas de valor ganaderas); y el subcomponente 3.1 (entorno normativo propicio) se contabilizan parcialmente como financiación climática. Utilizando las metodologías de los bancos multilaterales de desarrollo para el seguimiento de la financiación para la adaptación al cambio climático y la mitigación, el importe total de la financiación climática del FIDA para este proyecto se estima en 12 850 000 dólares estadounidenses.

Costes del proyecto

26. La inversión total y los gastos recurrentes, incluidas las contingencias, se estiman en 39,36 millones de dólares de los EE. UU. El proyecto se ejecutará a lo largo de un período de siete años. La financiación total incluye unos costes básicos estimados en 37,6 millones de dólares estadounidenses y unos de 1,76 millones de dólares estadounidenses. Los costes de inversión totales se han estimado en 34,98 millones de dólares estadounidenses (el 88 % del coste total del proyecto) y los costes recurrentes en 4,38 millones de dólares de los EE. UU. (el 11 % del costo total del proyecto).
27. El proyecto será financiado por el FIDA, el Fondo de Adaptación, las instituciones financieras participantes (PFI), el Gobierno, los distritos destinatarios, los organismos de ejecución y los beneficiarios. El desglose de los costos por componente y subcomponente en Los datos en dólares estadounidenses se muestran en la tabla 1 que figura a continuación. La tabla 2 muestra el desglose de los costes por categoría de gasto en dólares estadounidenses.

Tabla 1

Costes del proyecto por componente y subcomponente, y financiador

(en miles de dólares de los Estados Unidos)

	Subvención del Fondo de Apoyo al Desarrollo del FIDA				Fondo de Adaptación				Iniciativas de financiación privada				Beneficiarios		Distritos			
	CEP		PIU		Prestatario		Total											
	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%		
1. Mejora de la productividad ganadera y la resiliencia climática	9 731	48 %	8 341	41 %	-	0 %	1 210	6 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	976	5 %	20 258	100 %
1.1. Planes de acción comunitarios elaborados	485	40 %	631	52 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	103	8 %	1 219	100 %
1.2. Planes de acción comunitarios ejecutados	6 368	40 %	7 710	49 %	-	0 %	1 210	8 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	491	3 %	15 778	100 %
1.3. Prestación de servicios de salud animal, cría y alimentación respetuosos con el clima	2 878	88 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	382	12 %	3 260	100 %
2. Acceso al mercado, desarrollo empresarial y mejora de la nutrición	7 881	54 %	-	0 %	4 533	31 %	979	7 %	337	2 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	901	6 %	14 631	100 %
2.1. Mejora de las infraestructuras ganaderas públicas	2 433	77 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	337	11 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	410	13 %	3 179	100 %
2.2. Desarrollo empresarial y acceso a la financiación a lo largo de las cadenas de valor ganaderas	3 959	41 %	-	0 %	4 533	48 %	960	10 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	91	1 %	9 543	100 %
2.3. Creación de modelos para la generación de demanda a través de la contratación pública: alimentación escolar	1 490	78 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	19	1 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	400	21 %	1 909	100 %
3. Entorno normativo propicio y gestión de proyectos	2 109	47 %	876	20 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	302	7 %	849	19 %	336	8 %	4 471	100 %
3.1. Entorno normativo propicio	273	86 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	44	14 %	317	100 %
3.2. Seguimiento y evaluación y gestión del conocimiento	221	86 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	36	14 %	257	100 %
3.3. Gestión de proyectos – CEP	312	20 %	876	56 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	302	19 %	-	0 %	76	5 %	1 566	100 %
3.4. Gestión del proyecto – PIU	1 303	56 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	849	36 %	179	8 %	2 331	100 %
Total	19 721	50 %	9 217	23 %	4 533	12 %	2 188	6 %	337	1 %	302	1 %	849	2 %	2 213	6 %	39 360	100 %

Tabla 2
Costes del proyecto por categoría de gasto y entidad financiadora
(Miles de dólares estadounidenses)

Categoría de gasto	Subvención del Fondo de Apoyo al Desarrollo (DSF) del FIDA		Adaptación Fondo		Iniciativas de financiación privada		Beneficiarios		Distritos		CEP		PIU		Prestatario		Total	
	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%
I. Costes de inversión																		
Bienes, equipos y materiales	4 043	78 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	19	0 %	337	6 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	816	16 %	5 213	100 %
Vehículos	526	63 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	41	5 %	-	0 %	262	32 %	829	100 %
Obras	1 770	86 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	288	14 %	2 058	100 %
Asistencia técnica y estudios	1 916	55 %	1 082	31 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	488	14 %	3 486	100 %
Formación y talleres	120	36 %	171	50 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	47	14 %	339	100 %
Subvenciones y ayudas	9 258	49 %	7 095	38 %	1 333	7 %	1 210	6 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	18 896	100 %
Crédito	-	0 %	-	0 %	3 200	77 %	960	23 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	4 160	100 %
Costes totales de inversión	17 633	50 %	8 348	24 %	4 533	13 %	2 188	6 %	337	1 %	41	0 %	-	0 %	1 901	5 %	34 982	100 %
II. Gastos corrientes																		
Salarios y prestaciones	939	55 %	631	37 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	150	9 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	1 720	100 %
Fondo social	268	62 %	162	38 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	430	100 %
Gastos de explotación	881	40 %	76	3 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	110	5 %	849	38 %	312	14 %	2 228	100 %
Total de gastos recurrentes	2 088	48 %	869	20 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	261	6 %	849	19 %	312	7 %	4 378	100 %
Total	19 721	50 %	9 217	23 %	4 533	12 %	2 188	6 %	337	1 %	302	1 %	849	2 %	2 213	6 %	39 360	100 %

Tabla 3

Costes del proyecto por componente y subcomponente, y año del proyecto (AP)

(en miles de dólares estadounidenses)

Componente/subcomponente	AP1		AP2		AP3		AP4		A5		PY6		PY7		Total
	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe	%	Importe
1. Mejora de la productividad ganadera y la resiliencia climática	2 132	11 %	9 209	45 %	7 515	37 %	500	2 %	353	2 %	270	1 %	279	1 %	20 258
1.1. Planes de acción comunitarios elaborados	485	40 %	734	60 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	1 219
1.2. Planes de acción comunitarios ejecutados	894	6 %	6 936	44 %	6 933	44 %	247	2 %	248	2 %	256	2 %	264	2 %	15 778
1.3. Prestación de servicios de salud animal, cría y alimentación respetuosos con el clima	753	23 %	1 539	47 %	582	18 %	253	8 %	105	3 %	14	0 %	15	0 %	3 260
2. Acceso al mercado, desarrollo empresarial y mejora de la nutrición	283	2 %	2 834	19 %	4 001	27 %	2 704	18 %	2 331	16 %	2 118	14 %	361	2 %	14 631
2.1. Mejora de las infraestructuras públicas ganaderas	263	8 %	800	25 %	642	20 %	590	19 %	367	12 %	254	8 %	262	8 %	3 179
2.2. Desarrollo empresarial y acceso a la financiación a lo largo de las cadenas de valor ganaderas	14	0 %	1 925	20 %	1 989	21 %	1 973	21 %	1 841	19 %	1 784	19 %	17	0 %	9 543
2.3. Creación de modelos para la generación de demanda a través de la contratación pública: alimentación escolar	6	0 %	108	6 %	1 369	72 %	140	7 %	122	6 %	80	4 %	82	4 %	1 909
3. Entorno normativo propicio y gestión de proyectos	1 044	23 %	556	12 %	576	13 %	541	12 %	556	12 %	574	13 %	625	14 %	4 471
3.1. Entorno normativo propicio	274	87 %	21	7 %	22	7 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	-	0 %	317
3.2. Seguimiento y evaluación y gestión del conocimiento	85	33 %	33	13 %	52	20 %	6	2 %	21	8 %	5	2 %	56	22 %	257
3.3. Gestión de proyectos – CEP	326	21 %	191	12 %	197	13 %	203	13 %	210	13 %	216	14 %	223	14 %	1 566
3.4. Gestión del proyecto – PIU	358	15 %	311	13 %	305	13 %	331	14 %	325	14 %	353	15 %	346	15 %	2 331
Total	3 458	9 %	12 598	32 %	12 092	31 %	3 745	10 %	3 239	8 %	2 962	8 %	1 265	3 %	39 360

Estrategia y plan de financiación y cofinanciación

28. El costo total del proyecto se estima en 39,36 millones de dólares EE. UU., que se desembolsarán a lo largo de un período de siete años. El FIDA aportará 19,72 millones de dólares EE. UU., y el Fondo de Adaptación cofinanciará 9,22 millones de dólares EE. UU.
29. Las instituciones financieras privadas aportarán 4,53 millones de dólares, mientras que el Gobierno contribuirá 2,21 millones de dólares de los EE. UU. en concepto de impuestos. Los distritos aportarán 337 000 dólares de los EE. UU. Los organismos de ejecución también aportarán fondos, con una contribución del CEP de 302 000 dólares de los EE. UU. y de la UIP de 849 000 dólares de los EE. UU. Los beneficiarios aportarán 2,19 millones de dólares de los EE. UU. al proyecto.

Desembolso

30. La Unidad de Ejecución del Proyecto (PIU), dependiente del Ministerio de Hacienda, y el Comité de Inversión en Infraestructuras (CIIP), dependiente del CEP, serán los organismos de ejecución. Solicitarán los fondos directamente al FIDA mediante la presentación de solicitudes de disposición de fondos a través del Portal del Cliente del FIDA. Los fondos se depositarán en cuentas designadas en dólares estadounidenses en un banco comercial, previa verificación de delitos financieros por parte de la División de Control Financiero del FIDA. Además, se abrirán cuentas operativas separadas en moneda local para recibir transferencias de las cuentas designadas correspondientes junto con las contribuciones de los beneficiarios.
- Los fondos del FIDA se retirarán mediante el sistema de desembolso basado en informes mecanismo, basado en previsiones de tesorería semestrales. Las solicitudes de disposición de fondos incluirán informes financieros intermedios trimestrales y otros documentos según se especifica en la carta sobre las disposiciones de gestión y control financieros.

Resumen de los beneficios y análisis económico

31. El análisis económico del proyecto indica que las intervenciones reportarán beneficios significativos, entre los que se incluyen el aumento de la productividad ganadera, la mejora del acceso a los mercados y el valor , la mejora de la nutrición de los hogares, el fortalecimiento de la resiliencia climática, la gestión sostenible de los recursos naturales y la creación de empleo rural. Con unos costes totales de 39,47 millones de dólares EE. UU., el coste por hogar beneficiario se estima en 731 dólares EE. UU. Durante el período de ejecución de siete años, la tasa interna de rendimiento económico estimada es del 26,3 %, lo que da lugar a un valor actual neto positivo de 32,73 millones de dólares estadounidenses.

Estrategia de salida y sostenibilidad

32. La estrategia de salida del proyecto se centra en: integrar las iniciativas exitosas en las políticas nacionales; y garantizar la sostenibilidad mediante marcos institucionales y financieros. Entre los elementos clave se incluyen la integración de planes comunitarios sensibles al clima y servicios veterinarios móviles en la estrategia nacional de desarrollo ganadero, que se desarrollarse con el apoyo del proyecto (componente 3). El proyecto incluirá actividades de promoción para que el gobierno asigne fondos presupuestarios en apoyo de estas iniciativas.
- La sostenibilidad se reforzará aún más mediante la obtención de compromisos de los miembros de la comunidad y el aprovechamiento de las alianzas con instituciones financieras para garantizar el acceso continuo a la financiación. Los beneficios a largo plazo se garantizarán mediante el desarrollo de la capacidad institucional y la incorporación de la formación en las instituciones nacionales.

III. Gestión del riesgo y e

A. Riesgos y medidas de mitigación

33. Los riesgos generales inherentes y residuales del proyecto se consideran moderados. Un riesgo crítico para el proyecto es la falta de coordinación entre los distintos organismos ejecutores, lo que podría retrasar las actividades y diluir el impacto. El FIDA mitigará este riesgo mediante:
- (i) exigiendo un proceso consolidado de plan de trabajo y presupuesto anual (AWPB), coordinado por el organismo principal del proyecto; y
 - (ii) misiones de supervisión rigurosas para reforzar los protocolos de colaboración.

Cuadro 4
Resumen general de los riesgos

Áreas de riesgo	Calificación del riesgo inherente	Calificación del riesgo residual
Contexto del país	Moderado	Moderado
Estrategias y políticas sectoriales	Moderado	Moderado
Contexto medioambiental y climático	Sustancial	Sustancial
Alcance del proyecto	Bajo	Bajo
Capacidad institucional para la ejecución y la sostenibilidad	Moderada	Moderada
Gestión financiera	Sustancial	Sustancial
Adquisiciones del proyecto	Sustancial	Sustancial
Impacto ambiental, social y climático	Moderado	Moderado
Partes interesadas	Bajo	Bajo
En general	Moderado	Moderado

B. Categoría de « » ambiental y social

34. El proyecto tiene una clasificación ambiental y social moderada. Sus actividades comunitarias tienen un impacto limitado en el emplazamiento específico, mientras que se espera que su fuerte enfoque en sistemas ganaderos resilientes al clima genere resultados positivos.
- Entre las intervenciones clave se incluyen la mejora de la gestión de pastos y pastizales, servicios de salud animal, cría y alimentación adaptados al clima, e infraestructuras a pequeña escala para apoyar las cadenas de valor ganaderas sostenibles y la nutrición. Para mitigar el riesgo de excluir a grupos vulnerables, como las mujeres, los jóvenes y pastores, el proyecto empleará una planificación participativa, garantizando una distribución equitativa de los beneficios y minimizando los impactos sociales negativos.

C. Clasificación de riesgo climático

35. Tayikistán se enfrenta a importantes riesgos climáticos, entre los que se incluyen el aumento de las sequías, el incremento de las temperaturas, el retroceso de los glaciares y los patrones de precipitación irregulares. Estas condiciones amenazan la productividad de los pastos, los recursos hídricos y la salud del ganado, mientras que la variabilidad climática socava la seguridad alimentaria y los medios de vida rurales. El proyecto aborda estos riesgos promoviendo una producción ganadera climáticamente inteligente, una mejor gestión de los pastos y el agua, y el refuerzo de los servicios de salud y cría de animales. Incluirá un análisis específico de los riesgos climáticos y medidas de adaptación para garantizar la eficacia de las intervenciones en las zonas de alto riesgo.

D. e de la sostenibilidad de la deuda

36. La deuda pública de Tayikistán se considera sostenible, respaldada por el compromiso del Gobierno de mantener un objetivo de déficit fiscal a medio plazo del 2,5 % del PIB, que sustenta un perfil estable de la ratio deuda/PIB en los próximos años. Sin embargo, el riesgo general y externo de sobreendeudamiento sigue siendo elevado debido a las importantes obligaciones de servicio de la deuda externa vinculadas a los ingresos por exportaciones, a los limitados márgenes de maniobra presupuestarios y a una base exportadora reducida. El instrumento de coordinación de políticas de 22 meses de Tayikistán con el Fondo Monetario Internacional tiene por objeto afianzar las políticas macroeconómicas, reforzar la gestión de los riesgos fiscales, respaldar las reformas estructurales y fomentar un crecimiento sostenible e inclusivo.

IV. Marco organizativo

A. Marco organizativo

Gestión y coordinación del proyecto

37. Las unidades de gestión de proyectos específicas del Ministerio de Finanzas y del CEP coordinarán la ejecución. Dentro del Ministerio de Finanzas, la UIP será encargada de ejecutar las actividades del proyecto con las instituciones financieras privadas (PFI) y de coordinarse con los organismos especializados para la gestión de las subvenciones. El CIIP, que opera en el marco del CEP, llevará a cabo las actividades a nivel de las aldeas. El Ministerio de Agricultura actuará como organismo coordinador del proyecto,

presidiendo el comité directivo del proyecto, que proporcionará orientación estratégica y supervisión. Un memorando de entendimiento definirá las funciones y los mecanismos de coordinación

38. No se requiere una Unidad de Ejecución del Proyecto (UEP) independiente. En su lugar, las unidades existentes dentro del Ministerio de Hacienda y el CEP gestionarán el proyecto, aprovechando sus capacidades e infraestructura. La ejecución implicará la colaboración con entidades públicas y privadas, lo que garantizará una ejecución eficiente y la alineación con las estrategias nacionales.

Gestión financiera, contratación pública y gobernanza

39. La gestión financiera se descentralizará, aprovechando las capacidades institucionales de la Unidad de Ejecución del Proyecto (PIU) dentro del Ministerio de Hacienda y del CIIP-CEP. El riesgo de gestión financiera se considera considerable debido a: la estructura de múltiples entidades; el entorno de gobernanza; los posibles retrasos iniciales en la preparación de la unidad de gestión del proyecto ; la cobertura limitada de la auditoría interna; y los riesgos en la gestión de las líneas de crédito y las subvenciones. Las medidas de mitigación incluyen el uso temprano de los fondos de puesta en marcha, la contratación de personal cualificado para la gestión financiera, procedimientos claros de gestión financiera y auditorías internas independientes. El proyecto utilizará el mecanismo de desembolso basado en informes del FIDA, con cuentas separadas en dólares estadounidenses para los recursos del FIDA y del Fondo de Adaptación. La contabilidad seguirá las normas del sector público internacional Las normas contables (IPSAS) para la contabilidad de caja y las auditorías externas se ajustarán a las normas internacionales.
40. El proyecto se ajustará plenamente a los requisitos de contratación del FIDA, cumpliendo con las Directrices de Contratación del FIDA, el Manual de Contratación del FIDA y todas las normas de documentación relacionadas. Un plan de contratación consolidado y actualizado periódicamente guiará todos los procesos. La unidad de gestión del proyecto se inscribirá en el programa BuildProc para fortalecer la capacidad de contratación y garantizar el uso eficaz del Sistema Integrado de Contratación de Proyectos en Línea. Todos los documentos de contratación incorporarán disposiciones de sostenibilidad y medidas de cumplimiento, y se ajustarán a la política de tolerancia cero del FIDA en materia de fraude, corrupción, acoso sexual, explotación y abuso sexuales.
41. La gobernanza incluirá una estructura sólida, con el Ministerio de Agricultura como organismo rector del proyecto y encargado de presidir el comité directivo del mismo. Un grupo de auditoría interna del CIIP-CEP llevará a cabo auditorías semestrales, complementadas por una empresa de auditoría privada que informará directamente al comité directivo del proyecto. Las medidas anticorrupción se ajustarán a la política de tolerancia cero del FIDA y al marco del Gobierno, y se establecerán cláusulas contractuales y mecanismos de denuncia para hacer frente a las prácticas prohibidas.

Participación y retroalimentación del grupo destinatario, y resolución de reclamaciones

42. El proyecto empleará una estrategia de participación para garantizar la rendición de cuentas y la capacidad de respuesta del proyecto ante el grupo destinatario, centrándose en las mujeres, los jóvenes y los hogares más pobres. La selección de distritos y aldeas se guiará por criterios transparentes, y se realizarán diagnósticos de distrito para evaluar a los beneficiarios necesidades. Los planes de acción comunitarios se elaborarán mediante un proceso inclusivo, empoderando a las mujeres y a los jóvenes a través de consultas específicas y asignaciones presupuestarias. Se dará prioridad a la comunicación de

los objetivos y actividades del proyecto, así como a los , y se integrarán mecanismos de retroalimentación periódica en los contratos con los socios.

43. A nivel comunitario, las organizaciones de las aldeas participarán en el proyecto, y los facilitadores garantizarán una amplia participación. Las inversiones se seleccionarán en función de las aportaciones de la comunidad, y una parte de estas inversiones se dedicará específicamente a abordar las prioridades de las mujeres. Las organizaciones de las aldeas recibirán formación en administración y mantenimiento de registros, y se celebrarán reuniones periódicas para revisar los avances. Se se implementará un sistema de retroalimentación por niveles, comenzando con consultas semestrales para integrar las opiniones de los beneficiarios en los enfoques del proyecto.

Resolución de reclamaciones

44. El proyecto establecerá un mecanismo de resolución de reclamaciones accesible para todas las partes interesadas, combinando sistemas formales y comunitarios. Las reclamaciones podrán presentarse ante las organizaciones de las aldeas, el personal del proyecto o las autoridades del distrito, y los casos no resueltos se remitirán a las instancias superiores a través de los canales legales. Se formará al personal del proyecto en los procedimientos de resolución de reclamaciones y se informará a los beneficiarios de sus derechos. Las denuncias de violencia y acoso por motivos de género se tramitarán de forma confidencial y con celeridad, garantizando el acceso a asistencia médica y jurídica. El procedimiento de denuncia del FIDA exige que las infracciones de las salvaguardias sociales y ambientales se comuniquen directamente al FIDA, y el FIDA aplica una política estricta de tolerancia cero en materia de explotación y abuso sexuales. La Oficina de Ética del FIDA se encarga de gestionar las denuncias.

B. Planificación, seguimiento y evaluación, aprendizaje, gestión del conocimiento y comunicaciones

45. El proyecto implementará un sistema integral de seguimiento y evaluación, comenzando con la elaboración de un plan de trabajo y presupuesto anual (AWPB) mediante un enfoque colaborativo y basado en la comunidad. Esto implicará consultas con socios y partes interesadas, garantizando la adecuación a las necesidades locales. Dos unidades dedicadas al seguimiento y la evaluación supervisarán el seguimiento, con el apoyo de un sistema de información de gestión para gestionar los datos y realizar un seguimiento de los avances. Se llevarán a cabo encuestas para evaluar los resultados, con medidas de control de calidad destinadas a verificar la exactitud de los datos.
46. La generación de conocimientos se centrará en la ganadería y la agricultura, con productos como estudios de casos y resúmenes de políticas para orientar la política gubernamental. El proyecto apoyará la formulación de una estrategia ganadera nacional y perfeccionará las políticas que rigen el sector, aprovechando las lecciones aprendidas para mejorar la participación en las políticas y su ampliación.

Innovación y ampliación

47. El proyecto introduce dos innovaciones clave para Tayikistán. En primer lugar, el modelo de financiación mixta combina subvenciones, préstamos comerciales de instituciones financieras privadas y un fondo de garantía de préstamos para que el capital sea accesible y asequible para las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MIPYMES) rurales y los pequeños agricultores, superando así las barreras históricas a la financiación agrícola. En segundo lugar, el modelo de vinculación con el mercado del proyecto conecta a los procesadores lácteos locales con el programa nacional de alimentación escolar, , garantizando la demanda para los pequeños agricultores al tiempo que se combate la malnutrición infantil.
48. El potencial de ampliación está integrado en el diseño del proyecto. El enfoque de puede integrarse en la planificación de los gobiernos locales. El modelo financiero refuerza la capacidad de los bancos locales y del fondo de garantía para seguir funcionando de forma independiente tras la finalización del proyecto. La vinculación con la alimentación escolar ofrece un modelo para la expansión a nivel nacional. El apoyo del proyecto a una estrategia ganadera nacional garantiza que los modelos de eficacia probada puedan integrarse en la planificación gubernamental y ampliarse a todo el país.

C. Planes de preparación para la implementación y de puesta en marcha

Preparación para la ejecución y planes de puesta en marcha

49. El FIDA y el Gobierno garantizarán la preparación para la ejecución en la fase de puesta en marcha mediante acciones estructuradas previas al lanzamiento. El Gobierno: aprobará formalmente los mecanismos de gestión; establecerá el comité directivo del proyecto; designará a la Unidad de Ejecución del Proyecto (UEP) dentro del Ministerio de Hacienda y del CIIP-CEP; y proporcionará equipos y espacio de oficinas.

Al mismo tiempo, ambas entidades abrirán cuentas bancarias específicas para el proyecto. A continuación, el FIDA desembolsará un anticipo inicial para financiar las actividades inmediatas, entre las que se incluyen la , un taller de puesta en marcha, la orientación del personal sobre los procedimientos, un estudio de referencia y las adquisiciones para las actividades iniciales.

Supervisión, examen de mitad de período y planes de finalización

50. El FIDA y el Gobierno llevarán a cabo misiones anuales de supervisión y apoyo a la ejecución. Estas misiones evaluarán el progreso físico y financiero general

, garantizarán el cumplimiento de las salvaguardias fiduciarias y de otro tipo, y abordarán los cuellos de botella en la ejecución.

51. Durante el cuarto año de ejecución se llevará a cabo un examen de mitad de período para evaluar la eficacia del proyecto y recomendar ajustes. Un proyecto La revisión final al término de la ejecución documentará los logros y los impactos. Esta revisión incluirá una encuesta final para comparar los medios de vida de los beneficiarios antes y después de las intervenciones del proyecto, lo que garantizará una comprensión exhaustiva comprensión de los efectos del proyecto y reforzará la estrategia de salida para garantizar la sostenibilidad.

V. Instrumentos jurídicos y autoridades

52. Un acuerdo de financiación entre el Gobierno de la República de Tayikistán y el FIDA constituirá el instrumento jurídico para conceder la financiación propuesta al beneficiario. Se adjunta una copia del acuerdo de financiación negociado como apéndice I.
53. La República de Tayikistán está facultada, en virtud de su legislación, para recibir financiación del FIDA.
54. Considero que la financiación propuesta se ajustará al Convenio Constitutivo del FIDA y a las políticas y criterios de financiación del FIDA.

VI. Recomendación

55. Recomiendo que la Junta Ejecutiva apruebe el financiamiento propuesto en los términos de la siguiente resolución:

RESUELVE: que el Fondo conceda a la República de Tayikistán una subvención en el marco del Marco de Sostenibilidad de la Deuda por un importe de diecinueve millones setecientos veintiún mil dólares de los Estados Unidos (19 721 000 USD) y en los términos y condiciones que se ajusten sustancialmente a los términos y condiciones aquí presentados.

Álvaro
Lario,
president
e

Negotiated financing agreement

Grant No: _____

Project name: Access to Markets and Adaptation for Livestock ("AMAL"/"the Project")

The Republic of Tajikistan (the "Recipient")

and

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")

(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

WHEREAS the Recipient has requested a grant from the Fund for the purpose of financing the Project described in Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Fund has agreed to provide financing for the Project;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

1. This Agreement comprises the following: the Main Document (Whereas and Sections A-E), the Programme 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 2022, 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 Grant (the "Financing") to the Recipient, which the Recipient shall use to implement the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Section B

1. The amount of the Grant is nineteen million seven hundred twenty thousand United States dollars (USD 19,720,000).
2. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 January.
3. There shall be two (2) Designated Accounts in United States Dollars (USD), for the exclusive use of the Project opened in a commercial bank acceptable to IFAD; one for the use of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Ministry of Finance and one for the use of the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP) under the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP). The Recipient shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Accounts.

4. There shall be two (2) Project Accounts in Tajikistani Somoni (TJS), to receive funds from the Designated Accounts opened in a commercial bank acceptable to IFAD; one for the use of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Ministry of Finance and one for the use of the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP) under the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP).

5. The Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Programme in an amount equivalent to approximately two million three hundred thousand United States dollars (USD 2,300,000) in the form of taxes and duties.

Section C

1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

2. The following are designated as additional Project Parties: i) the Project Implementation Unit under the Ministry of Finance (PIU-MOF) and ii) the Center for Implementation of Investment Project of the Committee for Environmental Protection (CIIP CEP).

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 Recipient.

5. Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Recipient's procurement regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines.

Section D

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

2. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of disbursements:

(a) The Project Implementation Manual (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 Recipient, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project;

(b) The Key Project Personnel as per paragraph 11 of Schedule 3 has been appointed, transferred or removed from office without the prior agreement of IFAD.

3. The following are designated as additional grounds for cancellation of Agreement:

(a) In the event that the Recipient did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 consecutive months without justification subsequent to the first eighteen (18) months from the entry into force of the Agreement.

4. The following are designated as additional 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 paragraph 11 of Schedule 3 of this Agreement.
 - (c) The Designated Accounts shall have been opened and the sample signatures of the persons authorised to operate the accounts shall have been delivered to IFAD.
 - (d) A fully functional accounting software has been established at each unit to meet the accounting and financial requirements specific to this Financing.
5. The following is designated as an additional specific condition precedent to withdrawal from the Grants & Subsidies category:
- (a) Subsidiary agreements for the grants shall be signed with the relevant implementing partners
6. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Recipient:

Minister of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan
Faiziddin Qahhorzoda
Sheroz Str, 35
734025 Dushanbe
Tajikistan

For the Fund:

The President
International Fund for Agricultural Development
Via Paolo di Dono 44
00142 Rome, Italy

If applicable, the Parties accept the validity of any qualified electronic signature used for the signature of this Agreement and recognise the latter as equivalent to a hand-written signature.

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 Recipient.

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Faiziddin Qahhorzoda
Minister of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan

Date: _____

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Alvaro Lario
President

Date: _____

Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Project Description

1. *Target Population.* The Project shall benefit approximately 60,000 households, comprising approximately 200,000 individuals. Targeted groups will include 47 per cent women and 27 per cent youth, with a focus on inclusive community institutions to ensure participation. AMAL will focus on smallholder livestock farmers, pastoralists, and related micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

2. *Project area.* The Project will be implemented in 15 districts in the Oblasts of Khatlon, Sughd, and the Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS) namely, Nosiri Khusrav, Dusti, Qabodiyon, and Shahrtus in Khatlon; Kuhistoni Mastchoh, Devashtich Spitamen, Shahrison, Bobojon Gafurov, and Asht in Sughd; and lastly, Lakhsh, Nurobod, Rasht, Sangvor, and Tojikobod in DRS. *Goal.* The goal of the Project is to improve livelihoods and conditions of livestock smallholders and pastoral communities in rural Tajikistan.

3. *Objectives.* The development objective of the Project is to increase incomes, nutrition, and resilience through more productive, climate-adapted, and inclusive livestock value chains.

4. *Components.* The Project shall consist of the following three (3) Components:

4.1 Component 1 is entitled **Improving Livestock Productivity and Climate Resilience** and has three sub-components. Sub-component 1.1 develops participatory Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs) to identify local priorities. Sub-component 1.2 implements these CsCAPs through community investments and training. Finally, Sub-component 1.3 strengthens and delivers essential climate-smart livestock services for animal health, pastures, breeding, and feed at the district level.

4.2 Component 2 is entitled **Market Access, Enterprise Development, and Improved Nutrition** and has three sub-components. Sub-component 2.1 improves public livestock infrastructure such as slaughterhouses, markets, and storage facilities to enhance market access and biosecurity. Sub-component 2.2 fosters enterprise development and improves access to finance for MSMEs and smallholders along livestock value chains. Sub-component 2.3 builds sustainable models for nutrition and demand generation through a school feeding programme linked to local dairy procurement.

4.3 Component 3 is entitled **Enabling Policy Environment and Project Management** and has two sub-components. Sub-component 3.1 supports the development of a National Livestock Strategy to guide sector investments and regulatory frameworks. Sub-component 3.2 ensures effective project coordination, implementation, monitoring, and knowledge management across all activities and partners.

II. Implementation Arrangements

5. *Lead Project Agency.*

The Lead Project Agency (LPA) will be the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), providing a strategic oversight, ensuring due diligence, efficiency, and compliance with all technical, financial, environmental, and social standards, overseeing coordination among all project parties, and monitoring and reporting on project implementation and results.

6. *Project Steering Committee.*

AMAL will be governed by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the MoA, and comprised of the following members: Members of the PSC will include the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic

Development and Trade, the State Committee on Investment and State Property Management, the Committee on Food Security (CFS), the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR), the State Enterprise Pasture Meliorative Trust, the State Forest Agency, the Committee on Land Management and Geodesy (CLMG), the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences (TAAS), the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation (ALRI), State Agency for Hydrometeorology, State Institution for Breeding, Pedigree, Artificial Insemination, Purchase and Sale of Breeding Animals, the Ministry of Education and Science, the State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy, the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Committee of the Emergency Situations and Civil Defence. The secretariat of the PSC will be provided by the PIU-MOF Director in partnership with CIIP-CEP. The PSC is responsible for the approval of the Annual Work Plan and Budget ahead of seeking IFAD no-objection.

7. Project Management Unit.

Dedicated Project Management Units within The Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Environmental Protection (CEP) will be in charge of implementing the project. Within the MOF, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for implementation of the project activities with PFIs and specialized agencies for grant management and the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP) in CEP will implement the village level activities. A range of public livestock agencies, private sector partners, Partner Financial Institutions and technical specialists will assist in the implementation of the project. More specifically, CIIP under CEP will implement Component 1 (C1): Livestock productivity and climate resilience. PIU under MoF will implement Component 2 (C2): Market access, value chain and nutrition and will have the lead role for implementing the project. An overall Project Coordinator will be recruited for responsibility for consolidating the AWPB, financial management and procurement information, project performance, monitoring, knowledge management and preparation of physical and financial reports, etc.

8. Implementing Partners.

To enhance effectiveness, the implementing agencies will partner with United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, NGOs and local organizations. AMAL will include activities to put in place a pilot system for animal identification and tracking building on the World Bank Plans for animal identification. Collaboration with agencies such as FAO and WFP will provide technical assistance in livestock, nutrition and natural resource management, while partnerships with local institutions will strengthen community engagement and capacity-building.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation.

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the AMAL project is based on the log-frame and measures key outcome, output, and outreach indicators appropriately disaggregated. Two dedicated M&E Units will be created—one housed within the PIU-MOF and one within CIIP-CEP. Each unit will be headed by an M&E Specialist responsible for overseeing the monitoring of key components under their respective institutions. The two M&E Units will work in close collaboration with one another and all relevant technical experts. All executing agencies will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on the progress of the components under their mandate. The PIU-MOF M&E Specialist will be responsible of consolidating all inputs from the executing agencies. The PIU-MOF M&E Specialist will prepare an Annual Performance Report for submission to the PSC, IFAD, and the AF or other financiers, with IFAD responsible for submitting the consolidated report to the AF. The AMAL MIS will enable geo-referenced recording and management of project data. It will capture information on gender, age, economic and nutritional status, and will be used to generate quarterly and annual reports on project progress and results. The system will also support the preparation of the Project Completion Report (PCR) and the Impact Assessment Report (IAR).

10. *Knowledge Management.*

The AMAL project includes a comprehensive Knowledge Management and Communication strategy. A Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist, in collaboration with the M&E Specialists of the PIU-MOF and CIIP-CEP, will coordinate and implement activities for knowledge generation, dissemination, and use. A Knowledge Management and Communication Plan will be prepared in the first year of the project to identify key objectives and deliverables. The project will rely on subject-matter specialists to document and capitalize on lessons learned. The M&E Specialists and the Knowledge Management Specialist will work closely to ensure insights from M&E processes are translated into knowledge products and communication materials. Knowledge will be shared with the PSC and presented through dedicated publications, development partner working groups, and dissemination workshops. These events will showcase how project-generated knowledge can inform more effective rural development strategies and policies and support the replication and scaling up of good practices.

11. *Project Implementation Manual.*

The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) contains detailed procedures for project implementation, including the sequencing of activities, roles, timelines, and decision points for each party involved. It specifies data collection responsibilities for each indicator, ensuring clear distribution of responsibilities between the implementing entities. The PIM also outlines procurement guidelines, contract management standards, and internal control arrangements. It includes a comprehensive financial procedures manual and a checklist of documentation for expenditures. Additionally, the PIM provides guidelines for stakeholder engagement, grievance redress mechanisms, and training requirements for project staff.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

1. *Allocation of Grant Proceeds.* (a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the 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	Grant Amount expressed in USD	Percentage
1. Equipment, Materials, Goods and Services	4 500 000	100% net of taxes and districts contributions
2. Works	1 720 000	100% net of taxes
3. Consultancies, Training & Workshops	1 920 000	100% net of taxes
4. Grants	9 000 000	100% net of PFIs cofinancing & Beneficiaries' contributions
5. Operating Costs	2 030 000	100% net of taxes
Unallocated	550 000	
TOTAL	19 720 000	

(b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:]

- (i) Category I "Equipment, Materials, Goods and Services" includes inter alia costs of vehicles, equipment, goods and services.
- (ii) Category II "Works" includes inter alia costs of works under the improved public livestock infrastructure sub-component.
- (iii) Category III "Consultancies, Training & Workshops" includes inter alia costs of technical assistance, studies, community facilitators, specialists, training and workshops.
- (iv) Category IV "Grants" includes inter alia costs of community action plans, guarantee fund and grants.
- (v) Category IV "Operating costs" includes inter alia costs of staff and operating cost under the two key implementing units CIIP CEP and PIU MOF.

2. *Disbursement arrangements*

- (a) *Start-up Costs.* Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 600 000. Activities to be financed by Start-up Costs includes (i) Setting up of the monitoring and reporting system to facilitate coordination and consolidation of the reports by the two key implementation units as well as other partners; (ii) Setting up of

the accounting and financial management system and the mechanisms for overall reporting of the physical and financial progress of the project; (iii) Appointment/recruitment for key project staff as defined in the agreement (salaries can be covered for no longer than nine (9) months in total from the start-up costs); (iv) Start-up workshop involving all key staff from the two key implementation units and other partners and mini-workshops for the staff of the participating districts; (v) Orientation training of all PIU and CIIP staff members on project implementation activities, including SECAP; (vi) Setting up of MIS and M&E system; (vii) the baseline survey; and (viii) Initiation of the procurement and implementation of initial activities as indicated in the AWPB and procurement plan for the first 18 months.

A Separate budget for activities to be financed from start-up costs, including estimated costs for each activity, is required and is subject to IFAD's no-objection in order for such expenditures to be considered eligible.

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 Recipient to request withdrawals from the Grant Account if the 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 six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Project will procure and install a customized accounting software in accordance with International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
2. Within six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Project will enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Lead Project Agency and the implementing partners to define the collaboration, including the roles, responsibilities and duties with regards to implementation, financial management, accounting and reporting.
3. *Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.* The Recipient shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
4. *Gender.* The Recipient shall ensure that the Project complies at all times with the recommendations and requirements of the gender action plan ("GAP") provided by IFAD.
5. *Land tenure security.* The Recipient shall ensure that the land acquisition process has already been completed and that any compensation processes were consistent with international best practice and free prior and informed consent principles.
6. *Anticorruption Measures.* The Recipient shall comply with IFAD's Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations, as may be amended from time to time.
7. *Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.* The Recipient and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Project/Programme is carried out in accordance with the provisions of IFAD's Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
8. Use of Project Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Recipient shall ensure that:
 - (a) all vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are allocated to the relevant Implementing Agencies for Project implementation;
 - (b) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are appropriate to the needs of the Project; and
 - (c) All vehicles and other equipment transferred to or procured under the Project are dedicated solely to Project use.
9. *IFAD Procurement system.* The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that a procurement plan is prepared and maintained in IFAD's designated end-to-end procurement system ("IFAD OPEN")⁵. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that all procurement-related

⁵ To be updated as needed in consultation with Procurement Team

contracts, agreements and related payments financed under the Project/Programme (including but not limited to those in relation to goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts), are recorded in IFAD-OPEN in accordance with IFAD's applicable policies and procedures. The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that the related data is updated on a quarterly basis during Project/Programme implementation.

10. *The Key Project Personnel.*

- (a) PIU-MOF and CIIP-CEP each shall include the following Key Project Personnel: (i) Project Manager, (ii) Financial Specialist, (iii) Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and (iv) Procurement Officer. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project, the PMUs, 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.
- (b) Key Project Personnel shall be seconded to the PIU-MOF and CIIP-CEP 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 of Key Project Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review as is the dismissal of Key Project Personnel. 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 Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures, as may be amended from time to time by the Fund ("SECAP"). Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Project's circumstances.

II. SECAP Provisions

1. As the Project presents moderate social, environmental and climate risks as determined by the Fund, the Recipient shall carry out the implementation of the Project in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs) (the "Management Plan(s)"), as applicable, and in compliance with the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures ("SECAP"), as may be amended from time to time by the Fund.

The Recipient shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the Management Plan(s), unless agreed in writing by the Fund.

2. When there is a potential risk of resettlement, the Recipient shall not, and shall cause the Executing Agency, all its contractors, its sub-contractors, and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Project affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the specific RAP/ FPIC and/ or the agreed works and compensation schedule.

3. The Recipient shall ensure or cause the Lead Project Agency and Implementing Agency to ensure compliance with the relevant SECAP procedures and the Management Plans during the Project implementation. All bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services shall contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times during the implementation of the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP and the Management Plan(s).

4. In the event of any serious incident with respect to environmental, social (including labor and community), or health and safety (ESHS) issues that occur in the context of the Project or during the implementation of the Borrower/Recipient activities, the Recipient must, in good faith, promptly notify IFAD and agree to follow procedures indicated either in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) or as may be designated by IFAD in consultation with the Recipient. In all cases, the procedures must comply with IFAD's Incident Procedures.

5. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Recipient shall provide the Fund with:

- Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP, ESCMFs, ESCMPs and the Management Plan(s) on a semi-annual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
- Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents occurring during the implementation of the Project and proposed remedial measures, in accordance with IFAD's Incident Procedures. The Borrower/Recipient will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
- Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP and the Management Plan(s) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.

6. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan(s) and the Financing Agreement, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

Logical framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1 Persons reached by project-supported activities				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	Inter-Ministerial Coordination: Effective collaboration exists between the Ministry of Agriculture, Committee for Environmental Protection, and Ministry of Finance, with clear roles and shared objectives.
	Males – Males	0	56200	119400				
	Females - Females	0	52500	104750				
	Young - Young people	0	28750	60850				
	Total number of persons receiving services	0	108750	224150				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	
Project Goal Livelihoods and conditions of livestock small holders and pastoral communities in rural Tajikistan are improved	HHS reporting an increase in resilience measured through the ability to recover from shocks (economic and climate related)				Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	Overall political and economic situation remains stable. Stability of prices in agricultural commodities.
	Households - Number		7017	42000				
	Households - Percentage		30	70				
Development Objective Incomes, nutrition and resilience are increased through more productive livestock-related, climate-adapted, and inclusive livestock value chains	Households reporting increased income from rural livelihoods				Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	Livestock farming continues to be seen as an attractive livelihood choice by smallholders and remains economically attractive in the face of exports. The Government has a continued commitment to the development of the livestock sector. Collaboration is effective between the government agencies implementing the project. Timely flow of counterpart funding and donor disbursements.
	Households - Number		7017	42000				
	Households - Percentage		30	70				
	HH members - Number		44927	249480				
	Median Income Increase - Percentage		5	10				
	3.2.1 Tons of Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e) avoided and/or sequestered				FAO's GLEAM-i Tool	Baseline, MTR, Completion	IFAD ECG Team	
	Hectares of land - Area (ha)		23152	115762				
	tCO2e/20 years - Number		659269.8	3296349				
	tCO2e/ha - Number		5.7	28.5				
	tCO2e/ha/year - Number		0.28	1.4				
	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services				Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	
	Household members - Number of people		61750	297000				
	Households - Percentage		40	75				
	Adaptation Fund - Number of beneficiaries				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	
	Direct Beneficiaries supported by the project	0		38610				
Female direct beneficiaries	0		20487					
Youth direct beneficiaries	0		10737					
Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0		46531					
Female indirect beneficiaries	0		21502					
Youth indirect beneficiaries	0		12940					
Outcome 1. Livestock agroecosystems are more resilient, productive and inclusive	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices				Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	Project area is not impacted by natural or man-made shocks/disasters. Adoption incentives (inputs, markets, advisory services) remain adequate for farmers to adopt climate-resilient technologies.
	Total number of household members		56076	175036				
	Households - Percentage		60	80				
	Households - Households		8496	26521				
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production				Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	
	Total number of household members		23365	131277				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Households - Percentage		25	60				
	Households - Households		3540	19890				
	1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)				Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	
	Households (number)		819	3749				
	Households (%) Percentage		30	70				
	Household members		5405	24740				
	Decrease in livestock emission				FAO's GLEAM-i	Baseline, MTR, Completion	IFAD ECG Team	
	Decrease in livestock emission intensity (%)	0	8	20				
	Decrease in livestock absolute emissions (%)e	0	2	5				
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers				Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	
	Household members		46200	103136				
	Households - Percentage		70	80				
Households - Households		7000	15627					
Output 1.1. Community management plans developed	3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	Suitable service providers for community plan development can be engaged. Collaboration with local authorities enables identification of target villages.
	Total size of groups	0	79110	79110				
	Groups supported - Groups	0	105	105				
	Males - Males	0	37129	37129				
	Females - Females	0	41981	41981				
	Young - Young people	0	23733	23733				
Output 1.2. Community management plans implemented	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	Availability of service providers for agriculture improvement and related infrastructure. Legal environment remains supportive of pasture management and of village organisations. Prices of agricultural inputs remain stable.
	Males - Males	0	19061	37129				
	Females - Females	0	21439	41981				
	Young - Young people	0	12150	23733				
	Total rural producers	0	40500	79110				
	Kitchen garden established				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	
	Number of gardens	0	1500	2930				
	1.1.8 Persons provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	
	Total persons participating	0	2730	5355				
	Males - Males	0	0	0				
Females - Females	0	2730	5355					
Households - Households	0	2730	5355					
Household members benefitted	0	0	0					
Young - Young people	0	2709	5334					
Output 1.3. Animal and herd productivity improved	Animal health services and breed improvements supported				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	Animal health actors are willing to work in the project areas. Entrepreneurs are willing to enter the seed production business. Suitable resources can be found to develop the national system for cattle identification.
	Number of mobile veterinary units established	0	8	8				
	Number of young veterinarians supported	0	50	50				
	Number of AI conducted	0	810	2700				
	Number of reproductive bulls alive	0	95	90				
	Feed and fodder balance mechanisms established					Annually	PIU	

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Number of feed and fodder balances at national level	0	1	1	Project M&E system			
	Number of feed and fodder balances at district level (at least 1/Jamoat)	0	106	106				
	Seed producers operating				Project M&E system	Annually	PIU	
	Number of seed producers	0	40	40				
	Total quantity of seed sold (tons)	0	864	2880				
	National cattle identification system piloted				Project M&E system	Semi-annually	PIU	
	Number of animals tagged	0	0	50000				
Outcome 2. Rural incomes, employment and nutrition are enhanced	2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities				Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	Private sector actors are willing to engage in doing business with smallholders and MSMEs. Market demand for livestock products remains high.
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets - Percentage		30	80				
	Size of households		6052	110111				
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities (%)		80	90				
	Size of households		475	535				
	Households reporting improved physical access to storage facilities (%)		30	80				
	Size of households		143	1267				
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets		1617	22683				
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities		72	81				
	Households reporting improved physical access to storage facilities		22	192				
	1.2.5 Households reporting using rural financial services				Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	
	Total number of household members		2051	5275				
	Households - Percentage		70	90				
	Households - Households		311	799	Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	
	2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities							
	Males - Males	0	48	160				
	Females - Females	0	48	160				
	Young - Young people	0	48	160				
	Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities	0	96	320	Surveys	Baseline, MTR, Completion	PIU	
	2.2.2 Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit							
Number of enterprises		36	694					
Percentage of enterprises		10	80					
Output 2.1. Improved public livestock infrastructure	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated				Project M&E system	Semi-annually	PIU	District authorities facilitate the identification of suitable sites for infrastructure development and the obtention of necessary permits.
	Total number of facilities	0	32	32				
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	20	20				
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	6	6				
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	6	6				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Total expected users	0	4030	27556				
Output 2.2. Entrepreneurship and MSMEs development	Financial packages disbursed by PFIs				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	PFI lending capacity remains high and micro-economic environment is supportive of business development.
	Amount disbursed ('000 USD) - Money (USD' 000)	0	1333	3200				
	Number of packages - Number	0	53	128				
	1.1.6 Financial service providers supported in delivering outreach strategies, financial products and services to rural areas				Project M&E system	Semi-annually	PIU	
	Service providers	0	10	10				
	Total clients	0	240	240				
	2.1.1 Rural enterprises accessing business development services				Project M&E system	Semi-annually	PIU	
	Rural enterprises	0	308	740				
	Employees	0	617	1480				
	1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services				Project M&E system	Quarterly	PIU	
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services	0	225	450				
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit	0	219	438				
Young people in rural areas accessing financial services - credit	0	123	247					
Total persons accessing financial services - credit	0	444	888					
Output 2.3. Building Models for demand generation through public procurement - School feeding	School meal distribution supported				Project M&E system	Annually	PIU	Political momentum for school feeding is sustained and financial resources are available beyond project funding. A suitable service provider can be found.
	Number of schools benefiting from equipment and/or kitchen garden	0	13	13				
	Number of children benefiting from meals	0	2886	3367				
Outcome 3. A national livestock strategy guides the sustainable development of the sector	Policy 3: Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment				Qualitative assessment	Annually	PIU	Commitment of policy stakeholders to an inclusive and constructive dialogue.
	Number - Number	0	0	4				
	National Livestock Strategy approved	0	0	1				
	Number of laws, regulations, policies or strategies referring the National Livestock Strategy	0	0	3				
Output 3.1. National Livestock Strategy Developed	Policy 1: Policy-relevant knowledge products completed (National Livestock Strategy developed)				Qualitative Assessment	Annually	PIU	The livestock sector remains a priority of the Government, donors and civil society actors. Availability of a suitable service provider.
	Number	0	0	1				

Integrated project risk matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country Context	Moderate	Moderate
Political Commitment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): There is a risk that 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 might decline future financing agreements with IFAD if its financing moves to loans from the current grant financing.		
Mitigations: IFAD needs to illustrate how its loans will work in the long-term interest of the country by helping to increase incomes and jobs through the IFAD investments even if these are given as loans. In addition, IFAD projects will develop models of enterprise development which can help provide access to finance through opportunities for blending grants, equity and debt from commercial banks and MFIs which can help to re-risk the livestock sector and crowd in private sector investments. IFAD will pilot test and scale up enterprise development models which will be appropriate for a country which has transitioned to higher level of income for which grants may no longer be available and for which there can be opportunities for providing access to finance from PFIs and use of arrangements such as the credit guarantee instruments which are now available in the country.		
Governance	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): There is a risk that the Government of Tajikistan faces challenges due to resource constraints 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.		
Mitigations: To engage in close discussions with the Government to stress the importance of the investments and upholding the sanctity of the financing agreement signed.		
Macroeconomic	Low	Low
Risk(s): Macroeconomic policies might undermine government capacity to mobilize counterpart funding and significantly impact the market dynamics of the selected value chains namely the livestock sector. From IFAD perspectives, the perceived risks include the country's eventual defaulting on debt service.		
Mitigations: To ensure the success of project investments and their impact on stabilizing price volatility, reduce imports and develop enterprises that can have a stabilizing influence on the market.		
Fragility and security	Low	Low
Risk(s): 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, etc. 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 particularly Russia.		
Mitigations: Invest in rural areas and the agriculture sector to build resilience to economic and climate risks. The project is designed to address some key risks regarding the critical livestock sector which is key for rural livelihoods and build the sustainability of the natural resources such as pastures and forests which will help to protect the fragile eco-systems and build resilience of the livestock asset base.		
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Moderate
Policy alignment	Low	Low
Risk(s): 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 rural assets, pasture governance, land, environment, climate, gender, private sector engagement), undermining project implementation and the achievement of project development objectives.		
Mitigations: IFAD interventions align very well with priorities defined by the government of Tajikistan in the project and help strengthen the policy framework regarding rural and agriculture development in the livestock and enterprise development sector.		
Policy development & implementation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): The risk that Tajikistan's strategies and policies governing the rural and agricultural sector are not always supportive of the smallholder livestock farmers such as the policy on private veterinary services, the high levels of import of livestock products which threaten local production and the limited access to financial services, tax regime at the local level and unsupportive policies for enterprise development.		
Mitigations: AMAL will mitigate these risks by assisting in improving the policy environment on these aspects and building the evidence base on how these aspects limit the growth of rural institutions such as PUU, inhibit livestock development, forestry and pasture investment and enterprise development.		
Environment and Climate Context	Substantial	Substantial
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): Tajikistan's landscapes face severe environmental degradation, with land degradation affecting 87% of the country's pastures due to overgrazing and unsustainable land use practices. Widespread soil erosion, diminished vegetation cover, and deteriorating watershed systems pose substantial threats to long-term project sustainability and ecological resilience. Compounding these challenges are acute water scarcity issues and deteriorating irrigation infrastructure, which create additional environmental vulnerabilities that could undermine project investments in livestock productivity improvements and sustainable pasture management initiatives.		
Mitigations: The AMAL project will establish comprehensive community-based natural resource management systems centered on rotational grazing practices and participatory pasture restoration activities to rehabilitate degraded rangelands. Strategic placement of climate-resilient water infrastructure will optimize resource distribution while alleviating environmental pressure on fragile ecosystems. The project will promote climate-smart fodder production techniques that enhance soil fertility, improve water retention capacity, and build ecosystem resilience. A landscape-level approach to intervention planning will ensure that all activities strengthen critical ecosystem		

services while simultaneously supporting enhanced agricultural productivity and sustainable livelihoods for pastoral communities.		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Climate change poses moderate risks due to increasingly variable precipitation patterns, rising temperatures, and more frequent extreme weather events. The growing "summer feed gap" (extended by 20-25 days in lower elevations) threatens livestock productivity. Accelerated glacial retreat affects water availability for pastures and fodder production. Shifting disease vectors expand the range of livestock diseases, with lumpy skin disease cases increasing by 22% between 2020-2023 in previously less affected regions.		
Mitigations: IFAD will promote climate-adapted livestock breeds that combine indigenous resilience traits with productivity improvements. Climate-resilient feed production systems will address seasonal feed gaps, while improved water management will enhance efficiency. Mobile veterinary services will strengthen disease surveillance and response capabilities. Diversification of income sources will reduce household vulnerability to climate-related livestock production shocks.		
Project Scope	Low	Low
Project relevance	Low	Low
Risk(s): The risk that the project may not be high on the list of priorities of the Government given that the current focus of the Government is on completing the Roghun dam and all resources are being diverted to this investment.		
Mitigations: Agree with the Government that AMAL's investments in the livestock, pastures, forestry sectors and enterprise development are consistent with Government priorities and secure its commitments that the financing for the project will not be diverted to other purposes.		
Technical soundness	Low	Low
Risk(s): The assumptions made in the Theory of Change do not lead to the expected outcomes and limit the impact of the project.		
Mitigations: The design team will continue to examine the underlying assumptions in the TOC and collect the evidence during the detailed design regarding to ensure that there is a sound and evidence-based link from the inputs to outputs to the outcomes and impact.		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation & Sustainability	Moderate	Moderate
Implementation arrangements	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): The project will be implemented by two agencies which have not worked very closely together before, the CIIP-CEP and the PIU at MOF. There is a risk of coordination failure, delays, or conflicts arising from having multiple implementing entities with potentially differing objectives or operational cultures. There is a danger that these two agencies may not integrate and coordinate their efforts and implement the project in silos. Under SC2.2, there is a risk of insufficient coordination between the Grant Management Company and Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs), which could lead to delays in the assessment of eligible investments and subsequent disbursement of financing packages. Such misalignment may disrupt implementation timelines and reduce the efficiency of fund utilization.		
Mitigations: The PIM specifies the roles and responsibilities of all institutions in detail. The coordination among the implementing entities will be strengthened through a Project Coordinator, who will ensure regular coordination meetings on a monthly basis. A tripartite		

<p>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between MoA (as LPA), the PIU under MoF and CIIP under CEP has been drafted and will be signed prior to project start-up to clearly codify roles and responsibilities, coordination mechanisms and reporting lines. There will be strong supervision and oversight by IFAD during implementation.</p> <p>The risk under SC 2.2 will be mitigated through the careful sequencing of procedures outlined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), which clearly defines roles, timelines, and decision points for each party. Coordination will be actively overseen by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which will facilitate regular communication, joint planning sessions, and timely resolution of bottlenecks to ensure synchronized execution of grant and loan components.</p>		
<p>M&E arrangements</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Risk(s): M&E is often the weakness element of a project given the weak capacity of staff and the ceilings on salaries which limits the recruitment of strong and experienced staff.</p> <p>The multi-agency structure of the AMAL Project inherently complicates data flow. Therefore, the project is specifically at risk regarding the quality, consistency, timeliness, and accuracy of data reported as there are two different implementing entities, CIIP-CEP and PIU-MOF.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Use the existing M&E staff in the CIIP-CEP and use the experienced World Bank Project staff in the PIU of MoF and head hunt strong candidates. Train and orient staff on IFAD’s reporting templates and provide strong oversight and implementation support in the early years.</p> <p>The specific risk posed by having two implementing entities will be mitigated by clear distribution of responsibilities. This is detailed in PIM Appendix 13, which specifies data collection responsibilities for each indicator. The implementing entities will strengthen their coordination through a Project Coordinator and ensure regular coordination meetings between the two entities. While project implementing partners will be the main actors responsible for data collection, the PIU will ultimately be responsible for consolidating the logframe data and ensuring timely and accurate delivery.</p>		
<p>Project Procurement Overall</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Substantial</p>
<p>Risk(s): Both Inherent Country and Project risks are Substantial. Primary sources of risk relate to institutional arrangements at the country level, bureaucracy, and multiple layers of confidential audits.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: Both CIIP CEP/PIU MOF shall adopt IFAD project procurement Guidelines and Procurement Handbook and SBD templates.</p>		
<p>PART A of the PRM</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Substantial</p>
<p>Pillar I. Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Risk(s): The draft new PPL was developed in 2021 by financing of EBRD and WB, and it was adopted in March, 2023. It provides a more satisfactory legal framework following good international practices. However, it has several shortcomings like unclear guidelines, inadequate contract management directions, and insufficient emphasis on sustainability. Areas needing improvement include simplifying procedures, better contract management, greater</p>		

<p>transparency and accountability, and bolstering public authorities' roles. The e-procurement system requires further consolidation, and a defined strategy for the professional development and capacity building of procurement specialists should be established. The analysis of the performance in practice of the procurement system faces methodological problems related mainly to the lack of comprehensive, reliable data. The anti-corruption institutional setup and strategy are in place, but the effectiveness of the same cannot be assessed for absence of reports and data.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: The project shall follow IFAD's Procurement Guidelines, Handbook, and Project Implementation Manual (PIM), using IFAD's methods, thresholds, and time-limits. Use IFAD Standard Bidding Documents and train procurement staff on evaluation criteria, focusing on value for money and sustainability per IFAD and SECAP guidelines. Apply IFAD's debriefing, protest, appeal mechanisms, and standstill period. Contract management should comply with IFAD's standards, using OPEN and Contract Monitoring Tool (CMT) systems for record retention and compliance.</p>		
<p>Pillar II. Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Substantial</p>
<p>Risk(s): The country's institutional framework is extensive, though it falls short of complete alignment with the IFAD framework due to an ineffective data collection system and an unclear contract management method. The institutional setup is centered around the Agency on PP that has multiple tasks that are regulatory, oversight and executive at the same time; Internal control is weak, and review/control is dispersed among several entities with a high degree of bureaucracy. The e-procurement system requires further consolidation, and a defined strategy for the professional development and capacity building of procurement specialists should be established.</p>		
<p>Mitigations: The project must adhere strictly to the AWPB, procurement strategy, and Procurement Plan preparation and updates in line with IFAD templates and guidelines. It is crucial to continuously monitor the alignment between the PP and AWPB, as well as regularly update the procurement strategy. Comprehensive training on IFAD regulations, including anti-corruption policies, will be provided to the project team. The PIM should clearly outline the roles and responsibilities, and the project will utilize the OPEN and CMT systems for data collection and management. Project staff are required to participate in IFAD-organized training sessions, including BUILDPROC, to enhance their professional skills. Regular performance monitoring will help identify additional training needs.</p>		
<p>Pillar III. Institutional Framework and Management Capacity</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Substantial</p>
<p>Risk(s): The new PPL sets clear rules on eligibility, qualification and evaluation as well as on basic annual planning. There is insufficient clarity on regulatory requirements for ESIA, permits and licenses needed for executing construction works under the project. The analysis of the performance in practice of the procurement system faces methodological problems related mainly to the lack of comprehensive, reliable data. Data on actual public procurement practices is limited, and it is, therefore, difficult to identify skill gaps and training needs and to take action to address them, as well as to improve documentation and tools for facilitating public procurement.</p>		

Mitigations: The project's procurement planning should conform to IFAD's Handbook and templates, including compliance with AWPB preparation. A procurement strategy needs to be created, regularly updated, and fully in line with IFAD guidelines and SECAP standards. Contract management must adhere strictly to IFAD's Procurement Handbook, and the project should use the CMT. Collect more detailed and reliable data on actual procurement practices, and use for improving policies and procedures as well as documentation, information and training; Examine in further detail the reasons why economic operators would or would not participate in public procurement, and change policies and practices accordingly in order to raise the level of trust in the system and encourage wider participation.		
Pillar IV. Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): The last PEFA for this country was done in 2022. A score 1 (D) was awarded to this category. Although, it shall be noted that a new public procurement legislation facilitates establishment of an Interagency Complaints Commission whose provisions and composition will be approved by the GoRT. The Commission is independent – that is, its structure and independence will satisfy the requirement that the entity does not participate (in any capacity) in the procurement activity or in the process of deciding to award the contract. Information on complaints and various other procurement-related information is available on the official public procurement website (https://zakupki.gov.tj/) and on the electronic government procurement (e-GP) portal (https://eprourement.gov.tj/)		
Mitigations: The project must adhere to IFAD's debriefing, standstill provisions, and guidelines, ensuring transparency by making procurement information accessible. The PIM should specify publication rules for project information and stakeholder interactions, following IFAD guidelines. IFAD's complaint mechanisms, including NOITA and standstill period, must be observed, and all bidding documents should reflect IFAD's policies against fraud, corruption, sexual harassment, and money laundering. Any corruption allegations must be reported to IFAD promptly, with self-certifications verifying cross-debarment. All procurement activities must comply with IFAD's ethics and accountability standards.		
PART B of the PRM	Substantial	Substantial
Assessment of Project Complexity	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): The project scope is well-aligned with national and community needs, and its design builds on proven approaches. The risk of the project being irrelevant or technically flawed is minimal. Some moderate design complexity exists, but strong supervision will ensure technical soundness.		
Mitigations: The development objective of AMAL project will be to increase incomes, nutrition and resilience through more productive livestock-related, climate-adapted, and inclusive livestock value chains. AMAL will target women and be nutrition sensitive, youth sensitive and be geared towards climate adaptation and mitigation. The project uses an evidence-based approach to tailor interventions by district, drawing on agro-ecological, demographic, livestock and economic indicators. Technical soundness is ensured through established good practices and will be further safeguarded by continuous IFAD implementation support (e.g. regular supervision missions, mid-term review). Overall, any scope-related risks are mitigated by this careful, experience-based project design.		
Assessment of Implementing Agency Capacity	Moderate	Moderate

Risk(s): There are no risks with respect to procurement personnel and procedures as the former are well experienced and the latter are aligned with IFAD's. Processes can be enhanced to better make use of SECAP requirements and engaging in thorough quality control of documentation before issuance.		
Mitigations: Processes can be enhanced by quality control of bidding documents, integration of SECAP, proper record keeping/archival and promptly filling all vacant positions.		
Project Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
Project Organization and Staffing	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): - Risk that recruitment and onboarding of Finance staff may be delayed, resulting in the team not being fully established before start-up as planned in the project design. - Risk of a lack of knowledge of IFAD's financial management practices and procedures that could lead to non-compliance. - Decentralization of funds to PFIs for credit lines, grants, and the Public Organization "Zamonat" for the guarantee fund mechanism may lead to coordination challenges and increased fiduciary risk.		
Mitigations: - The Chief Accountant shall supervise all donor funded projects and the finance staff recruited under each project. There shall be a dedicated Disbursement Officer and a dedicated Finance Specialist working full time on this IFAD project at both PMUs. - Financial Management staff to be hired from the open market on a competitive basis, and each staff member to complete the IFAD e-learning course within 2 months of the start of the project - Clear roles and responsibilities should be developed in the MOUs/agreements with all implementing partners with focus on the reporting requirements, frequency, templates and deadlines. In addition, CEP and PIU finance staff should include clear roles and responsibilities on managing the implementing partners to ensure timely monitoring and tracking of the funds.		
Project Budgeting	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): - Lack of timely submission of the annual work plan budget may lead to implementation delays. -Risk of lack of collaboration between the PMUs on the planning, budgeting and monitoring which could affect corrective decisions. - Risk of irregular monitoring of the AWPB and untimely decisions on budget variances due to irregular preparation and submission of the variances reports to project management. - Component 2 includes blended financing packages (30% grant from the project and 70% commercial loan provided by PFIs). As implementation of line of credit activities relies on demand from beneficiaries and PFIs, it is difficult to forecast annual demand at the beginning of the year, and there is a risk that annual work plans may not be realistic, which may result in high variances between actual expenditure and budget.		
Mitigations: - The PIU-MOF to submit the draft Project AWPB to IFAD for comments no later than sixty (60) days before the start of the relevant year. - Both PMUs to prepare accurate cash forecasts, and monitor budget execution and demands, on a monthly basis to ensure that budget execution is on track, and revise the budget as needed to avoid high		

variances between budget and actual figures. This will be coupled with quarterly meetings between PMUs to discuss budget realization. - Upload the budget in the accounting software for timely and efficient monitoring. - Finalize the financing packages guidelines and draft MOUs, which include withdrawal procedures and the financial reporting obligations of the PFIs.		
Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): - Project Designated Accounts will be opened in commercial banks, which may pose a higher risk of exposure to financial crime. -Delays in opening DAs at both PMUs which could affect project liquidity. This could be due to delays in preparedness for project at the PMUs. -Risk of delayed payments to suppliers due to restrictions on foreign currency transfers. - Project will be disbursing using the report-based disbursement mechanism, hence there is a risk of inadequate cash forecast due to lack of cash forecast skills.		
Mitigations: - Banks where IFAD designated accounts will be open must be subject to the financial crime screening by IFAD Financial Controllers Division and eventually to IFAD clearance. - Each unit should open separate bank accounts for each finance instrument and for each financier to ensure tractability of funds before project start-up. - PFIs to open an incremental account to receive funds from IFAD grant. - Tajikistan projects use the Direct payment method in case payment is above the threshold specified in the FMFCL to facilitate procuring some equipment internationally (especially equipment that is not available locally). - Provide training to finance staff on the report-based disbursement mechanism at project start-up - Analyse cash forecasts versus actual cash outflow for each quarter to enhance cash management skills. - Procurement, finance and technical teams work together with the Project Coordinator on the preparation of cash forecasts at both PMUs.		
Project Internal Controls	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): - Lack of internal audit function within PIU. -Risk that internal control measures at project level are affected by the finance staff turnover and/or qualifications. -Risk of incomplete documentation or in the readiness of the Project supporting documents due to the finance staff turnover and knowledge of IFAD requirements. -Lack of internal controls and monitoring regarding the lines of credit/grants and guarantee funds mechanism.		
Mitigations: -The PIU to consider hiring an internal audit service provider to perform spot checks on the use of funds by intended beneficiaries. -A comprehensive financial procedures manual to be formulated in the PIM as part of the start-up phase. The manual should include detailed internal control arrangements, including loans/grants and guarantee fund mechanism.		

-Checklist of documentation should be available for each type of expenditure, to be included in the PIM and to be readily available at the PMU office for the use of new Finance staff. -PIU to conduct a due diligence procedure on potential PFIs prior to signing the MOUs to ensure that PFIs have the satisfactory internal control and financial management structure to implement the activities.		
Project Accounting and Financial Reporting	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): - Late configuration and/or procurement of an accounting software due to delays at in both PMUs preparedness. - Low reliability of the project financial reports due to lack of new staff experience. - Delayed submission of interim financial reports. - Risk of PFI's non-compliance with financial reporting requirements		
Mitigations: -Both PMUs jointly agree on the purchase/customization of accounting software specifications with IFAD. -Automation of the IFRs templates in the accounting software at the time of purchase/configuration. -Finalize accounting software set-up at project start-up. -Training to the new finance staff on the IFRs preparation at project start-up -Project to follow accounting standards acceptable to IFAD. -There shall be quarterly financial reporting from PFIs monitored by both the Enterprise Development and Credit Specialist and the Finance Manager at PIU-MOF.		
Project External Audit	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): -Risk of lack of understanding of IFAD requirements and General Conditions which could lead to not focusing on IFAD eligibility criteria. -Risk of delayed audit submission that could results from several factors such as staff qualifications, turnover, readiness of documents and reports.		
Mitigations: - An independent private audit firm to be hired by the project to undertake external audits in accordance with International Standards on auditing (ISAs) and IFAD requirements. - External audit terms of reference (TOR) to include lines of credit, guarantee fund activities, and grants including end use review, and field visits for an appropriate sample of end beneficiaries based on the control risk assessment to determine if funds provided were used for intended purposes - Clear the audit TOR with IFAD at project start-up to ensure understating of audit scope and requirements. - Share and discuss the cleared audit TOR with the auditors and - include it as an annex to the contract. - Auditors contract to be signed for multiple years subject to satisfactory performance.		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Moderate
Biodiversity conservation	Low	Low
Risk(s): Traditional farming landscapes are experiencing reduced vegetation diversity in degraded areas. Potential low risks from the project activities include accidental encroachment into protected areas and natural resource extraction for infrastructure.		

Mitigations: The project will integrate biodiversity conservation principles throughout its interventions through comprehensive mitigation measures. These include conducting pre-site biodiversity assessments and mapping sensitive habitats to avoid protected areas, establishing buffer zones around ecologically important sites, and promoting rotational grazing practices that support habitat recovery. Additionally, the project will enforce biodiversity-friendly procurement practices to ensure all activities align with conservation objectives.		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Tajikistan faces environmental challenges with pastures showing degradation and extensive erosion affecting agricultural lands. Poor agricultural practices, including inefficient irrigation, contribute to water erosion in farmland and salinization of irrigated lands. Moderate risks from the project interventions stem from pollution related to infrastructure development, livestock waste, agrochemical use, and processing activities. Improper waste or manure management could lead to soil and water contamination.		
Mitigations: IFAD integrates climate-adaptive and resilient activities throughout its interventions. Recognizing that low-income rural communities often lack capacity for implementing adaptation measures, IFAD projects include targeted capacity building on sustainable land management, efficient irrigation techniques, and ecosystem restoration to enable beneficiaries to implement effective corrective practices. Project interventions will be guided by specific mitigation measures to be outlined in the ESCMPs Agricultural agents and farmers will be trained on wise-use of inputs to ensure sustainable agricultural practices.		
Cultural heritage	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): There is low risk of the project disturbing archaeological or culturally significant sites and utilizing intangible cultural heritage (traditional knowledge) for sustainable livestock management practices.		
Mitigations: The project will map cultural sites in advance, establish protective buffer zones, avoid key heritage areas, and involve communities in developing site-specific protection protocols.		
Indigenous Peoples	Low	Low
Risk(s): Tajikistan does not officially recognize distinct "indigenous peoples" in the legal sense as all citizens are considered Tajiks under the national identity framework.		
Mitigations: No mitigation measures required.		
Labour and working conditions	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Employment terms and conditions in Tajikistan are governed by the Labour Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, which establishes minimum standards for employment contracts, working hours, wages, and worker protections. The code specifies requirements for written employment agreements, probation periods, and termination procedures. Moderate-level risks include occupational hazards in activities involving construction works.		
Mitigations: The project will apply national labour laws and SECAP Standard 5, implement OHS protocols, monitors service providers, screen for child labour, and integrate gender-sensitive and fair employment practices.		
Community health and safety	Moderate	Moderate

Risk(s): Moderate risks include zoonotic disease transmission, food safety concerns, and safety risks due to traffic increase from rural infrastructure improvements.		
Mitigations: Animal health services will be improved, hygiene standards enforced in food processing, and road designs will integrate safety features, with risk-sensitive routing and speed controls in populated areas.		
Physical and economic resettlement	Low	Low
Risk(s): Low risk of temporary access restrictions due to rotational grazing or pasture restoration, but no physical displacement is expected.		
Mitigations: Pasture planning will be participatory and transparent, respecting customary rights and ensuring that access changes are agreed upon collectively and guided by national land use laws.		
Financial Intermediaries and Direct Investments	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Moderate risks stem from financial institutions' limited capacity to assess and manage environmental and social risks or implement stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms.		
Mitigations: Moderate risks stem from financial institutions' limited capacity to assess and manage environmental and social risks or implement stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms.		
Climate Change	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): Tajikistan's rural population shows significant vulnerability to climate change due to high dependence on natural resources, with over 66 percent engaged in agriculture. Agricultural systems face considerable climate risks, as two-thirds of production depends on irrigation and climate events already cause approximately one-third of annual agricultural losses. Climate change is projected to accelerate land degradation, reduce soil quality, and decrease natural soil fertility in agricultural areas. 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. While these emissions are relatively low in global terms, they represent an area where improved practices could deliver meaningful local benefits.		
Mitigations: IFAD will address these challenges through integrated approaches that combine sustainable natural resource management, climate-resilient agricultural techniques, and diversification of rural livelihoods. These interventions will be implemented in partnership with government institutions to ensure alignment with national climate priorities and sustainability of outcomes. IFAD interventions adopt a comprehensive approach to climate change mitigation with a focus on improved ecosystems management, including sustainable pasture and forest management coupled with improved livestock husbandry practices, which ultimately will increase carbon sequestration.		
Stakeholders	Low	Low
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	Low	Low
Risk(s): Women, youth and beneficiaries in more remote regions may be excluded from consultations.		
Mitigations: The project will develop a stakeholder engagement plan will be developed, ensuring the inclusion of more marginalized groups and communicated to government and entities involved in approving and organizing field trips. The gender and social inclusion strategy of		

the project will specify the inclusion of marginalized groups in studies, surveys and project activities.		
Stakeholder grievances	Low	Low
Risk(s): Stakeholders not being adequately consulted during implementation, limiting their ability to provide feedback or raise concerns related to project interventions. Insufficient communication channels or a lack of awareness about available mechanisms could prevent affected groups from voicing complaints, leading to dissatisfaction, reduced trust, or the perception of inequitable resource allocation		
Mitigations: A robust and transparent grievance redress mechanism will be established, harmonized across all financing partners and implementing agencies. The project will actively engage with inclusive stakeholder platforms representing diverse interests to guide decision-making, coordinate resource distribution, and adjust activities as needed. These measures aim to enhance transparency, build consensus, and ensure that all stakeholders have clear and equitable access to feedback and resolution processes.		